

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 10, 1760.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, in Virginia, June 6, 1760. To be LET, and ENTERED on immediately, A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing several Thousand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, lying on Patowmack River, and chiefly bounded by Kittokton Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and Colony of Virginia. Any Person may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. William Kirk's, on the said Creek, or at Mr. Andrew Adams's, Merchant, in Leesburg, in the said County, where Attendance will be given, by JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

ELK-RIDGE, June 9, 1760. RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, on Thursday the 5th Instant, a Convict Servant Man, named George Sears, about 19 or 20 Years old, fair complexion'd, tho' his Hair (which he wears) is dark, a round Face, pretty much mark'd with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 1 Inch high: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and a Crocus Pair of Trowsers. Whoever brings the said Servant back to his Master, or secures him so that he may get him again, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows. JOSEPH DORSEY, Son of Hery.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, about Twelve Miles from Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-Works, about Twenty-two Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing on Patowmack River, about Twenty-three Miles from George-Town on Patowmack River, about Sixteen Miles from Bladenburg on the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, and has now Thirty Thousand Weight of BREAD to sell. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, may have a Parcel delivered at Capt. Henry Ayles's, Mr. Caleb Dorsey's, Son of Bath, at Elk-Ridge Landing, Mr. Richard White's, Merchant, at Bladenburg, and at Col. George Ball's, at George-Town on Patowmack River, viz. Middling Bread at Twenty Shillings per Hundred, good Brown Bread at Fifteen Shillings per Hundred, and about 6000 Wt. of very good fine Flour at Fifteen Shillings per Hundred: He has a good Water Mill, and Conventic: for Bolting, where any Gentlemen and Others that have a Mind to have a Quantity of Wheat ground and pack'd, may have it well done: And as it is a suitable Place for raising and purchasing Grain, those inclinable to carry on Farms, may be supplied with Part of sundry Tracts of good Land, well water'd, and plenty of good Places for making good Meadows, from which there are good Waggon Roads lead to each of the above Landings, to be Rented at reasonable Rates, by JAMES BROOKS.

Chester-Town, June 10th, 1760. JUST IMPORTED, A LARGE Assortment of MEDICINES, to be Sold at Retail by the Subscriber. Practitioners of Physic may be supplied with any Quantity, or private Families with small Boxes, or any Article, at the lowest Prices, by WILLIAM MURRAY.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wednesday in the next November Court is Prince-George's and Frederick Counties, ALL the outstanding Debts (without Exception) then due to Messrs. Alexander Brown, and Company, contracted with Mr. Robert Marshall, while he kept Store at George-Town on Rich-Creek, and left with me to be collected. For the Convenience of those who may incline to purchase, Lists of the Debts, against the first of September, will be lodged at the Stores in Upper-Marlborough, Bladenburg, George-Town, and Frederick-Town, and Copies affixed at the Court-Houses, and other public Places. Any Person inclining to make a private Purchase of the Whole, or a Part, may apply to me any Time between the First of September and the Day of Sale. GEORGE SCOTT.

STRAY'D or Stolen from Bladenburg last Fall, two Mares, and Colts of that Season. The one a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high; she has no perceivable Brand, but is very remarkable by having one Wall-Eye, and a white Spot about the Bigness of a Silver Six-pence behind her right Ear. She had a Mare Colt with her then of a Roan Colour. The other is a Sorrel Mare, had a Bay Horse Colt with her; she is branded on the near Shoulder and hind Quarter with an S, has a Blaze in her Face, about 13 1/2 Hands high. Whoever secures the said Mares and Colts, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for the Bay Mare and Colt, and Thirty Shillings for the Sorrel Mare and Colt.

As there is great Reason to believe the said Mares and Colts were Stolen, any Person that will discover the Felons, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each Felon that is convicted. JOHN ROW.

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.

Conclusion of the Letter addressed to TWO GREAT MEN, begins in our last but Two.

HIS Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, has no Views of Ambition: His Country has been attacked only because it belonged to the King of Great-Britain; and nothing more is required of us, but to be true to ourselves, by neglecting no Step that may prevent Hanover from falling again into the Hands of France, after having been so miraculously rescued from the Contributions of the rapacious Richieu, and saved from the Military Desert of Belleisle. I need not say any Thing of the Glory acquired by that Army, which notwithstanding its great Inferiority, hath driven the French twice from the Weser to the Rhine. I shall only observe, that the next Campaign (if another Campaign should precede the Peace) will, in all Probability, lose us none of the Advantages we have gained, on that Side; if our Army, still headed by Prince Ferdinand who has already gained so many Laurels, be rendered more formidable, as I hope it will, by sending to it some Thousands more of our national Troops; who now, since the Conquest of Canada, and the Defeat of the long threatened Invasion, have no other Scene of Action left, but to contribute to another Victory in Germany.

It would be a very pleasing Prospect, if we could speak with equal Confidence, and Probability of Success, concerning the future Operations of the King of Prussia. However, when we reflect on the amazing Difficulties he has had to struggle with; attacked on every Side by a Number of Confederates, each of whom, singly, one would have thought, an equal Match for his whole Strength; bearing up, at the same Time, against the formidable Power of the House of Austria; the brutal Ferocity of the Russians; the Attacks of the Swedes; the Armies of the Empire; and, at one Time, having the additional Weight of the French Arms upon him; when, I say, we reflect on the uncommon Difficulties this magnanimous Prince has to resist, we must rather express our Wonder and our Satisfaction that his Situation is still so respectable, than indulge our Fears, that it is likely to be worse. The severest Checks he has met with during this War, have only served to shew how calm he possesses himself under Distress, and how ably he can extricate himself. The Hour of Adversity has called forth all his Abilities, and if he has failed sometimes, from too great an Eagerness to conquer, he has always been able to retrieve his Affairs, and like Anteus, gained fresh Strength from every Overthrow.

And, upon this Principle, I flatter myself, his Prussian Majesty will still be able to secure to himself the greater Part, if not the whole of Saxony for his Winter Quarters, and to recruit his Army, no Doubt much shattered with its Losses and Fatigues, before the opening of another Campaign. It is to be hoped also, that besides the amazing Resources he has still left in his own unbounded Genius, and the generous and effectual Support which his Connection with England, affords him; the Power of the Confederacy against him may be broken; by disuniting the Confederates. History satisfies us how seldom a Confederacy of many Princes, has ever ruined a single Power attacked. I have given one Instance of this already, when I spoke of the Grand Alliance against Lewis XIV. and the League of Cambray against the Venetians, in the 16th Century, is an Instance still more remarkable.

But, if contrary to our Hopes, our Wishes, our Endeavours, this should fail; if his Prussian Majesty, like a Lion caught in the Toils (after a Resistance already made, which will hand him down to Posterity as the greatest of Men) should at last be unable to defend himself; let him not despair while he is in Alliance with Britain: For I would inculcate a Doctrine, which I think will not be unpopular amongst my Countrymen, and which, therefore, I hope, will not be opposed by our Ministers, That whatever Conquests we have made, and whatever Conquests we may still make, upon the French, except North-America, which must be kept all our own; should be looked upon as given back to France for a most important Consideration, if it can be the Means of extricating the King of Prussia from any unforeseen Distress.

Perhaps my Notions on this Subject may seem to border on Enthusiasm; but, however, I cannot but be persuaded, that Things are come to that Pass in Germany, that the Ruin of the King of Prussia will be soon followed by the Ruin of the bigotted Austrian Family will have no Check, if the Head and Protector of the German Protestants be destroyed; and the War begun only to wrest Silesia from him, will, in the End, be found to be a War that will overturn the Liberties and Religion of Germany. If, therefore, the noble Perseverance of the King of Prussia deserves the Esteem of a generous People; if his Fidelity to his Engagements, which has contributed to save Hanover and to ruin France, can demand our Gratitude; if the Danger of the only Protestant Sovereign in Germany, able to preserve the Privileges of his Religion from being trampled under Foot, can call forth the warm Support of this Protestant Nation; may I not hope, may I not be confident, that our Ministers will dictate, and our People approve of Terms of Peace in his Favour, tho' they should be purchased by relinquishing some of our Conquests; while the Possession of Canada will be so reasonable a Bound to the Demands we may make for ourselves?

I have stated this Point, upon a Supposition that the Event of the War may turn out to the Disadvantage of the King of Prussia. But if the Fortune, the Capacity, the Perseverance

of that Great Prince, should enable him (as I think we may still hope) to extricate himself from the Dangers that surround him—it may be asked, What is to be done with the Conquests which, besides Canada, we shall be in Possession of when we treat of a Peace?—My Proposal is honest, and perhaps will not be treated as chimerical: Employ them to recover out of the Hands of France those Towns of Flanders, gained for the Austrian Family by the Valour, and at the Expence of England; and which have been so perfidiously sacrificed. A British Administration must tremble at the Prospect of seeing Newport and Ostend become French Property, and, therefore, should use their utmost Endeavours to prevent this at the Peace; tho' those Endeavours may serve the Court of Vienna, whose Ingratitude to Britain never will be forgotten; though, at the same Time, I must own we shall draw no small Advantage from it. We shall learn, for the future, to prefer our own Interest to that of others; to proportion our Expences on the Continent to the immediate Exigencies of our own Country, and never to assist a new Ally, without remembering how much we did for our Old one, and what Return we have had!

I have, now, nearly executed my principal Design, in the present Address; which was to give my Thoughts on the important Business of the approaching Treaty. And if it be conducted with as much Ability, as the War has been carried on with Spirit and Success, there is great Room for flattering ourselves, that the Voice of the Public demands no Advantages or Cessions, in Favour of England, which the Ministers of England are not resolved to insist upon.

But amidst the signal Successes of our Arms, which give us so reasonable an Expectation of an honourable Peace, and have exalted our Country to the highest Pinnacle of Glory and Reputation abroad—I wish it could be said that our Constitution was not greatly in Danger of being hurt, and almost lost at Home.—I shall beg Leave to take this Occasion of touching this equally melancholy and important Subject; with a View not to blame, but to lament; not to bring any railing Accusation against those who are now in Power, but to exhort and to excite them to endeavour, before it be too late, to add to the Services they have done their Country, in saving it from the open Attacks of France, the still more important Service of saving our Constitution, which some unhappy Circumstances of our Present Situation have already greatly changed, and seem to threaten with intire Destruction;—Nay, I may say would have actually destroyed, if it were not for the good Heart of our gracious Sovereign who seems to take Advantage of them.

Considerably above an hundred Millions of Debt, the Sum we must be obliged to fit down with, at the End of the present War, is a Burthen which, however immense; Experience has taught us, contrary to all Theory, we shall be able to bear without Bankruptcy. As our Expences have increased, we have found, contrary to the Predictions of gloomy Politicians, that our Abilities to bear them have increased also.—But tho' our Debts be not too great for the Riches of our Country, they are much too great for the Independency of its Constitution. For, when I consider the infinite Dependence upon the Crown, created by Means of Them, throughout the Kingdom, amongst all Degrees of Men; when I reflect on the many Thousands of Placemen, of every Denomination, who are employed in the Collection of the vast Variety of Taxes now levied on the Public; and take a Review of a far greater Number of Servants of the Crown, both Civil and Military, for whose Support so considerable a Share of the public Revenue is set apart, too many of whom, I fear, might be tempted to assist in extending the Influence of the Prerogative to the Prejudice of public Liberty; when I consider our vast Load of Taxes, in this Point of View, I cannot help observing the amazing Revolution in our Government which this single Article has brought about; nor enough lament the unhappy Circumstances of Affairs, and the Necessities of the War which have forced us to an annual Expence, unknown to former Times, and which will almost be incredible to Posterity. I believe I can venture to say upon Memory, that the Expences of the War, for all King William's Reign, about 13 Years, were not, at a Medium, above three Millions and a half a Year; and Queen Anne's, tho' the last Years were exorbitant, were little more than five Millions. What they are now I sigh to think on. Twelve or Fourteen Millions are demanded without Reserve; and, what is still more, voted without Opposition. Nay, of so little Consequence is it now thought, by our Representatives, to deliberate on the weighty Business of raising Money on the Subject, that scarcely can Forty of them be got together, to hear the Estimates for at least One hundred and fourscore Thousand Men, for so many we have now in our Pay; and to borrow Eight Millions, the Sum by which our Expences exceed our Income.

These are alarming Considerations; but another Object, no less threatening the Ruin of our Constitution, also presents itself.

I am old enough to remember what Uneasiness and Jealousies disturbed the Minds of all true Patriots, with regard to standing Armies, and military Establishments. Principles of Liberty in general, and, in particular, Whig Principles, excited this Uneasiness and produced those Jealousies, which, from Time to Time, have been a fruitful Source of Parliamentary Debate. It was no longer ago than the late King's Time, that the vesting Courts Martial, in Time of Peace, with the Power of punishing Mutiny and Desertion with Death,

was carried in the House of Commons by a small Majority. Nay, that a Court Martial, however limited in its Jurisdiction, was inconsistent with the Liberties of a free People, in Time of Peace, was the Doctrine of Whigs in those Days; it was the Doctrine, in particular, of Sir Robert Walpole then in Opposition; whose remarkable Expression, in this great Debate, "That they who gave the Power of Blood, gave Blood," never can be forgotten. And though afterwards when he came to be a Minister, he was better reconciled to standing Armies and Mutiny Bills, in Time of Peace, seventeen thousand Men, was all the Army he durst ask; yet even that Demand produced an annual Debate; and the annual Reason, on which he founded the Necessity of his Demand—being the Danger from the Pretender and the Jacobites; was the strongest Proof that even in Sir R. Walpole's Opinion, the Reduction in the Army should take Place, when this Danger from Disaffection should cease. But how are Things changed?—I own indeed that amidst the Dangers of this War, and the Threats of an Invasion, the vast Army now on our Establishment, is necessary: But what I lament is to see the Sentiments of the Nation so amazingly reconciled to the Prospect of having a far more numerous Body of regular Troops, kept up, after the Peace, than any true Lover of his Country in former Times thought, could be allowed without endangering the Constitution. Nay, so unaccountably fond are we become of the military Plan, that the Election of Barracks, which, twenty Years ago, would have ruined any Minister who should have ventured to propose it, may be proposed safely by our Ministers now a-Days, and, upon Trial, be found to be a favourite Measure with our Patriots, and with the Public in general.

But what I lament as the greatest Misfortune that can threaten the public Liberty, is to see the Eagerness with which our Nobility, born to be the Guardians of the Constitution against Prerogative, solicit the Badge of military Subjection, not merely to serve their Country, in Times of Danger, which would be commendable, but in Expectation to be continued Soldiers, when Tranquillity shall be restored, and to be under military Command, during Life. When I see this strange, but melancholy Infatuation, so prevalent, I almost despair of the Constitution. If it should go on in Proportion as it has of late, I fear the Time will, at last, come, when Independence on the Crown, will be exploded as unfashionable. Unless another Spirit possess our Nobility; unless they lay aside their Military Trappings; and think they can serve their Country more effectually as Senators than as Soldiers, what can we expect but to see, the System of military Subordination extending itself throughout the Kingdom, universal Dependence upon Government influencing every Rank of Men, and the Spirit, nay the very Form of the Constitution destroyed; We have generally beaten the French, and always been foolish enough to follow their Fashions; I was in Hopes we should never have taken the Fashion of French Government; but from our numerous Armies, and the military Turn of our Nobility, I am afraid we are running into it as fast as we can. And, unless something can be done, to bring back our Constitution to its first Principles, we shall find, that we have triumphed, only to make ourselves as wretched as our Enemy; that our Conquests are but a poor Compensation for the Loss of our Liberties; in a Word, that, like Wolfe, falling in the Arms of Victory, we are most gloriously—undone!

But though I have drawn so melancholy a Picture, of the Dangers which threaten us with the Loss of our Liberties, it is with no other Design, than to exhort those who are placed at the Helm, to set about the Repairs of our shattered Vessel, as soon as she can be brought safe into Harbour. After the Peace is once settled, it ought to be the great Object of our Ministers, to devise every Expedient, and to adopt every Plan, that may extricate this unhappy Constitution from the Dangers I have described. Considering the low Ebb of France, we have some Reason to hope that when Peace is once restored, upon solid Terms, it will not soon be interrupted. Much, therefore, may be done during those Years of Tranquillity; if our Ministers be diligent and faithful in this great Work of reviving the Constitution. The sacred, and inviolable Application of the Sinking Fund, which the Increase of our Trade, and other Circumstances, have so greatly augmented, and must still augment, will operate gradually, and effectually. Universal and invariable Oeconomy, must be introduced into every Branch of Government; the Revenues of the Kingdom may be vastly increased by adopting Schemes that will prevent Frauds, and lessen the Expence of Collection; innumerable unnecessary Places may be abolished, and exorbitant Perquisites, in those we leave, may be restrained; Attention must be had to the Morals and Principles of the Nation, and the Revival of Virtue and of Religion will go hand in hand, with the Revival of Liberty. But no Object will deserve more Attention, than our Military Encroachments on Constitutional Independence. When this War shall be over, there will be less Reason, than ever, for numerous Armies. The Kingdom now happily being united, and Disaffection to the Royal Family at an End, we need fear no Rebellions among ourselves; and Invasions from France are less likely than ever. Besides, by the Care and Perseverance of some Patriots, we have acquired a new internal Strength, a Militia trained up to be useful, and consequently, we may without any Danger to the Public, reduce the Number of our Guards and Garrisons, so low, as to destroy great Part of the huge Fabrick of Military Influence and Dependence.