

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 3, 1760.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship St. GEORGE, Captain JACOB WALTERS, from LONDON

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

SUNDRY Sorts of Paints and Colours, Red, White and Black, Lead, ground and unground; fine Prussian Blue; red Chalk; red Paint; King's, Prince's, and Naples Yellow; Lake; distill'd Verdegreen; fine Venetian Red, Rape and Linseed Oyl, &c. &c. JONATHAN PLOWMAN.

N. B. He will either purchase or take in Payment, Turpentine, Cedar Plank, and Skins and Furs of all Sorts.

THE said Ship ST. GEORGE, now lying in Patapsco, will take in TOBACCO, consign'd to Messieurs Sydenham and Hodgson, Merchants in London, at Twelve Pounds Sterling per Ton.

SEVERAL Tracts of very valuable LAND lying in Frederick County, to be Sold by the Subscriber, for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, Crop Tobacco, or Current Money. HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

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. Includes entries for 3 Tickets at £. 50, 10 Ditto at 10, 20 Ditto at 5, 40 Ditto at 2, 745 Ditto at 1, 84 Prizes, 2179 Blanks, and 3000 Tickets at 10s.

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 Rawley, John Carlyle, Gerard Alexander, John Dahn, George Johnson, George Mason, John Hunter, Robert Adams, 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; Heister Ross and Benjamin Greyson, Merchants, at Colechester; Philip Richard Fendall, of Charles County; Messrs. Symmers and John Weldon, Merchants, at Upper-Marlborough; and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 18th of October last, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, supposed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowsers, and a new white Plaiding Jacket. He will answer to the Name of Isaac. The other a Woman, is very small, talks in her own Language very fast, and appears to be older than the Man. Had on when she went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white Plaiding Petticoat; she also carried with her a Piece of greenish colour'd Cloth, which I suppose may supply the want of a Jacket. She will answer to the Name of Sarah.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them to me at George-Town on Patuxent River, or secures them so that I can have them again, shall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for each, besides reasonable Charges paid, if taken 20 Miles from home, and delivered to me. ROBERT PETER.

Since first publishing the above Advertisement, some Circumstances have been discovered, by which it is conjectured the above Slaves were stolen.

WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-Office, where all Persons may be supplied with this Paper of a 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 but One.

THE above Enumeration of French Infidelties, in general, and in particular their Behaviour to England with regard to Dunkirk, and with regard to North-America, so naturally points out the Expediency, and Necessity of the Hints I shall now offer, that, in proposing them, I may well hope not to have them ridiculed as the Reveries of a chimerical St. Pierre, but rather attended to, as the sober Dictates of Prudence, and of a Zeal not altogether devoid of Knowledge.

First, Then, my Lord, and Sir, before you enter upon any New Treaty, or listen to any plausible Proposals whatever, insist that Justice may be done this Nation, with regard to former Treaties. Shew France the strong, the solemn Engagement she entered into at Utrecht to demolish Dunkirk; put her in Mind of the amazing Perfidy with which she, from Time to Time, eluded the Performance of that Engagement; and demand immediate Justice on that Article, as a preliminary Proof of her Sincerity in the ensuing Negotiation.

Be not deceived any longer in this Matter. The French will, no doubt, assure you that the Demolition of Dunkirk shall be an Article in the New Treaty. But let them know, you are not to be imposed upon. They will, to be sure, when this becomes a new Article, reckon it a new Concession on their Side, and expect something in return for it, — perhaps Guadaloupe, or some such Trifle, as they will call it. But tell them with the Firmness of wise Conquerors, that the Demolition of Dunkirk is what you are intitled to by Treaties made long ago, and violated; and that it shall not be so much as mentioned in the ensuing Negotiation, but complied with, before that Negotiation shall commence.

Or, admitting that no Concession should be required by France in the New Treaty, in Consideration of a New Article to demolish Dunkirk, place to them, in the strongest Light, the unanswerable Reasons we have against putting any Confidence in them, that such an Article would be better executed, than that in the Treaty of Utrecht has been.

If they refuse doing us this immediate Justice, previous to the Peace; ask them how they can expect that we should have any Reliance on their Sincerity to fulfil the New Engagements they may enter into, when they afford us so strong, so glaring an Instance of Infidelity, in an Article of such Consequence, made so many Years ago? Can you have any Dealings with a Power, who, if he refuses this, at the very Time he is treating, affords you such manifest Proof, that his Word is not to be relied upon, and that you cannot trust to the Execution of any Promise ever so solemnly made?

Perhaps France may think it a Disgrace to them, to comply with any Thing previous to the beginning of a Negotiation. Tell them, that acting honourably, and doing what Justice requires, can never be disgraceful. But if it be a Disgrace, tell them, with the Spirit of honest Men, that we owe it them, for the greater Disgrace they put, not long ago, upon us, by requiring us to send two Peers of this Realm to remain in France as Hostages, till we surrendered Louisburg; and an Indignity which I cannot call to mind, without Pain; and which, I always thought, was submitted to without Necessity.

It is now our Turn to vindicate the Honour of our Nation; and as Dunkirk was put into our Possession before the Treaty of Utrecht, as a Pledge of the French Sincerity, and to continue in our Possession, till the Demolition should be completed; let some such Expedient be now agreed upon; with this Difference only, that instead of five Months after the Peace, the Time fixed for the Demolition, at Utrecht, let no Peace be signed, at present, till this Right acquired to us by former Treaties, and of which we have been so perfidiously abused, be actually carried into full Execution.

However, if any insuperable Difficulties should attend the doing ourselves Justice, on this Head, before the Peace; if, for Instance, which perhaps may be the Case, it should be found that it cannot be complied with, unless we consent to a Cessation of Arms, during the Time of Negotiation; rather than give France that Opportunity of recovering from its Distresses, and of being protected from the Superiority of our Arms, before we have, finally, obliged them to accept of our own Terms of Peace (which was one Cause of the Ruin of our Negotiation at Utrecht) I would waive insisting upon the Demolition of Dunkirk, before the Treaty, and think it sufficient to demand Hostages from them, as a Security that it shall be faithfully complied with, within a limited Time after the Treaty shall be concluded. The Parisians had two English Millions to stare at, upon the last Peace; and I do not see why the Curiosity of our Londoners should not be gratified, in the same Way; and two Dues & Paris of France be sent as Hostages to England, till Dunkirk cease to be a Port.

I know well, that political Opinions, concerning the Importance of any particular Object, are as frequently dictated by Whim and Fashion, as built on solid Reason and Experience. Perhaps, some may think, that this is the Case, with regard to the Necessity of demolishing Dunkirk. But, tho' it may not at present be so favourable an Object of National Politics, as it was in the Queen's Time; this has not been owing to any real Change of Circumstances; but to another Cause, to the American Dispute between the two

Nations, which have been the great Object of the present War, and scarcely permitted us, hitherto, to reflect, in what other Instances, the Infidelities of France must be checked at the ensuing Peace. — But as this desirable Event now approaches, we cannot forget, or forgive the Behaviour of our Enemies with regard to Dunkirk; and it will be equally necessary for the Honour and for the Interest of this Nation to make no Peace, without obtaining full Satisfaction on this Head. It will be necessary for the Honour of the Nation to insist upon this, if it were only, to shew to Europe in general, and to France in particular — That we have too much Spirit not to resent Injuries; and too much Wisdom not to take Care, when we have it happily in our Power, to prevent them for the future. — But the Demolition of Dunkirk, is also necessary, if we would take Care of the Interest of the Nation. Such hath been our Success, in destroying the Navy of France; and so unable doth that Kingdom now appear, to carry on its ambitious Projects by Land, and to vie at the same Time, with England, for Dominion on the Sea; that we may reasonably suppose, there is an End of British and Teulon Squadrons, to face our Fleets; and a future War with England, will leave the French no other Way of distressing us by Sea, than to lie in watch for our Merchant Ships, with numberless Privateers. In such a piratical War, Dunkirk, if its Harbour be not now destroyed, will, too late, be found to be of infinite Consequence; and we shall fatally experience it again, what it was in the Queen's Time, and in the Language of her Parliament, a Nest of Pyrats, infesting the Ocean, and doing infinite Mischief to Trade.

For these Reasons, therefore, I am so old-fashioned as to expect that our Plenipotentiaries will have this Point properly stated to them in their Instructions, and that Delenda est Carthago, Demolish Dunkirk, will be a Preliminary Article in the ensuing Negotiation.

The War having begun, principally, with a View to do ourselves Justice in North-America, the Regulation of Matters, on that Continent, ought to be, and no Doubt, will be, the capital Article relating to England, in the coming Treaty. It will be necessary, therefore, to give you my Sentiments, on this Head; and while I do it, with all becoming Diffidence, I shall, at the same Time, support what I may offer, with Reasons appearing so strong to me, as may perhaps recommend it to your farther Consideration, though it should fail of producing Conviction.

Now it is with the greatest Pleasure, I would observe, that with regard to North-America, we have nothing to ask, at the Peace, which we have not already made ourselves Masters of, during the War. We have been blessed by Heaven, with a Success, in that Part of the World, scarcely to be paralleled in History. The Rashness of Braddock, the Inexperience of Shirley, the Inactivity of Loudoun, and the Ill-success of Abercrombie, seem only to have been so many necessary Means of producing that Unanimity in our Colonies, that Spirit in our Troops, and that steady Perseverance in our Ministers, as hath not only recovered from the Enemy all his Usurpations, but Louisburg is an English Harbour; Quebec, the Capital of Canada, is already in our Possession; and the Rest of that Country will fall of Course. It is a Prospect still more agreeable; that by destroying the Naval Force of France, our North-American Conquests cannot be retaken; and the Principle I would now lay down, and which I would recommend it to you to adopt, is, not to give up any of them. And I shall now endeavour to prove to you, that such a Demand may be insisted upon, without giving the Enemy any Pretence for accusing us of Insolence towards them; and cannot be omitted without giving the Nation just Reason to complain, that we have consented to a treacherous and delusive Peace.

It cannot, surely, ever enter the Imagination of a British Administration, to make Peace, without, at least, keeping in our Possession, all those Places, where the French had settled themselves, in Violation of former Treaties, and from which we have, fortunately, driven them. Upon this Plan, then, we shall, at the Peace, be left in Possession not only of the Peninsula of Acadia, but of All Nova Scotia, according to its old Limits; the Bay of Fundy, and the River St. John. — The important Conquests of Crown-Point, and Niagara, will not be relinquished; and Fort du Quebec, and the Country near the Obis, will remain Ours. — They are already Ours; the French know they cannot get them back during the War, and they do not expect that we shall give them up at the Peace.

But though Care should be taken to keep all those Places just mentioned; something more must be done, or our American Colonies will tell you you have done Nothing. In a Word, you must keep Canada, otherwise you lay the Foundation of another War.

The Necessity of this may be placed in so striking a View, as to silence the French Plenipotentiaries, and to convince all Europe, of the Justice of our Demand.

Ask the French, what Security they can give you, if we restore Canada to them, however restrained in its Boundaries, that they will not again begin to extend them at our Expence? If the Treaty of Utrecht could not keep them from Encroachments, what Reason can we have to suppose the future Treaty will be better observed? If the French are left at Montreal, and the three Rivers, can we be certain they will not again cross the Champlain Lake, and attack Crown-Point? If the River St. Lawrence be still theirs, what is to insure us against an Expedition to Niagara? Can we flatter ourselves, that a

People, who in full Peace, erected those two Fortresses, in direct Violation of their Faith plighted at Utrecht, will be restrained, by any future Treaty, from attempting, also in full Peace, to recover them? After having seen the French carrying on a regular Plan of Usurpation, in North-America, for these Forty Years past, shall we be so weak as to believe that they will now lay it aside? No, depend upon it, if the French think it worth their while to ask back that Part of North-America, which was their own, they mean to take a proper Opportunity, of Elbowing all our Colonies round about, and of returning the same ambitious Views of Enlargement which the most sacred Ties of former Treaties could not restrain.

The Truth of the Matter is, they were tired of Canada. The Inclemency of the Climate, the difficult Access to it; and a Trade scarcely defraying the Expence of the Colony, would long ago have induced them to abandon it, if the Plan of extending its Boundaries, at the Expence of the English; and of opening its Communication with Louisiana and with the Ocean, had not made them persevere. — Canada itself is not worth their asking; and if they do desire to have it restored to them, it can only be with a View to repeat the same Injuries and Infidelities, to punish which, we engaged in the present War. Unless, therefore, we be resolved, with our Eyes open, to expose ourselves to a Repetition of former Encroachments; unless we would choose to be obliged to keep great Bodies of Troops in America, in full Peace, at an immense Expence; we can never consent to leave the French any Footing in Canada. If we do not exclude them, absolutely and entirely from that Country; we shall soon find we have done nothing. Let the Treaty be drawn ever so accurately; let the Boundaries between Canada and our Colonies, be described ever so precisely, and regulated ever so much, in our Favour; what has happened already, ought to teach us what we may expect again; the future Treaty will be observed no better than the former have been; Usurpation and Encroachment will gradually revive; and thus shall we have thrown away all our Successes; so many Millions will have been expended to no Purpose; and the Blood of so many thousands of our brave Countrymen spilt, only to remind us, that though we knew how to conquer, we knew not how to improve, perhaps, the only Opportunity we shall ever have, of putting it out of the Power of France to violate its Faith.

I take it for granted that, in the future Negotiation, the Island of Cape-Breton will follow the Fate of Quebec; I shall only observe with regard to it, that though the Harbour and Fortification of Louisburg be of infinite Service to France; it can be of little or no Use to England, if Canada be left to us. It is of Consequence to France, as a Retreat to their Ships fishing on the neighbouring Banks of Newfoundland; and as a Security to the Entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence. But the Possession of Newfoundland itself makes Louisburg of no Utility to the English, in the former Respect; and Halifax, where we have a good Harbour, answers very nearly the latter Purpose. Upon this View therefore, may we not hope and expect, that the Necessity of garrisoning Louisburg having ended with the Conquest of Quebec, its Fate will be determined, without troubling the French Plenipotentiaries? Without waiting for a Congress, let Orders be forthwith sent to demolish it, so as not to leave one Stone upon another, of the Fortifications; to remove the Inhabitants to Nova-Scotia, a better Country; and to leave the Island, a bare and barren Rock; the State it was in, before the Peace of Utrecht gave Leave to France to fortify it. If the Right given to the French by the 13th Article of the same Peace, to Fish in some Parts of those Seas should be continued (and I could wish to see it continued, as the Refusal of it would be rather unreasonable) let Cape-Breton be left open, and unguarded, and a few Men of War kept at Halifax, will effectually prevent Louisburg's being again made a Place of Strength.

If you adopt this Measure, I should be inclined to think, France will see that you know your true Interests; and that you are resolved steadily to pursue them. And if they should make any Remonstrances against it, tell them they may follow our Example and demolish, if they please, the Fortifications of Mabon; which we see them possess with as great Indifference as we remember the Circumstances of its Loss, with Shame: Which, as being of no Use to them they will not desire to keep, and which, having been kept, by us, at an Expence, not counterbalanced by its Utility, we shall not be very sanguine about recovering. Or, rather tell them, that in demolishing Louisburg, before the Peace, we only copy a former Example given us by themselves, when their Troops were employed in dismantling the Frontier Towns in Flanders, at the very Time that their Plenipotentiaries at Aix-la-Chapelle were consenting to give them up.

The Plan which I have had the Honour of sketching out to you, besides being so reasonable in itself, is perfectly agreeable to that Moderation expressed by his Majesty, in his Speech, of not having entered into the War with Views of Ambition. The Possession of Canada, is no View of Ambition; it is the only Security the French can give us, for their future Regard to Treaties. We have made other Conquests, of great Importance, our Management of which will give us sufficient Means of shewing our Moderation. And though I shall not presume to give any Opinion about the future Disposal of them, I think, however, I may be allowed to hint, that "the Possession of Guadaloupe," an additional Sugar Island, when we have so many of our own, ought not to be insisted