

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 23, 1756.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs. Sarah Ramsay, at the Head of Severn, taken as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with something like an M, and has several Spots.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. p^d 2/6

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Peter Dent, near Piscataway, a small Black Bull about 5 Years old, has some white in his Face and on his Feet, mark'd on each Ear an under-bit and over-bit near the Top.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE BRICK BREW-HOUSE, situated on Severn River, in Annapolis, with one, two, or three Lots of Ground, with three Tenements: There are also a Copper and Brewing Utensils, a large Still, &c. well fixed. It is fit and convenient for the Business of Malting, Brewing and Stilling; as also for Merchandize, as the House will make a fine Warehouse.

Also a Plantation near the said Town, containing by Deed 120 Acres, whereon is a good Brick House, with three Rooms on a Floor, a large Cellar, Kitchen, Stable, Corn-House, two Gardens well paled, &c. It is very fit for a Public-House. For Title and Terms apply to

PATRICK CREAGH.

N. B. The said Creagh gives 3s. per Bushel for Barley.

STOPP'D, suppos'd to be Stolen, a TABLE SILVER SPOON, cut into several Pieces, and much defac'd. Also, Part of a TEA-SPOON.

Whoever has lost any such may apply to JOHN INCH, Goldsmith, in Annapolis. It was offer'd in sale by Richard Lowrey, Taylor, who formerly lived at Elk-Ridge.

Virginia, November 4, 1756.

THIS is to give public Notice, That Mr. John Ballentine is no longer Agent for the Subscribers at their Furnace erected at Occoquan, or elsewhere, and the supposed Partnership between the said John Ballentine and ourselves is entirely dissolved; nor has he any further Connexion with our Affairs at present, than to settle all Accounts that have accrued under his Transaction of our Business for the two Years last past: Therefore all Persons are desired to settle their Accounts, in order to receive or pay the respective Balances, in order to a speedy final Settlement of those Books; and all Persons are forewarned not to credit the said Ballentine from this Time on Account of

JOHN TAYLOR,
PRESLEY THORNTON,

RAN away on the 10th of October last, from the Subscriber, living near George-Town on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, a Mulatto Woman Slave, named Kate, who formerly belonged to Mr. Benjamin Lane in Anne-Arundel County, and bought of him last June; she is a pert pallavering Wench, of a middle Size, about 30 Years old. She took with her a small Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock with a large S: And as she is pretty well dressed may sometimes pass for a free Woman where she is not known to be otherwise. It is supposed she is secreted by a Mulatto Slave called Jemmy (a Carpenter by Trade), belonging to Mr. Thomas Sprigg, on West-River, with the Assistance and Contrivance of some other Slave in the Neighbourhood where she was bought, who (it seems she has bragg'd) had promised to conceal her whenever she would run away from me. I understand she has been a great Rambler, and is well known in Calvert and Anne-Arundel Counties, besides other Parts of the Country. She may indulge herself a little in visiting her old Acquaintance; but it is most probable she will spend the greatest Part of her Time with or near wherever the aforesaid Mulatto Slave of Mr. Sprigg's may be at Work.

Whoever brings the said Wench to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles for their Trouble; besides a good Reward if they discover the Persons that harbour her, so that they may be brought to Justice.

HENRY THRELKELD.

at his OFFICE in Charles-Street; 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August last.

A REVIEW of the CONDUCT of the BRITISH MINISTRY, from the Year 1750, to the Loss of MINORCA, in 1756.

IT is necessary to begin this Review with the first Incident that produced the present Dispute with France, and the Behaviour of the Ministry upon it, both which are but little known.

In 1750 some of our American Traders went to Traffic with the Indians to the Borders of the Ohio, upon which they received a Message from the French of Canada, That if they did not retire from their Master's Territories, their Effects should be confiscated, and themselves sent Prisoners to Quebec; and the Traders, intimidated by this Menace, withdrew.

The next Season another Company went to the same Place on the same Errand, and received the same Message. They did not, however, retire as the others had done, and their Goods were therefore confiscated, and their Persons being seized, were first sent to Quebec, and afterwards to Rochelle in Old France, where they were detained in Prison.

These People knowing that the Place where they had Traded was deemed Part of the Territory of Great-Britain, Remonstrated against the Conduct of the French, to the British Ministry; and insisted upon being reclaimed and recompensed for the Loss of their Merchandize, as their Right by the Law of Nations. But our Ambassador at Paris, instead of demanding these Subjects of his Master as Men unjustly held in Prison, and a Reparation for their Loss, as Merchandize injuriously taken away, was ordered by the Ministry to acknowledge their Offence, and solicit their Discharge as a Favour; which was more than a tacit Confession that the Lands on the Ohio belonged to the French King; and thereupon the French immediately began to build Forts and Block-Houses to secure them.

But the same Minister who thus acknowledged the Lands of the Ohio to be the Property of the French, had but just before Granted the very same Lands to a Quaker in London.

He was thus by his Avarice and Timidity brought into great Embarrassment; for the Virginians having attempted, tho' unsuccessfully, to drive the French from the Lands to which the Minister had just allowed their Claim, he dreaded a French War on one Side if he should not abide by his Concession; and if on the other Side he should not abide by his Grant to the Quaker, he feared he should offend the Money Jobbers of the City, and be unable to raise the Supplies.

A French War was to him a less and more remote Evil than the Displeasure of the Quaker, and therefore he determined to attempt to recover by Force, what he had renounced by Concession; and the better to keep the Quaker in Humour, suffered all the Remittances to America to pass through his Hands, by which he made great Advantages.

But tho' he might, if it had not been for the Quaker's Claim under his Grant, have suffered the French quietly to have established themselves on the Ohio, yet the French, when their Right came to be publicly examined, did not urge his Concession, for two Reasons, first, They knew the King and People of England would never acquiesce; and secondly, They feared a public Declaration of this Affair would remove the Minister from the Administration, in which it was their Interest to continue him.

The Measures, however, were gentle and pacific, till the 25th of March, 1755, when the King acquainted his Parliament, That an Augmentation of his Forces by Sea and Land was necessary to defend his Rights in America, and to prevent any Attempts against his British Dominions. The Par-

liament answer'd, That they were ready to support him effectually to do both.

The first Step, after Hostilities were resolved, was to send some English Forces to Virginia, under the Command of Braddock; in which there were two remarkable Instances of erroneous Conduct; first, The Choice of a Man totally unacquainted with the Country to which he was going, and the Service which he was to perform; and unqualified by Nature, as being rash and precipitant, for a Service that depended for Success upon the most wary Circumspection and Foresight. Secondly, No Officer was sent over with Braddock to succeed him in the Command, in Case of Death, that was equal to the Post.

By the first Fault his Expedition was rendered unsuccessful; by the second, the Command upon his Death, devolved on General Shirley, a Man who had been worn out in the Practice of the Law, as a Barrister; who was by Nature slow, diffident, and inert; who had never seen Siege or Battle, and who, nevertheless, had been made Commander in Chief of the King's Armies in America, with the Appointments and Pay of the late Duke of Marlborough.

Shirley, in Consequence of his high military Post, repaired to Albany, from whence, after long Delay, he began his March with great Deliberation to the Lake Ontario; here he found he arrived too late to do any Thing, and therefore marched back as deliberately as he had advanced; and thus peaceably began and ended his Expedition.

Some Advantages, indeed, were gained by General Johnson, an Officer unknown to the British Minister; and by an American Militia under Col. Monckton; but these Advantages could not be pursued for want of proper Reinforcements and Supplies.

Such was the Situation of Affairs at the End of the last Autumn, and it might therefore reasonably have been expected, that a General should have been appointed, and the necessary Supplies sent early in the Spring; yet no Troops were destined for the Support of our Colonies till April 15, 1756, when the Transports sailed with Orway's and Murray's Regiments, which could not arrive till the principal Time of Action was past; nor was there a Commander in Chief till the latter End of May, for this Commander was last in a Succession of which he ought to have been the first.

Mr. Webb first superseded Mr. Shirley, General Abercrombie then superseded Mr. Webb, and last of all Lord Loudoun superseded General Abercrombie: So that the Commander in Chief, who should have been present in a new Country as long as possible before he entered upon Action, to have known the Resolutions of the various Provinces, and the Genius of the Inhabitants, to have planned his Operations, and created a Confidence in those who were to obey him, was the last Person dispatched upon this Occasion.

But when these Forces and these Commanders were at last dispatched, the inferior Officers of Lord Loudoun's Regiment, together with Arms, Ammunition, and other military Preparations, lay at Portsmouth so late as the 12th of June, waiting for Transports, which were not then hired to take them on board.

When the military Stores were shipped, they were shipped in such a Manner as to make the Risque of the Voyage as great as possible, for the Cannon were put on board one Ship, the Carriages on which they were to be mounted on another, the Ball on a third, and the Powder on a fourth; a Contrivance by which the Chance of defeating the whole Expedition was increased, as four to one, for the Loss of any one of the four Ships would have made the Contents of the other three useless.

Instead of furnishing this important Expedition with Gunpowder from our own Stores, we bought 500 Barrels of the Dutch, and took it away with-

out Examination; by which it appeared, when it was too late, that they had imposed upon our Weakness and Credulity, by sending us Powder that was as ineffectual as Saw-Dust.

While these memorable Events were taking Place with Respect to America, we entered into several expensive Alliances, under the Notion of securing Great-Britain, against the Attacks of the French.

By a Treaty with Russia, the Czarina is engaged to furnish us with 15,000 Horse, and 40,000 Foot, to be transported and subsisted by her, if we or our Allies are attacked; in Consideration of which we are to pay her 100,000 l. annually, during four Years, and when those Troops shall have passed her Frontiers 500,000 l. a Year; and these Troops are not to be recall'd, even tho' the Czarina herself should be attacked.

By a subsequent Treaty with Prussia, it was stipulated, that Great-Britain, with her Allies, and Prussia, should mutually assist each other in keeping all foreign Troops from entering the Empire.

Now the Treaty with Russia, was intended either for the Protection of England or Hanover. If for the Protection of Hanover, it is rendered totally ineffectual by the subsequent Treaty with Prussia, for by this Treaty we engage to keep those Troops out of the Empire as Foreigners, which by the Treaty with Russia were to enter it as Friends to Hanover. If for the Protection of England, we shall be found to have acted with equal Absurdity, by hiring other Troops less effectual for this Service, at a much greater Expence.

By a Treaty with Hesse-Cassel, it is stipulated, that the Landgrave shall furnish 8000 or 12000 Troops, one 6th to be Horse, for this Kingdom or its Allies, to be paid for by this Kingdom only. It is agreed, that if these Troops should be demanded, every Trooper shall be first purchased by us at 20 l. Sterling, and every Foot Soldier at 7 l. the Landgrave is to have 37,000 l. annually, before the Troops march, and as soon as they march 74,000 l. annually, till they enter into our Pay; from which Time the Subsidy returns to 37,000 l. which arises again to 74,000 l. as soon as the Troops are sent back; in the mean Time 12 l. is to be paid for every Horse that dies by Disease or in Battle, and 6 l. for every Man; a Recompense is also to be made for all Artillery and Arms that shall be found wanting at the End of the Service, and if the Landgrave shall be attacked, these Troops are to be sent back.

Upon a Rumour that the French intended to invade us, no Requisition of Russian Troops was made, tho' Russia had engaged to furnish 55,000 Men, to be transported and maintained for an annual Subsidy of 500,000 l. without any Satisfaction for Men, Horses, or Arms, and without any Right to recal them if Russia itself should be attacked. But 8000 Hessians were demanded, and are come, the Expence of which for the first Year, including levy Money, amounts to near One Million Sterling.

Thus have we preferred the Aid of 8000 Hessians, liable to be recalled before they have done any Service, to that of 55,000 Russians, who would not have been liable to be recalled; and wasted a Million of Money for the seventh Part of that Assistance, which 500,000 l. (just half the Money) would have procured. So that our Expence by this Choice is increased as 14 to 1, and certain Aid given up for a mere Contingency.

But this is not all, for we have imported 8000 Hanoverians at a fresh Expence, and engaged 8000 Holsteiners to supply their Place in Hanover, if Hanover should be attacked in the mean Time. The Expence therefore of the 8000 Hessians is doubled, for the 8000 Hanoverians, by the Hire of the 8000 Holsteiners, 16000 Men being hired for the Service of 8000 in this Kingdom; so that for 8000 Hanoverians, we pay after the Rate of eight and twenty Times as much as was agreed to be given for Russian.

While