

the Indian Trade; and seized our Traders and all their Goods, in Time of profound Peace? Have not they privately sent over and increased their Forces, from Time to Time, both in Louisiana and Canada? And have not they sent Forces from Louisiana, to erect a Fort on the Entrance of the Ouabach, or River of St. Jerome, into the Ohio? Are not these enormous Invasions and Incroachments in Time of Peace? Are not they gaining all the Indian Nations, intercepting and depriving us of our Indian Allies, and daily illigating their Allies to scalp, massacre, and destroy our Settlers? These are all Facts too notorious and recent to be denied; and must naturally discover to us the whole Plan and Scheme laid by the French to confine, conquer, and enslave, all our Colonies.

A Scheme grand in its Extent, romantic in Appearance, and even beyond the Power of France to execute, altho' the Crown has an absolute Power over all the Private Purfes of his Subjects, when he has a Call for them; provided the Colonies exert their native Force immediately, and repel them to their inhospitable cold Colony of Canada, and confine them to the hot Sands of Louisiana. The Plan that they have laid, is no less than immediately to confine our Colonies betwixt the Mountains and the Eastern Ocean, by erecting Forts from Canada to Louisiana, upon the Ohio, and principal Rivers betwixt the Two Colonies, fixing strong Garrisons in them, and so forming a Chain for above 2000 Miles to prevent our corresponding or trading with our Indian Allies. When that is done, and they have, by Menaces, or by their hellish jesuitical Missionaries, made Profelytes of them, not to the true Christian Religion, founded on Peace, Benignity, and brotherly Love, but to the Poms and outward Trappings of the Popish Hierarchy and Superstition; and have inspired an enthusiastic Fury into them against Protestants, whom they call Heretics, making it meritorious in them to massacre and destroy them, upon which they assure them their future Happiness depends; then they propose proceeding further, and to seize and secure all the Passes on the Mountains, and head the Indians against all our Colonies, and force us to become tributary, or to submit to the arbitrary Government of France, and become their Slaves, or be massacred by them and their Indians, or be forced out of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties; a fatal Dilemma, should they execute their Scheme!

This Scheme, hatched in Hell, and supported by the Court of Rome, so iniquitous and unlikely to be brought to Perfection, could never be adopted by the Court of France, if they were not prepossessed that the British Colonies were unwilling, or incapable of uniting and exerting their Force; imagining (for which they have some Grounds) that the several Colonies are like a Rope of Sand, each guided by selfish partial Views; and that each Planter is more wedded to his own private Gain, than to defend the Rights of his Community, or of the Neighbouring Colonies, and will not part with a Share of his Wealth, to secure the Remainder; imagining, that he will be the last that shall suffer, or vainly expecting, that Britain can and will be at the whole Expence, and let them indolently look on; so that before they can be brought to act, the French will have formed the Chain, and gain their Ends: They also consider the military Genius of the French Gentry, who are all educated with a View to Pomp and Power, and their whole Thoughts are turn'd to support the Glory of the Grand Monarque, and therefore are never easy in Time of Peace, but always forming Projects for aggrandizing France by the next War; so that this villainous Opinion they have of the British Planters in the Colonies, and the enthusiastic Spirit of their military Gentry, induce the French Ministry to undertake Schemes beyond their Power to execute.

If then we give the French Time to execute the Scheme they have begun, the Liberties, Properties, and Protestant Religion in these Colonies, will be unavoidably lost.

How miserable must be the Condition then of all our Colonies, when confined within the Mountains, deprived of all the Inland Trade of the Continent; and the Indians, from being our faithful Allies, obliged to become our inveterate Enemies; drove by them from the Mountains toward the Sea Coast; our Sea Coast attacked by flying French Squadrons, and Privateers: In this Situation we must submit to be Slaves to France, become their Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water, supporting them with most enormous Taxes.

We have however one Way to make their whole Scheme abortive; if we exert our whole native Force without Loss of Time, before they are prepared and strengthened by a sufficient Force from France; it being evident at present, that we outnumber the French Colonies upon this Continent by

above Forty to One, and are yet strengthened with many brave Indian Allies.

Great-Britain, which has formed and nursed up these Colonies from their Infancy to a State of Manhood, and hath greatly increased their Numbers and Wealth, by protecting them hitherto, and sending or permitting many British Families to come and settle in them; and which, by its mild free Government, has encouraged many Foreign Protestants to come over and settle and increase their Numbers; and though she is loaded with Debts, and enormous, tho' necessary, Taxes, hath not only protected these Colonies, but indulged them in paying a small Quit rent, and the easiest Taxes (spent in their own Support) of any civilized Nation on the Globe. Whilst Britain, and every State in Europe, are loaded with Taxes, and most of the trading Nations with heavy Debts; whilst Britain is struggling under these Difficulties, altho' the Parliament hath a Power of taxing the Colonies for their own Support, by taking off the Premiums they pay us for some of our Exports, and laying on Duties upon what we export to Britain, or elsewhere; yet his Majesty, in Regard to his faithful Colonies, is only desirous that they should unite and form a Society amongst themselves, to raise a proper and adequate Quota or Fund for their mutual Support and Defence, that the united Force of the Colonies may act together, and have its due Weight; and leaves it to the Colonies, to consider of the most equitable and proper Method of raising the Taxes which are necessary for the Support of his Government, their own Peace and Safety, and a reasonable Sum from each of the Colonies, to be laid up as a Fund, to support and increase our Indian Allies, and to prevent all foreign Invasions and Encroachments: And if France should still go on with their romantic Scheme, and seeing us exert our whole native Force, should pour in Troops from France to enslave us, then his Majesty will, no Doubt, maintain the Rights of Britain by its Naval Power, and enable the Colonies to support their just Rights and Properties.

In this critical Situation, let us, his Majesty's faithful Subjects of the Colony of North-Carolina, shew that we are true Sons of Britain, whose Ancestors have been ever famous for defending their valuable Religion, and Liberties; and that we are still inspired with the same Spirit of Liberty, and are determined to support our Religious and Civil Rights, and hand them down to our Posterity: Let us shew, that tho' we are one of the latest settled Colonies, and scarcely arrived at the State of Manhood that our neighbouring Colonies have attained to, either in Wealth or Number, yet that we are still ready to exert our Power, and grant an immediate Supply to assist in the General Defence; and that as we have already shewn a good Example, so we shall continue to be a laudable Precedent to the rest of the more opulent Colonies; and instead of entering into private Party Quarrels, as some have done, or postponing or putting off proper Supplies, by an ill-judged Obedience; or out of a peevish selfish Consideration, as some Proprietary and Charter Colonies have done; vainly imagining that the Danger is at a Distance, and that they will leave the Brunt of it to others; and that Britain, loaded with Debts and Taxes, will defend them, and indulge them in living without Taxes, or assisting in the General Defence of the Colonies. Let us then cheerfully give what is reasonable and proper for us, by an immediate Supply, as well knowing that a moderate Sum now granted, will go farther in securing our Rights and Properties, than ten Times as much, if longer delayed: Let us then inspire the other Colonies with an equal Fire to maintain their Religion and Liberties, and to preserve the Friendship, and defend the Rights of our Indian Allies. This, as grateful Men, we owe to them, for the Happiness we enjoy in possessing these fine Climates and rich Lands of America, which were once theirs, either by Possession or Conquest; this we owe to them, as free Men and true Christians, to promote their Happiness, and make them Partakers of our happy Constitution, and extending it thro' the Continent, by endeavouring to civilize and incorporate with them, and to lay a Foundation for their becoming Christians; and this true Christian Zeal will heap Blessings upon all our Colonies and our Posterity.

Let us then for a little while confine our Appetites and Luxuries, and part with a reasonable Part of our Wealth to preserve the Remainder, and our happy Constitution in Church and State, to our latest Posterity.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for January.

MR. URBAN,

If you take Delight in aiding the Wretched, you will with Pleasure, assist me, for none can be more an Object of Pity.

I am now old and infirm, and have had six Children, of whom a Son is the only Survivor. I was not rich, but I loved him tenderly, and in the Education which I gave him, my Oeconomy supplied the Place of Wealth. His Improvements answered my Care. I sent him to study the Law at the Temple; I almost deprived myself of the common Necessaries of Life, in order to support him there genteely. He was called to the Bar, was diligent, and practised with Success. He was well made and handsome. A rich Lady, whose Affairs he managed, took a Liking to him, and made Proposals for his marrying her Daughter, provided he could make a moderate Settlement on her. Such a Settlement depended on me alone, and consisted of two small Estates, one of which I held by Inheritance, and the other I purchased with my Savings. On the Income of these I had lived myself, and educated him.

He sent me the Lady's Proposals, entered into a Detail of the Advantages that would arise from clofing with them, and, in a Word, said his Fortune was in my Hands. Alas! in regard to his Interest, it could not have been in better.

I set out for London, and immediately agreed to give him one Half of the Estate at present, and to settle the other Half upon him after my Demise.

He was married soon after; he quitted the Bar for more profitable Employments. His Wife died in Child-Bed; with her all my Comfort died; she loved me, and I shall always honour her Memory.

Four or Five Months afterwards, he wanted a large Sum of Money, for some grand Scheme. He borrowed from his Friends, but could not raise enough to answer his Purpose. He applied himself to me. I am of a frank and open Disposition, and apt to think others as undesigning as myself; I imagined he would always consult my Ease and Happiness as much as I could do; and that by giving him my whole Estate, it would only shift Hands, but still be as much at my own Command, as it was before. Alas! how greatly have I imposed upon myself by my fond Credulity! Well, I sold my Estate at his Request, and let him have the Purchase Money, without taking any Counter-Security from him. That Affair past between us without any Witness. His Scheme succeeded even beyond his Expectation. His Income was now so large, that he left off his Business, took a House in a politer Part of the Town, furnished it in an elegant Manner, set up an Equipage, and hired more Servants.

He got a new Set of Acquaintance in high Life; received coldly, and by Degrees dropt, his old Friends; and, at last, bluish'd to own his Father.

I was sensible of this Alteration in his Conduct, but would, at first, have flattered myself, that I was deceived.

About this Time I happened to be taken very ill; he neglected me, and so did his Servants, after his Example. This I own afflicted me grievously; he had not been in my Chamber for four Days. I sent to speak with him; he came: I complained of the little Care that was taken of me. "It is your own Fault," said he, "you are very hard to be pleased." "This was the first Time," said I, "you ever told me so, and your Answer astonishes me." "It was scarce worth your while," said he, "to call me hither only to quarrel with me, as indeed you do with every Body. All proper Care is taken of you, but you are never satisfied, and always complaining. What can be done? I hope you will recover your Temper, and be less fretful, when you have recovered your Health: I would then advise you to go down into the Country, and dwell there. You will have more Quiet than you can have here, and may live in your own Way." My Manner of Living will not suit you, and that we shall not lay one another under any Restraint." Speaking these Words he left me, while a Boy, who heard them, turned his Head aside, to laugh at and mock me.

The Behaviour of my Son struck me, the Sarcinicity of the Boy pierced my Soul. I fully comprehended the Wretchedness of my Condition, and perceived that I was a Stranger in my Son's House, or rather, that I had no Son.

I kept my Bed some Days longer; at length I got up, and had recovered a little Strength. I dressed myself as well as I could. Dinner approached, I heard the Bell ring, and I called for Somebody to help me down Stairs. Answer was made, Coming, Sir, but no one came near me; I attempted therefore to hobble down, leaning on my Staff, and had got to the Landing Place of the first Stair-Cafe, when my Son came briskly from his Apartment; "What is the Meaning of this?" said he "with a rude Tone of Voice; What Whim has seized you? Where are you going? Company is here To-day; is that a fit Dress for you to appear in? Were you afraid your Dinner would not be

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