

[Numb. 495]

THE
MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 31, 1754.

The SPEECH of the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, in the General Assembly of the said Province, met at Philadelphia, October 14, 1754.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

ON Mr. HAMILTON's Resignation, the Honourable Proprietaries were pleased to appoint me to the Command of this Province; and as I am persuaded they have nothing more at Heart than the Welfare and Prosperity of the People, I flatter myself, their Choice of me was from the Opinion they entertained, that I would, to the utmost of my Power, promote the general Happiness, in which it shall be my earnest Endeavour, not to disappoint them; I therefore take this early Opportunity of assuring you, that I shall, upon all Occasions, be studious to protect the People committed to my Charge in the Enjoyment of all their Civil and Religious Privileges, and at the same Time be careful to maintain the just Rights of Government, as equally conducive to the Public Good.

The particular Matter I have at present to recommend to your Consideration, is the State of the Frontiers of this and the neighbouring Governments, where you will find the French acting with a steady Uniformity, and avowed Resolution, to make themselves Masters of this Country. Their Encroachments upon his Majesty's Territories, and their hostile Proceedings in this Time of Peace, may shew us what we are to expect in case of open War, if we suffer them to strengthen themselves in the Possession of that Country they have so unjustly seized, and from whence they may not only annoy us by the Indians in their Alliance, but can, at any Time, march a Body of Troops into this plentiful Province, situated in the Center of the British Dominions in America.

I am sure I need only mention to you the arbitrary and tyrannical Nature of their Government, and the detestable Principles of their Religion, to convince you of the unhappy Condition these Colonies will be reduced to, should they ever become subject to the French: I do therefore, in his Majesty's Name, earnestly recommend it to you to exert yourselves at this critical juncture in Defence of your Country, while their Numbers are small, and before they have established themselves in their present Situation; and shall only observe, that if this Opportunity be lost, it is not likely we shall ever have another so favourable.

If, when you shall think it a proper Season to proceed to private Business, you shall find any Laws wanting for the better Government of the Province, I shall be ready to enter upon the Consideration of what you shall propose, and give my Consent to such as I shall judge reasonable, and for the Public Utility.

To the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The ADDRESS of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in Answer to the Governor's Speech of the 15th Instant.

May it please the Governor,

WE the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, beg Leave to congratulate the Governor on his Accession to his Government, and his late Arrival in Pennsylvania.

It is very agreeable to us to find, that the Choice of him was from an Opinion our Honourable Proprietaries entertained, that he would, to the utmost of his Power, promote the general Happiness of this Province; in which the Governor is pleased to assure us, it shall be his earnest Endeavour not to

disappoint them; and that he will, on all Occasions, be studious to protect the People committed to his Charge in the Enjoyment of all their Civil and Religious Liberties. And we do, with the same Sincerity, promise to contribute every Thing in our Power to support him in the Exertion of all the just Rights of Government conducive to these good Ends.

The Encroachments of the French on his Majesty's Territories, and their hostile Proceedings in this Time of Peace, are truly alarming; and as they have been long since known in Great Britain, we were in Hopes, on the Governor's Arrival, to have received Instructions from the Crown how to conduct ourselves on this important Occasion; but as we have not had any such laid before us, the Royal Order sent to the several Colonies by the Earl of Holderness, in his Letter of the 28th of August, 1753, appears to be the only Rule by which we can now act with Safety: And as we find our late Assembly did what was most consistent with the Trust reposed in them to comply therewith, the Governor may likewise depend upon our doing whatever can be reasonably expected from us for the Good of this Province, or the general Interest of the British Colonies on the Continent, whenever our Assistance can be applied to any valuable Purpose. But at present, as we know not where to direct our Aid, and as this has not been the usual Time of doing Business, occasioned by the Governor's being obliged to give his Attendance elsewhere, we are inclined, if he has no Objection, or any Thing further to lay before us, to make a short Adjournment; and if, during our Recess, any Matters of Importance should come to his Knowledge, we shall cheerfully attend the Governor's Call of our House, and contribute our Assistance for the Public Good.

Sign'd by Order of the House,

ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

October 18, 1754.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

IVERY heartily thank you for your kind Address. As I have nothing further to lay before you, I shall not object to your Proposal of making a short Adjournment.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

October 19, 1754.

A Letter from Gibraltar, dated August 4.

THE 14th of last Month arrived the Raven Sloop of War from England, with Stashope Alpinwall, Esq; his Majesty's Consul for Algiers, for which Place he departed the 18th of the same Month, on board the Phoenix Man of War, Capt. Harvey. Commodore Edgecomb, with the said Sloop, are the only Ships now remaining here. The latter, with Capt. Buckle, when he arrives from Mahon, will, we believe, be employed to look after the Sallee Pirate, who will be ready to sail from Larach upon a Cruise, in a few Days, upon all Nations without Distinction: The Prince of Morocco, whom she now belongs to, has declared War in Form against England, and caused the same to be notified to our Consul General Mr. Petticrew; whereupon it has accordingly been published here by our Governor. We don't know whether you have any Knowledge of that Prince's Character: He is the Emperor of Morocco's only Son and presumptive Heir. He has had the Government of almost Half of that vast Empire these eight or ten Years past, in which is comprehended the whole Southern Coast from Sallee to Cape Bow. In the late War, a French Merchantman was cut away by one of Talbot's Privateers from under the Walls of Saphy, which that Prince has been demanding Satisfaction for ever since: But no Notice

having been taken of it, nor the Compliment of a Present ever made him by England, he has taken this Step to shew his Resentment, and has actually two Twenty Gun Ships more building at Sallee Port. But what will surprize you most is, that whilst England has Peace with the Father, the Son should presume to act against it; yet so it is, and the Father does not chuse to forbid it, as if he had given up the Sovereignty of Half his Dominions to him. So that there are now two distinct Powers to court in that Country; which will oblige us to send a Couple of Dutch Men of War this Summer, to compliment him apart, to avoid the Rock the English have split upon. The Tetuaners and Tangerines have been formidable this Year at Sea, but behave very well to the English and Dutch they meet with. They have already taken two French Ships, a large Swede, and some poor Spaniards: The Swede, and one of the French Ships, were very rich.

Algiers, August 2. On the 29th ult. arrived here, in the Phoenix Man of War, Stashope Alpinwall, Esq; His Britannic Majesty's Consul, and the next Day had his Audience of the Dey.

Madrid, August 9. Mr. Wall, Secretary of State, and the Secretaries of War, Marine, and the Finances, have strictly ordered their first Clerks to give Access to every Body, in order that all Injuries both of a public and private Nature may be redressed.

The Duke de Duras, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty, received a few Days ago some important Dispatches from his Court, after which he had a long Conference with Mr. Wall.

Paris, August 16. We have received Advice, that the Squadron, which sailed from this Kingdom some Time ago for the East-Indies, put in at the Island of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, from whence they sailed on the 6th of April last, for the Place of their Destination.

Brest, August 16. Orders are come from Court to assemble here, as also at Rochfort, and along the Western Coast, all the Seamen that are fit for Service; and it is generally supposed that they are to be sent over to America, in order to man several Ships of War lately built at Canada.

Paris A-la-main, August 30. According to some Letters, the Regency of Algiers have prohibited such Sallee Corsairs as shall make Prizes on the French, from entering their Ports.

Marseille, July 29. Capt. Eymon, from the Levant, has sent Word to his Owners, that having put into Porto Farina, he was informed that a Sallee Man, which cruizes from Cape Bon to the Islands of Galeta, under Algerine Colours, had taken two French Vessels. This News has occasioned a great Consternation among our Merchants, and made every one backward to insure.

Copenhagen, August 3. It is certain that the West India and Guiney Company have resigned their Charter, and these are some of the Conditions on which they have determined to renounce all their Privileges.

1. The King reimburses to the Proprietors, the Price of their Demesnes, as also their Actions on the Footing they stood at the Time of suppressing the Charter; that is to say, that the Proprietors will get Cent per Cent more than their Actions originally cost them.

2. His Majesty takes their passive Debts upon himself.

3. He pays them the Value of all their Effects and Goods.

By Means of this Indemnification, which is computed at Two Millions One Hundred Thousand Six Dollars, the King becomes Proprietor of all the Company's Possessions, Effects, Merchandize, and active Debts.

We are as yet ignorant of the Method in which the Commerce of the West Indies and Guiney is to be carried on; but we are firmly persuaded that on this, as well as every other Occasion, the King will have more Regard to the Advantage of his Subjects, than to his own private Interest.