

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY June 26, 1760.

To be RENTED, LEASED, or SOLD, A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Garden and Out-Houses, situate in a very pleasant Part of the City of ANNAPOLIS. A good CLERK is wanted. Such will have good Encouragement. For further Particulars Enquire of M. MACNEARA.

JUST IMPORTED, In the JANE, Capt. JOHN GARNETT, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail. DAVID CRAUFURD.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, THE Plantation, in Cecil County, whereon Mr. JAMES PAUL HEATH, deceased, and the Subscriber, lately lived, to which belong about 1500 Acres of excellent Land. There is also on the Plantation, a very handsome well built Brick Dwelling House, two Story high, with four good Rooms on a Floor, together with handsome and convenient Offices of Brick. The House is very pleasantly situated on Sassafras River, and commands a beautiful and extensive Prospect. There are also other Commodious Buildings, such as Barns, Tobacco Houses, Granaries, Stables, Houses for Quarters or Tenants. It is about three or four Miles from Frederick and George Towns. There is some good Meadow, and a great deal more may be made.

For Title and Terms Enquire of WALTER DULANY, Esq; in Annapolis, or the Subscriber at his Plantation in Baltimore County near Bay-Town. N. B. If a Number of Purchasers should offer, the Land may be laid out in Lots. JAMES HEATH.

JUST IMPORTED from BARBADOS, A QUANTITY of very good RUM and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be Sold very reasonably, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by Mr. HENRY TUBMAN at Beneditz, and the Subscriber at Nottingham. THOMAS CAMPBELL.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, FOR Raising the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for Enlarging and Repairing the PUBLIC WHARF, and Erecting a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in Alexandria, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Tickets, Price, and Sum raised. 3 Tickets at £. 50 £. 150, 3 Ditto at 25 75, 10 Ditto at 10 100, 20 Ditto at 5 100, 40 Ditto at 2 80, 745 Ditto at 1 745, 821 Prizes. Sum raised 250, 2179 Blanks.

THE above is not three Blanks to a Prize, without any Deduction. The Drawing to begin the first Day of September next.

The Prizes to be published in the Virginia and Maryland Gazettes, and the Money to be paid as soon as the Drawing is finished.

All Prizes not demanded in six Months after Publication, will be deem'd as generously given to the Uses aforesaid.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, George William Fairfax, William Ramsay, John Carlyle, Gerard Alexander, John Dalton, George Johnston, George Mason, John Hunter, Robert Adam, and John Muir, Trustees of the said Town, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath that they faithfully discharge the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets may be had from the aforesaid Managers, or from Col. John Champe, or Allan Macrae, Merchant, at Dumfries; Hector Ross and Benjamin Greyson, Merchants, at Colchester; Philip Richard Fenfall, of Charles County; Messrs. Symmers and John Weldon, Merchants, at Upper-Marlborough; and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

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.

Continuation of the Letter addressed to TWO GREAT MEN, begun in our last.

I HAVE brought down this Sketch of French Faith to the present Times; imperfect indeed; but, as far as it goes, strictly conformable to Historical Truth. What Confidence then, can France expect any of it's Neighbours will put in her, after so many and such flagrant Instances of national Perjury, as she appears to be guilty of?—The Catalogue of her Infidelities will still be increased; and the little Reason that our Island, in particular, has to trust Her, will still be more apparent, by reminding you of some of the many Proofs, which Great-Britain itself can appeal to, of French Ingenuity in Treaty-breaking.—I shall go no higher than the Peace of Utrecht, because the Instances in which it hath been violated by France, have produced the present War; and because the Enumeration of them will lead me, naturally, to those Hints which I mean to throw out, as necessary to be attended to in our future Negotiations; and which, if neglected, will lose to this Nation all the Fruits of those Successes, to gain which, we have strained every Nerve, and loaded ourselves with a Burthen under which it is a Miracle that we have not already sunk.

The War which was clofed by the Peace of Utrecht had been undertaken with Views confined, altogether, to the Continent of Europe, and carried on, though at an immense Expence, more to gain Conquests for our Allies than for ourselves. However, in the Treaty of Peace, some Advantages and Concessions were stipulated in Favour of the Crown of Great-Britain, and it's commercial Interests.

By the 12th Article, All Nova Scotia or Acadia, with it's ancient Limits, and with all it's Dependencies, is ceded to the Crown of Great-Britain.

And by the 15th Article, The Subjects of France, Inhabitants of Canada, and elsewhere, shall not disturb or molest, in any Manner whatsoever, the Five Indian Nations which are subject to Great-Britain, nor it's other American Allies.

Let us now see how these Articles have been observed. The French seem to have had two Capital Views in all their American Schemes, ever since they have thought Trade and Commerce an Object worthy of their Attention. The first was to extend themselves from Canada, Southwards, through the Lakes, along the Back of our Colonies; by which Means they might answer a double Purpose, of cutting off our Communication with the Indian Nations, and of opening a Communication for themselves, between the Rivers St. Lawrence and Mississippi, and thus to join, as it were, their Colonies of Canada and Louisiana. The other Part of their Plan, equally important, and more immediately fatal to our Interests in North-America, was to gain a Communication with the Ocean; the only Access they now have to Canada, through the River St. Lawrence, being shut up half the Year.

Full of this favourite Project of American Empire, soon after the Treaty of Utrecht, they began to enlarge their Boundaries on that Continent, in direct Violation of the solemn Concessions they had so lately made.

As long ago as 1720, they seized and fortified the most important Pass in America, at Niagara; in that very Country of the five Indian Nations, from which the 15th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht had excluded them. The infinite Consequence of Niagara made them less scrupulous, no Doubt, about Treaties. For by Means of this Usurpation they, in a Manner, became Masters of the Lakes, and could, at Leisure, extend themselves to the Ohio, and carry their Chain of Forts and Settlements down to the Mississippi.

The Plan of Usurpation on the Back of our Colonies went on gradually and successfully from Year to Year; the Indians owned by the Peace of Utrecht to be our Subjects, were debauched from our Interests, and spirited up to massacre, and scalp the English; and in 1731, the Infolence of the French grew to such a Height, that they erected their Fort at Crown-Point, in a Country indisputably ours; whether considered as in the Center of the five Nations, or as actually within the Limits of New-York. And whoever casts his Eye upon the Situation of this Fort, in the Map, will see how greatly the Possession of it facilitated the Completion of the great Object of opening a Communication with the Ocean; and, how much it exposed our most valuable Colonies to Indian Massacres and French Invasions.

If it should be asked, what was our Ministry in England employed about, during such Instances of French Perfidy—the Answer must be, (tho' I wish I could draw a Veil over this Period) that our Affairs were then conducted by a Minister who was awake, indeed, to every Scheme of Corruption; eager to buy a Borough, or to bribe a Member; but slow to every Measure of national Importance and Utility. His first, his only Object, was to preserve himself in Power; and as, in Prosecution of such interested and mercenary Views, he had actually engaged this Nation in an Alliance with France, in Europe, (to pull down the exorbitant Power of our old and natural Ally) it was no Wonder, that he heard unmoved, and suffered with Impunity, the French Usurpations in North-America.

Let us next trace the French Infidelity with Regard to Nova Scotia or Acadia. Tho' that Province had been yielded to us at Utrecht, we had taken very few Steps to settle it effectually, till 1749, after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. And then the French Court gave us a Specimen of Civility,

worthy, indeed, of those whom no Treaty ever bound, in Opposition to their Convenience. They began to speak out, and to tell us, nay to insist upon it ferociously in Memorials, that the Country ceded to us under the Name of Nova Scotia, comprehended only the Peninsula, and did not extend beyond the Isthmus. Whereas the Charters of King James I. to Sir William Alexander; and Sir William's own Map as old as the Charter, demonstrate that the ancient Limits of the Country so named included a vast Tract of Land, besides the Peninsula, reaching along the Coast till it joined New-England; and extending up the Country till it was bounded by the South Side of the River St. Lawrence. Of such an Extent of Country they had formed a Plan to rob us; hoping, no Doubt, to find the same Supineness in the British Administration which had overlooked their former Encroachments. With this View they desired that Commissaries might meet to settle the Limits, promising not to act in America, till those Commissaries should agree, or the Conferences break up. But how was this Promise observed? While the Commissaries trifled away their Time at Paris, the Usurpations went on in America; Incursions were frequently made into the Peninsula of Acadia, the Possession of which they did not pretend to dispute with us; Forts were built by them in several Places, and particularly a most important One to command the Isthmus; thus deciding by the Sword, in Time of full Peace, that Controversy which they themselves had agreed should be amicably adjusted by their Commissaries; and furnishing a lasting Warning to us, that a Treaty which leaves Points of Consequence to be determined by any after Conferences, only serves to light up another War.

While the French Usurpations went on so insolently in Nova Scotia; the Plan was carrying on with equal Perfidy on the Banks of the Ohio; a Country, the Inhabitants of which had been in Alliance with the English above an hundred Years ago; an Alliance frequently renewed; to which also we had a Claim as being a Conquest of the Five Nations, and from which, therefore, the French were excluded by the 15th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht above recited. But what avail Treaties when Interest comes in Competition? The Possession of the Ohio was absolutely necessary, that the great Plan of connecting Canada with Louisiana might succeed: And, therefore, they began their Hostilities against us, in that Country, the very Year of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; they opposed our Plan of a New Settlement (which had been thought of by us above forty Years before) insulted our Traders, plundered and made them Prisoners; and in 1754 having defeated Washington, and destroyed Fort Duquesne, they built their Fort Duquesne; and Troops were sent daily from France to secure the Possession of this, and of their new and important Usurpations.

No Doubt the French Ministers flattered themselves that England, inattentive to the Interests of its Colonies for so many Years before, and who, so lately, had submitted to a Disadvantageous Peace, would not have the Spirit to oppose Force to Force, and do itself Justice by other Weapons than the Complaints of Lord Albemarle, and the Memorials of Mr. Mildmay. But the Hour of Vengeance was, at last, come; the Interests of the Kingdom were attended to by those in Power; and the infinite Importance of our American Colonies was understood, and a Resolution taken to have Recourse to Arms. And thus England, which, for half a Century, had been engaged in every Body's Quarrels but its own; wasting its Millions, and lavishing its Blood, to obtain a Barrier in Flanders, which those for whom we conquered it could not defend, or rather did not think it worth while to keep; began the present War, a War truly NATIONAL.

If there be Merit in this spirited Conduct, tell your Enemies, My Lord, that you, and a near Relation of yours (whose Memory always will be respected) had then the chief Direction of public Business. And you, Sir, will pardon me for paying this Compliment to those who began the War with Spirit; while I, at the same Time, declare it as my Opinion that your coming into Power after it was begun, has contributed to its being carried on with a Success equally glorious and important to the Nation.

But before I make the Application of the above Deduction concerning our American Complaints (which I shall, by and bye, make Use of, when I come to speak to the Terms which it will be necessary to insist upon at the approaching Treaty) it will be proper to mention another most important Instance of French Perfidy in Europe.

Dunkirk, by its Situation almost opposite the Mouth of the Thames, had done amazing Mischief to the Trade of England, during King William's and Queen Anne's Wars. The Demolition of Dunkirk, therefore, very naturally became a favourite Object of the Nation; the Parliament, in 1708, addressed her Majesty to make no Peace without this Condition; and tho' after a War so successful, much more might have been obtained for England than really was, this Point was carefully insisted upon, and the Ninth Article of the Peace of Utrecht obtained.

By this Article, The French King engages to demolish all the Fortifications of the City of Dunkirk; to ruin the Harbour; to break the Dykes and Sluices—The Works towards the Sea to be destroyed in Two Months, and these to the Land in Three Months after; all this to be done at his own Expence; and the Fortifications, Harbour, Dykes and Sluices, never after to be restored. Could Words be devised in all the Extent of Language to stipulate, in a stronger Manner, the effectual and speedy Demolition of this Place? And yet all Europe

saw with Amusement, and England beheld with Indignation, the Peace of Utrecht violated, with Regard to this important Condition, almost as soon as it was signed.

By the Article above-recited we see that Dunkirk was to be demolished within five Months after the signing the Peace; and yet, near an Year after, I find Mr. Walpole, in our House of Commons, insisting that the Peace had already been broken with Regard to Dunkirk: Since instead of ruining the Harbour, the French were then actually repairing the Sluices, and working on a new Canal. And tho' the pacific Inclinations of the Ministry in 1713, when Mr. Walpole pushed this Affair, over-ruled the Inquiry, the Facts on which it would have proceeded were certain.

The spirited Remonstrances of Lord Stair at Paris, on the Accession of George I. concerning this Infraction of the Peace, were the last Instances of Humiliation which Lewis XIV. saw himself exposed to; and, perhaps, he would have found himself obliged to do us that Justice, by Necessity, which the Regent, who soon after came into Power, willingly agreed to from Views of private Interest. Tho' the Peace of Utrecht had obliged the Spanish Branch of the Bourbon Family to renounce their Right of Succession to the Crown of France, the Duke of Orleans, who, by this Regulation, saw only an Infant's Life between him and the Throne, knew well, that tho' the Renunciation had been solemnly sworn to, the Doctrine of its Invalidity, of its being an Act, void, ab initio, had been publicly avowed. Torcy, as appears by his Correspondence with Lord Bolingbroke, very frankly made no Scruple of telling the English before Hand, that this Expedient, which had been devised to prevent the Union of France and Spain under one Monarch, would be of little Force, as being inconsistent with the fundamental Laws of France; by this Declaration giving us a very remarkable Instance of the Weakness or of the Wickedness of our then Ministers, who could build the Peace of Europe on so sandy a Foundation, and accept of Terms which France itself was honest enough to own were not to be kept.

However, the Regent was resolved to support his Claim to the Crown of France, in Exclusion to the Spanish Branch; and as the Support and Assistance of England was necessary for this Purpose, it is not to be wondered at that he should court the Friendship of a Nation from whom he had so much to expect; and, therefore, he was wise enough to do us Justice, by carrying into Execution, in some Degree, the Article relating to Dunkirk.

The personal Interest of the Regent was the only Reason for this Compliance: But succeeding Administrations in France not being influenced by the same private Views to adhere to Treaties solemnly ratified, Dunkirk began gradually to rise from its Ruins; its Port again received Ships; its Trade flourished; England saw itself deprived of this favourite Advantage gained at Utrecht; and such was the Ascendancy of French Councils over those of this Island, at the Period I speak of, that we were actually engaged in Alliances with France, while that Nation was thus openly insulting us, and insulting us, without Obstruction, in so essential an Article. We all remember what passed in Parliament in 1733, relating to the Point now before us.—Such was the tame Acquiescence of the British Administration, that Dunkirk, by this Time, stood upon our Custom-House Books as a Port, from whence great Imports were made; and when an Inquiry concerning this was proposed in the House of Commons by a great Parliament Man, since dead, the then Minister hung his Head, in the House, for Shame. And who could have believed it possible, that the same Person, who had been so ready to promote a Parliamentary Inquiry into this Violation of the Peace in 1713, should obstruct such an Inquiry, when he himself was in Power, thro' the Reasons for it had become much stronger? Who could see Him, without Indignation, shut his Eyes to the Re-establishment of Dunkirk, and obstruct the proposed Inquiry, by getting from Cardinal Fleury (who then governed France, and, I blush to say it, England too) a delusive ministerial Letter, promising what he knew would not be performed;—and obtained, perhaps, only because the Cardinal was assured, that the Breach of the Promise would not be resented?

While England remained so averse to do itself Justice, no Wonder that France improved the Opportunity. At the Time when that Minister was obliged to retire from Power, the Re-establishment of Dunkirk was completed. For, within a few Months after, we find a Memorial presented by Lord Stair to the Dutch, complaining of this Violation of the Peace of Utrecht, and urging this as a Reason for their joining us against France. And as it is for the Honour of the Administration then entering into Office, that they began with Measures so spirited and national, it is equally remarkable, that the same Person, who had threatened Lewis XIV. in his own Palace, for his Slowness in demolishing Dunkirk, lived to be again employed by his Country at the Distance of near thirty Years, when the Restoration of Dunkirk became an Object of national Resentment.

The two Nations had not, as yet, begun the late War, when we saw, in One Instance, both a Proof that Dunkirk was again a Port, and a Port which may be made Use of, to endanger the Safety of Britain. At the Time I now speak of, we beheld the Harbour of Dunkirk crowded with Transports to embark Count Saxe and the Pretender to invade us. And, if that Invasion had then taken Effect, from that very Port which was to be no Port (happily the Winds were contrary to the Fleet from Bruff) the infinite Mischief