

IMPORTED,

White, from LONDON, the Subscriber, at his Store near Annapolis, at reasonable Rates, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

Variety of European Goods, suitable to the

John Raist.

IMPORTED,

Capt. JOHN WHITE, from and to be Sold by the Subscriber, Annapolis and London-Town, at Wholesale or Retail, for Current Exchange, or Tobacco.

TY of European and GOODS, fit for the SEA, and Anchors, Duck, and Ship Kinds, Weston's and Arnold's best 8 by 10, Quart Bottles, &c.

James Dick.

Subscriber intending to govern-keeping, desires those who will come and rub out their bills greatly oblige him.

at private Lodgings, where they are accommodated, by

Their humble Servant, Charles Wallace.

already sundry Times

in this Gazette, of which but little notice is taken; I find myself obliged to give public Notice, That all Persons on the Account of Maryland indebted to BENJAMIN, Esq; and Company, of Philadelphia, to make speedy Payment; and will be given at Mr. Middleton's first Week in the Provincial Court receive the same.

William Young.

but forgot to whom,

Bodies of Laws of this Province, as is wrote Robert Gordon. Who desired to return it to the Printer

February 27, 1755.

Persons indebted to RICHARD, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool, Dealings with their several Factors since, are desired to settle their Accounts with, and pay the Balances due, now Agent to the said Company, on the first Day of July next, otherwise they will be dealt with, for Recovery of the Laws, in that Case made and And all Persons who have any Accounts with the said Company, are desired to apply for Payment to

Thomas Brewster.

to be Sold, at Oxford, a large Assortment of European GOODS, on reasonable

County, January 15, 1755.

out of the County Goal, at Joppa, John Tucker, a Shipwright, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost his Teeth, he tends forward when about 45 Years of Age.

rewards the said Tucker, and brings him in the County; if taken out of the County, shall have FOUR PISTOLS Reward; and realca; said by

William Young, Sheriff.

Office in Charles-street;

SEMENTS of a moderate

per Week after for Con-

THE

[Numb. 524.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 22, 1755.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for January.

A General View of the Conduct of the French in America, and of our Settlements there.

**A**T the Treaty of Utrecht it was agreed, that the Islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, Domingo, and St. Vincent, should remain neuter, and that neither England nor France should possess or plant them: But that Peace was scarce concluded when they gradually began to plant those very Islands from Martinico and Guadaloupe, which we suffered them quietly to do.

In 1744 they declared War against England, and then had a Right to keep and fortify those Islands, which they did; but in 1748 it was agreed, that the Treaty of Utrecht should be the Basis of that of Aix-la-Chapelle, and therefore those Islands were still to be neutral. England on her Part, evacuated Cape Breton in Conformity to the Treaty, and the same was expected on the Part of France; but to this Day those Islands remain in their Possession; where they are daily increasing in Number of People. The French Conduct therefore in regard to those Islands is unjust, and a direct Breach of the two Treaties; and if they are suffered to remain in their Hands, it will inevitably be attended with dangerous Consequences, to Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher's, which are already much inferior in Numbers to those of Martinico, Guadaloupe, and Grandterre: Therefore in a future War, we may probably be divested of those four of our Islands.

As to Nova-Scotia; it was agreed, that Commissioners be appointed by both Parties, and that they should meet at Paris, and settle the Line which should divide our Part of Nova-Scotia from that Country which they claim; and which is bounded by the River St. Lawrence. The Court of England, in Consequence of this Agreement, sent Messieurs Mildmay and Shirley to Paris: Conferences were frequently held between them and the French Commissioners, and our Commissioners finding that nothing was intended to be done after having been amused about two Years, grew heartily tired of Paris; particularly Mr. Shirley, who got Leave to return to London, and from thence to his Government of New England.

But what engrosses the Attention at present, is their Invasion of Virginia, in a profound Peace; and well it may, since that our Colonies on that Continent are of the utmost Importance.

Nova Scotia is a Country which has laid long neglected, but is capable of being made very considerable: Great Part of its Soil is very good; and wants only People to cultivate it, and produce every Kind of Corn which grows in England. The Country abounds in many Sorts of Timber, as Oak, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Fir, &c. so that they can build what Number of Ships they please; but the principal Thing that will make this Colony very considerable, is the Cod Fishery: They are within a Day or two's sail of the Banks of Newfoundland; besides many other Banks still nearer to them. This Country lies in about 46 Degrees North, and is very cold; therefore great Quantities of the Woollen Manufactures in this Kingdom are demanded there: For which the Merchants in London and other Places order them to send Cod-Fish for their Account, to Cailles, Lisbon, Bilbao, &c. the next Proceeds of which comes to England. So that by this Trade you plant a Colony, increase your Number of Seamen, put off your Manufactures; and enrich yourselves.

The next Colony is New Hampshire and Maine: This is also well known for its Fishery: But is most famous for the excellent Masts and Yards that it furnishes to the Royal Navy of England, which you could not get in such Abundance, nor on such Conditions, in any Country of the World; for they do not take a Guinea from you: But for all their Fish, Masts, &c. you pay them in Goods.

The Province of Massachusetts, or New England, comes next, of which Boston is the Capital. It lies in 42 Degrees, has a large Sea Coast, and many very good Harbours: Its Climate is very good, and the Air much clearer than in England; their Soil is indifferent, producing Rye, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, but no Wheat: They have excellent Pasture Land, and of Course good Provisions. A principal Article of their Trade is Cod Fish, which they send to Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. and the Whale Fishery is more considerable here than in any of the other Colonies: Their Ship-Building has been, and is more than in all the other Colonies: They carry on a great Trade to all the English Islands, Jamaica, Barbados, &c. as well as to the Dutch, French, and Danish Islands, in Fish, Horses, Staves, Heading Boards, and other Lumber.

This Colony has been settled about 130 Years, and is in many Parts of it as populous as England: There are in it many Hundreds of fine Towns, and Boston is as large and much better built than Bristol, or indeed than any other City in England, London excepted. From the Populousness of this Country, it may easily be judged what Quantities of Manufactures are required there, all which are paid for in Fish, via Spain and Portugal, in building us Ships, in Oil, Pitch, Tar, and in Gold and Silver, which they draw from the Islands just mentioned, for Horses, &c.

This Colony gave Peace to Europe; for it is well remembered what a Figure the Allies made in Flanders the late War: France carried every Thing before her, and nothing could check her Designs, till the Governor and Council of Boston resolved the Reduction of Cape Breton, laid an Embargo, beat up for Volunteers, enlisted 4000 Men, bought Arms, Provisions, hired Transports, and sailed in 40 Days after the Resolution first taken. They took the Place, which greatly alarmed the French King, who then was in Flanders. A Congress was held about two Years after at Aix la Chapelle: What had we to offer France in Lieu of all her Conquests? Why, nothing but Cape Breton; and for her Cape Breton she gave up all Flanders.

We come next to Rhode-Island, which is about the Size of the Isle of Wight, and is cut off from the Continent by an Arm of the Sea, about Half a Mile over; on this Continent they have several Counties, of which Warwick and Providence are two, and Narraganset a third, Newport is the Capital, and has an excellent Harbour; the Town is much bigger than our City of Worcester, and contains three Times the Number of Inhabitants.

The principal Articles of their Trade are Horses, Lumber, and Cheese; all the Goods they consume they fetch from hence and from Holland; they trade with all the English, Dutch, French, and Danish Islands, as well as to the Havannah, whence they bring a great deal of Silver, every Dollar of which finds its Way to London to pay for our Manufactures; they also build very fine Ships, with which they do good Service in Time of War.

Travelling Westward we next come to Connecticut, which is a Colony that few People in England have heard of; and yet no Part of England has so many fine Market Towns, in many of which are from 3 to 500 Houses; their Sea Coast extends about 150 Miles, through all which you have as good a Road as any in England, and so populous that you are never out of the Sight of Houses; at every Distance of ten Miles a large Market Town, such as Stonington, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth, Guilford, Brentford, Newbaven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norfolk, Stamford, and others, most of which have good Harbours, and trade to the neighbouring Colonies, and the West India Islands. They have several good Rivers, but the principal is that of Saybrook, which admits of Ships of Burthen about 50 Miles up; its Source is above 50 more: On this River stands Hartford, Middletown, Wetherfield, and many other Towns, and neither of these contain less than 500 Houses, besides which there is in this Colony several Hundreds more.

The Soil of this Country is better than that of Boston, and is productive of every Kind of European Corn, they have a great Plenty of black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Horses; and abound in every Necessary of Life. They have not any City or large capital Town in their Colony, so that their Trade is divided: That Part of the Country which lies convenient to Boston, fetches Woollen Manufactures from thence; those which lie near New-York, buy their Goods there, but some of them trade to London and Bristol; the Consumption of our Manufactures in this Country is very great, and the Product of all the Provisions, Horses, and Lumber, that they export to other Countries, comes to London for Goods.

The next Colony is New-York, the Settlement of which began about 130 Years ago. It is divided into ten Counties, three of which are on Long Island, which is 150 Miles long, and about 14 broad. There is not any Kind of Corn, Tree, Shrub, or Vegetable, produced in England, which is not found in greater Abundance in this Island. The black Cattle are innumerable; and for Horses, no Country can compare with it. There are many large Market Towns on this Island, and every Part of it is very populous. They have three very large Regiments of well disciplined Militia; one of Horse Blue's. The North Side of the Island has many very fine Harbours. All their Trade is at New-York, which contains about 5000 Houses, all of Brick and Stone; which in Shape excel the same Number in any Part of London, and their Town-House is very little inferior to Guild Hall. Their Streets are better paved than those of London. Most of their Trade is by Water Carriage. They have many fine Wharfs, so that Ships of 400 Tons may come up to them, and be always afloat. Hudson's River, the Source of which is above Albany, and which is one of the largest Rivers in America, flows by their City, where it is above 3 Miles wide. On this River all the Corn and other Goods of the Counties of Albany, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, and Winchester, come down to New-York: In this City are six large Markets, and none in Europe are supplied with Provisions so good, so plentiful, and so cheap. It lies in 40 Degrees Latitude, being parallel with Naples, Greece, and Asia Minor; which are as fine Countries as any in the World. Its Produce is Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Pease, and all Kinds of Pulse; excellent Pasturage, therefore black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Hogs, are in great Abundance. Every Sort of Timber which we have in England, and many Sorts which we have not, as Fir, Sassafras, &c.

They have for many Years carried on a considerable Trade to London and other Ports of this Kingdom, as well as to Spain, Portugal, all Italy, Africa, and all the West India Islands, and take several Hundred Pounds per Annum of our Manufactures; for which we are paid in Gold and Silver, which they receive from Jamaica, Coracao, St. Eustatia, St. Augustine, and some from the Spanish Continent, or in Logwood, Nicarago, Brazaleite, and many Thousands per Annum in Beaver, and other Furs, Ships, and several other Articles.

We go on to New-Jersey, most of which is a very level Country, and its Produce the same as that of New-York, and in great Abundance: They have several Rivers, but none of them deep. They have no Capital Towns, so that their Trade is not collected. They have but very little foreign Trade; New-York is the principal Market for their Provisions; and supplies them with English Goods. This Colony was unfortunately granted to a certain Number of Proprietors; who often had Disputes about the Divisions of the Lands; so that Titles were precarious, which discouraged People from settling it; but within these 25 Years past, it is become very prosperous, and very populous.

Pennsylvania lies in about 39 Degrees Latitude. Its Product is the same in every particular, as that of New-York, and full as abundant. This Colony