

Fort, had Intelligence of their March; upon which he held a Council with Messrs. de Beaujeu and Dumas, Captains of the Marines, and some other Officers, and the Result was, to march towards the Enemy, when they were but three Leagues from the Fort. Those Officers immediately set out with 250 Canadians and 650 Indians. They met the English in the open Field, and attacked them very gallantly, notwithstanding the Fire of their Cannon and small Arms: They bore two Discharges of it, which killed Messrs. de Beaujeu, de la Perade, and Carneville, as also 15 Indians and four Canadians. This Fire did indeed disconcert the Indians a little, and even made them give Ground. But they quickly came on again, seeing themselves headed by M. Dumas, who, as the eldest Captain, took the Command in the room of M. Beaujeu. The Indians and the Canadians, under this new Chief, rushed furiously upon the Enemy, without giving them Time to load again, and with their little Hatchets, which they call *Skull-breakers*, they made a great Slaughter of the English Troops. As for the Indians on the Enemy's Side, being about 300 in Number, few of them were killed, because they ran away at the very beginning of the Battle. It is reckoned that the English lost near 1500 Men, a good Part of whom were killed on their Flight; those who could escape were glad to get away without Arms and Provisions. We found on the Field of Battle four Brass Cannon, 12 Pounders, and two of the same Metal, six Pounders; four Mortars, of seven Inches 1-half Diameter, and three others of four Inches 1-4th; 275 Cannonballs of 12lb. 57 Haubitzen of 6 Inches 3-4ths Diameter, 17 Quintals of Gunpowder; 17,740 Mufket Cartridges; the Implements requisite for a Siege, a great Number of Mufkets, many broken Waggon, 400 Horses, 100 Oxen, many staved Barrels of Powder, some half full, and the rest scattered about the Field; besides a considerable Booty in Cloaths, Furniture and Utensils, and divers Papers, among which were the Instructions and Plan of the Expedition, and an exact Draught of Fort Duquesne. And moreover, our People discovered, by Means of three English Deserters, several Pieces of Cannon, Barrels of Powder and other Warlike Stores, which had been artfully enough hid after the Battle.

However, it is to be noted, that the Court has not yet published any Account of this Affair; perhaps our Ministry wait for a more circumstantial or authentic Relation.

Paris, October 5. Its generally tho't that our Court would readily enough consent for the sake of Peace with England to evacuate and demolish CROWN POINT, as also NIAGARA and Duquesne Fort, and quit all Pretensions to settling on the OHIO, provided the English would not dispute with us St. John's River in Accadia; the Possession of which is absolutely necessary for preserving a Communication with Quebec and the rest of Canada, during seven Months in the Year, when the River St. Lawrence is not navigable. This Article is strongly insisted on in the Piece lately published by the Government's Direction, intitled, "A summary Discussion of the ancient Limits of Accadia, and of the Stipulations in the Treaty of Utrecht relative thereto." We don't yet know what Arguments the English have to oppose to the Reasons of our Court in it,---but we gather from the Manner in which this Point is handled, that whether our Ministry be in the Right or Wrong, they will risque a War rather than give it up, because Canada will be of little Advantage to us, unless the Limits of Canada be settled to our Liking.

Paris, October 10. A Ship belonging to the East-India Company coming from Senegal, was taken by the English.

L O N D O N, October 24.

Extra of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated Oct. 22.
"On Monday Morning Admiral Osborn changed his Flag from on board the Royal George, at Spithead, to the Prince George, in the Harbour, in order to hold a Court-Martial on Lord Harry Powlet; which began at Ten o'Clock the same Morning, and is not yet finished. There remains nothing but Sentence to pass; but whether it is to be in his Lordship's Favour, or otherwise, nobody can tell this Post."

Extra of a Letter from the Island of Jersey, dated October 12.

"Our Neighbours the French still continue to come here from Time to Time, but are closely watched, and obliged to keep within the Towns, General Huske, our worthy Governor's Orders, (forbidding their being allowed to go near any of

the Fortifications, or any of the Hills from whence they might have a Sight of the Country) being strictly put in Execution. All our Accounts from Granville, St. Malo, and other Ports on the Coast, inform us of the Aversion the Monsieurs have to a War, many Merchants being already knocked up by the Captures of their Ships; and those who come here shake their Noddles at the Armament they see this little Spot fitting out against them. I here send you a List of such Privateers as are ready to fail:

	Garriage-Guns.	Men.
The Molly,	of 20	200
Charming Nancy,	18	150
Phoenix,	16	120
Success,	10	90
Cumberland,	4 8 Swivels	60
Boscawen,	2 8 Swivels	60
Revenge Row-Boat,	2 8 Swivels	50

"All these have their Crews ready, and can put to Sea at a Day's Notice; and there are eight or nine more that will be ready in a Week. We only wait for a Declaration of War to send our Fleet to Sea."

NEW-JERSEY, December 14.
The SPEECH of Governor BELCHER, to the Council and Assembly of this Province, on the Sixteenth Instant.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly,

FROM my last Parting with you, I have been continually receiving Expresses, with Accounts of the barbarous Cruelties and Murders committed by the Indians on our Neighbours of Pennsylvania, and the poor People of this Province, living on our Frontiers, praying at the same Time for Defence and Protection in this Time of imminent Danger; and in Consideration of these Things, I directed his Majesty's Council to meet me to have their Advice what was most necessary and expedient to be done; and they were unanimously of Opinion, that the Assembly should meet, and the whole Legislature enter into a joint Consultation upon the present Situation of Affairs. The particular Proceedings of the said Council I have ordered to be laid before you, together with a Proclamation I issued by their Advice.

The poor People living on our Frontiers, being in continual Danger and Distress, fearing soon to be attacked by the Enemy, as you will find by many Letters and Petitions which shall be laid before you, it seems absolutely necessary, that a Number of Block-Houses be built without Delay, on the River Delaware, and to be furnish'd with three or four Hundred Men, and with Arms, Ammunition, &c. which Provision must be made by you, *Gentlemen of the General Assembly*; and for which Charge, I believe, your Constituents are very desirous to be taxed: And since they are willing to part with a reasonable Part of their Estates to save the Rest, together with the Lives of themselves, their Wives and Children, I think you can't balance the Thing in any Delay, but immediately grant a Supply for defraying the Charge of what I have mentioned.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly,

I hope all the Branches of the Government will act in the best Union and Harmony in the present Emergency, for maintaining the Safety and Welfare of the Province; always considering, if the Inhabitants of the Frontiers are forced to leave their Habitations, the Towns that seem now to be in less Danger, will soon become Frontiers to the Ruin of the Province; to prevent which Nothing in our Power should be wanting.

Elizabeth-Town, Council Chamber, J. BELCHER.
December 16, 1755.

To his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq; &c.
The Humble ADDRESS, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the Colony of New-Jersey, in General Assembly conven'd, being compassionately affected at the Barbarities committed by the Indians on our Neighbours of Pennsylvania, cannot but esteem this Province oblig'd by your Excellency's Care, in giving us this Opportunity of providing for the Security of our Frontiers against the unrelenting Cruelties of so Savage an Enemy.

As by the Accounts we have receiv'd, it appears that Pennsylvania is depopulated for a considerable Distance; that many of her Inhabitants are murdered, and some with most aggravating Marks of Inhumanity; that many fine Plantations and Improvements are laid waste, and fe-

veral of them even within the View of our People, on the Frontiers of this Province, who are thereby become a Frontier themselves. It is therefore not to be wonder'd at, that they are in Confusion; and likely to leave their Plantations if something is not done for their Relief: On which Occasion, this House has received a considerable Number of Petitions from many Parts of the Province, signed by an unusual Number of Freeholders, praying, that something may be done on the present Emergency. All which having been duly considered, together with the Inconvenience of making an Addition at this Time to the heavy Taxes already laid on the Inhabitants of this Colony, we have, after due Deliberation, by the Bill sent to the Council, for making current 10,000 l. made such Provision, as, with the Blessing of divine Providence, we hope will give the desired Relief.

By Order of the House,
ROBERT LAWRENCE, Speaker.
December 22, 1755.

NEW-YORK, December 29.
We hear the Legislature of New-Jersey, have passed a Bill for raising Ten Thousand Pounds, to be employed in defending their Frontiers against the Indians.

By Capt. Lyell, who is arrived at Amboy, in six Weeks from Madeira, we have Advice, that one of his Britannic Majesty's Ships of War, bound to the Coast of Guiney, had taken and carried into Madeira, a French Martinico Man, said to be very rich.

By a Letter from Oswego, dated the 29th of November, we learn, that the French have evacuated Niagara, and other Forts, for Want of Provisions, and are gone to Crown Point, to wait the Arrival of the Provincial Troops that were destined to attack that Fort.

PHILADELPHIA, December 25.

By Captain Vaughan, from Lisbon, we are informed, that the Louisa Man of War had touched there, in her Way up the Straights; and that she had taken five French Merchantmen, and sent them into Plymouth.

By Captain Arthur, from Barbados, there is Advice, that one of Commodore Frankland's Fleet had taken two French Sugar Ships, and sent them into Barbados.

On Sunday, the 14th Instant, Robert Gaston, who lived at the Head of Hunter's Settlement, on the Forks of Delaware, was shot and scalped by some Indians, as he was foddering his Cattle. And soon after one Alexander Galbreth, and another Man, were shot at by the same Indians, when Galbreth was wounded in the Side, and the other had his Horse shot under him, but they both escaped on Galbreth's Horse.

Since our last we have received the following Extract of a Letter, dated at Bethlehem, December 18, 1755, and addressed to all who are concerned for the Welfare of their distressed Country.

Gentlemen,

"I cannot help acquainting you of the deplorable Situation our Back Parts are in, having received certain Intelligence that the Indians are gather'd together behind the Blue Mountains, to the Number of 200, and have burnt the greatest Part of the Buildings, and killed upwards of 100 of the Inhabitants. From which, and other Circumstances, we have all the Reason in the World to believe that their Intentions are to come and attack our upper Places, as *Christians-Brun, Gnadenthal, Nazareth, and Friedensbal*, and that very soon, may be before Saturday next: If therefore your Help was ever needful, we apprehend it so at this Time; and I think it would be doing yourselves and Country the greatest Service, to get together a good Number of well-armed Men and send thither, to prevent their intended Mischief; for when it is done, it will be too late, and the Rogues not so easy to be found; but now there is Time, by the Blessing of God, to prevent it. If these Places, and Bethlehem are destroyed, where is there a Place between here and Philadelphia, that can make a Stand? I pray you for God's Sake to take it seriously into Consideration, and do what is in your Power to send Help. As Fodder is so very scarce, it will be best to come without Horses, and as to Provisions, the Brethren will do all in their Power to furnish. It would be well if a Number of People could be at Nazareth by Tomorrow or Saturday Afternoon at farthest."

Extra of a Letter from the Union Iron-Works, in the Jerseys, dated December 20, 1755.

"The inclosed is a List of the Persons killed, and of the Houses burnt on the Upper Parts of

Northampton County, as which may be depended have strictly enquired into rather to diminish than a bloody Scene which is in Place, is the most lamentable peared;---there is no P any Humanity, but would rable Fate of those unhappily be seen Horror and Des Settlements deserted;--- Men, Women and Children and massacred;---Some for nauseous for want of Inter ing from the Hands of the and some hacked and Wounds.---Samuel Dupu being in the same deplora unavoidably share the same bours; for the fatal Blow applying to Mr. Stuart a fine Company of Men to when we arrived there, Broadhead's House, which ther up, was surrounded dians: Upon which we m escorted him and his Effect Cattle and Provisions we bourhood.---We continued and all the while heard n Alarms, and our Centries Indians hovering about Du be deemed a sure Prognost Last Tuesday Morning some Indians being in a S distant from Robert Allison in Quest of them with the soon got Sight of them, large Hogs, when we imp Horses, and pursued them Miles, but we were obligelge ourselves no Match However we recover'd the our Horses, we would u and killed every one of the

On the back of the above have, while sealing this quainting, that the Indians in a large Body.---

A LIST of the People killed by the Indians at

Killed,

John Rush, his Wife, Son Lambert Brink, Benjamin Tidd and Family Matthew Rue, Daniel Williams, his Wife, Piercewell Goulding, Mr. Head, and ten of his Cornelius Vanaken, and G with fifteen of their Fa Several Palatines, and their supposed to be about

Hans Vansteara, Adam Snell, no Account of supposed about

Houses burnt,

Robert Hannah's; William M'Nabb's; Robert Anderson's; John Atkins Robert Harris's; Thomas H Jacob Peity's; William I Gamo's; Dennis Rozor's phraim Culver's Saw and Drake's, senior; John M' ridge's; Francis Jones's; Daniel Brundidge's; Ben Solomon Jenkins's; William Capt. Johnson's; Joshua horn's; John Hillman's; Daniel Reeve's; Samuel gan's; Abraham Miller's Roror's; William James's Vanderlap's; William V Hoey's.

On Monday, Tuesday great Numbers of the Inhab together legally, and chose, Lieutenant and Ensign, for t and have drawn up proper C lections, to be presented to verner for his Approbation the Public, that the excell ation, and learning the mili so generally prevailed among and was, under the Blessing

Northampton