

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1760.

Baltimore Iron-Works, April 28, 1760.

Richard Carman, a middle aged Man, of a pale Complexion, well-set, speaks in the West Country Dialect, has on a dirty Frock of Furled Linen, and his other Apparel is such as Servants commonly wear, and very dirty, as he work'd in the Coal-ing Business.

John Carman, a lusty lubberly Fellow, and Brother to the above named Richard, is about thirty Years of Age, of a fresh Complexion, and speaks in the West Country Dialect. His Apparel is coarse and dirty.

James Singerwood, belonging to Col. Benjamin Taylor, came into the Country this Year, he is about 30 Years of Age, brown Complexion, a middle-siz'd Man, well-set, and stoops much in his Shoulders, has a Parcel of greasy Cloaths which he brought with him from the Ship, and two white Shirts. He is an Englishman.

Whoever secures the said Convicts in any Prison, so that they may be had again, shall receive Fifty Shillings for each or either, if taken in this Province; and if out of the Province, Four Pounds for each, and reasonable Charges if brought home.

R. CROXALL.

N. B. Richard and John Carman are Weavers by Trade. They all may steal other Apparel, and change their Names.

Frederick-Town, February 26, 1760.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR raising Five Hundred Dollars, for purchasing a FIRE ENGINE for the Use of Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, to consist of 1750 Tickets at Two Dollars each, 532 of which to be Fortunate, without any Deduction, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Prize Value, and Total Value. Includes rows for 200 Dollars, 80, 40, 20, 10, 8, 4, and 1st/2nd drawn Blanks.

532 Prizes. Sum raised 500
1218 Blanks.

1750 Tickets at 2 Dollars each, is 3500

THE Overplus of the Profits after purchasing the FIRE ENGINE and it's Appurtenances (if any) to be applied towards erecting of a MARKET-HOUSE in the said Town.

By the above Scheme there are little more than Two Blanks and a Quarter to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not quite Fifteen per Cent upon the Whole.

When the Tickets are disposed of, the Drawing is to begin (on 14 Days previous Notice, at least, to be given in this Gazette) in the Court-House of the said County, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Drawing, it is supposed, will be in Two Months at farthest, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are, Messrs. Thomas Seely, James Dickson, Conrad Grob, Arthur Charlton, Christopher Edelin, Michael Ramar, Caspar Shaaf, Thomas Pritt, Levi Coban, John Cary, and George Murdock, who are to give Bond, and take an Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in this Gazette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and the Prizes to be paid off without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforesaid, to be deem'd as a generous Present for the Use intended, and applied accordingly.

N. B. The Value of Seven Shillings and Six Pence in Maryland or Pennsylvania Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar in the Sale of Tickets, and the same Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes by the fortunate Adventurers.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

THREE has lately been published in London, A LETTER addressed to TWO GREAT MEN, from which many Extracts have been made in divers public Papers, as well in England as America. The Publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine, who has taken a Part of this Letter, and seems much to regret, that the Nature of his Miscellaneous Publications would not admit of his Publishing the Whole, says, the Author of the Letter was a most able and spirited Writer, and the Two Great Men are supposed to be the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Mr. PITT. A Copy of this Letter falling into our Hands, and so well meriting a Perusal, we shall not, as we publish it purely for the Emulment of our Readers, make any Apology for so doing; but give them the WHOLE of the Letter, in this and Three succeeding Gazettes.

A LETTER

Addressed to TWO GREAT MEN, on the Prospect of PEACE; and on the TERMS necessary to be insisted upon in the NEGOCIATION.

Mea quidem sententiâ, pœci, quæ nihil habitura sit infidiarum, semper est consultandum. De Ofic. Lib. 1.

There is a Tide in the Affairs of Men, Which taken at the Flood, leads on to Fortune; Omitted, all the Voyage of their Life Is bound in Shallows and in Miseries. On such a full Sea are we now a-flot, And we must take the Current when it serves, Or lose our Ventures. SHAKESP.

My LORD, and SIR, YOU will be surpris'd at an Address made to you jointly in this Manner; but as I have not the Honour to be much acquainted with either of you, (though I esteem you both, at least while you remain connected) I hope you will forgive me for troubling you, in this public Way; and the rather, as I think the Matters I shall write upon, to be of very great Importance; and as you will discover by what I am going to suggest to you, that I am a true Friend to Old England, and a sincere Lover of my Country.

I have long thought that our Ministers of State may be much assisted, in their Deliberations, by Persons who have not the Honour of sitting at the Council-board. The wisest Measures have often been pointed out, in the Course of parliamentary Debate; and Members of either House, perhaps those least consulted by Government, have frequently been earliest in suggesting such Plans of public Policy, as Government itself has been glad to adopt. The Extinction of factious Opposition, the Unanimity of every Party, and the Acquiescence of every Connection, in whatever Scheme is proposed by his Majesty's Servants, while it hath produced infinite Advantages to the Public; hath deprived those who direct the Cabinet, of all such Parliamentary Instruction, as their Predecessors in Power used to receive. You, my Lord, of late, scarcely hear any Speech in the House of Lords, but that of a Lawyer on a Scotch Appeal; and the hereditary Council of the Nation rarely assemble for higher Purposes than to alter Settlements and deliberate on Bills of Divorce. And you, Sir, in the other House, where so many skillful Champions used formerly to engage, and struggle for Victory, remain single in the Field of Battle; and your Speaker takes the Chair only to vote Millions and levy Thousands, without the least Debate or Opposition.

The Channel of Parliamentary Instruction being thus stop'd, no other but that of the Press is left open, for those Heads of Advice to which it may be worth your while to attend. For this Reason it is, that I have thought of addressing you in this Manner. Who I am, it matters not. Let it suffice, that, unopposed and unemployed, I can vie, in Zeal for the Public, with those who taste the Sweets of exorbitant Salaries, and unfathom'd Perquisites. Whether my Knowledge be equal to my Zeal; whether my Acquaintance with the World, and Experience in Business, have enabled me to offer any thing that may be of real Utility, must be determined by you, and by the Public. This I am certain of, that my Intention is honest; and while I please myself, I shall endeavour, at the same time, not to offend either of you. Some Productions, in which you have, of late, been jointly taken Notice of, proceeded from a factious Disposition, which I am unacquainted with, and detest. For far from wishing to disunite and separate your Interests, I am fully persuaded that without your perfect Harmony and Union, the great Events which have happened under your Administration, will not have those permanent good Consequences so much to be wish'd for: And it is only from your joint Concurrence, that we can hope for any of those prudent, spirited and national Measures concerning which I propose to offer you a few Hints in this Address.

Considering the present distressed Condition of France, fallen from its alarming Power, and Greatness, into the lowest State of Distress and Impotence; unfortunate in its military Operations in every Quarter of the Globe; beaten all Europe over by Sea and Land; its Fleets sailing, only to be destroyed; its Armies marching, only to run away; without Trade; no Credit; stopping Payments, protesting Bills, and to all Intents and Purposes a Bankrupt Nation; their King, the Princes of the Blood, the Nobility, and the Clergy carrying in all their Plate to be coined, for the present extreme Evigency of their Affairs; disappointed and baffled

in all their Schemes on the Continent, and taught to think no more of Invasions, by the Destruction of the only Fleet they had left;—I say, considering all these Circumstances, which I have not exaggerated, in the least, it is not unnatural to imagine, that a Period will soon be put to the Troubles of Europe. France, unable to carry on the War, must soon be reduced to the Necessity of suing for Peace.

We have had Bloodshed enough. God forgive those who have occasioned this terrible Destruction of the human Species, and spread Misery, and Devastation, for so long a Time, in almost every Corner of the Globe. The great Success with which the Arms of Britain have been blessed, puts it in our Power to give Peace to Europe: And it is to the Honour of his Majesty and those who direct his Councils, that the Distresses of our Enemies have only enabled him to give the World a Proof of his Moderation; and to shew that his Inclination to make Peace, keeps Pace with the Inability of France to prolong the War.

As his Majesty entered into this War, not from Views of Ambition, so he does not wish to continue it, from Motives of Retenement. The Desire of his Majesty's Heart is, to see a Stop put to the Effusion of Christian Blood.

What was declared in the above Paragraph of his Majesty's Speech from the Throne, to our own Parliament, at the Opening of this Session, has since that been notified in Form to our Enemy. The Readiness of England and Prussia, to enter into a Treaty, and to give Peace to Christendom, which Prince Lewis of Welfenbuttle hath been authorized to communicate to the French Minister at the Hague, will no doubt, open the Door for a Negotiation, in a Manner the most likely to be embraced by the Court of Versailles; whose Disgraces and Distresses, too great to be dissembled, and too extensive to be remedied, will dispose them to listen with Attention to every proposal of Accommodation, made to them by an Enemy whose Sword was unheated only to punish Perfidy; and whose Successes, as appears from their making the first Advances towards a Treaty, have not insatuated them to prefer unnecessary and ruinous Conquest, to a reasonable and solid Peace.

It is, therefore, to be hoped, and to be believed, that Peace is not at a great Distance; and upon this Supposition I shall beg Leave to offer a few Considerations to you, as to the Persons on whom the Fate of this Country depends; Considerations which are equally important as they are seasonable; and an Attention to which, before you enter upon any Negotiation, may, perhaps, assist you (if I may be allowed to suppose you stand in Need of any Assistance) in directing this Negotiation to such an Issue, as may be equally honourable to yourselves, and useful to the Public.

In this Situation of Affairs, one of the first Matters relative to the future Negotiation, which, no doubt, must occur to you, will be, the Choice of those Persons who are to be trusted with the great Concerns of this Nation as Plenipotentiaries. And, as much will depend upon this Point, I shall beg Leave to begin with giving you my Thoughts upon it, and the other Topics on which I propose to trouble you will naturally arise from each other without observing any other Order, or Connection, besides that in which they shall present themselves to a Mind intent upon this Subject.

With regard then, to the Choice of Plenipotentiaries, I cannot but lament the Difficulties you have to encounter, before you will be able to find such as the Public will have Reason to thank you for.—I am not totally unknowing in the Characters and Capacities of many among the Great. But when I cast my Eyes around me, I own that I am surpris'd, greatly surpris'd, but still more grieved, to find so few among us, capable of conducting the arduous Task of making a Peace. Whether this hath arisen from Neglect in the Education of our Men of Quality; or whether the Qualifications which fit them for Statesmen, have been neglected, in Comparison of such as fit them for Artists or Newsmen; or whether it be owing to the State Policy so systematically adopted, of late Years, of giving Places, not to the Persons who can best execute the Business—but to those who can best do a Job. Whatever be the Cause, the Fact is certain; and it is Matter of Amazement that there should be so few in this Island, who have given any Proofs that they are capable of conducting with Ability, much less with Dexterity, this important Business of a Negotiation with France. Men who are versed in Treaties, knowing the Interests, Pretensions, and Connexions of the several Princes of Europe; skilled in the Principles of public Law, and capable of applying them on every particular Occasion; acquainted with the Commerce, the Colonies, the Manufactures of their own Country; Masters of all the Instances of Infraction of former Treaties, which occasioned the War we are now engaged in: In a Word, Men whose Rank and Consequence amongst ourselves, may command Respect, and procure their Authority, amongst our Enemies; and who to every other Qualification, already enumerated, can boast of an Integrity not to be corrupted, and a Steadiness in supporting the Interests of their Country, which no Difficulties can discourage, and no Temptations can shake.—Such are the Men, whom you must endeavour to employ, in the approaching Negotiation, and such, I hope, ye will be able to find; though, I own, I am puzzled to guess on whom the Choice will fall, none being, as yet, pointed out by the public Voice, nor, perhaps, fixed upon, by yourselves. Times have been, when we might have expected, to see One named

to such an important Office, merely because he was a Favourite, or a Favourite's Favourite; because he was connected with this Minister, or was a Relation of that great Man. But if we have too frequently trifled with our national Concerns, by trusting them in such Hands, I need not say that there are Circumstances at present which give us reasonable Ground for hoping that the same Sagacity, and Desire to serve the Public which hath found out, and employed the properest Persons to conduct the Operations of the War, will be exerted to find out the properest Persons (few as there are to be found) to conduct the Deliberations of the Treaty.

And very deplorable indeed must be the Inabilities of the Persons we shall employ, if their Negotiations for Peace be conducted so awkwardly as to rob us of the Advantages we have gained by the War. If we may judge from late Events, France seems as little to abound with Wisdom in the Cabinet, as it doth with Courage and Conduct in the Field. And if the Negotiations at Utrecht, in which almost all the Advantages of a War equally successful with the present, were given up, be urged as an Instance of the superior Dexterity of French Politics, it ought to be remembered that this was more owing to our own Divisions, than to their Sagacity, and to the Inabilities of our Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, tho' we had no great Reason, God knows, to brag of them. What, therefore, may we not expect from a Negotiation to be begun in very different Circumstances; when there exists no Faction whose Interest it may be to perplex and defeat it; and when that national Unanimity to which we, in a great Measure, owe the Success of the War, will still continue to exert it's blessed Effects, till it make us happy with a safe and honourable Peace?—However, favourable as these Circumstances are, the Choice of such Plenipotentiaries as may be likely to conduct the Negotiation, with Dignity, Dexterity and Integrity, becomes a Consideration which the Public will expect should be weighed with the utmost Attention. And, if such Persons cannot be found amongst us (which I hope may not be the Case) there is a very desirable Alternative still in your Power. Fix the Scene of Negotiation, where, indeed, for the Honour of our Country, I could wish to see it fixed, name no other Plenipotentiaries to conduct the Peace but those Ministers who directed the War: And a Treaty of London, in such Hands, will make ample Amends for our wretched Management at Utrecht.

But let Peace be never so well made; let Ministers plan Treaties with the greatest Sagacity, and Plenipotentiaries negotiate the Articles with the utmost Skill and Dexterity, yet we know from History and Observation, that they never can be perpetual, and most commonly, are not lasting. Princes, too frequently, seem to own no other Rule of Action, than present Convenience; and the Law of Nations is seldom appealed to, but to justify Injustice, and save Appearances. Nor are the positive Compacts solemnly agreed upon between Nation and Nation, better observed. For how seldom do we see a Treaty religiously adhered to, by the Parties whose Interest it is to break it, and who think they are in such Circumstances as to be able to break it with Impunity?—If such Infidelity be too common amongst Princes in general, Experience, long Experience teaches us, that the Nation with whom we are soon to treat, excel us, at least, in this Part of Policy. For no Corps are strong enough to bind them.

Gallie Faith is become proverbial, and the Neighbours of France can reproach her with innumerable Instances of a most profligate Disregard to the most solemn Treaties. And the Reason seems to be obvious, without supposing that Nation more perfidious than others. The Power, the Populosity, the Extent, the Strength of the French Monarchy, free them from those Apprehensions which bind the weaker Side to be faithful to it's Engagements; and depending upon the Inability of their Neighbours, considered singly, to procure to themselves Justice, this, too frequently, has tempted them to the most shameful and barefaced Instances of national Breach of Faith.

It well becomes us, therefore, at this Juncture, when the Distresses of France will oblige them to consent to Terms of Peace, unfavourable to the Interest, and disgraceful to the Glory of their Monarch, to take every Method in our Power to secure the Observance of those Concessions they may make; and to insist upon their giving us such Proofs of their Sincerity, before any Negotiation be entered upon, as may give us some Assurance that they mean to be more faithful to their future Engagements.

What Proof of their Sincerity, I would recommend it to you to demand, what Concessions it will be necessary to insist upon, I shall beg Leave to mention; after having first satisfied you by a Detail of some Particulars, that such Demands as I would propose cannot be looked upon as the Insolence of a Conqueror, but as the wise Foresight of a People whom dear bought Experience hath taught the proper Way of doing itself Justice.

It may not, therefore, be unnecessary to place before your Eyes, some of the most remarkable Instances of French Perfidy, which have given rise to all the Troubles of Europe for above three hundred Years.

The Peace of Westphalia, while it secured the Liberties and Religion of Germany, also laid the Foundation of that Power which hath made France, ever since, the Terror of Europe. By this Treaty, the Upper and the Lower Alsace, a Country of great Extent, and of infinite Consequence in Point of Situation, was ceded to France. In this Country there

WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-Office all Persons may be supplied with this moderate Length are taken in and inserted after, and in Proportion for long Ones.