

We are of Opinion with your Honour, that nothing is more salutary and salutary than a Union of the Colonies for their own Defence, and that it is a reciprocal Duty, to be aiding and assisting to each other, in Case of any Invasion; but these Principles your Honour will not extend to an unlimited Sense. There may be Instances, where particular Colonies invaded ought to exert their Strength, and not too loudly call on others, more exposed, and more burthened than themselves; whose Frontiers are in the Neighbourhood of the most populous and best Part of Canada; and so weak and unprepared, as not to be in a Condition to retard the Progress of an Enemy one Moment; and so open, that they might be at their Doors, to give them the first Notice of their Danger. Add to this the alarming Relation your Honour has been pleased to give us, That the French have long had a Design on this Province; Plans have been laid for its Conquest; Schemes have been concerted to attack Albany, and this City, at the same Time; the former by a Land Force from Canada, and New-York by a Naval Armament: They would gladly be Masters of a Country that must soon put it in their Power to reduce the Six Nations of the Indians, and their numerous Allies, to an entire Dependence on them. Can any Representation be more interesting? And must we still exhaust our Strength and Substance, (labouring under heavy Taxes already) for Dominions, unburthened with Taxes, very rich, very populous, and very able to repel the Enemy? We have before reminded your Honour, that this Colony expended near a Hundred Thousand Pounds, in his Majesty's Service, upon the Expedition against Canada; our Frontiers were depopulated and laid waste, while our Neighbours to the Southward were at Peace, and Strangers to any considerable Expence. Is it not then but reasonable, (especially as we have so much Work cut out at Home) that they should put forth their Strength and resist the Enemy, while we are struggling thro' those Evils in our own Bosom? Have they built expensive Forts and Fortifications? and are they daily called upon for the Reparation and Support of them, as we are, beside the unavoidable Necessity of building more? However, under all these Disadvantages, we will make such a Provision, for the Assistance of our Fellow Subjects of Virginia and Pennsylvania, as the Circumstances of the Colony will admit of.

Our Frontiers, we are truly sensible, lie open and defenceless; the late War is a melancholy Proof of it; but to apply a Cure to the Evil, we know not. The other Colonies make themselves strong and defensible, by settling in Townships, or some other close Order, while our Frontier Lands are granted away in Patent, almost without Bounds or Number, regardless of Settlements, or the public Welfare. We can erect Forts and Blockhouses, but to what End? Woods and uncultivated Tracts are not the Objects of Security; Industry is to be protected, and Men's Persons to be defended; otherwise little good will accrue to the Public, be the Expence what it will.

We reflect with Pleasure, on the Success of your Honour's Conferences with the Six Nations, and other Indians, in the late Interview at Albany; and are fully satisfied of the faithful Distribution of all the Presents that were designed for those People; which, we hope, will remove the frequent Uneasiness that has appeared often among them, from Apprehensions and Jealousies of a contrary Conduct.

As the attending the public Service at this Season of the Year, is very inconvenient to most of us and as the several other Matters recommended by your Honour, will receive no Detriment by a small Delay, we must entreat your Honour, after we have made Provision for assisting our Neighbours of Virginia and Pennsylvania, to permit us to return to our respective Families, until the usual Season for providing for the Services of the current Year; at which Time every Matter recommended by your Honour, shall be considered with a just and proper Attention.

By Order of the General Assembly,
DAVID JONES, Speaker.

Assembly Chamber,
the 22d August, 1754.

The Governor's Answer
Gentlemen,

I thank you for this Address. I am sensible of the great Expence this Province has been put to in the late War, and that a further great Expence will be necessary for its Defence and Security; and therefore your making a Provision under these Disadvantages for the Assistance of our fellow Subjects, will have the greatest Merit, and will be in the Aid of

to other Governments, when we may stand in need of it.

I agree with you, that settling in Townships, tends to make a Country strong and defensible, and shall endeavour upon any Application to me, for passing Grants of Land, that some Measures be fallen upon, to have them speedily and closely settled.

I shall be willing to permit you to return to your Families, after you have made the Provision you propose, for assisting your Neighbours, as it will be inconvenient to most of you to be absent from Home at this Season; and I have no Room to doubt, but at your next Meeting you will give ample Supplies to strengthen and defend the Province.

JAMES DE LANCEY.
City of New York,
22d August, 1754.

L O N D O N, June 11.

THEY write from Paris, that their Government has long been sensible of the Want of a good Tobacco Colony; and therefore it is at last judged necessary to make Encroachments towards Virginia, in Hope that these Steps may produce an open Rupture, and then they may have a Chance of making themselves Masters of that Colony. But why so ambitious and so ungrateful, since England lets them have Tobacco as cheap as if the Colony were in their own Hands, and thereby gives them Opportunities to smuggle Part of it back again upon us? This being the natural Consequence of high Duties, and Draw backs, what more can they wish for?

B O S T O N, August 13.
In our last we mentioned the Defection of two of our Soldiers in the Regiment at the Eastward under General Winslow, and that one of them was a New England Man: We would now acquaint our Readers, that neither of them was a New England Man; which we the rather mention to take off a Reproach that may thereby be cast on a Country, who may justly boast, that his Majesty has not a more universally loyal People in all his Dominions.

N E W Y O R K.

August 19. By a Vessel in four Days from Virginia, who arrived here on Thursday last, we are told, that the Assembly of that Province was to meet the 21 of this Instant August: That something extraordinary in Behalf of Ohio, was expected from their Sitting; and that since the Defeat of Major Washington, a Number of Gentlemen in the Frontier Counties of Virginia, had come to a Resolution among themselves, to form a Fund to defray the Expences of raising and marching a considerable Body of Men to join Col. Innes, which were to be effected with all Speed.

August 26. We hear that the General Assembly of this Province, have (at their present Sitting) voted the Sum of Five Thousand Pounds Currency, to be immediately sent to the Virginians, in order to enable them to extirpate our well known Friends the French, from the Frontiers of that and the neighbouring Provinces.

We hear from Albany, that about a Fortnight ago, six Canoes with Utawawa Indians, arrived there. They give out, that they had been at Canada, where the French Commandant had offered them the Axe, and desired them to go against Sagahotoga; but that they had refused him, and told him they had already shed too much English Blood, and would continue at Peace with the English, unless they should offer to attack Crown Point, which if they did, they would then take up the Axe, and gaink them.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 8.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
Gentlemen,

You will oblige many of your Readers by inserting the Inclosed Part of what was delivered by the Prebolder of the County of Hunterdon, in West-New Jersey, to their new Representatives, into the Hands of, and read by, the Sheriff, at the Close of the Poll, in Amwell.

To Messrs. JOSEPH YARD, and PETER MEDAR,
Gentlemen,

THE highest Approbation of your Integrity and Abilities, has just now been shewn you, by the general Voice of your County.

The Sense you must have of so general a Suffrage, naturally implies our Confidence of your Acquaintance with the English Constitution (of which we are an Epitome) and the Expectance we have of your proper Exertion and Enforcement of all its invaluable Privileges, more immediately than of frequent choosing our own Representatives. And that you will act in that Obedience by Principles; and from a Persuasion, that this you say, the Honour

to represent, are Freeman, tenacious of their Properties.—This, Gentlemen, we think we have a Right to remind you of, as so critical a Juncture, when the unhappy Situation of all our Northern Colonies in America, under the Allegiance of our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE III, claims your first Attention.

Our All is at Stakes; and calls loudly on you to shew your Duty to your God, to the best of Kings, to your Obligations, to yourselves, to your Posterity.—Secure to us and them, Peace, Commerce, and of course Prosperity; and, with your whole Influence, endeavour to procure such a Bill for the Purpose, as may be for the Honour of a New Jersey Assembly to pass.

The Militia Bill is incumbered with such Difficulties, that no Person of Repute or Character scarcely can do his Duty under it:—But the Entanglements are obvious, and the Remedy is easy. To enable the Province to act and defray the Expences (which a near, cruel, and enterprising Neighbour, the French, involves us in) your Sollicitude to obtain a Money Bill (the most easy to your Constituents, and the Province in general) cannot be forgot.

You'll remember, Gentlemen, that your Determinations may possibly determine our Properties:—You will therefore, in all your Debates, exclude personal Pique and Resentment.—Let a rational and steady Adherence to Truth, stripped of all late Obstinacy, and other unjustifiable Considerations, be your Care; private Interest seldom has, in those Cases, a Connection with the Public.—The Province never wanted a Junction of Hearts and Hands more than at present.—Therefore, Render unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's; and conduct yourselves agreeable to the Advice, Wishes and Inclinations of your CONSTITUENTS.

AUGUST 22.

Extra of a Letter from Cumberland County to a Gentleman here, dated August 15, 1754.

I am inform'd, that some of the French were, a few Days ago, within thirty Miles of my House, who kill'd some Steers, and carried off others, belonging to one Robert Baker. Alexander Cook, a young Man, who kept Store in this Neighbourhood, went to the South Branch of Potowmack, about two Months ago, in order to collect some Debts, intending not to stay above two Weeks; since which there is a Report that he is kill'd; and his staying from his Harvest, and so long beyond the Time he design'd to return in, makes his Friends believe it to be true.

August 29. Last Week an Express arriv'd here from Auchwick, with Advice, that 300 Indians, Men, Women and Children, were arriv'd there from the Ohio, being drove off by the French, and had demanded Protection and Provision from this Government; and we hear Orders are accordingly sent for their Support. It is said 200 more were soon expected at Auchwick; on this Side the Mountains.

A N N A P O L I S.

Early on Monday Morning, his Excellency our Governor, attended by a Number of Gentlemen, set out for Joppa, in Baltimore County; and is expected soon to arrive there.

Monday last died at his House near West River, Capt. RICHARD HARWOOD, who was many Years one of our Magistrates; he was well respected, and in every Station of Life he behaved as an honest Man.

A few Weeks ago, one Richard Cooper, an old Man, upwards of four Score Years, was committed to Prison in Dorchester County, for the Murder of Hugh Meredith his Overseer; by stabbing him with a Dagger.

On Saturday the 27th of August, a Night Pilow belonging to John Reed, of Dorchester County, who was a kind Master, on his being found Fault with for some Misdemeanour, fell upon his Master with a Lathing Hammer, and cut and wounded him on the Top of the Skull, almost cut out of his Ears to Pieces; and mangled him terribly about the Mouth; so that it was thought he could not possibly recover. After he had done this Mischief, he ran away, and kept out of Sight till Wednesday Night, when he went to the House of one Thomas Hackett, an elderly Man, who he knew kept a Gen in the House, and knock'd at the Door, and on their asking Who's there? he answer'd, The Devil; but the Mistress of the House got up and open'd the Door, and he having a sharp Stick about a Foot long, made a Step at her Throat, but struck her on the Collar Bone and hurt her much, after which he fell'd her out and was endeavouring to murder her, but her Husband got up and fired at him with small Shot, and hurt him slightly in the Hip; he then quitted the Woman, and fell upon the old Man, and was just about to cut his Throat, when his Daughter very luckily came in his Assistance with an Iron Hammer, and with one Blow kill'd the Negro on the Spot.

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