

forber, being removed  
all Persons who have  
contracted during his  
life, are desired to send in their  
Accounts to Mr. James  
proper Discharges for such  
Stephen West.

ay from the Subscriber,  
Baltimore Town, in Baltimore  
an English Convict Servant  
Mall, born in Staffordshire, and  
Dialect; he is a luffy well made  
black Hair, a black Beard,  
faced, and fresh colour'd, and  
of Age. Had on a red coat with  
for Hair, a dark colour'd Freck  
very dirty with Tar and Grease,  
Buttons much tarnish'd, a white  
cket with Pewter Buttons, a light  
et, two Pair of Breeches, one of  
Shag pieced on the Knees, and  
other Places with the same, with  
uttons, the other Country Cloth,  
Knees, a Pair of black and white  
ockings, a Pair of new Country  
s, a Pair of narrow rimm'd Cop-  
Ofsnabrigs Shirts, and two coarse  
h worn. He is supposed to have  
n English Convict Servant Man  
William Lux, living near the  
William Faulkner, born in Lin-  
ard Years of Age, has a smooth  
ard, is luffy and well made, and  
or. Had on when he went away,  
ize Coat, a white Duffell Jacket  
s, red Plush Breeches, grey Work'd  
English Shoes, plain Copper  
hite Shirt.

ings up the said Servants, or either  
ings them to their Masters, shall  
nds Reward for each, if taken in  
our Pounds for each, if taken in  
ce, paid by  
John Ridgely.

supposed a Convict Servant Man  
Chabanan's is in Company; he is a  
f a middle Age.

L D, by Public Vendue,  
in Annapolis, on the second Day of  
Court in May, as seen as the Court  
e Afternoon,

E Hundred and Twenty  
es of Land, being a good Planta-  
re County, whereon is a good  
Tobacco House, and an Orchard  
rees. The Plantation and Im-  
valued to be worth more than 200 l.  
l be set up at 115 l. and the Title  
Roger Randall.

CAMPBELL,  
TAYLOR,  
VED from his House,  
his Plantation over Severn, hereby  
his Customers, that he carries on  
usual, having good Hands for that  
all Dispatch Work for his Cust-  
continue to Employ him. He at-  
Three Times a Week, and may  
er at Mr. Dick's, or Mr. Sewan's  
late Dwelling-House.

ld by Public Vendue,  
of the Provincial Court, being the  
d Day of May,  
Dwelling-House and Lot  
bers Garden, Esq; lately deceased,  
e House where Mr. William Thers-  
d the Warehouses adjoining, with  
ments on the said Lot, for Sterling  
Agnes Gordon, Ad-  
ministratrix.

OFFICE in Charles-street;  
SEMENTS of a moderate  
per Week after for Con-

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 23, 1754.

The SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq; to the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, March 28, 1754.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

HAVING received in the Recess of the Court some Dispatches, which nearly concern the Welfare of the Province: I thought it necessary to require a general Attendance of the Members of both Houses at this Meeting of the Assembly, that the Matters contain'd in them may have as full and speedy a Consideration, as the Importance of them seems to demand.

By Accounts sent from Richmond Fort, and Declarations made before me and His Majesty's Council, by two of the Settlers at Frankfort, upon the River Kennebeck, I am inform'd, that in the Summer before last a considerable Number of French settled themselves on a noted Carrying-Place, made Use of by the several Indian Tribes inhabiting that Part of the Country, in their Passage to and from Canada, which separates the Head of the aforesaid River from that of the River Chaudiere, which last falls into the great River St. Lawrence, at Four Miles and a Half above the City of Quebec.

And I have received further Intelligence, that the French are settled very thick for 12 Miles on each Side of the said River Chaudiere, at about 30 Miles Distance above the Mouth of it, and in the Midway between the River St. Lawrence and the beforementioned Carrying Place: And the Captain of Richmond Fort in his Letter, dated 23d of last January, informs me, That the Norridgewalk Indians have declared to him, "That they had given the new French Settlers upon the Carrying-Place, Liberty to hunt any where in that Country, as a Recompence for the great Service they will be of to them, in a Time of War with the English, by supplying them with Provisions and Military Stores."

The same Officer further acquaints me, in another Letter, dated February the 11th, That several Indians of the Arresigunticook, and some of the Penobscot Tribe, amounting, together with the Norridgewalk Indians, to Sixty effective Men, besides Boys, capable of bearing Arms, were then lately arrived in the Neighbourhood of the Fort under his Command: And that tho' they assembled there on Pretence of writing a joint Letter to me, as they have done, yet he had Reason to expect from their Haughty Insolent Behaviour, the repeated open Threats of some of them, and the private Warnings from others, that as soon as the River should be free from Ice, they would commit Hostilities against the English, upon that and neighbouring Rivers; in which they intimate, they are to be assisted by a Number of French from Canada, disguis'd like Indians: And in another Letter, dated the 10th of March, he acquaints me, that the French Priest, Missionary to the Indians of the River Kennebeck, appeared to him to be continually using Artifices to excite the Indians to prevent our Settlements from being extended higher up it; to set them at Variance with the English; and dispose them to a War with them this Spring.

Most of these Accounts are confirm'd by the Declarations of the before-mentioned Settlers at Frankfort, with the additional Circumstances, that the French Priest had been very inquisitive after Roman Catholic Families in that Settlement; and used Endeavours to draw off some of the Inhabitants into the Service of the French; particularly for building a Chapel and a Dwelling House for himself upon that River, about three or four Miles above Cushman, and at the Distance of 24 from Frankfort; and been very industrious to persuade them that it was within the French Territories:

And the Indians have further declared, that they have been instigated by the Governor of Canada to hinder the English from settling upon any Part of the River; which is strongly confirm'd by a Deposition of Capt. Lithgow, made in August last.

Upon this Occasion, Gentlemen, I sent as soon as might be, with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, the necessary Reinforcements of Men and Stores to all the Eastern Forts; issued Commissions for raising six Independent Companies in the Townships and Districts next adjacent to them, with Orders for the Officers and Soldiers to hold themselves in constant Readiness to march upon any Alarm, to the Succour of any neighbouring Fort or Settlement which may be attack'd; to cut off the Enemy in their Retreat; and in case that they should find that the Norridgewalk Indians have committed Hostilities, to break up their Villages and Settlements upon Kennebeck, and to kill or captivate all they can meet with of their Tribe: I likewise ordered an Officer, commissioned by me for that Purpose, to proceed by the first Opportunity to the suppos'd Place of the new French Settlement, in order to discover the Certainty and Circumstances of it; and to require the French Commandant to retire and withdraw the People under his Command from that Spot, as being under His Majesty's Dominion, and within the Limits of this Government.

And I doubt not, Gentlemen, from your distinguished Zeal for the Defence of His Majesty's Territories, and the Protection of his Subjects within this Government upon all Occasions, but that upon a Refusal of the French to comply with that Requisition, you will make sufficient Provision for enabling me to compel them with the arm'd Force of the Province, to free it from their Incroachments.

The Concern, Gentlemen, which you express'd in your Message to me at our Meeting in December last, upon your Apprehensions of the imminent Danger, which the Province was in, from the French having fortify'd themselves upon the River of St. Johns, close to our Borders, leaves me no Room to doubt of your being sensible of the fatal Consequences in the general that must attend Incroachments, which it seems plain they are now pushing into the Heart of the Province (as the General Court in a Vote pass'd the 16th of January, 1749, justly calls the River Kennebeck) unless they are timely removed.

But it may not be improper for me to observe to you in particular, that it appears from an Extract which I have lately caus'd to be made of some original Letters taken among Father Ralle's Papers at breaking up the Indian Settlement at Norridgewalk in 1724, and which pass'd between him, Father Lauverjat, Priest of the Penobscot Tribe, and Father La Chasse, Superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, during the Indian War in the Years 1723 and 1724; That the Head of Kennebeck River, near which the Indians have declared the French have made a New Settlement, was the Centre of most of the Tribes then at War with us, and the general Rendezvous of all that came to the Eastern Parts: The Hurons, the Iroquois of the Falls of St. Lewis, the Tribe of St. Francis (or Arresigunticook) and the Indians of the Seigneurie (as the French call them) of Becancour on the one Hand, used to assemble with the Norridgewalks here, from their several Settlements, and the Penobscots from their River, on the other: Here they held their Consultations, and from hence issued out in Parties united or separate, as best suited them, against the English; hither they retired after Action, and brought their Wounded for Relief; and here, if they met with Provisions, they far'd well; if not, they suffer'd greatly for Want of them.

It appears further from these Letters, that the several French Missionaries chiefly conducted and managed this War; that they had the Care of supplying the Indians with the necessary Provisions and Stores for carrying it on; were employed to

make them persevere in it, and to push them on to their boldest Enterprises; that they transmitted Accounts of their Proceedings to the Government of Canada thro' the Hands of the Superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, thro' whom likewise they received their Directions from thence; as the Governor of Canada seems to have done his, upon this Occasion, from the Court of France.

And I would further observe, that this Route affords the French a shorter Passage for making Descents from Quebec upon this Province, and destroying the whole Province of Maine, with the King's Woods there, and in the Government of New-Hampshire, than any other whatever from Canada.

These Advantages, which the Possession of this River would give the French over this Province, make it easy to account for their constant Endeavours ever since the Treaty of Breda, at which it was determined, in the most solemn Manner, between the two Crowns, that the River Pentagoet or Penobscot, was the Boundary between New England and Acadia or Nova-Scotia, to extend the Limits by Claim upon all Occasions (as in Fact they have done) to the Eastern Side of the River Kennebeck; tho' they never attempted, until within these few Years, to pass over the River St. Lawrence, within the Extent of this Province.

I am satisfied it is for me, Gentlemen, to urge any Thing to you, how necessary for the Safety of this Government it is, that we should secure to ourselves the Possession of this important River against the Incroachments of the French without Delay: And I think, the present Situation of Affairs in that Country must convince you, how vain a Scheme it would now be to have your sole Dependence for gaining this Point upon making annual Presents to Indians, who appear to have enter'd into an offensive Alliance with the French against you; and have shew'd evident Marks of a Disposition to put the River into their Power.

How different are such Proceedings from those of the French? Whilst we have been suing in vain to a few Indians for their Permission to settle Lands within the undoubted Limits of this Province, and which themselves can't deny to have been purchased of their Ancestors; and have in Effect promis'd them a yearly Tribute to refrain them from committing Acts of Hostility against us; the French have marched Armies into distant Countries of numerous and powerful Tribes, which without any Colour of Right they have invaded; They have forbid them to make further Grants of any of their Lands to the English, and have built, and are still building strong Forts, with an avow'd Intent to drive them off from the Lands already granted to them, and to exclude them from all Commerce with those Indians, whom they have threatened with Destruction, if they shall presume to interfere in their Favour.

It is Time, Gentlemen, for you to desist from having your chief Dependence upon temporary Expedients, which seem rather to have expos'd the Government to the Contempt of these Indians, than to have conciliated their Friendship to it; and to take Counsel in Part from the Policy of our Neighbours.

Vigorous Measures against the French; in case they shall refuse to quit his Majesty's Territories within this Government, without being compell'd to it by Force; building a strong Fort near the Head of the River Kennebeck, above the Settlements of the Norridgewalk Indians, and pushing on our Settlements upon it, in a defensible Manner, would effectually rid the Province of the Incroachments of the Former, and either hold the latter in a due Dependence upon us, or oblige them to abandon the River.

And further, by making ourselves, through this Means, Masters of the Pass, which was the general Place of Rendezvous during the Indian War in 1723 and 1724, of all the Tribes engag'd in it, both in their Incursions and Retreats, we should have