MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 11, 1762.

To the PUBLIC.

HE Opening of the River Patonumack, and making it passable for Small-Craft, from Fort Cumberland at Wills's-Creek, to the Great-Falls, will be of the greatest Advantage to Virginia and Maryland, by facilitating Commerce with the Back Inhabitants, who will not then have more than 20 Miles Land Carriage to a Harbour, where Ships of great Burthen load annually; whereas at prefent many nave 150; and what will perhaps be confidered of still greater Importance, is, the easy Communication it will afford the Inhabitants of thefe Colonies with the Waters of the Obio.

The whole Land Carriage from dlexandria, or George Tozun, to Pitifour b, will then be short of 90 Miles; whereas the Pennsylvanians (who at present monopolize the very lucrative Skin and Fur Fraces) from their nearest Sea Port have at least 300; a Circumitance which must necessarily force that gainful Trade into this Channel, should this very useful Work be effected; and that it may, is the unanimous Opinion of the best Judges, and at a moderate Expence, compared with the extra-ordinary Conveniencies, and Advantages, which must result from it.

That an Affair of such general Utility may be carried into Execution, it is proposed to sollicit the Public for their Contributions, by the Way of

Col. George Mercer and Col. Thomas Prather are appointed Treasurers, to whom all Sums subscribed are to be made payable; it being thought most expedient to deposit the Money raised in the Hands of one Person in each Colony. By this Means it may at all Times be more readily known what Sum is in Stock, and those employed on the Work may know to whom they are to apply for Payment; and also that Suits may be commenced in their Names, for any Sum subscribed and not duly paid: They are to give Bond and Security to the Managers, for the faithful Difcharge of that

As it will be necessary for the Managers frequantly to meet, to confult of the properest Methods of applying the Money raised; it was judged most suitable to make Choice of those who live convenient, as they can more readily attend when required, and have the greatest Opportunity from their Situation to be acquainted with the Nature of the Undertaking. The following Gentlemen are therefore appointed: In Virginia, George Merctr, Jacob Hite, William Ramsay, John Carlyle, John Hite, Joseph Wasson, James Keith, James Hamilton, John Hough, John Patterson, and Abraham Hite. In Maryland, The Reverend Thomas Bacon, Dr. David Ross, Christopher Lowndes, Thomas Cresap, Benjamin Chambers, Jonathan Hagar, Thomas Prather, John Cary, Caspar Shaaff, Robert Peter, and Evan Shelby; any Eight of whom shall be a sufficient Number to proceed on Business. The Managers and Gentlemen who are so orequired, and have the greatest Opportunity from

The Managers and Gentlemen who are so obliging as to take in Subscriptions, are to receive the Sums subscribed, and pay them to the Treafurers, or transmit them an Account of what they have received by the last Monday in May next, when a general Meeting of the Managers is defired at Frederick-Town on Manackasy, in Maryland, and if a sufficient Sum is paid in to enable them to proceed on the Design Novice will be imto proceed on the Defign, Notice will be immediately given in the Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania GAZETTES, and a Day and Place appointed for Undertakers to meet the Managers, and give in their Proposals.

Some Skilful Gentlemen have agreed to view the Great-Falls in the Spring, and if they should Report the opening or passing of them practica-ble (which is now generally believed) it is pro-posed that whatever Ballance remains in the Treafurers Hands after compleating the first Defign,

shall be appropriated to that Purpose; but if this should be found too great an Undertaking, then to be disposed of as the Managers shall judge most conducive to the mulual Advantage of the

The Amount of the Money paid the Treasurer, the Sums expended, and the Progress made in the Works, will be published from Time to Time in the several Gazettes, that the Contributors may be satisfied their Generosity is not abused.

February 4, 1762.

From a late WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

By Thomas Touchit, Esq;

WILL not Answer for the Truth, though I may for the Application, of the following Story. Early in the Season, when Cherries were extremely scarce, a Woman of some Distinction stopt her Chair at a Fruit-stall, where she saw about a Dozen very fine ones. She cheapened them; and the Man who kept the Stall, narrowly eyeing the Roundness of her Waist and the Meagerness of her Face, ask'd her ten Guineas for the twelve Cherries; she demurr'd to the Greatness of the Price, and he eat one of the Cherries; she then ask'd the Price of the remaining Eleven; twelve Guineas—and then eat another—thirteen Guineas was the nex: Price—and still the Proprietor eat a Cherry till they were reduced to two, for which the Lady was fain to pay him the whole of the Demand.

France is at present pregnant with Distress of every Kind; she comes to our Stall to know the Price of Peace.—Guadaloupe and North-America, fays the Proprietor—'Fis too much—They lose Pondicherry, Belleisse, Dominico, a Battle, and so forth—What is now the Price of Peace? So much more antwers the British Ministry. Quere, Had not France acted much more wisely, if she had thusle the Person of 612. struck the Bargain at first?

But that which was Whim or Avarice in the Fruit man, is necessary and unavoidable in the Minister; because we have been at an additional Expence in continuing the War fince the Negotintions for Peace were fet on foot, and therefore, in Fact, the Nation cannot now afford it at so cheap a Rate as she might have done at the first Cheapening. If the War should continue much longer at the present Expence, it will become uncertain, whether she can afford to treat at all-To think that we ought to conclude a Peace, without being indemnified for what we have expended in War, is absurd. In such a case, what is the Language the Duke de Choiseul will talk to his Master? "Sire, (says he) your Majesty has, indeed, lost a great deal, but the English have lost more. We have put them to the Expence of thirty Millions fince the War began." "But, (says his Well-beloved ship) I have given up a damnable deal to those haughty Islanders." "Yes, (replies his Excellency) but your Majesty cannot be ignorant that there is a wide Difference between the concluding and executing a Treaty."-" But how can we avoid executing it, (rejoins the Monarch) for the English will beat us again." "Let them, (says the Minister) your Majesty can better bear a Beating, than they can bear the Load of thirty Millions of more national Debt, which they must contract if they go to War again. It is true, they have taken a great Part of your Majesty's Dominions; but all they have taken will not pay the twentieth Part of the Interest of thirty Millions Sterling ——In short, they have broken some Panes of your Majesty's Windows with their Guineas, most of which have lighted in the Inside of the Premisses -Let them continue such a War and welcome

No Man ever drew his Sword in War with

more Willingness than I would draw my Pen for Peace: But Peace is tranquilla libertas, it is Liberty with Iranquillity; can there be Tranquillity when we have Reason to apprehend every Motion, and to distrust every Profession of our late Antagonists? But it may be faid, at this Rate we can have no Peace;—if you cannot trust to we can have no Peace; ——if you cannot trust to the French for the Execution of a Treaty, you had better have no Treaty at all.

Yes, we may have a Treaty; but let us have none, rather than one that the French are to execute. Let us have a Treaty that will execute it-fell; such a Treaty is now in our Power to make, and such a Freaty will transfer the labouring Oar from the Hands of Great-Britain to those of France. For my own Part, as a publick Writer, I am tree enough to acknowledge, that about ten or tweive Months ago I was a kind of an Advocate for our ceding some Part of our Conquests for the Sake of a permanent Peace. But the Market is fince altered, the Prices are advanced; We cannot now afford Peace at the Rate we did then: It is loaded with near twelve Millions of more Money, and therefore the Commodity is so much raised in Value. If the War should continue another Year, Peace will become still more unsaleable, unless we are determined to be confiderable Losers by it.

That I may explain myself as to a Freaty that can execute itself, I need only to observe, that, as long as we keep what we have acquired, we leave nothing to the Honour or Diferetion of an Enemy, that by repeated Experience, we know has none. A Treaty, in which we give up nothing, may properly be faid to execute itself, because no other Execution is required, but each Party keeping what they have.

This Nation has too often trufted to France for the Execution of Treaties. The Execution of the Execution of Treaties. The Execution of that of Nimeguen was left to her. Did she perform it? No. She basely eluded it. Did she execute the Treaty of Ry/wick? No. She concluded it only to obtain a Breathing Time; and, like the Bully, after she had wounded us, she presented her Sword, and bid us hit where we could. Did she execute the Peace of Utrech? No. She forestw a Time was approaching when our Divisions would give her an Opportunity to evade it, and the basely did it in every Article that lay upon her to perform. Did she execute that Part of the Peace of Aix la Chapelle that related to our future Security? No. The present War and an Increase of Thirty Millions of our National Debt prove that the did not Househar and an Increase that she did not. How then can we depend, after fuch reiterated Failures of her Honour and Honesty, upon her executing any future Treaty, unless it is such a one as I have described, that can execute itself?

Upon the whole, a Peace between us and France is no other than a Breathing-Time from Hollilities, and her repeated Perfidies have intailed upon us the Curse of obliging us still to keep Arms in our Hands, as we can have no Dependance upon that good Faith, which even the most savage Indians in America, till they were debauched by her, took an honest Pride in cultivating. Even our newest Conquest of Dominico, which, by the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, ought to have been neutral, is a silent Witnes of what I have advanced, as all the Conquests we have made on the Banks of the Obio oclaim her Breaches of the Treaty of Utrecht. If that is not the Case, we are at present engaged in a most unjust, as well as expensive War. And, if it is true, no Caution on our Part can be too great in making Peace. I shall conclude this Paper with again putting the Reader in Mind of a well known Maxim in Trade and Law, extremely applicable to us in our present Situation, " That Time is Money."

THO. TOUCHIT.

HEME of the LOTTERY. 240 12410 89 Prizes, First drawn 30 ii Blanks. Last drawn

ELIGION, the crowning Excellence of in-telligent Nature, claims the Approbation close Attention of every reasonable Being expects sugare Blifs. We are bound from ciples of Gratitude and Interest to promote the

cour and Worship of the supreme Mind, as a suffary to our own Prosperity, the Good of So., and suture Happiness of Man. Animated

ness interesting Motives, we, of the Presbyterian unafion in this Town, desire, not from Party ws, but from real Principle, to purchase a Lo: Ground to erect a decent Church for Divine ice, in which we may worship GOD accord-to our Consciences. Upon Enquiry we find

elves as yet insufficient to raise such a Sum asis flary to accomplish such an important Design. Leave therefore to sollicit the Generosity of

Fellow-Christians to assist and encourage us in pleating a small Lottery, at a Time when the

volence of our Countrymen is so well tried in

Way. We hope our Claim to the public niion is equal to any that has follicited their ce, and humbly expect that we shall meet 2

general Encouragement.

00 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are 20000 CONDITIONS.

HAT the Lottery shall be drawn in Baltimore-Town as foon as the Tickets are disof, and previous Notice thereof shall be in This and the Pennsylvania Gazette. t a Deduction of Fifteen Dollars be made very Prize of One Hundred Dollars, and so

The Managers appointed are, Messieurs mith and William Buchanan, John Stevenser, an Plowman, William Lyon, and Nicholas Gay, of Baltimore; Mr. David McCulloch, a; Mr. George Stewenson, of York; Col. John mg, of Carliste; Dr. David Ross, of Sia; Mr. Peter Hubbert, of Dorset; and Mr. Freen, of Annapolis; who are to give Fond, upon Oath faithfully to discharge the Truft

t of the Prizes will be published in This Pennsylvania Gazette, after the Drawing is and the Money paid after the Deduction entioned. Prize Money not demanded in ths after the Publication of the Prizes, to cd as generously given towards this lanrpole, and to be applied accordingly. ETS to be had of any of the Managers; homas Campbell, Merchant, at Nottingbam,

Seven Shillings and Six-Pence, Pennfyl-per, will be taken in Payment for a Dol-ie Purchase of Tickets, and to be paid in oner in Discharge of Prizes.

EREAS the Act of Affembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for and making current Ninety Ibousand Pounds, 50 The Commissioners of the Loan refore think it their Duty, to inform all have any Bonds in that Office, to come large the same; otherwise they will be against as the Law directs. Signed per Order,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

RIND, at the Printingmay be supplied with this th are taken in and inserted reportion for long Ones.

portion for any greater or lesser Prize, thereaise the Sum intended of Three Thousand

Irs. Ramsay, at the Head of Severn.