

Subscriber in Annapolis,
near his Excellency the Governor's,
of Manufactured TOBACCO,
secured a very able Workman, with
proper for the Business, he pro-
ceeds in the neatest and best Manner,
supplied with small, or large Quan-
tities.
John Bennett.

day the Twenty-ninth of
next, will be exposed to Public Sale,
of the late Mr. Vachel Denton, de-
ceased, several young

try-born Slaves,

men, Women, and Children; among
the choice Farmers, who understand
Sowing, Threshing, &c. there are two
not more than 22 Years old, who
whet; the other somewhat older;
Women are some brought up in the
household Work and Cookery; one of
gentle Washer and Ironer, and has been
some Time for that Purpose. Also
of and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses,
all the Deceased's Personal Estate,
of Exchange, Paper Currency, or
any other. The Sale to begin at Twelve
o'clock and to be continued until all is Sold.
Anne Denton, Executrix,

PISTOLES REWARD.
Baltimore County, May 18, 1755.

Out of the Subscriber's
at Night, two White Men; the one
named Cary, a well known Waterman and
of the River, is about 5 Feet 7 Inches
of a warthy Complexion, and about 30
Years of Age. The other named Thomas Willy,
a Shoemaker, is near 6 Feet high,
of a pale Complexion, and
of a tropical: Had on a blue Coat and
breeches, both much worn.
The Subscriber may have them again,
FOR PISTOLES Reward for
TWO PISTOLES for Willy,
Charges, paid by
John Smith, Sheriff.

EN up by the Hands on
a small Schooner belonging to the
of Dorchester County, about the 10th of
of the Patuxent River at Lower-Mar-
ANCHOR (with a good Stock to
on it), weighing 1100 $\frac{1}{2}$, to which
of two Fathom of old Junk.
The Subscriber may have it again, on proving his
paying the Charges.
William Byas.

N CAMPBELL,
TAYLOR,
S Notice to all his old
and Others, that he now carries
at his Shop near the Church, next
to Mr. Wallace's, and above Mr. John-
b-Street, Annapolis, where all Gen-
tlemen depend on being well served, in the
most cheapest Manner, as he has ex-
cellent Hands; and constant Attendance
by
Their humble Servant,
John Campbell.

Subscriber intending to
of Tavern-keeping, desires those who
to him, to come and rub out their
will greatly oblige him.
will still live in the same House and
men at private Lodgings, where they
accommodated, by
Their humble Servant,
Charles Wallace.

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

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 10, 1755.

LONDON.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of C.....

My Lord,

I BEG Leave to assure your Lordship, it is
my settled Opinion, that were the French
permitted to conquer Flanders and Holland,
this Nation would not suffer so much by that
Enlargement of France, as permitting that
Nation to possess the Parts of Nova-Scotia and
New-England, with the Region behind the British
Colonies lying between the Mississippi and Canada
Rivers.

It is computed that the Plantations purchase one
third of all the Merchandize and Manufactures of
Great-Britain, and give Employment to Thirty
Thousand Sailors; and as the Inhabitants and
Trade annually increase, they will be constantly
more profitable to his Majesty's European Domi-
nions.

Let it be seriously consider'd by honest Britons,
of what Importance the Colonies on the Continent
of North-America are to the other Parts of the Bri-
tish Dominions: From them are sent to this King-
dom, Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Tobacco, Rice,
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Masts, Deer-Skins, Bea-
ver, and other Furs, besides many other small Ar-
ticles in Trade. To the Sugar-Islands Provisions,
Live Stock, Lumber, Horses, &c. To Spain,
Portugal, and Italy, salted Fish, Rice, &c. In
them are built, for their own Use, and Sale, a
great Number of Ships, and smaller Vessels of ma-
ny Denominations. In Proportion as the Planta-
tions have increased in People, the Sea Ports and
Manufacturing Towns in Great-Britain have been
enlarged and enriched. When Britain has driven
the French out of North-America, the Commerce
thither will marvelously increase; more Silk may
be there produced than France, Spain, and Italy,
can afford: Besides, many other Species of Goods
now imported from the said Nations, Turkey, and
other Countries, may be had from North-America.

Were the French permitted to continue in Nova-
Scotia and New-England, with what they claim
from Mississippi and Canada Rivers, very pernicious
Consequences must follow, viz. That many Indian
Nations, now in Amity with the British Colonies,
will be obliged to submit to the French, and fight
for them; the Deer-Skin and Fur Trades will be
lost, and the French supply many Nations with
Cloaths, Arms, Ammunition, &c. which they now
receive from the British Governments. Moreover,
in Time they will be enabled, and capable to raise
Provisions of all Kinds for supplying their Sugar-
Islands, to cultivate Tobacco, Rice, and every
Kind of Merchandize now produced in the British
Settlements, and be in Possession of inexhaustible
Quantities of Timber and Masts, for Ship and
other Buildings, and for the Use of their Sugar
Plantations, which at a small Expence may be
floated down the Rivers: They will also have it
in their Power to make Incurfions and Depredati-
ons into all the British Governments on that Con-
tinent; which must inevitably lay this Kingdom
under the Necessity of fortifying all the Frontiers,
and maintain a regular Army for Defence, from
Nova-Scotia to Mississippi River; which in the End,
will be of more Expence to Great-Britain, than
conquering all the French posses in North-America.
The Contest between the Two Nations is of so
great Consequence as to give the Pre-eminence to
that which gains the better. If France prevails,
Great-Britain will gradually impoverish and decay,
and France will be exalted and enriched.

If a pacific Settlement could be made with France
at this Time, it cannot prove of long Duration:
But if it should so happen, we shall entail endless
Wars on our Successors, which his Majesty may
now gloriously finish, and leave the Prince who

succeeds to his Throne the most potent Monarch
in Europe. Let the Power and Riches of this Na-
tion be vigorously employ'd, and France will not
only be defeated in their Designs on America, but
frustrated and defeated in many other Schemes
formed for the Benefit of that Country.

There are some Men of weak Understandings
and timorous Disposition, who have the Folly to
give out that this Nation is so clogg'd and encum-
ber'd with Debts, as not to be in a Condition to
war with France; it is not difficult to prove, that
Great-Britain was never in a better State to fight
the French than at this Time.

France, in the last Year, sent a considerable Bo-
dy of Forces to strengthen and secure their En-
croachments on the Back of Virginia and the Caro-
linas; more Troops are now in Readiness to be
embarked, undoubtedly to attack Halifax, the
most valuable Place in the British Empire on the
other Side the Atlantic; which, if not prevented,
will put it into the Power of the French to reduce
all Nova-Scotia in two Months, and afterwards
gain any Harbour in Newfoundland. Their Forces
in Canada may seize the City called Albany in New-
York Government, plunder the Upper Parts, and
drive the Inhabitants from their Plantations.

For the Service of my King and Country, I have
thought of Means to raise Money, and Forces suf-
ficient, to chase the French out of North-America,
without raising new Taxes, or augmenting the Na-
tional Debts, which the Lords of the Treasury
may have when they please.

I am, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble Servant,
GEO. BURREINGTON.

March 27, 1755.

LONDON, April 15.

SOME Persons have been apprehensive, that
our Colonies and Plantations in America might
in Time shake off their Dependence upon us, and
set up for themselves. But the French, by their
Incroachments upon them, have made them sensi-
ble, that without the Fleets and Forces of their
Mother Country, they would soon be deprived of
their Possessions; and we are, likewise, by these
Means, sensible, they cannot subsist without our
Assistance. It might therefore, become the Wis-
dom of the Legislature to consider of some Law to
encourage them to a strict Union amongst them-
selves, and to appoint them a Lord Lieutenant, as
in Ireland, to reside at New-York, or some other
Place near the Center of those Dominions: And,
instead of separate Governors, they, with the Coun-
cil in each Colony, might reside as a Body, as our
House of Lords, and the Representatives, as our
House of Commons, to meet at the most proper
Season of the Year, as a Parliament, to consider
of such Laws as to bind the general Community,
after they are approved of from hence; and to raise
Taxes in the most equal Manner for the Support
and Defence of the Colonies, in such Parts and
Plantations as are most needful. Thus may they
and we be freed from the French Incroachments;
this will naturally lead the French to exercise their
enterprizing and ambitious Views towards the back
of the Spanish Settlements, and make our Friend-
ship necessary to the Spaniards and profitable to
ourselves.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

It may not be amiss to remark, that the longest
Season of dry Weather has prevailed throughout
the English Part of this Continent this Spring, that
ever was known: The Crops of Wheat and Rye
both nigh perished, and in no Probability can ex-
ceed half what is produced in a seasonable Year:
And 'tis thought, there will not in general be Flax
enough raised to produce the Seed sown. Besides

which, Hay, Oats, Indian Corn, and all other
Fruits of the Earth, have the same Appearance;
and if it continued dry a few Days longer, all
would have gone. Should not this excite in us,
Humility and Frugality at least? 'Tis said, that
several Congregations in this and the neighbouring
Governments have set aside Days of Fasting and
Prayer, that Heaven may avert the impending
Dangers:-----But tho' these may be uncontro-
verted Points of Christian Duty, yet if we are to
look upon these Afflictions as the just Judgments
of Heaven, may we not rather think them the Re-
wards of our Pride and Dissention, our Perfidy,
Breach of Promises, unjust Reflections upon one
another, and Abundance of other Vices too pre-
dominant in this Day?

ANNAPOLIS, July 10.

On the first Instant, the following Message was
sent down to the Lower House, viz.

By the Upper House of Assembly, July 1, 1755.

Gentlemen,

THE Bill herewith returned, proposes to take
5000*l.* out of the Paper Currency Office,
which is to be replaced and repaid to the Com-
missioners of that Office in Bills of Credit, by se-
veral Duties and Imposts therein mentioned, and
also by the Money arising on Ordinary Licences,
the Appropriation of which is a disputable Matter.
-----As there has been no Experience of the an-
nual Amount of several of those Duties, we ap-
prehend it to be very precarious and uncertain;
and we do not find, by any Computation we can
make, that the Sum proposed to be taken out of
the Office by this Bill, can be repaid and replaced
into it during the Subsistence of that Office, and
in such Case there is not any Provision made in
the Bill for supplying that Deficiency: These, we
think, are material Defects, and such as we can-
not get over. There are other Objections to the
Bill, which we conceive are not necessary to be
particularized here, inasmuch as if these Objections
were removed so as to answer the Ends and Purpo-
ses proposed by it, we may possibly agree upon
and reconcile those, by proper Amendments; but
we cannot pass it under the present Defects, and
leave that to be supplied by the Interposition of a
future Assembly, which can and ought to be done
now. We therefore earnestly intreat you (when
the Call for a Supply towards the Support of his
Majesty's just Rights and our own Safety are so
very pressing), to fall upon some Expedient to ren-
der the Bill more perfect, and give us an Oppor-
tunity of concurring with you, in testifying our
Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and the Security
of our Fellow-Subjects.

Signed per Order, J. Rojs, Cl. Up. Ho.

On the third, the following Message was sent
down, viz.

By the Upper House of Assembly, July 3, 1755.

Gentlemen,

WE return you herewith the Bill, entitled,
*An Act for securing the Western Frontier of
this Province against the Depredations of the French
and their Indian Allies; and also for paying and
maintaining Couriers from Wills's-Creek to Anna-
polis, and back to Wills's-Creek, which, in our
Apprehension, is framed in such a Manner, that it
would be very difficult, if not impossible, to be
carried into Execution, so as to answer the Purpo-
ses proposed by it, and therefore we cannot agree
to pass it: But as we are greatly concerned for
the Preservation and Security of the Inhabitants
on the Western Borders of this Province, we shall
be glad you will take the Matter again under your
Consideration.*

Signed per Order, J. Rojs, Cl. Up. Ho.

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