

such Treatment from your Tribes, looked upon themselves as in some Measure under your Protection; and were disposed in all Respects to behave towards you as Brethren and Neighbours.

Brethren, You are, I am persuaded, sensible, that this perfidious Behaviour is, to the highest Degree, reproachful and unjustifiable; I shall not therefore add any more Particulars to the general Facts I have just now mentioned; and I am inclined, and willing to believe, that those of your People, who have been guilty of this scandalous Breach of Faith, and thereby violated, and broke the ancient Covenant Chain of Peace and Friendship, so often and so solemnly renewed between our Forefathers and yours, must have had their Judgments confounded, their Principles perverted, and their Hearts poisoned, by the vile and treacherous Delusions of the *French*, who are Enemies to the Happiness and Security of all their Neighbours; and, like the Devil, practise every wicked Method, to debauch all who will listen to them, from the Ties of Honour, Truth, and Justice. They have imposed upon your *Brethren*, seduced them from the right Path, and led them a-stray from their true Interest.

As I am well acquainted with the infamous Character and Conduct of this restless Blood-thirsty Nation; I say, to their iniquitous Influence, I impute the falling off of the divided Part of your People, from their Duty to the Great King of *England*, and their Engagements with their ancient *Brethren the English*.

Brethren, If there have been any other Causes of this unhappy Breach, I expect, and desire you will, with *Brotherly* Openness and Candour, acquaint me with them. I assure you, in the Name of the Great King of *England* your *Father*, and of your *Brethren the English*, his Subjects in these Parts, that every Kind of Satisfaction, which you can justly expect, or reasonably ask, shall be given you.

AND, by Virtue of the Power granted to me by his Majesty, if you are sincerely disposed to continue his dutiful Children, and to maintain your Fidelity towards him, and unbroken Peace and Friendship towards all his Subjects, and your Brethren the *English*, in these Parts, and will exert your unfeigned Zeal and best Endeavours, to reclaim those of your People, who have been deluded, made drunk and mad by the *French*: Upon these CONDITIONS, I am ready to renew, strengthen, and brighten the Covenant Chain of Peace, Friendship and Confidence, between you, and all your Brethren the *English*, upon this Continent; and engage mutually to aid and assist each other, against all our Enemies.

Brethren, By this Belt of Wampum, I desire you will take into serious Consideration, what I have now said, and give me your deliberate and determinate Answer, as soon as you conveniently can, and by this Belt I also confirm all I have now said to you. *Gave a Belt of Wampum.*

AFTER the foregoing Speech was interpreted by Mr. *Montour*, to the *Six Nations* present: The *Delaware* King or Chief, spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey,
I HAVE attended most carefully to all you have now said, and it is very pleasing to me, but I cannot take upon me at this Time to give a determinate Answer to you, but I shall punctually deliver your Speech to all my Nation on my return Home, and you shall have our fix'd Resolutions, and positive Answer, as soon as possible, which I confirm by this String of Wampum.

Gave a String of Wampum.
UPON receiving this Answer, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON summoned a Council of the Heads of the *Six Nations* present, and acquainted them with the Reply he intended to make to it, asked their Opinion upon it, and told them, that he expected they should second him therein. Upon which they said:

Brother Warraghiyagey,
You have called a Meeting of some of every Nation here present, and acquainted us with the Reply you intend to make to the *Delaware* King, and desired our Opinion upon it, and that we would join with you in concerting Measures for your further Proceedings, with Regard to him and his People.

Brother, HAD we been apprized at *Onondaga*, that you would have received such a kind of Answer, as the *Delaware* Chief has made to you, more of our Sachems and Warriors would have come down with us, in Order to have assisted you at this Meeting, but we all apprehended at *Onondaga*, that Matters were in a fair Way of being happily and speedily accommodated, and therefore

but few of us came down; however we shall take upon us to speak to these People, and prepare them for what you intend to say to them, at the same Time pressing it upon them, to declare their real Intentions.

THEY accordingly went to the Tent of the *Delaware* King, and after some Time returned to Sir WILLIAM, and reported, that they had fulfilled their Promise, and told the *Delaware* Chief, that they expected he should To-morrow Morning explain himself clearly, upon what Sir WILLIAM had said, and would further say to him.

[The Remainder next Week.]

From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE, March 22.
Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated February 10, 1757.

OUR present Governor, who is Lord Tyrawley, has since our Arrival here received eight Store Ships from England, under the Convoy of the *Berwick* Man of War, all safe, with a large Supply of 32 Pounders, several thousand Barrels of Gunpowder, large and small Shot out of Number, with other Stores of all Sorts, that he could stand out a Siege to Eternity against both French and Spaniards; (nay, even if the Devil was to join and bring in all his Forces with him, they would appear like Chaff before the Wind) if they were only to give one Peep into Gibraltar, they would hate the Smell of Powder ever after; he has done more since he has been here, nay even since our Arrival here, than all the Governors ever did before him; in a little Time the Rock of Gibraltar, which was formerly stiled so, will far exceed Vauxhall, only with this Difference, that for every Lamp or Tree there, we shall have 10 Guns at least; our new Battery, which is brought to such Perfection, called formerly by the Name only of the Red Sand, near the New Mole, which never had a Gun on it before, now mounts several 32 Pounders, and has the whole Command of the South End of the Garrison; it is already planted with Flowers, Roots, and Corn, &c. and as soon as Time will permit, after being further strengthened, it is to be made the same as a Vineyard, with Fig Trees, &c. as thick as possible; as I told you before, it will exceed Vauxhall in Time, if Lord Tyrawley should continue here a few Years; we have at present few Men of War here, but expect a large Fleet very soon, according to our latest Accounts from England. The Ambuscade is now in Chace of two Ships that are in Sight, which we take to be Martinico Men outward bound.

Yesterday his Majesty's Ship the *Saltash*, commanded by Capt. Cumming, retook a Sloop from Cork bound for St. Kitts, with a large Quantity of Provisions: By a Passenger on board we are informed that the Embargo was taken off, and that three Vessels, bound for these Islands, failed from thence in Company with this Sloop: After Captain Cumming had seen the Sloop safe, he stretched away in Pursuit of two French Privateers, which if he comes up with, there is not the least Doubt, from his experienced Conduct and Courage, but he will give a good Account of them.

March 26. Thursday last was brought into English Harbour by his Majesty's Ship the *Bristol*, Capt. Lefly Commander, a French Settee, bound from *Marseilles* to *Martinico*.

Charles-Town, in *South-Carolina*, March 17.
On Monday last arrived here a French Brigantine, called *La Revenge*, Antoine Oliver Master, from *Mississippi* bound for *Rochelle*, and laden with Skins, Indico, Logwood, &c. taken on the 10th Instant, in Lat. 30: 30, by his Majesty's *Snow* *Jamaica*, commanded by Capt. Thompson, whom she parted with the 14th in a hard Gale of Wind, in 14 Fathom Water off this Bar.—The Vessels we told our Readers Capt. Thompson was left in Chace of some Time ago, proved to be three English Privateers.—On the 18th of February he spoke with the *Lytleton* Privateer of this Port, Capt. Tucker, cruising off Cape *Nicola*, all well on board, but had not then taken any Thing.

By some of the Letters found on board the *Jamaica's* Prize, it appears that a Mine has lately been discovered at *Mississippi*, more properly *New Orleans*; that they plant Canes and make Sugars there preferable to that of the *Cape*; and that they are daily in Expectation of the Arrival of some Men of War. With Regard to the War on the Continent, one Letter contains Words to

this Effect, "We are Masters on the Side of *Canada*, &c. *Virginia* and *Pennsylvania* are distressed. Most of the *Indians* are at our Devotion: Their Villages are full of English Women and Children; these they will not part with for Money or Gold: The Men they scalp."

April 1. On Friday last came in, his Majesty's *Snow* *Jamaica*, commanded by Capt. Thompson, from off her Cruize.

We hear that some Dispatches have been found on board the *French* Brig from *Mississippi*, sent into this Port last Week by his Majesty's *Snow* *Jamaica*; the Contents of which do not tend to give us the least Reason to believe, that we are in a State of perfect Security. Amongst the Prisoners, is a French Officer, whose Station had been (for some Years) at the *Halbama* Fort, and who was the Bearer of the abovementioned Dispatches.

NEW-YORK, April 28.
Monday last his Majesty's Ship the *Kennington*, of 20 Guns, Dudley Diggs, Esq; Commander, arrived here from *South-Carolina*.

The Day before was sent in here by the Privateer *Snow* *Neptune*, Capt. Ball, of this Port, a French *Snow*, called the *Vivacite*, Monsieur Anguline Minuty, late Master, which he took on the 27th of March, five Leagues from *Cape-François*, where she was bound from *Marseilles*.

Six Days before Captain Ball took the above mentioned *Snow*, he spoke with the Privateer *Squirrel* and *Weefel*, Captains Fenton and Jones, of this Port, who informed him, that they had, some Time before, taken two Sloops coming out of *Cape-François*, laden with Indico and Sugar, which they sent to *Cape-Fear*.

We have Accounts, different Ways, that an English Privateer *Snow* has lately been taken and carried into *Cape-François*; which, from some concurring Circumstances, we have Reason to believe belongs to this Port.

Wednesday last his Majesty's Ship the *Blandford*, of 20 Guns, arrived here from *Antigua*.

The same Day arrived at *Sandy-Hook*, the *Boston* Country *Snow*, from *Boston*: Two Days before she chased a Schooner and a Sloop, about 30 Leagues from the East End of *Long-Island*, which were supposed to be two French Privateers; but having some Vessels under her Convoy, was obliged to give over the Chace.

Extract of a Letter from *New London*, April 21.

Monday last arrived here the Privateer *Sloop* *Little-Rogers*, under the Command of Lieutenant James Rogers. This Sloop is about 28 Tons, mounts six 2 Pounders, 8 Swivels, and 33 Muzzles: She was fitted out at St. Kitts, under the Command of Captain Josiah Rogers of this Port, who on the 25th of March, near *Porto Rico*, fell in with and took a large French Ship, after an Engagement of four Hours. This Ship was bound from *Martinico* to *Bourdeaux*, burthen 270 Tons, mounted four 4 Pounders, a Number of Small Arms, and 21 Men. She is loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton. Captain Rogers finding his Sloop leaky, went on board the Prize himself, with most of his Men and Guns, and endeavoured to beat up to St. Kitts, but finding it impracticable, stood to the Northward, and arrived with her in *Newport*, the same Day his Sloop got here.

As the Public has been much in the Dark about the Circumstances of the Siege and Surrender of *Orango*, and some hard Censures have been made of the Conduct of the Garrison, on a Supposition that the Place was very strong, well fortified, and capable of being defended against a greater Force than came against it, it is thought proper to publish the following Extract of a Letter from one of the Officers now in *England*, to his Friend here, containing the only particular and authentic Account of that Affair that has yet been received.

On the Tenth of August a few Enemy Indians appeared under *Fort Ontario*, and scalped a Man of *Pepperrell's* Regiment. At this Time the Enemy were encamped in our Neighbourhood. On the 11th, in the Morning, a small Schooner was sent out to view the Coast to the Eastward, which immediately returned, and fired a Gun, the Signal appointed for the Discovery of the Enemy. Colonel Mercer ordered Lieutenant *Moncrieff* (of our Regiment) out in a Whale-Boat, to reconnoitre. Upon his Return, he reported, that he discovered the Encampment of the Enemy, which he judged to be sufficient for 1500 Men, but that he supposed their whole Force to be between 4 and 5000, as those encamped on the Shore were Regulars, and the *Canadians* and *Indians* generally conceal themselves in the Woods; which proved

to be tolerably exact, as they were Regulars, composed of Detachments of the following Regiments, *La Reine*, *Anguedoc*, *Biarr*, *La Sarre*, *Gu*, *Canadians* and *Indians*.—Upon the 12th of August, *Major* *Deane*, in two Sloops, went out to annoy the Enemy, but were soon obliged to bear away, and received a very warm Fire from the Enemy's Sloops, [Braddock's Train,] which soon took Place.—In the Afternoon the *Indians* began a smart Fire with Small Arms, from behind the Logs, which was returned with the same Night they opened the Fire, began a Parallel about 50 Yards from the Cover of the Hill. The next Day, the Fire was renewed on the 13th Morning about 200 of the Enemy were discovered coming round the Point from the Eastward. The 13th of August the Fire from the Musketry commenced. The Garrison could plainly discern the Cannon bringing up within 80 Yards of the Fort, reloaded; which was immediately answered by *Mercer*, together with the *Officers*, which was, that they could not hold out Hour or Two after opening of the Fire; whereupon a Disposition was made to send over to *Captain* *Barford*, *Dan* of *Ontario*, to evacuate the Fort, which was performed about 4 o'Clock, without the Loss of a Man. The next Day, he was asked, Why nothing was attempted to retard the Enemy's Works? they could not; pent up in a piece of a Ditch half completed, a Garrison make a Sortie, and but one Entrenchment of this Fort, though 120 Yards below the Level of the Hill on which the Fort was raised, and our Guns only the Surface of the Ground by their Fire, we could not bring one Gun to bear on the Enemy. In this Situation nothing was attempted. The same Night the Enemy took the Fort, and began a Battery to the Westward, which they had in Readiness for some Time at Day-break the 14th, and opened their Battery, and Cannon and continued very hot for some Time. At 7 o'Clock we were obliged to quit the Fort, and go into the Ditch, except the Officers and the Platforms. We were inflamed by the Fire, without any Cover, so our Feet were to be seen from their lying sick in the Tents were killed by our Guns reversed on their Plates. *Parapets* intended for our Defence were ruined. Besides two Guns reversed, we had three Guns at *Point* *Pork* Barrels, three Barrels in *Point* *Breadth*, which Guns dismounted through the Badness of the Cannon mounted during the Heat of the Fight, mounted themselves a second Time, and were useless, as there were no more. The Guns mentioned reversed on their Plates were at the *Fascine* Work made in the Ditch, in which the Engineer had ordered the *Sappers* to the Westward.

About 8 o'Clock we discovered the *Enemy* firing the River, about a Mile above the *Fort*, Columns, and have Reason to believe that they passed over 5 or 600 the Night of the 13th. *Mercer* immediately gave Orders to oppose them; but before his Order was put into Execution, he was cut off by a non Shot. At ten o'Clock we determined to fly off to furround us, and to make a general Assault; upon this the *Officers* and *Soldiers* were ordered to make a Council of War, and demand their Opinion as to the State of the Affair, which they declared not to be tolerable.

Upon this the *Chamade* was sent over with a Capitulation agreed on; that the *Indians* were, That the Garrison should be allowed to have all their Baggage, and to be protected from the *Indians*. Notwithstanding this, most of us were stripped. ALL OUR SWORDS AND SCALPES! and straggled about."

Townsend, Devonshire, Dec. 31, 1756.