

But I have had the Satisfaction, also, to see that most mistaken Policy, at last, corrected and set right, and our own Colonies so far assisted and encouraged, as to be enabled to supply us with some few of those Commodities which we used to pay and pay Foreigners to let us have.

And as the GENERAL Interest of this Nation, and the Colonies dependant thereon, seems to be taken into the serious Consideration of many great and able Geniuses, I am in Hopes, very soon, to see our Colonies MUCH FURTHER encouraged, and that we shall take from them EVERY THING they can possibly supply us with, which we now take from Foreigners; because such a continual and considerable Intercourse between us and them, must naturally strengthen their Dependence upon this Kingdom, unite the mutual Interests, encrease our own Trade and Navigation, and greatly employ our Manufacturers here.

For it is now felt, that our Colonies would deal with us much further, and would take off vastly more of our Manufactures, which they stand in absolute Necessity of, had they but wherewithal to make Returns, and pay for the same.

In Hopes, therefore, that we shall, now in these our Days, see the Things which belong to our true Interest, it has given me great Pleasure to see a Bill brought into Parliament, for naturalizing foreign PROTESTANTS, who have or shall settle in our Colonies in AMERICA: A Scheme so well adapted to increase the Wealth and Strength of our Colonies (and consequently of this Nation) that I think it cannot fail of producing those good Ends; since it is most undoubtedly true, that the Lenity of our Government, the Purity of our Religion, the Benefit of our Laws, the Advantages of our Trade, and the Security of our Property, left no OTHER Inducement wanting, BUT THAT, to invite vast Numbers of Foreigners to flock to our Colonies; and whoever lives a few Years, may reasonably hope to see an extraordinary Concurrence of Foreigners to our Plantations, as the Consequence of that good and salutary Bill.

I before told you that I was in every Sense an ENGLISHMAN, and I will add thereto, if it be necessary, that I am a PROTESTANT, and as such, was extremely glad to see, that the great Privilege proposed to be given BY THAT BILL, was confined to PROTESTANTS only.

But I carefully observ'd, that no ROMAN CATHOLIC in our Colonies can claim the particular Privilege THEREBY allowed to others; and, indeed, no sorer Ground-work could be laid for the Loss and Destruction of our Colonies, than to encourage the Resort of ROMAN CATHOLICS thither.

Much do I fear, that the OTHER Advantages recited in that Bill (which ROMAN CATHOLICS, as well as all others, are already intitled to in our Colonies) may have already been, and may continue to be (especially considering several concurring Circumstances) powerful Motives and Inducements to many ROMAN CATHOLICS to resort thither, which might be of the utmost Danger to our Settlements in AMERICA, as there are great Numbers of FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLICS on the Back of all our Colonies.

I utterly detest PERSECUTION, on Account of PRIVATE SENTIMENTS in Religion; but there is a wide Difference between THAT and nursing up a Sett of People, who are infatuated till they believe it their DUTY to cut our Throats in Return, and that it is meritorious, and even doing Honour and Service to the All-mighty GOD, for them so to do.

The tender Mercies of the ROMAN CATHOLICS towards HERETICS (when in Power) are known to be VERY CRUELTY: Their Priests and infallible Guides eternally watch all Opportunities, with rancorous Hatred, against Heretics; their Religion consists in Politics; and such Politics as are inconsistent with our happy Constitution, and, indeed, destructive of Civil Society itself.

Yet even these Men, many of whom I would hope may be unhappily mistaken, I would not have PERSECUTED for such their Mistakes, or for their PRIVATE religious Opinions;—But, nevertheless, I most heartily wish it may be kept out of their Power to extend their Talons to destroy our Colonies and the Protestants therein, and which I hope is not any Breach of Christian Charity.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Laws of all our Colonies, to say upon what Foot ROMAN CATHOLICS stand in our several Settlements; but I have always understood it to be a FUNDAMENTAL Point, that the Constitutions in all our Colonies should be, as nearly as possible, AGREEABLE, AND NOT REPUGNANT, to the Laws of this Kingdom.

But, considering the Number of our separate Provinces in AMERICA, each distinct from, and independent of, the others, it is scarcely to be expected that any one regular System, with Regard to the ROMAN CATHOLICS, should be established or observed THROUGHOUT ALL those distinct Provinces, unless the restrictive Laws made in GREAT BRITAIN with Respect to ROMAN CATHOLICS were, by one short and general Law to be passed here, extended to all our Colonies and Plantations in AMERICA, which always were intended to be, and in such fundamental Points always ought to be, just upon the same Footing.

This Nation has found it ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to restrain ROMAN CATHOLICS by Law, from sitting in either House of Parliament, from voting for Members of Parliament, from holding any Office or Place of Trust or Profit, from PUBLIC Schools and Maf-house; has made it very penal for their Priests to perform their Office here, has disabled them to keep Horses and Arms, and has obliged them to pay double Taxes for the Support of the Government, &c.

But I greatly fear no one of those Laws extends to our Colonies in AMERICA, where they would be MORE NECESSARY than even here.

Again; a neighbouring Kingdom (and which may, very properly, be considered as the FIRST of our Colonies) has fell upon a Method to remove those People from amongst them, by Degrees, and in Process of Time, by that most happy Scheme of erecting PROTESTANT Working-Schools there (may the Inventors and Encouragers thereof be ever blessed!) and have been obliged at several Times, AND EVEN JUST NOW, to fill them with more restrictive Means for Self-Preservation.

But, with great Submission, these Provisions, tho' highly proper and necessary, do NOT reach FAR ENOUGH; they may answer the Ends proposed JUST WITHIN THEIR KINGDOMS, but then they only serve to remove ROMAN CATHOLICS from hence, into another Quarter, more de-

fenceless against them: Into our Colonies, where they enjoy the Benefits of our Constitution, and are not under all those wholesome Restrictions; where, from the Situation of their Neighbours, their Company is the more dangerous.

For no One can believe, that a ROMAN CATHOLIC forgets his Inbred Inveteracy, by going to AMERICA, or will fail to exert it, when Numbers of the same Religion afford an easy Opportunity.

And it is a Fact most undoubtedly true, that great Numbers of IRISH and GERMAN PAPISTS have, of late Years, gone into our Colonies.

As a private Person I have had more Leisure to consider this important Matter than it is possible for those in elevated Stations and Employments to have done; and the more I have considered it, the stronger have my Apprehensions grown. Had I Opportunities of communicating this to His Majesty's Ministers, there can be no possible Doubt of their Zeal and Affection for the Cause of Our King and the Country; but as I thought this an exceeding proper Time, when the Affairs of our Colonies are so much the Subject of public and private Consideration, and while we are at War already with one ROMAN CATHOLIC Power in AMERICA, to submit my private Thoughts hereon to the Public, I desire you'll print this, and shall esteem myself very fortunate, if any Hints which I have undigestedly offered, shall be wrought up by able Persons into the Means of any Safety or Security for His Majesty, and His PROTESTANT Subjects and the Country.

LONDON, May 22.

THE Letters from Hanover advise that his Majesty continues in perfect Health, and proposed to go to Harehausen as Yesterday or this Day for the Summer Season.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, June 28.

Since our last four 64 Gun Ships belonging to Vice-Admiral Boscawen's Fleet arrived here, but unfortunately, as the Mars, one of them, was turning into the Harbour, by the bad Management of the Pilot, she ran upon a Rock, a little above the Buoy, and bilged, and it is thought cannot be got off again.

And on Thursday Rear-Admiral Holbourne, in his Majesty's Ship Terrible, of 74 Guns, arrived here, with two other Ships of 64 Guns; they brought with them the Lys, taken by Vice-Admiral Boscawen (as mentioned in our last) and a French Snow from Martinico, laden with Wine, Rum, Sugar, &c.

We hear his Majesty's Ships now in this Harbour, will only tarry to wood and water, and overhaul their Rigging, when they will immediately sail to join Admiral Boscawen, who is now cruising off the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

Our Harbour has now a very fine and grand Appearance, as it has in it Eight Line of Battle Ships, besides other Ships, Snows, Brigantines, Sloops and Schooners.

BOSTON, July 14.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Alexander Lord Colville, on board the Northumberland, at Sea, off Louisbourg, to his Friend in Boston, dated June 22, 1755.

"We met with nothing remarkable in our Voyage, until we came on the Banks of Newfoundland, where we found ourselves surrounded with Islands of Ice, which appeared in various Shapes like mountainous Land; and on the Eighth Instant we fell in with three Sail of the French Squadron from Brest, of which we took the Alcide of 64 Guns, and the Lys of the same Force, but fitted as a Transport for carrying Soldiers. The Dunkirk, being our best sailing Ship, came first up with the Alcide, at which Time the Admiral made the Signal to engage; then Capt. Howe poured in his Broadside, and had a pretty smart Return; but the other Ships coming up, the Frenchman struck his Colours. The Defence and Fougues continued to chase the Lys, and at Sunset took her with little or no Resistance. The third Ship had greatly the Start of us, and got off. Admiral Holbourne, who joined us three Days since, with six Sail of the Line, and a Frigate, just going to Halifax, gives me this Opportunity of writing to you: Yesterday we looked into the Harbour of Louisbourg, where there are only three Ships of the Line. All the rest must be gone to Quebec."

The following is a List of the Men of War now cruising off here, and at Halifax.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Captains Names.
Torbay,	74	Admiral Boscawen,
Monarque,	74	Admiral Mofyn,
Somerset,	64	Colby,
Northumberland,	70	Geary,
Mars,	64	Lord Colville,
Fougues,	64	Amhurst,
Anson,	60	Spry,
Defiance,	60	Man,
Dunkirk,	60	Andrews,
Nottingham,	60	Howe,
Litchfield,	50	Marshall,
Terrible,	74	Barton,
Yarmouth,	64	Admiral Holbourne,
Chichester,	64	Norris,
Grafton,	64	Brett,
Edinburgh,	64	Holmes,
Augusta,	60	Stanhope,
		Willet.

N. B. The six last joined us lately.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated July 3, 1755.

"In the two 64 Gun French Ships, which Admiral Boscawen has sent in, is contained their Money Chest, with 50,000 Louis d'Ors, besides all the Pick-Axes, Shovels, Spades and Wheelbarrows, for carrying on their grand Design."

Extract of a Letter from Newport, dated July 7.

"Last Night the Frenchmen, which some of our Gentlemen have so much caroled (contrary to the Mind of the Public) attempted to run away with a Brig and Schooner, which Vessels were fitted in the best Manner for the Bay with Guns, &c. But they were all stop on the Wharf with their Bundles, just going to cut Cable, and away, and they are now in close Goal: The Schooner, as I am informed, had 100 Sheep, and a large Cargo besides."

On Saturday last an Express came from the Army at the Eastward to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, at his Seat in Cambridge, the Purport of which we have not as yet learnt.

Capt. Jacobson has brought a Quantity of Powder.

The Beginning of last Week, we had by several Vessels just come from Sea, a considerable Number of very important Articles of News (mostly relating to the Operations of the Fleet) which we scanted upon with great Delight till last Friday Morning, when Capt. Hall arrived in 4 Days from Halifax, and then it appeared by Letters and Oral Advice, that most of those Articles were without even the Shadow of Truth to support them. However, we have Reason to believe the following Articles, brought by Capt. Hall, may be depended on, viz.

That Governor Lawrence having sent for a Number of the principal Neutrals (falsely so called) he informed them, that they must all either take an Oath of Allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, or be transported to France; and they having desired Leave to return and consult their Friends and Neighbours on this important Affair, their Request was granted, and on their Return they informed the Governor, that they could not consent to take the Oath required of them.

That upon the Approach of Commodore Rous, with his three Ships of War towards St. John's, the French Garrison blew up the Fort, spoiled the Cannon, and did what other Mischief they could, and then marched off to old St. John's, an abandoned Fort a few Leagues further up the River; and that after Rous was landed, 150 Indians came in, made their Submission, and desired to put themselves under the Protection of the English, on such Conditions as should be agreed upon between Governor Lawrence and them, and in the mean Time they left a Number of their Chiefs in the Hands of the Commodore, as Security for the faithful Performance of their Promises.

We hear, that a Letter from a Jesuit, directed to the French Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, has been intercepted, and in it he conjures them not to come to any Agreement with the English, but to continue faithful Subjects to their lawful Prince; assuring them, that the Men of War and Troops (then expected) from France, were designed for their Protection, and would soon recover the whole Province out of the Hands of the English.

'Tis said the Flag of Truce lately sent to Louisbourg with the Garrison of the Forts at Chignecto, &c. was returned, and reported, that the People at Louisbourg were in great want of Provisions; and that the St. John's Indians had given the same Account of their Wants at Quebec.

By Letters from Halifax, we are told, that Governor Lawrence had caused a great Number of Cattle to be taken from the French Inhabitants, an Hundred Head of which were arrived at Halifax, and more expected: These were all fattened and designed for the French Fleet on its Arrival.

A few Days ago Capt. Cargill, Commander of a Company of Volunteers against the Indian Enemy, brought to Town 12 Scalps, viz. 4 Mens, 6 Womens, and 2 Childrens, and expected the Bounty; but upon Examination before his Majesty's Council, and View of his Journal, it was found that most of the Indians killed were of the Penobscot Tribe, who were exempted by Law, and his Excellency's Proclamation, and who were then actually in Treaty with this Government, and two of the Tribe then in Boston for that Purpose: And after mature Consideration of his Offence, he was committed to Goal.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

By several Persons arrived here since our last from Kenderhook, we are told, that on Tuesday the 8th Instant, an Indian came into a Dutch House near Stock-Bridge (a Place near Kenderhook) wherein were three Women; and taking one of them by the Hand, told her she must go along with him, on which she immediately struck him over the Head with a Box-Iron he had in her Hand, and knock'd him down; but in the Scuffle he fired his Gun off, and wounded her considerably; tho' not so much as to hinder her making her Escape: Upon that four other Indians came in to his Assistance, and took the two other Women and a Child; they also took a young Man in the Field near the House: The Noise waked the old Dutchman who was asleep in the Chamber, and running to the Window, saw the Indian leading away his Wife; upon which he shot at him who had his Wife by the Hand killed him outright, and rescued her; but the other four went off with their Prisoners. A Party of 16 Stockbridge Indians and three white Men, are gone in Pursuit of the Party, and we hope will overtake them. The dead Indian appears by his Marks to be a French Mohawk. An Indian shot at some Time since near Hockack, and supposed to be killed, was found a few Days ago, and scalped.

From Albany we learn, That the Generals Shirley and Johnson, mov'd with each of their respective Commands from that City, on Friday the 11th Instant, the former towards the West End of Lake Ontario, and the latter towards the South End of Lake Champlain.

Copy of a Letter from a Trader at Oswego, to a Man at Schoharie, dated July 9, 1755.

"The Activity, Judgment and Management of Capt. Bradstreet, who commands here, has been, since his Arrival very extraordinary, and more than we Traders could hope for; but the Spirit he shewed last Night, when we were to be attacked by a great Body of French and Indians, the Method he took, and the bold and resolute Message he sent the Indians, then in Arms with the French, is worthy the Praise of all Men, as it did not only make the French withdraw directly, but had such an Effect upon the Indians that they would not act against us. This is a Death Wound to the French, as the Indians look on them as Cowards, and hold all the Troops here in the highest Esteem; and I must say, with great Justice, for never did Officers and Men show a better Spirit." P. S. Fortifications and Vessels grow here.

By a Letter from London (Via Boston) we learn, That Admiral Hawke lay at Spithead with twenty Sail of the Line, but that it was thought there would be little Alteration in the Affairs between England and France before they knew how Things went in America: That they had Advice in England from the East-Indies, that Admiral Watson, with the Men of War under his Command, and the Transports, were arrived at Fort St. David's, and that a Cessation of Arms had been agreed upon between the English and French for three Months. Also that M. Duplex, with his Family, was departed for Europe.

A N N  
The following is a List of the Gentlemen who have taken part in the Management of the M<sup>rs</sup> July, viz.

Kitt.  
Major-General Braddish,  
Sir Peter Halkett,  
William Shirley, Esq.  
Capt. Hatton,  
Beckworth,  
Gethans,  
Halkett,  
Allen,  
Townsend,  
Nartloe,  
Cholmley,  
Crimble,  
Widman,  
Handfort,  
Brierton,  
Hart,  
Smith,  
Spensillioe,  
Talbot,  
Stone, of Lafcelles,  
Soumaien,  
Payson,  
Paytonne,  
Hamilton,  
Wright,  
Splidors,  
Waggoner,  
Dr. Swenton.

[By the List given to have not been able to distinguish exactly the Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, nor them according to

The Officers present  
George Washington, Esq.  
de Camp, who had to do for under him,  
Charles Post through Place.  
Fr. Halkett, Esq; Major,  
Capt. Hobson,  
Falconer,  
Bailey,  
Pottinger,  
Preston,  
Debsen,  
Morris,

By Letters in Town with the Remainder of independent Companies, under from Fort-Cumberland Pennsylvania. The fact is that at Fort-Cumberland counts: That about Family were carried off, by a Party of Indians he came thither the 1st of July; that on the 2d of July, came down the several other large Parties also from other Parts about 2000 Indians, with Army on their March. General had taken, do over the Monongahela, found him entered into a treaty: That after the People to the Monongahela were left upon the Fort to keep pace with Fort, were all treated only surviving it. [Blood! But, Protestants expect to receive from him an Alliance, if ever we have Hands, except we give Thing that is dear and And Dupes to the Romans are but hellish Cruelties them.]

He further says, that Artillery, &c. was distributed amongst them the second Day afterwards. Carried, carrying this first Night afterwards much Difficulty, arrived. He says the French have

This Day arrived in Grov, belonging to from Gibraltar, which is, that no War was lost it. Two Days before in the Morning, a Serjeant, being on the Men, whom belong to the agreed to desert, and sent Centinel, and into to the Spaniards, Serjeant rolling him Hands with his Teeth who fired the Alarm, was alarmed, the 14th shot, the same Day. At a Muster last week a careless Fellow, at wounded him so that His Excellency our C is the Western Parts of