

July 31, 1755.

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The PENNSYLVANIA

G A Z E T T E.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestick.



To the Publishers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,
A Time when public Spirit cannot be too much cher-
ished, nor those Principles, which are the Support
of Virtue and Freedom, too often neglected, I send
you the following Address from a late Sermon;
wishing that the Spirit intended to be propagated by
it may reach from Bosphorus to Bosphorus, as far as there
is a British American to read it. You will be so kind, therefore, as
to give it a Place in your first Gazette, which will undoubtedly be
a more diffusive Channel of Communication than a single Sermon;
the very Name of which, it is to be feared, may prevent some from
looking at the Contents.

Our Affairs have lately received a Wound; but it is far from be-
ing an incurable One, if we are not wanting to ourselves: We now
know the worst, and it is to be hoped we shall no longer run about
idly demanding, "What News?" For what can be more new or
surprising, than that a few Slaves of France, with their motley Sa-
vages, should bid these powerful Colonies tremble thro' all their Ci-
ties?—Our only Thought now should be how to retrieve our Loss,
which, with God's Help, have ample Power to do. We are
soured in Men—and in Men of Courage. Every Advantage is on
our Side; on the other almost none. Inferior in Number and Si-
tuation, our Enemies do not unbent the Sword to better their pri-
vate Condition, but to satisfy the boundless Ambition of a Monster,
under whose arbitrary Yoke they drag out a miserable Being. We
fight for our own, animated with the sublime Spirit of Liberty,
having the Father of Freemen at our Head. But I will not detain the
Reader by a tedious Introduction.

The Peroration or concluding Address of a Sermon, preached in Christ-
Church, Philadelphia, June 24, 1755, before the Provincial
Grand Assembly, from 1 Pet. ii. 17. Love the Brotherhood. Fear
God, Honor the Kings. By WILLIAM SMITH, Prebend of the
College and Academy.

SUFFER me now to apply what has been said (from these
Words of the Text) by earnestly charging every one of this
Audience to a conscientious Observance of these Duties; for if
there ever was a People, in a more peculiar Manner, called to ob-
serve them, we who inhabit these Colonies are that People. Being
yet in our Infancy, and surrounded with restless Enemies, our
Strength, our Success, and our future Glory, depend upon our
Fidelity to God, our Love, and Unity among ourselves, and Obedi-
ence to that Authority, which is necessary to collect our scattered
Rays, and pour them, with consuming Force, upon the Heaters of
our Feet.

I shall now, as I said, say to exhort you further to the first of
these Duties, *Trust in God*. It is the Business of all our Praying;
and the Government of this Province appeared late to kneel to
our entire Dependence for Victory upon the Lord of Hosts, that a
Day of public Humiliation, to implore his Aid and Direction, was
enjoined, in Terms that might do Honour to any Government. On
that Occasion you heard how vain are all the Inventions of Men,
when they seek not Counsel of the most High. You heard how
the Mighty have fallen, and how weak their boasted Strength has
been found, when they did not rest upon the living God.

What remains then, is to charge you—and I am bound to charge
you—to a fervent Regard for your civil Constitution, and the just
Authority of your King. Without this we shall be as a Body with-
out a Head, our Strength uncollecting, and ourselves an easy Prey
to every Invader. And finally, if it be a Duty to be careful for Sub-
jects to honour a King, who is the Head of the Church, and to support
him in Defence of that Constitution they have chosen to be gov-
erned by, how much more must this be a Duty to the best of
Kings, and best of Constitutions! A King who is the Father of his
People, and the first Friend of Liberty! A Constitution which is
founded on common Consent, common Reason, and common Utility;
in which the governing Powers so admirably controul, and
are controuled by, each other, that it has all the Advantages of all
the simple Forms, with few of their Inconveniences as can be
expected amidst the Imperfections of Things human.

In a Diffusion calculated to render our Benevolence as diffusive
as Light or Air; it would ill become me to run into Invidious-
ness against our worst Enemies. But, can we look round this great
Globe, and see such an immense Majority of our Species crouching
under the galling Yoke of a few human Monsters; man's, fank
in Misery and Bafeness, their Spirits broke, and a fettered Gloom in
their Countenances;—can we see this, and not adore that Liberty
which exalts human Nature, and is productive of every moral Ex-
cellence? Can we make the deplorable Progress of Slavery, or be-
hold her gigantic Approaches even towards ourselves—and not be
alarmed and enflamed? and not feel the Spirit of the Free Briting
within us?

To dream of Accommodations with a perfidious Nation, by
Leagues or imaginary Lines extended from Claim to Claim along a
Champaign Country, is the Height of Madness. So opposite our
Views are to their Annihilates, that unless the Boundary between
us be such as Nature has fixed, by Means of impassible Mountains,
Seas or Lakes, one Continent cannot hold us, till either one Side
or the other fall become less Matter.

Should it be our sad Lot to fall under the Dominion of such a
haughty Fox; farewell then, a long Farewell to all the Happiness
resulting from the Exercise of those Virtues which I have been re-
commending from the Text, as the true Support of Society!

With regard to *Brotherly Love*, how alas! in such Circum-
stances, should we flourish, or be happy in the Exercise of it? What
Love, what Joy, or what Confidence can there be, where there
is no Community; where the Will of one is Law; where Injustice
and Oppression are Liberty; where to be virtuous is a Crime;
where to be good and honest are dangerous Qualities; and
where a Mistrust, Gloom, Distrust and Malignity are the Tempers
of Men?

As to Piety towards God, what rational Exercise of Devotion
could we propose in a Religion obtained upon our Conscience? A
Religion that must give us dark and unfavourable Notions of the
Deity, by making use of his holy Name to justify Oppression, and
sanctify Unrighteousness! A Religion, in short, that must be abhorred
by Men of good Nature for its many Cruelties; by Men of
Virtue for its Indulgences of Immorality; and by Men of Gravity

and found Philosophy, for its absurd Pageantry, and sad Degeneracy
from its once pure Institution, by the blessed Jesus and his holy
Apostles!

And lastly, what Joy could we look for in Obedience to the
King? A King whose Dominion over us would be founded in Vi-
olence and Blood! whose Reign would be a standing War against
our Souls and Bodies, against Heaven and Earth!

Surely the most distant Thoughts of these dreadful Calamities
would alarm every Person who had not drank in the very last Drops
of Slavery Principles; and shall not we, whose Souls have been
taught to exult at the sacred Sound of Liberty, not be roused,
animated and inflamed, by our present Danger, to secure a Treas-
ure which includes in it almost every human Felicity? Things of
inferior Concern may be adjusted at another Season; and those who
pretend to the greatest public Spirit, should be the first to give a
Proof of it, by turning their Attention to the main Chance, at a
Juncture when our Strength and Success, so evidently depend on U-
nanimity and immediate Action. Is this a Time for Diffusions
about Matters of trivial Moment, when the very Victims of Liberty
are attacked, which, since the Reign, may never be recovered? Is this
a Time to decline Toil, or Danger, or Expense, when all lies at
Stake, for which a wife Man would wish to live, or dare to die!

In Times past, when LIBERTY, travelling from Soil to Soil,
had deflected almost every Corner of the World, and was prepared
to bid an everlasting Adieu to her last left Retreat, the British Isles,
our great FOREFATHERS (whose Memories be blest) anticipating
her Departure, came into these remote Regions. They encountered
Difficulties innumerable. They fared down in Places before untrod
by the Foot of any Christian, fearing less from savage Beasts and
savage Men, than from Slavery, the worst of Savages. To pre-
serve at least one Corner of the World sacred to Liberty and unde-
filed Religion was their glorious Purpose. In the mean time, the
Storm blew over, and the Sky brightened in the Mother-land.
Halcyon-days succeeded, and happy Influence extended even
into this new World. The Calumnies ceased and flourished. Our Fa-
thers saw it, and rejoiced. They bore their Sons and Daughters, re-
signed the Prosecution of their Plans into his Hands, and de-
parted into the Mansions of Rest.

—But lo! the Storm gathers again, and sits deeper and blacker,
with boistering Alps;—and shall we be so degenerate as to desert
the sacred Trust committed to us for the Happiness of Posterity? Shall
we tamely suffer the pestilential Breath of Tyranny to approach this
Garden of our Fathers, and blast the Fruit of our Labours? No.
—Ye illustrious Shades, who perhaps evermore are anxious for our
Conduct, I pronounce, by all your glorious Toils, that it cannot
—must not be— If we are not able to make those who mourn
in Bonds and Darkness stand up, to share the best Effects of Liberty,
and diffuse it through this vast Continent, we will at least preserve
this Spot sacred to its ancient Name; and Tyranny and Injustice
shall not enter in, till the Body of the late FREEMAN hath filled
up the Breach.—

SPIRIT OF ANTIQUARIANISM! where art thou? Into
what happier Region art thou dreading or flying? Return into
our Bosoms! expel every narrow and grovelling Sentiment, and
animate us in this glorious Cause! Where the Voice of public
Virtue and public Liberty calls, thither may we follow, whether
to Life or to Death! May their ineffable Blessings be transmi-
tted fast to our Posterity! and may there never be wanting Cham-
pions to vindicate them against every Disturber of human Kind,
as long as there shall be found remaining of all those who assume
the distinguished Name of BRITON, either a Tongue to speak, or a
Hand to act!

* Tho' that diffusive Benevolence, claimed as the Honor of Majesty,
forbids us to confine our Love to any Person; yet the Love of Truth
and Freedom, in which we profess also to live, leads us to condemn all
Opinions that tend to Error and Slavery; and yet we may do without
the least Breath of Charity towards those who unhappily hold such Opinions.

Tho' we gave, in a former Gazette, an Account of the Success of the
Expedition to the Esquimaux; we believe the following Extract of a
Letter from an Officer in the Army at Nova-Scotia, will not be dis-
agreeable, as it contains a more particular Description of the whole
Affair.

The Camp at Chignecto, June 17, 1755.
Thursday following, at Four a Clock in the Morning, the
whole Army, led by 300 Regulars, and the Royal Train of Ar-
tillery, with four Brass Cannons, began their March; and, about
Half way to the Grand Fort, a strong Black horse, to which we
marked 15 Regulars, the Cavalry going first, the Regulars
next, then followed Colonel Storer's Battalion, and General Win-
slow brought up the Rear. The French having our way there
—Bridge, obliged us to stop Timber to erect a new One, and when
we came to the Place where we intended to build, and intended to
send in a Flag of Truce, and demand a Surrender of the Fort, the
Enemy presented us the Trouble, by giving us their whole Shot of
Cannon and small Arms from the Woods, the Indians the whole
Time keeping a most terrible howling and yelling, but it did not in
the least dispirit our Men; on the contrary put fresh Courage in
them, our six Pounders playing continually on their Fort, and
our small Arms on the Woods, rolling down the Ground, as they lost it;
We had time to load our Guns, first sitting their Black-horse on fire,
Hour; they at last gave way, and we marched up in regu-
lar Order, the Indians being all the Time, but we soon beat them
off; they killed one of the Regulars, and wounded eight of our
Men by Mullet-Balls, with which their Cannon was loaded; our
Men, during the whole Time, keeping a constant Shouting!
The whole, however, did not last an Hour and an Half, when we
took Possession of the Ground. They lost fourteen Men, one of
whom I am a Gunner of the Fort, who was killed by a Cannon Shot,
having all the back Part of his Head shot away, and only his Face
left; here we rested our Men about two Hours, and then marched
forward, after dressing our wounded Men; we encamped that Night
in the Woods, without Fire, the Cavalry cold, for Fear of an At-
tack in the Night; Next Morning early we began our March, and
about Nine a Clock came in Sight of the Fort, and within a Mile

and an Half of it, we got up our Cannon, Bombs, &c. to invest
the Grand Fort. Monsieur Bouslog, the Gentleman who command-
ed the Block-house, came here with a Flag of Truce, to let us
know they had taken Mr. Hays, an Ensign of the Regulars, Prison-
er; but their real Design was to get what Intelligence they could
of the State of our Army, but he lost his Aim, for the
General brought him in bound, and we took Care he should not
be able to give an Account of what took place; but there is no
believing any Thing he says. We march on our March from the Block-
house with many Clothes, and other Things, which the Enemy
dropt in their Hury and Flight, which makes me think their Loss
must be considerable: They burnt every House round the Fort, not
sparing their Maps-house.

The 17th and 18th, we were employed in getting up our Can-
non, Bombs and Shells, and on the 18th, in the Afternoon, Col.
Scott, and Major Prebble, with a Party of 300 Men, march'd to-
wards the Fort to take Possession of the Ground, in order to in-
terrupt; but the French and Indians knowing the Advantage of the
Fort to us, fall'd from the Fort to the Number of 300 Men, and
opposed us, upon which a hot Engagement ensued, which lasted for
an Hour and an Half; the People in the Fort reinforced us with
200 Men, and the French being between the Fort and us, the Can-
non could not pass on us, for fear of killing them back to the Fort,
our Men fought like Heroes, and at last beat them back to the Fort,
and then we retreated ourselves under the Brow of the Hill, where
we began to intrench, within 580 Yards of the Fort, which kept
constantly firing on us with 12 to 15 Pounders, but without any
Execution. We lost one Man in the Engagement, before we got
the Ground, and four wounded, who are all like to do well; we
killed four of the Enemy, and wounded nine, some of which are
since dead. On the 18th we having opened about 200 Yards of
Trench, we began to play on them with our small Mortars, their
Cannon all the While firing on us hilly; but we still kept on dig-
ging, and the next Day they fired 180 Cannon Shot, and never
hurt a Man of us, except throwing the Dirt on us very briskly; and
the next morning we completed them, the next Day, I know not, I
never saw them, and the French being between the Fort and us, the
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Chigichig. It is a pity any Occasion should be given for contending, to whom the Credit of this Success, under Providence, chiefly belongs. But there seems to be just Occasion given for this, if the Point will bear contending, by the extraordinary Address of the Merchants, Traders, &c. of Halifax, to Lieutenant-Governor Lawrence, published there in the *Gazette* of June 28th. A Person, not sufficiently acquainted with the Affairs, would not have supposed that the Address, that the Fort was reduced by Troops raised in New-England, under New-England Officers, but by his Majesty's regular Troops in Nova-Scotia; though not wholly without the "Countenance and Affiance of his Excellency Governor Shirley." This is the Idea which the Language of the Address naturally conveys; in which Respect, it must be confessed, the Substance of it corresponds very well to the introductory Part, wherein they "humbly beg Leave to offer their Compliments," &c. For there is really to look of Truth or Justice in this Representation, that the Address can hardly be looked upon as any Thing more, or better, than a Compliment. The Answer of both our Houses of Assembly to Governor Shirley's Speeches of the 21st of March, and the 23d of April, 1756, is alone sufficient to show how much the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* has interested itself in the Welfare of Nova-Scotia. An Extract of that Answer is as follows:—"We therefore desire your Excellency to represent to his Majesty the exposed hazardous State of these his Governments; and humbly to pray, that he would be pleased to cause the most effectual Measures to be taken for the Removal of any French Forts or Settlements that are or may be made in any Part of his Territories on this Continent; and in PARTICULAR, that the Subjects of the French King may be compelled to quit the Province of NOVA-SCOTIA; where, in direct Violation of the most express Agreement to the contrary, they are daily increasing and fortifying themselves to the great Danger of the Safety of these his Colonies." Governor Shirley's representing and pressing this Matter at Home, agreeable to the Request of our General Assembly, that this vigorous Measure was entered upon for the Security of Nova-Scotia, which have already happily succeeded in Part; and which are still in Prosecution by his Majesty's New-England regular Troops, in Conjunction with a few of the Regulars of that Province. I have no Inclination to detract from the acknowledged Merit of Governor Lawrence; nor do I now dispute the "Vigilance, Activity and military Accomplishments of the Hon. Col. Monkton," he gave one Proof of his Activity and military Accomplishments, while he was here at Halifax, when the Part which Governor Shirley, Col. Winslow, and the Province of Nova-Scotia, had to perform in this Affair, could not, I think, with any Propriety or Decency, be pulled over with the slight, general Acknowledgment of some "Countenance and Affiance." The Troops employed in this Expedition, regular as well as regular, are, we know, in his Majesty's Pay; but the Expedition was, at least, as much Governor Shirley's, as Governor Lawrence's. Nay, it might, with much more Propriety be said, That Governor Shirley had the "Affiance" of Governor Lawrence herein, than that the latter had "the Affiance" of the former; Governor Shirley being plainly the Principal in it, and almost all the Troops employed, being raised in this Province, under the direct Command of Lieutenant Governor Shirley, Col. Winslow, and a few of the Regulars of that Province, who were established amongst us. These Troops, when they came to Nova-Scotia, were joined and assisted only by about 250, or 280 Regulars, under Lieut. Colonel Monkton; 'Tis when they came to act in Conjunction with the Regulars, the chief Command of the Whole devolved (I suppose of Course) upon Col. Monkton, as being the superior Officer upon the Royal Establishment. This being a true, tho' brief Representation of the Case, I appeal to the World, Whether it is just that the chief Honour of this prosperous Expedition should be ascribed from Governor Shirley, Col. Winslow, and our New-England regular Troops, and not to the Province of Nova-Scotia, who had, comparatively speaking, no Hand in the Union to it. This Address is a Specimen of the Returns made by the Province, who have to offer succoured and defended. Nova-Scotia must have long since fallen into the Hands of the French, had it not been once and again defended and supported by the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*. But it seems that they, who have been from Time to Time, both imploring, and receiving Protection from us, now envy us the Honour of affording it to them; and strangely attribute to themselves the Credit of whatever is generously done by others for their Defence and Security, as if it were both more blessed and more reasonable to suppose them to give. I am the more surprised at this Address, as it comes from the same Merchants and Traders at Halifax, who, 'tis said, are chiefly New-England Men; and who, as such, ought certainly to have had a greater regard to the Credit of their native Country, who little fewer many of them had in it, when they made Halifax their *Alfium*.

Paris, April 26. The Duke de Penthièvre is arrived safe from Italy, and it is very confidently given out at Court, that he has succeeded in all his Negotiations. Two Advice Frigates were sent in the Beginning of this Month to Canada, with Instructions to the Governors, and the rest of the King's Officers there, since that a numerous Squadron has sailed, with Four Thousand Land Forces on board. The Deputies from the Parliament were most splendidly entertained at Court, but it does not appear that they have much advanced their Affairs by this Deputation.

Rosbe, May 1. By the Cape-Breton, we have certain Advice, that on the 20th of March 1756, 800 Men, and 25 Pieces of Artillery, were disembarked from Montreal, to the several Forts, &c. on the Ohio; these were followed on the 15th by a second Reinforcement from Quebec, to the Amount of 300 Men; and on the 21st, by a third Detachment from the last Place of 300 Men, and 25 Pieces of Artillery. The same Advice adds, that Supplies of every Kind are continually forwarding from Quebec up the River; and that it is not at all doubted, but that before the English, who we hear, are in Motion on the Side of Virginia, can reach our Frontiers, we shall be able to form a Camp beyond the River, or employ, in what Manner is judged most proper, a Body of 1000 Men, and the Train of Artillery. In the mean time Canada itself is not negligent, as we have imaginable Precautions are taken to prevent a Surprise, as we have certain Assurances the English Colonies think themselves authorized to set against us on the Offensive, without waiting for the Ceremony of a Declaration of War in Europe. We are therefore not exempt from the Suspicion of their making an Attack as well on those Parts, which will manifest an open Violation of Treaty, as on the Side of our Frontiers, where their Pretensions call ours in Question.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated May 2.

"The last Letter from London advises, that France has rejected the Proposal made by the British Court, to suspend Hostilities for two Years, to put Things in America on the same Footing as in 1749, and to labour in good Earnest during that Time to regulate the Limits of the two Crowns in America.

"The Marquis de Mirepoix has declared to the English Ministry, that if the French Fleet be attacked in the Ocean by that of England, the King his Master will consider such Hostility as an Infraction of the Treaty of Aix, in Europe; which will authorize him to take such Measures on the Continent as he shall think proper to secure himself in this. This Heightened of the French Ministry proceeds from the Northern Court, which will sacrifice every Thing to avoid a Rupture in Europe; a Nation, who well founded as it was believed to be at Versailles. The English are acquainted with their own Strength, with that of their Allies, and that of France. The English Minister at Vienna has assured his

Court, that the Forces of the House of Austria are on the most respectable Footing. The Fund appropriated for maintaining them receives, without Fail, at the End of every Month, the Sum that feed it, and there is no Reason to apprehend that these Sources will be dried up, the Subject being enabled by the Circulation of this Money, to pay their Taxes without any Inconvenience. Every Regiment receives its Pay without Deduction; and by the good Regulations that have been made in every Corps, they all have their heavy Baggage and Field Equipages in Readiness to take the Field on the first Notice. Add to this, that the military Chief of every Regiment is in such good Condition, that, in case of Necessity, it could make a Campaign at its own Charge. But if a Rupture should happen, this Necessity will not take Place, either in the first, the second, or the third Year of the War. There is enough in the Emperor's Queen's Offers to defray the Charges of these Campaigns, without mentioning the Resources in those of the Emperor."

L O N D O N.

May 1. The Lottery for the present Year is to begin drawing, at Guildhall, on the 6th of October next.

May 3. It is whispered, that a Marriage is on the Tapis between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and a Daughter of Prussia; and they will have it, that his Majesty's going Abroad has respect to this Match, among other weighty and important Subjects.

Last Tuesday the Bank of England paid into the Treasury, upwards of 700,000 l. for Contributions to the Lottery.

We hear that three Frigates sailed some Time since, but for what Part is not known.

May 6. News from Dungarvan, in Ireland, say, that five Sail of Letters of War, supposed to be French, were seen off that Coast on the 21st ult.

General Buckland's Regiment is ordered to retire immediately to Portsmouth, and a great many Marines are already there.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, May 5.

"On Saturday General Buckland's whole Regiment arrived here, and, after a very short Stay, on the Parade, were put on board the Ships of War at Spithead. The Grenadier Company, esteemed one of the finest in England, is on board the Prince, a 90 Gun Ship; on board of which it is believed, Lord Anson will hoist his Flag. The same Day his Majesty's Ship Greenwich sailed from the Harbour to Spithead; and the following Ships sailed from Spithead to Spithead, viz. the *Princess of Wales*, of 74 Guns, the *Terrible*, *Yamouth*, and *Chichester*, of 74 Guns, the *Weymouth* of 74, and *Gibraltar* of 20."

Notwithstanding the strong Squadrons sent out under the Admirals Boscawen and Molyneux, the Fleet remaining at home under the brave Hawke, is abundantly sufficient to chastise any Power our Enemies can find to Sea. This speedy Armament shews, in the strongest Light, how justly dreadful to our Enemies is the naval Power of Great Britain, directed by a Person every way equal to so important a Trust.

May 8. There was a great Meeting on Tuesday of the Lords of the Treasury at the Cockpit; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was present, and his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, a Council.

A great Number of the Heads of the People called Quakers attended there with a Petition.

May 10. Yesterday the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield arrived at the Tabernacle house near upper Moorfields, from South-Carolina.

Thursday two Expresses were dispatched to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, at Windsor, and about Five in the Evening his Highness arrived at St. James's.

The Lords of the Admiralty sat in Thursday from Five a Clock in the Afternoon till Two Yesterday Morning, on Account of the Expresses from America at Bologna, which are kept extremely secret.

May 11. There is Advice from that Kingdom, that the two Squadrons of War that conveyed the Dutch Ships, 1 in with four Algerines; they sunk two, took one, and the other made her Escape. The Montfort, Capt. Vincent, from Bengal, came in 9 Weeks and a Days Time at St. Helena, where she left the Homeward-bound Ships, and brings Advice, that Commodore Watson was arrived at Bombay, with all the Men of War and Transports, and had sent a 20 Gun Ship to Madras, to inform them of his Arrival.

This ship all brings an Account, that a Truce had been agreed on between the French and the English for three Months, which was to expire in February last; that Colonel Mordaunt is dead, and Governor Sutherland is returned to England; that the Duke of York was at his War home; and that a Hurricane happened at Bengal in December last, wherein seven Dutch Ships were drove ashore, and two of them lost.

May 22. The following Paragraph, dated London, May 9, is taken from the Amsterdam Gazette:

"The Duke de Mirepoix still confers very assiduously with the King's Ministers. The Obstacles that must be overcome, in order to effect an Accommodation satisfactory to both Courts, do not in the least abate the Activity of his Excellency's Zeal: He combines, and tries divers Means and Expedients; he adds to, or retrenches from his Proposals, and is endeavouring to persuade the King to make some Concession, in order to bring about a Conciliation of the Clashing Interests. But it seems our Ministry have resolved to give no decisive Explication, till they shall have seen the Success of the military Operations in America."

May 24. From America we are told, that the Dearness of Flour in the Northern Colonies is chiefly owing to the French buying all they can get every where, and laying it out at Cape-Breton and Canada.

B O S T O N, July 21.

We hear from Westfield, that about 3 Weeks ago, a Scout from Fort Massachusetts came upon a Party of Indians, one of whom they killed, and the other took.

We have Advice from Nova-Scotia, that on the 17th of last Month, Col. Winslow with 500 Men took Possession of Fort Gaspereau, situated on the Bay of Petit, about 15 Miles distant from the English Camp. That on the 19th he examined the Fort, and found it 180 Feet square, with four Earth Works, on each Angle, and in miserable Order, 3 Cannon and 2 Scurvies, the Building very bad within, as well as the Water without; 12 Stone Cisterns of 700 l. of Powder, a large Quantity of Cannon shot, some Clergy, 280 Barrels of Pork, and 8 Hogheads of Molasses, but no Bread, nor Butter. In re-inforcing the Fort, he observed the Town, they found the Salt barrens, and but little Corn, and a few small Villages of about 20 Houses, a few of the English, and a few of the Indians; and that the Indians of the Village seemed to live in a better Form, and more after the English Manner than any of that Province, and have an open Communication with the Life of St. John's, and the Inhabitants of Cape-Breton, whom they furnish with Lumber, Indian Goods, &c. from whom they receive all the Conveniences of Life in Return. That they were clearing the Fort by the French People, and were about to repair it.

By a Letter from Fort Cumberland Camp, at Chignecto, dated the 3d Instant, we have the following authentic Intelligence, viz. That upon Capt. Ross's appearing before St. John's, his Ship under his Command, and his Men, were received with great Civility, and were sent to the Commanding Officer of the Fort, to whom they were sent. The French had any kind of War there, that the Officer commanding in the Fort, immediately lay Fire to all the Magazines and Houses in the Fort; burst all their Cannon, and destroyed every Thing in and around it. That they were about 100 Indians, who all joined inclined to Peace, and offered to send four of their Chiefs for this Purpose. The French retired up the River, and by what can be learned are gone to Canada. That the Commanding Officer has in his Possession one Chief and another of their Country, who they had sent to him before this happened, he having sent a Party to them, and told them they were for Peace or War; the first of which they wisely prefer'd.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Lawrence, of the same Date as the above.

"You will be glad to hear, that the French have burnt their Fort at St. John's, which has saved us the Trouble of a Voyage there. Upon the Appearance of Capt. Ross, with the Four Men of War, they set Fire to the Fort, burst their Cannon, broke their small Arms, and marched off to Canada, leaving the Indians behind them. Capt. Ross landed, and was fluted by the black Granty, who desired to come to a Table Talk with the English, and accordingly four of their Chiefs went on board. Whether he has sent them to Halifax is not certainly known. We have two Chiefs now at Fort Cumberland, who came up from St. John's to pilot us down; and we were just going to embark 1500 Men to reduce that Place (the Stores and Provisions being on board the Transports) when the above Accounts arrived, which was Yesterday. I think Providence has been remarkably favourable to us; the French being now entirely dispossessed of Nova-Scotia, with the Loss of only four Men, and three of them belonged to this Fort. We have no Doubt of bringing the St. John's Indians entirely over to our Interest. All the Inhabitants of this River are armed and kept lightly to Work. I will with they were exchanged for as many good New-England Husbandmen, who would improve the Lands hereabouts, for they are well worth it. Our Success in these Parts, as they must give you great Satisfaction in New-England, I doubt not they will split up the Troops at the Southward; and I hope are happy Omen of the Downfall of the Interest of the French in North America. You see there is nothing like cutting off the Head; how soon, in such a Case, the Limbs wither. Upon the Surrender of Beaufort, all their mighty Forts and Possessions came to nothing. However, we must not boast too much; we are in it now, making a good Beginning, and I hope the End will correspond to the Beginning."

Thursday last arrived here from New-York, Major General Pepperell, and the same Afternoon he set out for his Seat at Ketterly, where he arrived on Thursday last.

N E W Y O R K, July 28.

By a Letter from Albany, dated the 23d Instant, we learn, that his Excellency Major General Shirley, with all his Forces, were to depart from that Place about that Day; and that the greatest Part of the Troops commanded by Major General Johnson, were on their March; that a great Number of Men, with their Waggon, went from Albany without Fear or Retard, to facilitate the March of that Division of the Army, which by Major Legman, in a Place called Still-Water; and that all the Officers, were to be placed in the New-England Regiments, which they expected to find Satisfaction for the kind Treatment they received during their Residence at Albany.

The General Assembly is to meet here on Tuesday the 5th Day of August next, circular Letters having been wrote to the several Members for that Purpose.

On Friday last a Prohibition was laid here on the Exportation of Provisions, and Warlike Stores of any Kind whatsoever, until further Orders.

Extract of a Letter from Oswego, dated July 9, 1755.

"I found the Sleep Offence, in great Forwardness, and shall turn her off the 23th of this Month. We have been greatly alarmed for two or three Days past, by an Account that the French were coming with a 1000 European Troops, and a large Body of Indians, to attack this Place, which, by all the Accounts, came out from the French Indians, they intended, had not their Spirit, who come in here daily, informed them of the Preparation Capt. Bradstreet had made to resist them. We have now great Reason to think they are gone to Niagara, but we can give no particular Account of their Number. I sent Mr. Dunn out in a small Schooner, upon hearing they were high up, who found discovered them encamped within 8 Miles of this Place; but as there was little Wind, he could not venture high enough in to form any Judgment of their Numbers. I sent him out the next Morning, in the same Boat, but they had left their Encampment in the Night, which makes me conclude, they were not so near as we were told. I am glad the Sleep was not ready; if it had, I think they might have been stopped."

By a Letter from Belfast, dated the 23d of April last, we learn, that Capt. Clay, in a Ship from New-London, bound for Baltimore, in Ireland, went, with the Cargo, entirely lost, at a Place called Bearhaven, in the West of Ireland, but the Crew were all saved.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

THE SPEECH of the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said Province, met at Philadelphia, July 24, 1755.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

IT is with the greatest Concern I now lay before you the melancholy Accounts of the Defeat of the Forces under the immediate Command of General Braddock, which you will find attended with very shocking Circumstances; the General killed, and most of the Officers that were in the Action, are either killed or wounded, the Bulk of the Men cut off; his whole Train of Artillery taken, and Colonel Dunbar is now retreating with the Remains of the Army to Fort Cumberland. This is an unexpected and unexpected Change in our Affairs, and deeply concerns one of his Majesty's Colonies, but not of them to be sensible in this Province, which having no Militia, is thereby left exposed to the cruel Incursions of the French, and their barbarous Indians, who delight in shedding human Blood, and who make no Distinction as to Age or Sex--as to those that are armed against them, or such as they can surprise in their peaceful Habitations--all are alike the Objects of their Cruelty--the laughing the tender Infant and frightened Mother with equal Joy and Fierceness. To such Enemies, spurred on by the native Cruelty of their Tempers, encouraged by their late Success, and having now no Army to fear, are the Inhabitants of this Province exposed; and by such means exposed to be over-run, if we do not immediately prepare for our own Defence. Nor ought we to content ourselves with this, but resolve to drive and confine the French to their own just Limits.

This Gentlemen, however gloomy the present Appearance of Things may be, is certainly in the Power of the British Colonies to do, and this is not only their trust and most lasting Interest, but their highest Duty. The Eastern Governments have already gone a great Way towards removing that faithless but active People from their Borders. Let us follow the noble Example they have set us, and ourselves under the Name of Englishmen, and by a vigorous Expedition, let us drive the French out of our Frontiers, and secure the future Peace and Safety of the Province; for we may assure ourselves, that while they possess the Countries they have unjustly seized, we never shall truly enjoy either.

Allow me therefore, Gentlemen, to recommend to your most serious Consideration the present State and Condition of your Country, the Danger to which the Lives and Properties of all those you have undertaken to represent stand exposed, at this critical and melancholy Conjunction; and to desire that you would not, by an ill timed Silence, be the Cause of the Ruin of your Country, and the Dispute of your own other Members, suffer the People to remain any longer undefended, or the Blood of the Innocent to be shed by the cruel Hands of Savages. There are Men enough in this Province to protect it against any Force the French can bring; and Numbers of them are willing and desirous to defend their Country upon the present Occasion, but they have neither Army, Ammunition nor Discipline; without which it will be impossible to repel an active Enemy, whose Trade is War--I therefore hope that you will, without Delay, grant such Supplies as may enable and equally to secure the People of this Province, but by reinforcing such adding

By WILLIAM SMITH, M. A. *Professor of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.* Pore,

