

SALT, just imported
pool, in the Ship Unity, Captain
cheap for Paper Money or Bills
Oxford, by Wholesale.
Henry Calhoun.

way on Monday the 10th
instant February, a likely, young
Fellow, named Peter: Had on when
a Felt Hat, a Country Cloth Waist-
coat striped, a Pair of Leather Breeches
Stockings.
takes up the said Fellow, and secures
the Master may have him again, shall
with One Pistole, besides what the
Henry Gassaway.

more County, January 25, 1755.
out of the County Goal,
at Teppa, John Tucker, a Ship-
wright 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost
more Teeth, he bends forward when
about 45 Years of Age.
takes up the said Tucker, and brings
Goal, shall have Four Pistoles re-
ward in the County; if taken out of
IVE PISTOLES Reward, and reason-
paid by
William Young, Sheriff.

for Ready Money, to the
er, and enter'd upon immediately, on
18th of March,
that Tract or Parcel of
called Park Hall, containing about
lying and being in Frederick County,
ce of Maryland. The said Land is
several Lots, any of which may be
h the Subscriber, who will attend at
Court for that Purpose. The said
merly belong to Mr. William Park,
the Sale will be on the Premises.
John Shelton.

January 29, 1755.
way from the Subscriber,
at West River, on the 26th of this
dent Servant Man, named Thomas
born in Bristol, a Sadler by Trade,
Inches high, of a black Complexion,
Hair, and about 30 Years of Age.
Cotton Jacket and Trowsers, an Oc-
a blue Pea Jacket, and an old Fet
takes up the said Servant, and secures
Goal, so that he may be had again,
taken in the County, One Pistole
the Law allows, and if taken out of
Two Pistoles, besides what the Law
Stephen Steward.

January 7, 1755.
Commissioners of the Pa-
urrency Office, have, by frequent Ad-
desired the Debtors to that Office
pay the Interest due on their Bonds,
have not hitherto complied with:
they now inform all concerned, that
at several Bonds in Suit, and that they
to do so, in every Instance, until all
oney, due to the said Office, is paid in
per Order of the Commissioners.
Richard Dorsey,
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

Executor of the late Capt.
s Askew, having constituted me the
is Attorney in Fact, for settling his
Province; this is to desire all Persons
y Demands on the said Askew's Estate,
their Accounts, that they may be ef-
and those indebted are requested to make
ents, to prevent Expence to themselves
to
Lancelot Jacques.

OFFICE in Charles-street;
TISEMENTS of a moderate
ng per Week after for Cop-

THE [Numb. 515.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 20, 1755.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for
December last.

AS our present Contest with the French
on the Continent of America has justly
excited the Attention of the Public, I
desire, by your Means, to lay before
them a brief Account of some former
Transactions relating to our Settlements there; the
Right on which they were founded, the Encroach-
ments of the French, and the Proposals that were
made for preventing what has happened: I hope
that the present Ministry, when they find themselves
distressed by the Negligence of their Predecessors,
will, for the Sake of Posterity, discharge their
Trust with greater Diligence and Fidelity.

Sebastian Cabota, in the Year 1497, by the Com-
mission, and at the Expence of King Henry VII.
of England, discovered all the Coast of America
fronting the atlantic Ocean, from Latitude 23 to
36 North, 20 Years before any other European
had visited that Continent.

King Charles I. granted to Sir Robert Heath,
his Attorney General, a Patent of all that Part of
America, from the River St. Matthes, in Lat. 30,
to the River Passo Magno, in Lat. 36, extending
East and West, from the atlantic Ocean to the
South Sea, not then being in the actual Possession of
any Christian Prince or State.

Sir Robert Heath convey'd the Premises to Lord
Mattravers, who was afterwards Earl of Arundel,
and who planted several Parts of the Country.

In the Protectorate of Cromwell, one Watts, af-
terwards knighted by King Charles II. touched on
the Coast, where he found an Englishman who had
been shipwrecked, and was become a Favourite
with one of the Indian Potentates, who soon after
sent an Ambassador to England, offering Settlements
and a free Trade.

Several subsequent Discoveries were made by
the English; and about the Year 1698, —
Cox, Esq; who was then Proprietor of Carolina,
having employed many Persons at his own Expence
in making farther Discoveries by Land to the West,
North, and South of that Province, fitted out two
Vessels on the same Errand, and furnished them
also with Materials and Artificers to build Forts,
and settle a Colony.

On board these Vessels, besides Mariners, Arti-
ficers, Soldiers, and private Adventurers, there
were 30 Volunteers of Distinction, many of them
being Noblemen, and the rest Gentlemen of Family
and Fortune.

One of these Vessels discovered the seven Mouths
of the great River Mississippi, called by the French
Mississippi, ascended it above One hundred Miles,
and would have made a Settlement if the Captain
of the other Vessel had not infamously neglected
his Duty, and deserted his Associates; however,
what they could do without his Assistance they did,
they took Possession of the Country in the King's
Name, leaving the Arms of Great Britain, as a
Memorial of their Right, affixed on Boards and
Trees in many Places. And this was at that Time
publicly attested to be the first Vessel that ever en-
tered the River from the Sea, and from whose
Discoveries the first perfect Description of it was
given, in Contradiction and Defiance of the French,
who had falsely and insolently assumed the Honour
of both.

When the Vessel returned, Mr. Cox presented a
Memorial of her Voyage to King William. Upon
this Occasion his Majesty was pleased to call a ge-
neral Council, before whom he ordered the Me-
morial to be read: All who were present were
unanimously of Opinion, with the King, that the
Settlement of the Province ought to be encouraged:
Many Preparations were made for this Purpose, in
which several Noblemen and Merchants concurred;
particularly Lord Londdale, who offered a Ship of
200 Tons, and an hundred Artificers, with Tools
and Implements; but the Death of this Nobleman,
and of the King soon afterwards, prevented the
Execution of the Design.

Upon the Death of King William, the Proprietor
again applied for Assistance to carry the projected
Settlement into Execution; but the War breaking
out about the same Time, and the Attention of the
Ministry being engrossed by that Event, he found
his Application disregarded, and therefore gave it
up, though not without representing in very strong
Terms, that the most favourable Opportunity that
could ever happen would be lost by the Delay, and
that whenever a Peace should be concluded, the
French would endeavour to possess and settle the
Country themselves, who then claimed the Lands
South of the Great Lakes, notwithstanding they
had in the Beginning of the Reign of James II.
been surrendered by the Iroquois and their Allies to
the Crown of England.

At this Time the Indians of the Five Nations
were our Friends, and not only assisted us against
the French, but invited us to build a Fort in the
very Heart of their Country, and on their main
River, inhabited by the most warlike Nation among
them. The French, who had long despaired of
gaining them over, had often attempted to extir-
pate the whole Race; and of this, Col. Dungan,
who was appointed Governor of New-York by
James II. was so sensible, that though a Papist,
he ordered the popish Priests who were sent into
his Government to depart, because, instead of mak-
ing Converts to Popery, they laboured to betray
our Colonies to the French.

The French, as their next Resource, attempted
to build Forts on the Coasts, and narrow Passes of
the Lakes and Great Rivers, that the Indians might
be compelled to desert the English, as the only
Condition upon which the French would permit
them to hunt; this Power however, they could not
obtain, for the Indians either prevented the
Erection of these Forts or demolished them as fast
as they were built.

About the Year 1723, Daniel Cox, the Son of
the Proprietor, published an Account of Carolina,
in the Preface of which he observes, that if the
French were permitted to establish the Communica-
tion which they were known to have projected,
between Cape Breton and the Gulph of the River
St. Lawrence, as far as the Mississippi, they would
gain such an Increase of Power from so great an
Extent of Territory, as would greatly endanger
our Northern Plantations, and eventually all the
rest of which they are the Barrier.

Mr. Cox also represented, that the Frontiers of
our Colonies were large, naked and open, without
Fort or Garrison for near 2000 Miles; the Dwel-
ling of the Inhabitants scattered, and our Colonies
so divided in Situation, Interests, Views, and Man-
ner of Government, that it was scarce possible for
any considerable Body of Forces to be brought to-
gether on any Emergency, though the whole In-
terest of Britain on the Continent should be at
Stake. For as several of these Governments pre-
tend extraordinary Privileges from former Grants
of the Crown, it happens that when their Assistance
is solicited by their Neighbours in imminent Dan-
ger, they affect Delays, insist upon Punillios and
Niceties, start unreasonable Objections, and make
extravagant Demands, not considering that the
Security of the Whole depends on the Security of
every Part, and that he whose Neighbour's House
is on Fire cannot otherwise secure his own than by
quenching it.

To obviate these Evils it was proposed
1. That all the British Colonies in North-Amer-
ica be united under one legal and regular Establish-
ment, having over them one supreme Governor,
who shall reside on the Spot, and to whom the Go-
vernors of each Colony shall be subordinate. And
2. That two Deputies be annually elected by
the Council and Assembly of each Province, who
shall meet and form a Kind of general Council,
and with the Approbation of the Governor settle
all Quotas of Money, Men, and Provisions, to be
raised by each Province for the common Defence,
the Governor to have a Negative, but not to enact

without their Concurrence; and the Quotas so set
dled to be furnished as the particular Councils shall
think fit.

The French had then seized and fortified the
Territory on our Back Settlements remote from
Canada, a Thousand Miles, and it was then asked,
What would become of the Children who should
claim an Inheritance near their Parents and Friends,
if our Plantations were stretched no farther back,
and the French bounded them on all Sides? It was
therefore urged, that while they were weak, and
their Settlements in Louisiana were in their Infancy,
we should insist on their retaining only Canada and
Cape Breton, and on their abandoning their new
Acquisitions, which in future Time would inevita-
bly be used as the Means of further Encroachments,
and so a long Series of Usurpation, which would
be more easy at every Advance, would at length
render them Masters of the whole Continent; For
how, says this Writer, can we hope to succeed against
them some Years hence, when they shall have aug-
mented the Number of their Inhabitants, debauched
the Natives to their Party, and farther strengthened
themselves by securing with Forts and Garrisons the
Passes of the Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains.

This Time is now arrived, and the Event has
fulfilled the Prediction, to the inedible Disgrace of
those who disregarded it. What may yet be done I
leave to the Wisdom of others; but I hope that
the Strength of our Enemies, which has been thus
suffered to increase by the Negligence of former
Administrations, will not become irresistible by the
Supineness of the present.

AMERICANUS.



To the KING's most excellent Majesty.
The humble Address of the Archbishop, Bishops, and
Clergy, of the Province of Canterbury, in Conven-
tion assembled.

May it please your Majesty,
WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub-
jects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy,
of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation as-
sembled, beg Leave to take this Opportunity of our
being convened by your Royal Command, to repeat the
most cordial Assurances of our inviolable Duty and
Fidelity to your Sacred Person.

We have a strong and grateful Sense of the Hap-
piness we have enjoyed during the whole Course of
your Majesty's Reign; under which the Obedience of
your Subjects, and particularly your faithful Clergy,
has, by the Goodness of your Majesty, been rendered
a most easy Duty.

Your Majesty has made the Laws and Constitution
the Rule of your just and equal Government: And is
never better pleased, than when the same Laws
appear to be the Measure of your People's Loyalty.

The gracious Assurances, which your Majesty has
so often given, and so religiously observed, that you
would support the Church of England, as by Law
established, not only lay us under the highest Obligations
to your Majesty, but call upon us also to show
our Thankfulness to God for so great and powerful a
Protector: And we are convinced how much it is
incumbent upon us to demonstrate to the World, by
our Doctrine and Examples, that the Protestant
Church of England has not its Equal, for the Purity
of its Faith, the Wisdom of its Constitution, the
decent Regularity of its Worship, a steady and well
grounded Zeal against the Corruptions of Popery, its
Loyalty and Affection to its Governours, and Moderation
and Candour to those who have the Misfortune
to dissent from it.

Such is the Spirit of our Establishment: And in
forming our Conduct by it, we acquit ourselves of
our Duty to God, and to our Country, and render
ourselves as acceptable, as we are invariably faith-
ful to your Majesty, and your illustrious House.

We see and lament the Depravities of our Times,
evidenced beyond all former Examples, not only by
flagitious