

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 23, 1758.

County, January 23, 1758.
 the Reverend Mr. Thomas Cra-
 on Thursday Night the 19th
 y. Gelding, belonging to the
 s and trots, is about 14 Hands
 od all round, has a hanging
 all, he has a particular Way in
 n Travelling, and apt to get
 esly! The Thief took an old
 a small Saddle, belonging to a
 Arald's.
 home the Horfe, Saddle and
 a Pistole Reward; and if the
 and put in Goal, Two Pistoles,
 W. YOUNG.

B E S O L D,
 SAILING BOAT, a prime
 21 Feet Keel; 6 and 1/2 Beam,
 e Hold; her Frame Mulberry;
 od Suit of Sails, Anchor and
 Materials, &c. Enquire
 of.

January 28, 1758.
 Elizabeth, the Wife of the Sub-
 sh, in Violation of the Institution
 ween us, without any just Cause;
 d, Eloped from me, and taken
 n-Pounds in Cash; 1 new Shirt,
 ons, a new Callico Counterpane,
 ets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and
 s is therefore to forewarn any
 whatever, from trusting her on
 that I will not pay any Debts
 C. HOMEWOOD.

by the SUBSCRIBER in
 ANNAPOLIS,
 ED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6
 ; and good WEST-INDIA
 JOHN RAITT.

indebted to Mr. Robert Swan,
 of Great-Britain, either on the
 YARD ACCOUNT, are de-
 pay their respective Balances to
 and those whose Accounts have
 e expects they will come and set-
 br Note, or may be assured Suit-
 ly brought against them.
 G-BUSINESS will still be car-
 until the Tan-Yard is Sold, as
 For Terms of Sale, apply to
 ROBERT COUDEN.

little Notice has hitherto been
 an Advertisement frequently pub-
 lish, desiring all Persons indebted
 sphenholms, Merchant, (now gone
 me and settle their respective Ac-
 Subscriber: This is therefore to
 if they do not immediately com-
 e, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond,
 to be proceeded against according
 N CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

ORTED from BRISTOL,
 by the Subscriber, at his Store at
 BOROUGH and PIC-POINT,
 of WELSH COTTONS,
 RUGS, and BLANKETS, and
 GOODS; CROWN GLASS
 by 9; NAILS and IRON
 T BOTTLES, &c. &c.
 STEPHEN WEST.

SOLD OR LET;
 of LAND, containing 260 Acres,
 of which is excellent fresh Water
 good Orchard of young grafted
 e Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard
 a good Dwelling-House, Stable,
 For Terms, and further Par-
 of Mr. Laurent Jacques, Mer-
 chant.

in Charles-street;
 er Year. ADVERTISE-
 Week, and One Shilling

A LETTER to the Right Honourable
 WILLIAM PITT, Esq;

S I R,
A MIDST the various Applications
 daily made to Persons in your ele-
 vated Rank of Office, permit a pri-
 vate Man, unawed by Power, and
 uninfluenced by either Party or pecu-
 niary Considerations, thus to address himself to you.
 In this Letter you will find neither Abuse nor
 Flattery; at least I am sure the Writer will stand
 acquitted of the latter, tho' he pays his Tribute
 to that Superiority of Abilities which could plan
 and fit out the Rochefort Expedition, with a
 Quickness and Secrecy almost unknown to modern
 Policy, and even thought impossible by the Nature
 of the British Government. Here your Extent and
 Vigour of Mind stand confirmed; but Disinter-
 estedness, Steadiness, and Integrity, remain as the
 invaluable Rewards of your future Conduct in
 this Affair.

Our first Success rais'd in us the most sanguine
 Hopes; but how mortifying was the Disappoint-
 ment! to find the whole terminate in the Taking
 the Isle of Aix, which, however honourable for
 that excellent young Officer Capt. Howe, could
 but little satisfy the Expectations of the Public,
 as Attempt having been made on the Coast of France.

This remarkable Paragraph put in (to appear-
 ance) by Authority even in the common News-
 Papers, struck the most cursory Reader; each In-
 dividual felt its Meaning, and expected that im-
 mediate Suspension must have been the Conse-
 quence of so evident a Reflection. But, —Byng
 was imprisoned upon his Landing; M——t kisses
 Hands. This little Inconsistence (as we presume
 to call it) has helped to waft the contagious Breath
 of popular Discontent to the farthest Parts of these
 Kingdoms. The united Voice of the People calls
 for an Enquiry: We beseech it of his M——y:
 We demand it of you. We demand a true, an
 impartial, and a rigorous Enquiry.—If the Com-
 manders appear altogether innocent, let them be
 acquitted with Honour, and sent to prove again
 their Zeal and Abilities in another Expedition;
 if they failed through Ignorance, let them return
 to their Closets to encrease their Knowledge:
 But if from real constitutional Cowardice, or from
 what is perhaps still worse, that Caution and Love
 of Life too often the Concomitants of Ease and
 Wealth; let them feel the heaviest Hand of Go-
 vernment, without respect to Rank, Family, or
 Connexions.

In order to come at the Bottom of this Matter,
 perhaps some such Queries as the following might
 be of use, viz.

1. Whether, even before the Fleet's coming
 from the French Coast, there did not appear such
 a Backwardness to any Attempt, as occasioned a
 certain A——l to declare, with some Warmth,
 that he would comply with his Orders, and go in,
 whatever was the Consequence?
2. Why the Fleet lay to eight Hours, which,
 by the Change or Failure of the Wind, lost, in
 its Consequences, some Days?
3. Why, upon a French Man of War falling
 accidentally in amongst our Transports, the Mag-
 nime was ordered to chase, aboard of which
 was the only Pilot who could undertake to carry
 the Fleet into the Harbour, and whose Life was,
 by that Means, endangered; the Loss of which
 must, of itself, have rendered the Expedition a-
 bortive?
4. Why the Ships of the Leading Division were
 drawn up at half a Mile Distance from each other;
 by which Means, one only could effectually attack
 the Fort, and could not have had immediate
 Assistance if necessary?
5. Why the Soldiers, who landed to take Pos-
 session of the Isle of Aix, were not, agreeable to

the Rules of Discipline, punished for their Drun-
 kenness, and Outrages committed upon the poor
 Inhabitants?

6. Why the Fort was not effectually demolished
 on the Land, as well as the Sea Side, especially
 as the V——A——l employed no less than seven
 Days about that Work?

7. Why the Army did not immediately land
 on the Night of the 23d or 24th? Were the
 Obstructions from the Enemy's Army, or Batteries,
 insurmountable? If so, how could a young Of-
 ficer, of a truly Military British Spirit, offer (as
 we are told he did) to land at the Head of his
 own Battalion, and undertake, without firing a
 Musket, to cover the Rest of the Army till it
 should be properly entrenched? But, perhaps
 Rochefort was not to be taken without open
 Trenches; and the Season of the Year, and other
 Circumstances, therefore rendered the Attempt ab-
 surd: It appeared otherwise to you, Sir, who, we
 are persuaded, took as much Pains to be well in-
 formed, as ever Man did in the like Situation?

But whence this late Intelligence? Perhaps from
 the Prisoners taken at the Isle of Aix: If so,
 was a Number of them examined separately under
 the Assurances of the Attempt being to take Place,
 and of their being treated as Spies upon the
 Army's Return, in Case they were found not to
 have spoke Truth? And did their concurrent Testi-
 mony evince the, almost, Impossibility of succeed-
 ing? Nothing less ought to have had any Weight,
 coming from Men actuated by every Motive to
 deceive and to deter.

These, with many other Circumstances, have
 reached us even at this Distance from the Capital;
 yet, all, or the greatest Part, may perhaps be false:
 We will, therefore, neither acquit, nor condemn,
 unheard: But whatever be the Consequence of
 this Enquiry, let it not too much affect you.
 Catch not that Spirit of Despondence which seems
 to have gone forth too fatally amongst us: But
 proceed with Zeal and Vigour in your Country's
 Cause: Plan with Wisdom, and despair not yet
 of finding Men with Resolution and Abilities to
 execute.

None knows better than yourself, that Pro-
 longation of War to this Country, is the Bane
 of it; and that taking French Merchantmen alone
 will not force a Peace; else that wise and politic
 Nation, would continue, as in former Wars, to
 endeavour to preserve their Trade by Convoys,
 instead of giving it up, as they evidently have
 through the Whole of this present War: This
 proves, to a Demonstration, the Necessity of bold
 and active Measures: And France is still vulner-
 able in her Vitals, if you direct the Weapon right.
 But consider, that even this, tho' a necessary, is
 not the only essential, Part of your High Office:—
 Draw forth the Virtuous into the Service of your
 Country, remembering the Maxim of a celebrated
 Author, that *Private Virtue can alone be the Test
 of Public Spirit*: This gives you the general Voice;
 judge you so of others: Contemn all unconstitu-
 tional Influence: Endeavour to introduce every
 Scheme for National Economy; and to expel
 that universal Corruption, which must, otherwise,
 break down every Fence of the British Constitution.
 By these Rules of Action you will establish the
 Character of a Patriot Minister: By these you will
 fix your Power, by founding it upon the Gratitude
 of a Free People: And above all, by these you
 will acquire that Blessing which Power, Wealth,
 and Honours cannot give, a Consciousness of
 Worth, and of sincere Endeavours in the Cause
 of Virtue, Liberty, and of Mankind.

I am, Sir,
 your most humble
 and obedient Servant,
 X. Z.

North Riding of York-
 shire, Nov. 1, 1757.

P A R I S, October 14.
THE Court has published an Account of the
 Marquis de Montcalm's Expedition against
 Fort George, called by the English Fort William-
 Henry, situated on Lake St. Sacrament, in North-
 America; whereby it appears that Montcalm's
 Force consisted of 5500 Regular Troops and Mil-
 itia, and 1800 Savages; and that the Enemy had
 about 3000 Men, Part in the Fort, and Part in
 an entrenched Camp, which being not above 400
 Yards from them, could have continually supplied
 the Garrison with fresh Troops. The French in
 this Expedition had but 13 Men killed, and 40
 wounded. On the Side of the English, the Num-
 ber of the Slain amounted to 198, and that of
 the Wounded to 250. There were in the Fort
 and Entrenchments 23 Pieces of Cannon, some
 of which were Thirty-two Pounders, 4 Mortars,
 1 Obuser, 17 Patteraroes, 36,000 Weight of Pow-
 der, a Quantity of Bullets, Bombs, and Granades,
 and all Sorts of Ammunition and Utensils for the
 Artillery. Our Troops also found a considerable
 Quantity of Provision, notwithstanding the Plunder
 made by the Savages. The Marquis de Montcalm
 has destroyed the Fort and all its Appurtenances.
 The Court will soon publish a Relation of the Rest
 of the Operations of this Campaign in Canada.

C O L O G N, November 25.
 Extra of a Letter from Weissenfels, November 8.

"We rejoiced at the Arrival of the French
 Army, and the Army of the Empire; but these
 pretended Deliverers have shewn us that our Hope
 was vain. You have heard that those Troops lost
 the Battle near Rosback, in the most incredible
 Manner. But had they gained it, our Situation
 would not have been mended. They have treated
 the Peasants of Saxony, not like Friends, but
 Enemies. They plundered wherever they came,
 and did not spare even the Churches. The Ex-
 cesses they committed in cool Blood are incredible.
 They forced open Doors and Windows, and either
 killed or dispersed the Cattle. The Soldiers shew-
 ing no Regard for what was most sacred, got up
 upon the Altars, and polluted them with Ordure:
 In the same Manner they spoiled many Sacks of
 Meal, and even made Holes in Loaves of Bread,
 and filled them with their Ordure. In short, we
 have great Reason to thank God that we have
 got rid of those Auxiliary Troops.

L O N D O N, October 27.
 The City of Cork Privateer has taken a rich
 Prize, of about 450 Tons, and 18 Carriage Guns,
 valued at 12,000l.

The Eagle Privateer has taken a Dutch Ship,
 laden with 636 Hogheads of Sugar, 15,000 lb.
 of Indico, 15 Cwt. of Coffee, and some Bales of
 Cotton, from St. Domingo.

We hear that a general Cartel, for the Ex-
 change of Prisoners of War, is soon to be agreed
 on between the Courts of Great-Britain and France.

The Arethusa, Captain Stephenson, for Hull,
 with 700 Hogheads of Tobacco, was taken by a
 French Privateer; the Captain of which put some
 Men on board, and left 5 Englishmen: About 5
 Days after, it blowing hard, and being afraid of
 being lost, they gave the Vessel to the English,
 who brought her into Cowes instead of Bayonne,
 as the French ordered.

November 1. On Wednesday the Militia-men
 appointed for the Parish of St. Mary le Bonne, in
 the County of Middlesex, went to Hicks's-Hall
 to be sworn, with Drums beating, Colours fly-
 ing, &c. and after they were sworn, they return-
 ed with Sir William Beauchamp Proctor at their
 Head, to Sir William's House, who gave them
 two Guineas to drink: They were in great Spi-
 rits, and were one and all determined, when they
 come to Action, not to give or take Quarter.

November 19. On Wednesday Morning the
 Essex, Captain Campbell, arrived at Portsmouth,
 and brought in the Tartar's Prisoners, in Num-
 ber

