

ber being appointed
late of this City. W
London) his Attorney in
ted to him, (of which he
rov'd) to come and pay
d all those to whom he
ducing their Accounts, fr
John Inch.

October 19, 1754.
as indebted to Foster
and Sons, for Dealings w
bers of their Agents, at O
are desired immediately
Accounts, and make spee
nds for England this Winte
he cannot put up with fa
be obliged to call upon
e in a Way he would choo
ave Demands upon him, an
their Accounts, that they m

Quantity of European Good
and a Quantity of good
at reasonable Rates.
John Hanmer,
from the Subscriber,
Ann's County, an Indent
James Mc'Gunn, is an Iri
t of his Time with Mr. Jac
ks: He was advertised wh
could hear nothing of him
heard he has been about
in Lancaster County; he
very faucy when drunk, an
8 Inches high: Has ruff
and sometimes dresses spruce
bourer.
the said Servant, and secur
may have him again, shal
Reward, besides what th
John Smyth.

by the Subscriber,
of Land, contain
all very fine Land, situ
near Mr. Joseph Chaplin's
s Delight.
s, apply to
Gilbert Sprigg.

from the Subscriber,
Sweden's Iron Works, ca
last, an Irish Convict St
bert Dollason, but probab
e; he is a lusty well-ke
ver his left Eye-Brow, an
out of his left Wrist, has
of a pale Complexion: Has
ay, an Osabrigger's Coat, s
and Sailor's Trowlers of the
h Colour, a white Felt Hat
stockings, and a Pair of bl
e said Servant, and brig
ll have Two Pistoles Rewar
allows, if taken in this Pr
out of this Province, FOUR
Thomas Daviss.

July 3, 1754.
the Commissioners
Currency Office, have, by
required the Debtors of
Interest due on their sever
ve hitherto failed to comply
Commissioners once more
of the said Office, that unles
Loss of Time, and pay off
their several Bonds, they will

of the Commissioners,
ard Dorsey,
Print Paper Currency Office

in Charles-street
ENTS of a moderate
Week after for Con-

THE [Numb. 503.]
MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 26, 1754.

Mr. GREEN,

ALATE *Pennsylvania Gazette* having Yesterday fallen into my Hands, in which the Publisher has given us some Reflections of a *French* Author, on the *British* Colonies, I could not help committing to Paper some Thoughts that occurred to me on the Perusal of them, which I take an Opportunity of transmitting to you, imagining, that tho' nothing should be thereby communicated, but what your Readers are already acquainted with, yet I shall help, at least, to restore your Paper to it's usual Size, which I have, with Concern, observ'd has lately wanted half it's proper Complement of Words and Syllables.

We are told, by their Historians, that what principally induced the *French* to make Settlements on this Continent, was the Prospect of reaping vast Advantages from an extensive Commerce with the Natives of the Country; and it must be confessed, that they have so far succeeded in their Design, as to have engross'd, at this Time, almost the whole Trade to themselves, of which, a few Years since, we enjoy'd no small Share. In the Prosecution of this Scheme, they have met with no inconsiderable Difficulties, in the Infancy of the Colony, when their Numbers were scarcely sufficient to defend their principal Settlements upon *St. Laurence's* River; the Necessity they were under of sending abroad many military trading Parties, on whose Success their whole Dependence was, rendered them so weak, that it was with great Difficulty they supported themselves against the Ravages of the Five Nations, until we interceded and procured them a Peace: However, this detaching abroad their Parties, into the immense Back Country, hitherto unexplored by us, gave them an Opportunity of cultivating Friendships and making Alliances with innumerable *Indian* Nations, and securing to themselves (as they think) an incontestable Title to every Part of the Continent that was not, at that Time, actually inhabited by Colonies from the *European* Nations; but whatever Pretensions they may make to such an immense Tract of Country, they could have little View of taking Possession of it; for we are told by their Historian, that the Coldness of the Climate, the Barrenness of the Soil upon the River *St. Laurence*, and the Dangers and Difficulties of their Navigation, proved insurmountable Obstacles to this Colony's increasing much, either in Number or Riches: So late as the Year 1714, the Amount of all the Souls in *New France* did not exceed 25000, out of whom not more than 5000 were able to carry Arms; and their Wealth was as inconsiderable as their Numbers; their annual Exports not by far supplying their Demands from *Europe*: So that to this Period they hung a dead Weight upon their Mother Country; and to the generous Remittances that were every Year made them from thence, were they indebted for their daily Bread. And by the best Accounts we can get of their present State, they are not, at this Day, more capable of supporting themselves, without the Continuance of such large Assistance. Had this Nation been left an Enemy to the *English*, it is not improbable that such discouraging Circumstances would have long since determin'd them to relinquish a Country, which they found unable to support it's Inhabitants, and to decline a Trade, by which they could not live: But those who were at the Helm, and had the Direction of their Affairs, are too well how fatal such a Step might prove, by leaving us at Liberty, in Case of future Ruptures between the Two Crowns, to make successful Attempts upon their *West India* Colonies, and therefore still supported them, tho' at a prodigious Expence, in Hopes they might one Day meet with a favorable Opportunity of making such an Addition to their Limits, as would not only enable them to subsist without further Aids from *France*, but, in Time, to attempt the Conquest of one or all of the adjacent *English* Provinces: The late Country

situated on the *Ohio*, seem'd well calculated for both these Purposes, and the desir'd Opportunity has, at length, presented itself to their View: The Reduction of their vast Land Forces, at the Conclusion of the War, afforded them a sufficient Number of Troops, with which they could strengthen their Colonies; and the uninterrupted Harmony that has subsisted ever since, through all *Europe*, has put it more in their Power to prosecute their Schemes, than ever it has been at any preceding Period: Since the Ratification of the Peace, such Troops as they have transported hither, have been continually employed in surrounding our Settlements, with a conquest Chain of Forts, of which, within these two Years, they have completed no less than Four, on the Frontiers of this, and within the two neighbouring Provinces, whereby they have taken Possession of a most fertile Country, in a most agreeable Climate; a Country, which will soon tempt the *Canadian*, as the *Indians* express themselves, to flock thither like Pigeons, where the Severity of tedious Winters, will no longer expose them to the Danger of perishing by Famine, and where they may expect to see their Families increase and multiply, together with the Fruits of the Earth. But, however Great may be the Advantages of this their inland Conquest, we must not expect they will fully satisfy their exorbitant Ambition: Can we think they will here sit down, and only envy us the Happiness we enjoy of an excellent Navigation? No, let us not entertain such vain Hopes; but be assur'd, that as they boast of being Masters of the Western Part of this Continent, on the Southern Ocean, they will not rest until they have stretch'd their Arms from one Sea even unto the other. But while the *French* have been combating with innumerable Obstacles and Difficulties, before their Affairs could be brought to their present promising Condition, the Fecundity and Healthiness of the Land where our Lot has fallen, and where Providence has given the Children of *Britain* an Inheritance, has occasioned a wonderful Increase of our Numbers: A few of our Provinces but what singly can afford more Men than are to be found in *Canada*, and some of them so vastly superior in Numbers to the collected Inhabitants of all *New France*, as to leave no Room for a Comparison: Yet in open Violation of the most sacred Treaties, dare they send out their Parties to invade, depopulate, and over-awe, our Country; for this their Conduct, they insulingly tell us, *We may thank our Rulers, who leave it in every Man's Option what Employment to follow.* Our Form of Government, which makes us a disunited, distracted People, or in the *Indian* Phrase, renders the *English* Colonies on this Continent, a *Rope of Sand*, the different Provinces being under different Administrations, and in Point of Government, quite independent of each other: *The Inhabitants of each, says this French Reflector, mind only themselves, with little or no Concern about their Neighbours; and it is not the Authority of the Governour, or even of the King himself, that, without the Consent of the Assembly of a Colony, can march it's Troops to the Assistance of another that may be attacked.* Thus do these Slaves to Arbitrary Power triumph over us, and insult us on our enjoying the Blessings of Liberty, secured by the Power vested in our Representatives, which they esteem an insuperable Bar to a Coalition of these Colonies for their own Defence: Indeed, I believe, to this Cause, the Reflector mentions, the *French* must attribute the Existence of an Individual of their Nation, upon the Continent; for otherwise, with our combined Forces, we should long since, while the Two Nations were at open War, have made them re-measure the *Atlantic* Ocean, or fly for Refuge among the most distant Savages. This a proper Exertion of our Strength would still enable us to perform; and shall we so far neglect the Means in our Power, as to suffer his Majesty's Dominions behind us, and our own Possessions, to become an easy Acquisition to these Invaders, without

making one generous Effort? Have the *English* in our Mother Country, as much inferior to the *French*, in Numbers, as we are superior to them here, supported their Liberty and Religion, for Ages, in Spite of the utmost Attempts of this ambitious Nation? And do we, with Impunity, suffer our Republics to be disturbed, our Trade ruined, and our Inhabitants Murdered, or carried into Captivity, by a contemptible Handful of that People, and a few Baudits, whom they have converted, as they glory, from among the Heathen Nations? What is that Spirit that has been reckoned the Characteristic of Free-born Britons? Are our Minds and our Manners fatally degenerated, in Proportion to the Distance we are removed from our Parent Country? And was it for the Sake of such a Race, that our Predecessors, on this Continent, with invincible Courage and Resolution, maintained tedious and expensive Wars, to the Extirpation of such of the Natives as presumed to disturb them in their late acquired Possessions? Think, in what a contemptible Light, our late Conduct must make us appear to the *Indian* Nations around us, who stood amazed at our Fathers Victories, and have ever since respected the *British* Name. Will not their Knowledge of our Numbers lead them to say, What could no more than 300 Warriors be found among this People, whom we have been taught to esteem as brave and valiant? Would only 300 of this mighty People venture their Lives for the Preservation of their Country? And behold I with what an universal Panic the Defeat of these few has struck these courageous *English*! And well will it be, if, in Resentment of our having deluded them with empty Promises, that in our Alliance, and under the Shelter of our Wings, they should be left, they do not immediately fly to our Enemies; to receive Directions in what Manner they shall punish us for imposing so long on their easy Credulity: The dreadful Effects of such an Event, Imagination only can represent, at least, I cannot think myself sufficient to paint, in proper Colours, the Tragical Scene; and that none of my Cotemporaries or Successors may, by dear-bought Experience, be better enabled to undertake the Task, is the Wish, and that the Supreme Being will arm us with Resolution to oppose the Schemes of these professed Enemies to our Country and Religion, and that our Governour's Ability and Conduct, our Representatives generous Supplies, and our Soldiers Bravery and Courage, may entitle this Province to a distinguish'd Place among those who shall be celebrated for restoring to these Colonies Tranquillity and Peace, is the most earnest Prayer of
Dec. 5. A BUCKSKIN.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

The following Reflection (referred to by Mr. Buckskin, in the above Piece), of a *French* Author, on the *British* Colonies, being published in the *London Evening Advertiser* of September 17, may very properly be laid before our Readers, and it is hoped may lead them to reflect also.

THE first Origin of Rice Plantations in Carolina was purely fortuitous; a Ship on it's Return from the East Indies, happened to be cast away on the Coast of this Colony, some Bags of Rice being taken out of the Ship, a Trial was made of sowing them, which succeeding beyond Expectation, this Cultivation has been so improved, that for some Time past, one Year with another, Fifty Thousand Barrels of Rice are sent from thence to Europe, each weighing about Four Hundred Pounds, and at least worth Sixty French Livres, and very often much more; consequently, at only Sixty the Barrel, here is a Sum of Three Millions; and the greatest Part of this Rice is re-exported to Ferginners, which is an additional Advantage to the *English*; besides that, like Tobacco, it employs a great Number of Ships. Tee