

our King, are the Forts and Settlements which this perfidious and restless Nation, have erected, and are now strengthening themselves in the Possession of, at Ohio, as it is commonly called. This is the great finishing Stroke of their ambitious and highly to be dreaded Encroachments. This calls aloud upon the whole British Continent of America, to rise as one Man, to enter into a well concerted, an united, an active, a vigorous and resolute Plan, against these our faithless, usurping, insolent Enemies. If we indolently, shamefully, to our eternal Reproach and unavailing Repentance, suffer these Sons of rapacious Violence, without Interruption, to enjoy the Trophies of our lethargic, divided Politics, they will have, indeed, they now have a Communication by Water, through the whole Body of this Continent; that is to say, from Cape Breton to the Mouth of the Mississippi in the Gulf of Mexico.—An astonishing Extent of Country!

There is, no doubt, say, their own Writers have proposed it, but that the universal Monarchy of the Continent of America is the End of their grand Scheme. Think not, my Friends and Countrymen! tho' this appears vast, it is incredible. History presents us with Conquests as difficult, as grand, performed by Numbers, not more than the French are able to raise; performed by Bravery and Perseverance, over a much more numerous, but a secure, an effeminate, a dastardly People. Are we such? I hope not. Shall we be such? God forbid. We are numerous enough, and I will not doubt we are brave enough, to whip the French with Rods, back into their native Boundaries of Canada; and if we please, to order them thence to their Mother Country. If there be Occasion, let every Englishman invoke the heroic Spirits of his brave Countrymen, who marched with a King of England thro' the conquered Dominions of France, and prescribed his own Terms to her humble Monarch, a Son of which King of England, was actually crowned King of France in the City of Paris.

But to return to my Subject: Towards this grand Scheme of an universal Monarchy, upon the Continent of America, the French will, in a very few Years, make great Strides, unless the whole Spirit of us Britons, in North America, rise with one united Soul; and the Strength of the whole properly divided, will be more than sufficient to overthrow this Tower of Babel, which these daring insolent Enemies, of our Religion, our Government, of all that is dear and valuable to us as Protestants, as Men, as Free born Britons, are with an unchastised Contempt, erecting to ruin and enslave us and our Posterity.

Thus, my Friends, I have endeavoured to give and offer to your serious Consideration, a summary View of the present Situation of this Continent in general, and of this Province in particular, with regard to our sworn Enemies the French. I think my Representation is in no wise worse, nay, not so bad, as the real State of the Case. Let not any one imagine themselves remote from Danger, because they do not yet feel it.

GOD has given to Man, Understanding and Fore-cast, to provide against impending Evils; and when he neglects to do it, he forfeits the noblest and most distinguishing Part of his Character.

I hope, and pray the Almighty, that the British Colonies on this Continent, may cease, implicitly and ungenerously, to consider themselves as distinct States, with narrow, separate and independent Views, pursue temporary, and ineffectual Expedients, and sink their public Wealth into private Emoluments. That they will unite, like Brother Protestants, and Brother Subjects, at least in this critical and important Crisis, rouse up the English Lion in each other's Breasts, and trample the haughty aspiring Flower-de Lucas of France under their Feet; and thereby secure to themselves and their Posterity, to the End of Time, the inestimable Blessings of Civil and Religious Liberty, and the uninterrupted Possession and Settlement of a great Country, rich in all the Fountains of human Felicity. To obtain this happy Establishment, WITHOUT which, I fear it never will be obtained, MAY THE GOD OF HEAVEN GRANT SUCCESS TO THE PLAN FOR AN UNION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES ON THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA. Amen, and Amen.



**V I E N N A, June 15.**  
THE Camp intended to be formed this Summer in Bohemia, under the Command of Field Marshal Brown, is to consist of Forty two Battalions, Twenty one Squadrons of Cuirassiers and Dragoons, and Twenty-two Companies of Grenadiers, who have all Orders to assemble by the First of August next.

**Lisbon, July 10.** Since the Retreat of the Corsican Malescontents from before Bastia, the Marquis de Grimaldi has published an Edict, promising that whoever kills any One of these Rebels, shall be advanced on the Spot in the Republic's Service, and that the Promotion to be obtained as a Reward for such Mark of Affection towards the Government, shall be proportioned to the Rank and Quality of the Rebels so killed.

**Rome, June 15.** The Pope has granted a Bull, empowering the King of Spain to make use of three or four Months Income of all Benefices both in his European and American Dominions, to enable him to accomplish his great Design of reducing the Strength of the African Infidels.

**Barcelona, June 12.** The Armaments here and in the other Harbours are very large, and carrying on with the most vigorous Expedition; but by undoubted Advice from Court, they are designed only against the Africans.

**Paris, July 12.** Some of the exiled Gentlemen at Soissons write thus, "We are in Expectation of being re-called; we are flattered with Hopes that this Event will come to pass before the End of the Month: They give out that the King's Council are to repair to Compeigne, as if they went to demand their Return. There is a certain Ceremonial in such Matters; which must be observed."

**Aix, July 6.** The 27th past the new Remonstrances were read; which took up an Hour and a Half. They were unanimously approved of; and judged to be very strong, solid and respectful. On the 28th, being the Day on which the Parliament was to break up, a Letter to the King was read, setting forth the destructive Effects of the Schism in that Province, and the unwarrantable Proceedings of the Clergy, in regard to the Administration of the Sacraments. The Reading of this Letter, which was generally approved of, took up above an Hour and a Half.

**Paris A la main, July 19.** We learn from Corsica, by the Way of Genoa, that the Malescontents have suppressed all the Provincial Magistrates, and elected a Commander in Chief and three Lieutenants General, who are to make new Laws to be observed in the Island, and labour to accomplish a Design, which if it succeeds, will surprize all Europe.

**Paris, July 5.** The Duke de Belleisle is set out for his Government of Metz, where he is gone to make Preparations for assembling the Troops which are to encamp there under his Command in September next.

**Paris, July 27.** The Chambers of Inquests and Requests, are ordered to join the Grand Chamber at Soissons, and are from thence to return thither. The Letters Patents are actually under Seal for suppressing the Royal Chamber; but without Prejudice to its Decisions. An Express from Madrid has brought some News of Importance, of which not a Title transpires.

**Lisbon, June 25.** The Difficulties which have been reported to subsist between this Court and that of England, concerning the Commerce, are settled to the mutual Satisfaction of both Nations. The Success of this is in a great Measure owing to the prudent Measures taken by Mr. Castres, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain. The Dauphin Man of War is sailed with this Account for England.

**Lisbon, June 5.** The last Ship from Brazil has brought a Confirmation that the Tappas, or Inhabitants of Paraguy are firmly resolved to maintain themselves in a State of Independency where they place all their Happiness. Innocence and Tranquillity reign amongst them; their Manners are so different from those of the Europeans, that they cannot be reconciled to our Laws and Customs: In short, they will submit neither to the Spaniards nor Portuguese; and it is hardly possible to reduce them by Force. They have upwards of 30,000 Infantry armed with Muskets and Sabres. Their Cavalry is also very numerous, well mounted and accoutred; their Arms are a Carbine and a Spear, with a Bow and Arrows. These Troops are commanded by Jesuits. Father Trovan, Thunder, is Commander in Chief of the Cavalry. It is reckoned that the Order of Jesuits draws yearly from Paraguy six Millions of Piastras.

**Naples, June 18.** The Algerine Corsairs that were dispersed in the Seas of Malta and Sicily, having heard that the King's Xebèques lately took one of their Vessels off of Cape Stilo, Vexation at this Loss, and a Desire to be revenged, have made them resolve to unite and seek his Majesty's armed Vessels. The Court being informed of that Resolution, immediately ordered the St. Charles and the Conception Men of War, to put to Sea, and join the Xebèques, Gallions, and Gallies destined to cruise upon those Pyrates; now we shall

see whether the Barbary Squadron will venture to come to Blows with ours, and what will be the Issue of the Engagement. As for the Algerine Vessel we lately took, we have no great Reason to boast of the Exploit; she mounted but 12 Guns and 100 Patterroes; and yet she fought four of our Xebèques ten Hours before she struck.

**Rome, June 15.** The 7th Instant in the Night a Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Frascati, which threw the Inhabitants into such a Consternation, that they abandoned their Houses, and fled into the Fields: Four Houses were overthrown in that Town: Two other Shocks were felt at Velletri, Marino, Castle Gandolfo, Albano, and also in and about this Metropolis; but they did no remarkable Damage.

**Paris A la main, July 22.** The People of Paris always flatter'd themselves, and the Event shews it was not without Foundation, that the King's residing at Compeigne would have a happy Influence on the Matters that have been so long in Agitation. The Grand Chamber was too near the King for the Persons who interested themselves in the Negotiation relating to it, not to avail themselves of this Proximity: In Effect, since his Majesty went to that Place, M. Maupeou, First President of the Parliament, has had several Conferences with his Majesty; and in the last the King desired him to signify to the Parliament, that he gave them Permission to return. On coming out from the King, M. Maupeou received the Compliments of the Nobility belonging to the Court, on this Subject: On his Return to Soissons he intimated the agreeable News to the Members of the Grand Chamber, and dispatched circular Letters to the other Exiles, informing them, that the King had forgiven his Parliament, and granted them Leave to return.

It is said, that as this august Body was dispersed by Letters de Cachet, there must be others issued to re-unite them; and that these Letters are actually preparing.

**Paris A la main, August 2.** Letters de Cachet are every Day dispatching to the several Places where the Parliament had been banished, in order to recall the Members, who are all to re-assemble here on the 20th, or, at farthest, on the 25th of this Month.

### L O N D O N.

**July 6.** Letters from America advise, that the French have gained the Nova Scotia Indians to themselves: that a very considerable Body of Indians and French have appeared on the Back Frontiers of North Carolina; and that 500 French, with a Body of Indians, were advancing towards Georgia.

**July 5.** Whilst our Northern Colonies are threatened with an Invasion from the French, and no Satisfaction can be obtained with regard to the Neutral Islands, it is no small Comfort to hear, that Great Britain has contracted for Seventy Thousand Russian, to maintain the Balance of Power in Europe: For now in case of another general War, there will be no need of transporting any of our Troops to Flanders, as the Austrians, Hanoverians, and Dutch, in Conjunction with 70,000 Russians, and the hired Troops of some petty German Princes, will be sufficient to defend the Empire and the Netherlands; consequently we may send over some Thousands of regular Forces to protect our Colonies.

Private Letters from Paris intimate, that the Subsidy paid to Sweden is likely to be increased, in order to enable the Nation to perform its Engagements in Case of new Troubles in Germany, as a Diversion must be found for the Russian Forces, since so formidable a Body of these are to be employed as Great Britain and the House of Austria may think proper: And these Letters add, that some important Instructions have been lately sent to the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

**July 25.** They write from Madrid, that one of the chief Points on the Carpet, in regard to the Negotiation with England, is to contrive some Method for getting speedy Satisfaction when any English Ships are illegally taken by their Guards Costa's in America; for as to Navigation in the West-Indian Seas without Search or Visit, they don't seem inclined to make us such a Concession; consequently our Ships will always be liable to be taken: Nevertheless, they profess a sincere Desire to do Justice for all illegal Captures; and, for this Purpose, they are willing to abridge the tedious Forms of Law hitherto used on such Occasions; and that all Captures shall be tried, without Appeal, by a Supreme Court in the West-Indies.—In short, they seem willing to do any Thing but the right Thing.

'Tis said the French Parliament, who have been exiled so long, are recalled by Order of the French King.

By a Letter from Islands, 15 Degrees N. of the Potting last, we hear that the from the Cove of C arrived there that Captains Ford and Ensign Adsett, on take in fresh Water the Colonel's going Days after the Loss failed from the Cove Kent, came in: Sh send, Lieutenants W Ensigns Bush and Preston. They fet the 3d of May. T on board both Sh Spirits, and had no from the Cove of C got in the Island of old Cloaths and old or Currency in th Inhabitants are Bl in the whole Island no Account of the

**July 27.** We from the West-Ind ward Passage by o failed from England of Observation.

By a private Le Credit, we hear, Protestants in the Troops were sent killed several, and Sexes Prisoners, from their Parents.

They write from of twenty five in order to seize a Followed got attachment, which heading a second conveyed him to S in the Dominions Affair has been laid

**August 2.** The Vienna, that they the Turks toward the same Time th the Matter, beca count of these M is no Occasion to

Letters from G that the Lesser C consult about the for keeping in A and Campo Fren factory, since th by the Imperial C

Our Correspondents of the of that respecta Towns People, u ordinary Marks, they should be m

**August 5.** Th ved their Letters jessy's Orders, to of this Month.

We learn from out for the Comp at Santander, wil going to equip there, for some

**August 8.** It that an Alliance has been lately c

Letters from give an Account with Majesty diff pany, by taking allowed a free ditions and T known.

We hear that Jamaica, will th Elizabeth Ca board Capt. St the is engaged a in Pennsylvania

**September 23.** Houfack, by th last, is still cont Papers; but as is offered us, m ven the Public penets, for We