

is hereby given, That
I will give constant Attendance
Annapolis, on every Wednesday
before the Tenth of April next, to
Money from the Inhabitants of this
County from them for Public Levies, or
count, to
Humble Servant,
John Raitt, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel County.

Persons indebted to the
Mr. Stephen Onion, late of Baki-
on-Master, deceased, are hereby
forthwith and discharge their re-
to, prevent further Trouble: And
have any Demands against the said
to bring them in, that they may
Orab Onion, Executrix.
Onion hath, in Joppa Town, to Let,
Rate, a good Dwelling-House,
Ground for a Garden, and Fire-
Premises.

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

County, January 25, 1755.
out of the County Goal,
at Joppa, John Tucker, a Ship-
5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost
Teeth, he bends forward when
about 45 Years of Age.
prehends the said Tucker, and brings
Goal, shall have Four Pistols
in the County; if taken out of
Five Pistols Reward, and reason-
paid by
William Young, Sheriff.

January 29, 1755.
away from the Subscriber,
West River, on the 26th of this
ent Servant Man, named Thoma
in Bristol, a Sadler by Trade,
Inches high, of a black Complexion,
Hair, and about 30 Years of Age,
Cotton Jacket and Trowsers, an Of-
a blue Pea Jacket, and an old Fet
es 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-
ency Office, have, by frequent Ad-
desired the Debtors to that Office
the Interest due on their Bonds,
have not hitherto complied with:
now inform all concerned, that
several Bonds in Suit, and that they
do so, in every Instance, until all
they, due to the said Office, is paid in
Order of the Commissioners.
Richard Dorsey,
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

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

Office in Charles-street;
SEMENTS of a moderate
per Week after for Con-

THE [Numb: 517.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 3, 1755.

From a late New-York MERCURY.

BELIEVE no one who considers the late
Designs of the French, can entertain the least
Doubt of their aiming at the Conquest of
North-America. Their Proceedings are e-
qually perfidious and uniform; nor do they
ever lose Sight of the grand Object of their Wishes,
the Dominion of the Continent. Their recent
Hostilities in the Midst of a profound Peace, have
justly alarmed our Mother Country; and the pre-
sented Preparations made at home to repel their En-
croachments, are a fresh Demonstration of the
watchful Care and parental Protection of our most
gracious Sovereign. In so righteous a Cause, may
Heaven bless his viadictive Arms with abundant
Success!

Indeed their boundless Ambition, and incessant
Machinations to disturb the Peace of the World,
are enough to arm all Europe against them. With
those who are Enemies to all Mankind, all Man-
kind ought to be perpetual Emity. They have
constantly had one and the same Motive for their
hostile Intent against all the Nations, all the States
and Sovereignities of the Earth: It is the insatiable
Passion for universal Empire, that rouses them to
War; to War unprovok'd, and often in Defiance
of the most solemn Leagues, the most indissoluble
Obligations. Ever prompted by this impious Mo-
tive, no Treaties are held sacred, no Faith inviola-
ble, nor any Laws human or divine, sufficient to
restrain their bloody Ravages. Can there be a
truer Description of their boundless Lust of Domi-
nion, than what Mithridates gives of the Romans,
in his Letter to the King of Parthia? "What!
Dost thou not know these Romans? Dost thou not
know, that from their Original, all their Possessions,
their Lands, their Habitations and Dominions,
were all the Spoils of injur'd Nations? Such is their
unbridled Ambition, that nothing human, nothing
divine, can check their impetuous Outrage. All
their Friends and Allies, all People and Countries,
whether weak or powerful, whether situated near
them or in distant Climes, they distress, they ex-
haust, they plunder and destroy; ever treating in
an hostile Manner, such as do not tamely yield to
their Tyranny. From such Robbers what canst
thou expect? What but well disguised Fraud for
the Present, and open Hostilities hereafter? Their
Emity is indeed universal, and against every Na-
tion in the World is the Roman Sword sharpened.
But against such they point their keenest Rage,
from the Conquest of which they can promise
themselves the greatest Spoil and Plunder. It is by
such daring, such outrageous Oppression, it is by
successive Wars, and Streams of Blood; that they
have made their Way to Empire and Greatness.
Poth'd on by this Spirit, they are determin'd abso-
lutely to finish the Destruction of the World, or
perish in the Attempt."

Doth not this animate Description, (which I have
given in the elegant Translation of Mr. Gordon)
exhibit a perfect Idea of the unlimited Insolence of
the French, and their wanton Devastations? the
Romans, 'tis true, made War on frivolous Preten-
ces; and to extend their Conquests, violated the
natural Rights of Mankind: Nor had they a due
Regard to Treaties, which they often rescinded, for
Reasons of State. But the vanquished, were admit-
ted the Denizens of a free City; and over the Mind
they erected no Empire. Nor for Perfidy were
they to be compared to a Nation with whom
"Engagements were never binding, Negotiations
ever turned into Snares; and Treaties into Mock-
ery." A Nation with whom Justice is perverted,
Truth and Falshood confounded, and the most
flocking Barbarities, hallowed by the Name of
heroic Deeds, to heighten the guilty Lusts of their
Monarchs. Thus have the enormous Batches
of that princely Savage Lewis the XIV been
lately celebrated as genuine Merit and intrinsic
Glory.

The same Thirst for Dominion, and the un-

bounded Extention of Territory, for which the
European French are so remarkable, appears equally
conspicuous in the Canadians; and tho' we have
greatly the Advantage of them in Point of Number,
yet our Danger is too great to think of without
Horror: Their Government (tho' justly odious to
free born Britons) naturally infuses a martial Spirit,
and their indefatigable Pains in training up their
People with a particular Eye to War, furnishes them
with almost as many Soldiers as Men. Money,
which is truly called the Sinews of War, and which
we raise with no small Delay and Difficulty, is
abundantly supplied them by their opulent Mo-
narchs.

Their preferring Men according to their Merit,
inasmuch that Gentlemen of the best Families
among them, cannot rise to Offices in the Army,
without having passed through the various inferior
Degrees, with Honour, and Eclat, is a Piece of
Policy wonderfully productive of brave and experi-
enced Commanders. They are truly sensible, that
Rewards and Punishments are the two Hinges upon
which all Governments ought to turn. *Praemio et
Pena Republica continetur.*

Their Governors are generally Men of a liberal
Education, and well turn'd to Business: As a con-
stant Spy upon his Conduct, they have an Officer
whose sole Function it is to inspect into, and trans-
mit Accounts of, his Management; and who as he
can never rise to the Administration himself, has no
Temptation, by misrepresenting Facts, to supplant
an Officer whom he cannot hope to succeed. No
Subject is exempted from martial Discipline, and
their Constitution being despotic, the single Com-
mand of the Governor puts the whole Body Politic
in Motion.

In attaching the Indian Natives to their Interest,
they spare no Labour, no Costs. The lower Sort
of their People, they encourage to intermarry with
them, and to teach their Children to hunt, and live
after the Indian Fashion. By these Means, they
are early inured to Toil and Fatigue, learn all the
Stratagems practis'd in their Method of warring,
and imbibe the same cruel and ferocious Dis-
position.

In their Presents to the Indians they are extremely
expensive; and at the same Time fail not to awe
them with proper Discipline.

Their Indian Castles they fortify, and supply
with Missionaries;—who practise incredible
Arts to convert them to Popery.
In our Indians, the Spirit of Defection is daily
more and more visible: This is principally oc-
casioned by the bad Management of some of our
former Governors, who were chiefly influenced by
pecuniary Motives.

Such is the Character of the Enemy that thirts
for our Blood. From these, what Mercy, what
Indulgence can we expect? Against these, of what
Resistance will our defenceless Situation admit?
Should they attack us by Sea, or what is more prob-
able, and has actually been concerted by their Em-
issaries, with a naval Armament, in Conjunction
with a Host of French and Indians from Canada,
into what an universal Conternation would they
throw this unfortified City? Amidst the Shrieks of
Women, the Wailings of Children, the hideous
Shouts of Savages, and the dreadful Din of Arms,
to what Method of Opposition should we betake
ourselves? Distracted with Fear, and the Prospect
of Death in a thousand Forms, should we not fall
on our Faces, as an unrelenting Adversary? And
what Heart can conceive, what Language describe
the Sequel? Virgins deflowered by mercile's Savages;
Children pluck'd from the fond Grasp of a scream-
ing Mother, and dashed by Barbarians against the
bloody Pavement, less odious than the unparrying
Murderer: The reeking Scalp, stripp'd from the
heroic Head; Maids expos'd to all the libidinous
Fury of a victorious Soldier; The Wife torn from
the Embrace of the Husband, and butchered be-
fore his streaming Eyes: A Russian's Sword reeking
with a Father's Blood, and brandish'd in Triumph

before the captive Son: All reduced to infamous
Bondage: Our Houses ransack'd, and our Treasur'd
plundered: Woe, Despair and Horror, raging in
every Quarter: Our Substance abandon'd to Spoil
and Outrage: The Temples of our God, and our
private Habitations, devoured by one common
Flame, and converted into Scenes of horrible De-
solation and Slaughter.

This, with all the other nameless Cruelties of
War, would doubtless be our Portion, should we
fall a Victim to an Enemy, whose tender Mercies
are Cruelty. What Heart therefore can help bleed-
ing at the bare Prospect of such complicated Mi-
sery! Who would not cheerfully contribute to the
utmost of his Ability, to put his Country in a pro-
per Posture of Defence? Who would murmur at a
Tax, in Order to ward off such direful, such un-
utterable Distress? Valour, I am confident, would
not be wanting. We should fight for our Liberty
and Property, against the despicable Slaves of an
absolute Potentate, who have neither. The awful
Consequences of a Defeat, would inspire us with
invincible Fortitude. Our priceless Freedom, our
inestimable Privileges, our holy Religion, the Justice
of our Cause, and the Glory of the British Name,
would all conspire to invigorate our Hearts, and
render us courageous and unconquerable. In short,
we want Nothing but an equal Chance, and the
Smiles of Heaven, to give them an ignominious
Repulse, and send them counting their Beads, to
the natal Seat of their Superstition and Trum-
peries.

BESANCON, (in France,) January 12.
WE have just receiv'd Advice that Mar-
tin has retir'd with his Band into the Moun-
tains contiguous to Switzerland, and that the King's
Troops are pursuing the other Smugglers who are
under the Direction of that Chief: But the Story
of his Intrenchments and Artillery, is as ridiculous
as if one should give out that he was building Citadels.
We are already inform'd by what Canal he procu-
red such large Quantities of smuggled Goods; the
Particulars of which Discovery are not very edify-
ing, &c.

Paris, Jan. 17. It is certain, that Orders are
given for fitting out at the Ports of Brest and Ro-
chefort, six Men of War, five Frigates, and ten
Transports carrying from ten to five Guns. It is
also certain, that from 3 to 4,000 Land Forces,
will be put on board them; but it is no less certain,
that this Armament is solely intended to reinforce
our Settlements in America, in case the Affairs of
that Country cannot be amicably settled before next
April or May, against which Time the Squadron
is to be got ready.

Paris, Jan. 17. The Smugglers still infect some
Provinces: One of their Bands lately appear'd in
Poitou, and Part of those who escaped from M.
Fisher's Troops are actually in the Sevrennes.

Paris la nuit, Jan. 20. The Parliament is
employed on the Affair of one Le Roy, an At-
torney, accused of hiring several Fellows to mur-
der a Man, who, he said, intended to assassinate
him. The Accused made a Jest of the Thing till
the third Witness was examined. The Judges then
telling him it was a more serious Affair than he
thought it, he asked the fourth Witness, who swore
the same as the others, what was given him to swear
away his Life? and the Fellow's Conscience fail-
ing him, he acknowledged that he had got thirty-
three Livres. All the four Evidences were sent to
Goal, where two of them have died of Fear.

Hague, Jan. 22. They write from Petersburg,
that the Empress has repealed some Regulations
that cramped Commerce in her Dominions; and
that her Imperial Majesty was going to make a
numerous Promotions in her Land Forces, in which
the Merit and Capacity of the Officers, and not the
Date of their Commissions, will be only consid-
er'd.