

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 27, 1758.

JUST IMPORTED, Captain JONATHAN TALLIMAY, Bristol, and to be Sold at Mr. CREAGH'S

and small Japan'd Tea-Boards and Mats, Floor Carpets, Bed Quilts, and a great Variety of cheap Irish Linens, Dowlas, and Of.

Sold likewise by the Subscriber, good Cork at 57/6 per Barrel, and Turpentine at 5/0 per Barrel. RICHARD MACKUBIN.

JUST IMPORTED, Fleet from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in BALTIMORE, Wholesale or Retail,

LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS; also, Sugar, &c. for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills of Exchange. THOMAS DICK.

JUST IMPORTED, RUSSELL, Captain JOHN ANDERSON, to be Sold by the SUBSCRIBERS at his Store in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH,

A Variety of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS, for Bills of Exchange, Paper Currency, or Sterling. ALEXANDER & ANDREW SYMMER.

JUST IMPORTED, STRACHAN, the EXPERIENCED, Capt. WARING, and the EAGLE, Capt. ANSON, from LONDON,

A Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the most refined Taste, and Green Teas, and Arnold's Snuff, and best English Flour, and to be Sold by the Subscriber at his Store in ANNAPOLIS and LONDON-TOWN, at reasonable Rates, Wholesale or Retail.

Cordage and Cables of all Sizes, made of the best Riga Hemp, imported from England, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery, Duck, Twine, &c. Rum by the Hog-Shead, Sugar by the Barrel, Carolina, and Maryland Pork, by the Barrel, &c. JAMES DICK.

JUST IMPORTED, OLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

Parcel of the choicest MADEIRA WINES, in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarters. LIKEWISE, a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS, viz. Sail Cloth, German and Irish Linens, &c. &c. DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

DRUDGE of all Sizes to be Sold by the Subscriber in ANNAPOLIS. BASIL WHEELER.

HARLES WALLACE, SHOE-MAKER, in ANNAPOLIS, Having Imported in Capt. Strachan, a Choice Parcel of the best WHALE-BONE or STAY-GOODS, hereby gives Notice, that he will supply his old Customers, or Others, with all possible Dispatch, for READY MONEY ONLY.

QUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of Talbot, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of LAND, in the Town of Joppa, on which is built a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry other Buildings, in very good Repair: These are to be Sold by the Subscriber propo- ses to sell the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of Joppa, in Baltimore County, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of next, at the Court-House in the said Town of Joppa, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned.

SUSANNA RISTEAU. The HOUSES are very convenient for a Shop-keeper, or private Gentleman, being on the River Gunpowder, and have a Dock at which small Vessels may Load or Un-

his Office in Charles-street; 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS first Week, and One Shilling

FROM THE MONITOR.

Remarks upon the defenceless State of our American Provinces when the French began their Encroachments; and upon our own defenceless State if the Militia are should not be carried into Effect.

IN the Year 1753, or thereabouts, the French began in Earnest to put in Execution the grand Plan, which, it was publickly talked of, they had projected many Years before; the Mask Battery was opened, and they began Hostilities in Form: This alarmed our Colonies with a Witness; Complaints upon Complaints came over; Arms, Ammunition, and a little other Assistance were implored; and as the French were then weak, our People were so superior in Number, that with these Helps they could have done their own Business. But how were these Complaints received and treated? Were they laid before the Parliament? or were they communicated to the King? or were they thrown aside as Waste Paper, and regarded no more than if they come from Utopia?

The Matter growing in a little Time more and more serious, a Letter was sent to our Colonists; but how strange its Contents! The first Part gave them Power to repel Force by Force; the latter Part had this Restriction:—"But be sure you do it upon the undoubted Territories belonging to the British Crown." Now the Scene of Action was in the Territories disputed: And thus, O wondrous to relate! the same Letter gave and denied them the Power of defending themselves. By this Means their Hands were tied up; and they could not fire a Muffet at the Enemy, but at the Peril of disobeying their Superiors. This emboldened the Enemy; Reinforcements Time after Time were sent from France; and what at first might probably have been crushed at a small Expence cannot now be remedied at the Charge of many Millions. The French this Year have spread their Conquests considerably; and what have we done? why, just nothing; we have not been able to keep them at bay.

Let us now turn our Eyes upon ourselves, and see, whether our Situation at Home be not a good deal like that of our Americans, both before and at the Beginning of the War. The Pretence of not vigorously supporting at first our Colonies Abroad, was a tender Regard for our Mother-Country; this was the best Excuse made for the Neglect and Loss of Minorca; and we grant, that if both Services were incompatible at the same Time, our own Island was the preferable Object of their Regard. The Encampment of the French Troops along their Maritime Provinces, opposite to our Coasts, spread a general Terror; nothing less than a projected Descent upon us was apprehended; and the Sound of it was rung through the Ears of the whole Nation. Whether this was a Feint, or a real Design in the Enemy, it is impossible to say; however, it so far answered his Purpose, that it put us to a vast Expence in importing and exporting foreign Forces, exclusive of their Pay; and this Policy of ours, perhaps, together with the Augmentation of our Army, prevented the Design, if real. But pray, what Security have we for the future against the like Design, without a large and well disciplined Militia? Will it be said, Our regular Army. Very well; but hath it been computed, what Army is sufficient to guard our extended Coasts? Has it been considered, how difficult it is to raise such an Army; how much more difficult to pay it without starving the Naval Service; which would be curing one Evil by introducing another, as bad? What then can be thought of, but a National Militia, to be at Hand in every Corner of the Kingdom? Was such an Expedient projected by the worthy Ministers of the old Corps? No. Did they oppose it? I do not say that; but they came into it, but awkwardly, cut the original Plan in twain, and like Hucksters

in Politics, split the Difference. And how do their Tools treat it at present? why, as a visionary Scheme, that can never be reduced to Practice. And as to the Gentlemen of the Blade, some of them laugh at it; but I think it would be prudent in them to command their Muscles; for should they behave no better, than some of them have lately done, the Militia in Time, and in their Turn, may laugh at them.

I hope, all Lovers of their Country will weigh these Matters seriously; and laying aside all Party-Prejudice, unite in a rational Scheme for the Salvation of the Nation; for many wise Men fear, that what has befallen us already is but the Beginning of Sorrows.—What a melancholy and amazing Thing is it to reflect, how this great and rich Nation has been humbled and brought down within the Space of 30 Years, and yet has enjoy'd, the best Part of the Time, a profound Peace: That a Nation of Barbarians should be conquered formerly by a superior, or even an equal Nation, who better understood the Arts of War and Policy, was no strange Thing: But no great and civilized Nation can easily be conquered now, but through some great Defects in its anterior Administration: Let us then pursue the Measures, that Wisdom and Integrity shall suggest, and with Courage execute them, and we may even yet hope; or should we fall at last after we have done our best, (which Heaven avert!) we shall fall with Dignity.

All our Hopes seem to centre in the steady Conduct of a few great and good Men; but what they will be able to effect, or whether their Efforts, as heretofore, will be traversed and defeated by Party Spirits, I will not presume to divine.

LONDON, April 27.

BY the last Accounts from Stockholm it appears, that the Senate of Sweden are not a little perplexed about their Affairs in Pomerania: They are loth to sit down with their Losses, and yet irresolute in Regard to the Means to be employed for retrieving the Game. They see their old Friends, the French, drove out of Germany, and know not when they will be able to make a Figure there again: And their ancient Enemies, but now new Friends, the Russians, proceed so slowly and cautiously in their Operations, that they think it will be to little Purpose to send Reinforcements from Sweden to the Isle of Rugen and Stralsund. Therefore, they wait for Advices from Silesia, to regulate their Conduct: If the Austrians have any Success, this will encourage the Russians to advance; and then the Swedes will be bold enough to come on again: But if the Austrians are beaten, Sweden must sneak off, and put up with the Loss of every Foot of Ground in Pomerania.

France is now confessedly in a most deplorable Situation. Her Finances are so much exhausted, that Money is raised with the greatest Reluctance; the Levies to recruit the Army go on but slowly; her Councils are greatly divided; Murmurings of Mal-administration at home, and Misconduct abroad, are every where heard; the Merchants complain loudly of want of Protection to their Trade, the Clergy of Oppression, and private People of the Hardships they suffer, to support a ruinous German War. Dispatches after Dispatches from Westphalia, from Vienna, from America, from the Indies; all full of Demands for Succours, for Money, for powerful Protection against the Danger that every where threatens, and an utter Incapacity to satisfy any of these pressing Demands. The Subsidies to the Empress Queen are unpaid; the stipulated Succours cannot be spared; and the Levies necessary for the Colonies abroad are now wanted for her own Defence at home: Thus the Tables are turned upon this perfidious People; they are now down, and it is to be hoped, as a worthy Patriot said on a late Occasion, the

Opportunity will not be let Slip, of tumbling them over and over.

On the other Hand, England was never greater nor better Provided; Fifty Thousand as fine Troops as any in Europe at home unemployed; a Navy equal to the Maritime Force of the whole World, in the present Condition of it, well manned, and well supplied; Money granted cheerfully; a Ministry in whom the Confidence of King and People is united; Allies that do Wonders; and a Spirit in our Colonies not to be suppressed. Our Trade in the most flourishing Condition, while that of our grand Enemy is dwindling daily; exposed on all Sides to the Captures of our Men of War, our Cruizers, and Privateers, while the Squadrons destined for its Protection skulk in Bays and Harbours, afraid of coming out. The Condition of the French is no better in America than in Europe; we have now in America an Army of 30,000 Regulars, well provided with all Kinds of Provisions and Stores, and a Naval Force, to carry and support that Army wherever it can distress the Enemy most. This is no partial Representation of Things, but the naked Fact, which should be published throughout Europe, to the Honour of the present Administration, who, by pursuing true British Measures, have restored the Honour, the Power, and Credit of their Country, when all these seemed to be expiring.

April 29. The new Tax (which we hear is resolved on) of one Shilling in the Pound upon all Places, Pensions, Perquisites, &c. 'tis computed will raise 70,000l. per Annum; and that of one Shilling upon all Houses that are at present rateable from five Windows to fifteen, and Six-pence per Window upon all Houses that have fifteen Windows and upwards, will produce 100,000l. per Annum.

May 4. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Gage to be Colonel of a Regiment of Rangers in America. And, Lieutenant Colonel James Murray to be Colonel Commandant to the 60th, or Royal American Regiment of Foot.

All the Letters received by Merchants in Holland from their Correspondents in Spain, are filled with the Armaments that are carrying on in the Ports of that Kingdom. That 16 Ships of the Line and six Frigates only wait for Orders to put to Sea, under the Command of Don Andrea Reggio, and the Count de Florida.

The Lords of the Treasury have sent an Order to the Mint-Office to coin 100,000l. in Quarter-Guineas.

Monsieur Duquesne, the French Admiral, lately taken Prisoner in the Foudroyant by Admiral Osborne, came to Town last Monday to see this Metropolis.

The Grand St. Pierre, from Dunkirk to Canada, is taken by the Windsor and Escort Men of War, and brought into Falmouth, laden with Provisions, Stores, &c.

The fortifying and securing of Milford-Haven being a Work of such great Utility to the Navigation and Commerce of Great-Britain, 10,000l. is granted by Parliament to defray the Expence thereof.

May 9. The new secret Expedition, it is to be hoped, will Discourage that of last Year, by shewing that our Generals will act as well as our Statesmen can plan. It seems that a Blow is determined to be struck; for all the nine Troops of Hussars, belonging to the nine Regiments of Horse, it is said will be incorporated in one Regiment, and are now preparing themselves to go upon this Expedition. The Flour of these Hussars is the Troop commanded by Captain Lindsay, quartered at Maidenhead, where they have been practising the Prussian Exercise; and, for some Days past, have been made to dig large Trenches, and leap over them; as also to take high Hedges, with a broad Ditch cut on the other Side; at which the Men were