our Concurrence, and readily furnishing the ies of Men and Money requifite on your and when you confider that the Operations s Summer, if duly supported, may be decior in a great Measure so) of the suture Sasety ranquility of this, and the Britis Colonies s Continent; this I conceive to be the gene-

pinion.

romise myself you will not hesitate one Moto sustain, and encrease the Honour that this ny has already gained in the present Affair, to approve yourselves deserving of that large of his Majesty's paternal Care and Affection, h has sheltered and cherished in all our Oc-ns, by sufficiently making an diate ef-al Provision of Men and Money for the Exion against the French Encroachments at on-Point, and on the Northern-Lakes.—As that under the Direction of Governor Sharpe,

ne Obio, and for the Protection of our Fron-Your Supplies, Gentlemen, must be with maginable Dispatch, as the Time for taking field is very near.

he Monies disturfed from the last Vote of Afoly will be laid before you by the Treasurer Committee, when you see proper to call for Account.

recommend to you the Arming of the Militia, to have their Arms of one Bore, which are so at present; if they should be called out on Attack of the Enemy, great Inconvenienceis occur by having Guns of different Bores.

fter you have feriously considered and detered on the above Affairs recommended to you, fire to engage your Attention and Regard to a mber of People, upwards of Eleven Hundred, have lately been sent here from Nova-Scotic, un-the Name of French Neutrals: Governor Lawe acquaints me, that his Majesty's Council, assistby Admirals Boscawen and Moyston, advised him, the most for his Majesty's Service, to divide se People among these different Colonies; I ll cause to be laid before you Governor Lawce's Letter, and the different Receipts of these

ople when landed. By Advice of his Majesty's Council they were eived, and have been supported until this nie, from the Two Shillings per Hogshead Renue; but, as that Fund is near exhausted, I aft recommend it to you to provide for the fue Disposition of these People, and to put them der such Regulations and Restrictions as may ep them in a due Submission to our Constitution, d from being burthensome to the different Pa-

hes, and probably they may become useful embers of this Community. Gentlemen, I recommend the Revifal of the aws, that if any are near expiring they may be

newed, if thought proper.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the House of Burgeses,

Concord and Unanimity are the vital Springs of iblic Consultations, and from these the happiest mens of attendant Success are to be drawn. I o, therefore, with all the Earnestness of an Heart evoted to the Service of our most excellent Soveeign, and the confummate Felicity of this his ncient Colony and Dominion, particularly recomnend these great Essentials to you, and entreat ou to justify the Presages of an happy Session, hich I draw from the agreeable Appearance now efore me.

Be affured, Gentlemen, that my fixed Attention hall never deviate from these Objects, and that, s I have hitherto done all in my Power, for the ood of this Country, I shall chearfully and with he greatest Pleasure join you in every Thing that nay be for the Service of his Majetty, and this Dominion in particular, and of all the British Coonies in general.

On Saturday last, the Sloop Alice, Obadiah Ayer Master, belonging to New-London, but brought in here by Capt. Arbuthnot, taken of Hispaniola, carrying on an illicit Trade with the French; was condemned by a Court of Vice-Admiralty, together with her Cargo, confifting of 40 Hogsheads of Sugar, 40 ditto of Melasses, and

400 lbs. of Indico. The fame Day came an Account, That the Snow Elizabeth, belonging to Havre de Grace, taken also by Capt. Arburthnot, and on Board of whom he had put his Lieutenant and 12 Men, was lost coming into the Capes, on Friday Se'nnight, and the Lieutenant and all the People perished except two Englishmen, and one Frenchman, who staid by the Ship, and by that Means faved themselves, till Boats from the Eastern Shore came to their Relief; and it is hoped some Part of

O.

but did not bear to Pieces.

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The Seventh of this Instant about 30 Indians crossed Patowniack, on a Raft, 30 Miles below Fort Cumberland, and after taking a Woman Prisoner, they besieged a Stockaded Fort, in which were 7 Men, 3 Women, and 8 Children, which the Indians set Fire to, and obliged those that were in it to make the best of their Way out, or perish in the Flames. Two Men and three Women escaped, the rest perished; one of the Men that escaped was wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.
Extract of a Letter from Fort Shirley, in Cumberland County, dated March 20, 1756.

" Just now arrived bere John Baker, a Servant to Capt. Crogan, who brings an Indian Scalp, and relates as follows: That about the 27th of January last, being out of Sight of the Fort, upon some Busineis, he was jeized by an Indian, a Son of John Hickman, and another Indian coming up, he was carried off to Killatinnin, where he remained till about ten Days ago, when being ordered out with an Indian s.me Distance from the Youn, he took an Opportunity f killing and scalping bim, and made bis Escape. The Number of Warriors in that Town, by his Account, dees not amount to a Hundred, of which a Party of Twenty-fix, under Shingas, fet off fixteen Days be-fore he left the Town; and Jacobs, with fixteen Men more, followed them four Days after, in order to fall upon the Conococheague Settlements, and, in their Resurn Home, to annoy the Forts Littleton and Shirley. He informs us, that a great Body of the Chipparvae and I awarw Indians were daily expected to join the French at Fort du Quejne, and from thence fall down upon the English Colonies."

[The above Baker is fince come to Town, and has brought the Scalp with him. He informs that there are above a Hundred young People, belonging to this Province, at Kittatinnin, whom the Indians intend to keep, in order to increase their Inhabitants: And that the French buy their old Pritoners from them, for which they give a great Price, and employ them in their tervile Work.]

There is also come to Town, since our last, one John Craig, who was taken and carried off by five Delaware Indians, on the Eleventh of February last, as he was in Indians, on the Eleventh of February laif, as he was in Search of two Sons of the Widow Coxe, of Cumberland County, whole House was burnt on that Day by the Indians. H. informs us, that they immediately stripped him, tied a Rope about his Neck, and drove him before them: That on travelling towards the Cove Mountains they gave the War Halloo, which was aniwered by two Indians, to whom they went, and there he saw the Widow Coxe's Sons with Ropes about their Necks: That at Night the three Prisoners were stripped quite naked, and their lumbs stretched out to the viftripped quite naked, and their Limbs stretched out to the utminiped quite naked, and their himbs treetened out to the ut-moit Extent and tied to a Poit and Trees, and then each had a Blanket thrown over him, and in that Condition remained all Night: That in the Morning the Indians loaded the Priloners with their Luggage, and travelled feven Days Weit Northerly, till they came to the Kilkimonetas Creek (as our Informer believes) where they heard a great Firing of Guns, on which they raised the War Halloo, and were answered by another; foon after which an Indian met them, and told them he belonged to a Party under King Shingas, who was not far off, and after the usual Ceremonies went away again: That then another Indian came to tell them Shingas was ready to receive them; on which they fet up a great War Shout, provided themielves with Hickory Withs, and lashed the Ground with them in a surious Manner; and when they came in Sight of the other Indians, fell a whipping the That then another Indian came to tell them Shingas came in Sight of the other Indians, fell'a whipping the Priloners most unmercifully, making the Blood come at almost every Stroke: That when they met a Council was held about the Priloners, and Craig was given to Shingas, who adopted him for his Son; and he, and his Party, separating from the other Indians, took him along with them till they came to a Water called the Loyalhanning, where they shaid four Days, during which time they were very inquisitive about the Strength of M'Dowell's Fort, and our other Forts, and what the English were doing: That then 'hingas and his Party went off, as they said, for M'Dowell's Fort, and left Craig in the Custody of four Indian Men and two Women: And soon after Captain Iacobs, with Sixteen Indians. came Craig in the Custody of sour Indian Men and two Women: And soon after Captain Jacobs, with Sixteen Indians, came to them, staid with them two Nights, and set out for Cape Capon in Virginia, as they gave out: That the four Indians then made him assist them in making a Rast to cross the River with, which when finished they went a Honting, and he returned to the Cabbin to the Women, who went a gathering Hawes, and he made his Escape. He says further, that while he was with the Indians he heard Shingas, and others of them, often say, that a Body of Indians, to consist of them, often say, that a Body of Indians, to consist of them, often say, that a Body of Indians, to consist of them, often say, that a Body of Indians, were to come into Pennsylvania in two Months, in order to cut off its Inhabitants, and that they would carry on the War against them as long as there was a Man of them alive.

By Capt. Stiles from Lisbon we hearn, that on the Twenty-third of December they had a violent Shock of an Earthquake there, that threw down a Church, in which it was said above Five Hundred Persons perished.

bove Five Hundred Persons perished.

ANNAPOLIS, April 8. Sunday Evening last arrived here Capt. Robert Bryce, in the Brig Nancy, from Barbados. On his Passage he met with, in Lat. 31, Long. about 66, on the 20th of March, the Sloop Dolptin, Capt. Maleby, from the West-Indies, bound for Baston, in great Distress, having sprung a Leak two Days! "

the Cargo will be faved, as the Ship only bilged, before, which conflantly kept both their Pamps at Work, and obliged them to bear away for the West-Indies again

One Day last Week, just at Dusk, the Ferry Boat at the Narrows of Kent-Island, having got a little Way from the Shore, a Negro Boy went in to catch hold of her, but getting into deep Water, the Ferryman, Thomas, went in to fave him, and was drowned, but the Boy faved.

the Ferryman, Thomas ------------, went in to lave him, and was drowned, but the Boy layed.

By a Depolition of James Tucker, this Day brought to Town by an Express, we have the following Account, viz. That he was at Capt. Waggoner's Fort in Virginia, and heard some of Capt. Waggoner's Company say, that Mr. Jebn Bacon, Lieutenant of Capt. Dagworthy's Company, was kill'd and scalp'd by the Indians about 4 or 5 Miles from Cumberland Fort; and also, that two Men in Company with Lieutenant Bacon, were wounded, but made their Escape to the Fort; that he heard that 5 Men, under the Command of Capt. Aphly, were kill'd by the Enemy, and that the Indians had attacked one Cox's Fort, but were repulsed.

By the same Express we bave the Deposition of Aaron Ryley (taken Testerday at Frederick-Town), to the following Essel, That he was at Adam Hoop's on the 5th Instant, where he saw an Express who brought Letters to several People there, which he did not hear read, but was wild by the Man who brought them, That on the first Instant William M'Coard's Fort (within about 5 Miles from Col. Chambers's Fort, which he thinks is about 30 Miles from Fort Lyttleton) was taken, and 30 People were there killed and taken. Upon the News of this, Capt. Alexander Culverson, marched from among the Inhabitians with a Party of Mens us Pursuit of the Indians, who were joined by another Party from Fort Lyttleton, the whole amounting to about 50 Men. That the Indians were about 12 Miles from Fort Lyttleton near Little Oxwick. That the Party mit one Man, who had been taken at M'Coard's, and made his Essape, who informed them where the Indians were some from Fort Lyttleton, the whole amounting to about 50 Men. That the Indians were about 12 Miles from Fort Lyttleton near Little Oxwick. That the Party mit one Man, who had been taken at M'Coard's, and made his Essape, who informed them where the Indians were some force in pursuing, that the Indians, fired upon them, and kill d several, and at legith put them to Flight; that they were sager in pursuin only 15 were returned to Fort Lyttleton on Sunday Night laft.

Mr. Green,

A sthe laying of Taxesia, at pen st, pretty much the Topic of Conversation, I cannot help troubling you with a few Quotations on that Subject from some Book I have been lately reading, and a sew Remarks thereon, which, if you are scant of News, you may, if you please, print in your next Gazette.

Tributa at selecanus bonessum est, atque etiam praceptum conscentiam obligans: Tributerum autem finis est, ut Potessates Publicae babeant unde Sumptum saciant ad bones tuendes ac ceiercandes males.

Gao Titus de Jure Belli ac Pacis.

For which Maxim Grestius gives the Apostle Paul for his

Fuericae Content and Content of the Romans, 13th Chapter, 3, 4, 5, and 6th Verses, to which I refer you, and recommend, at the same Time, the reading over the whole Chapter and the same Time, the reading over the whole Chapter.

Grotius likewise quotes Tacitus as follows :

Gretius likewise quotes Vacitus as tollows:

Neque quies Gentium fine armis, neque arma fine Stipendiis,
neque Stipendia fine Tributis baberi queunt.

All Societies are form'd on these Principles, the Preservation of the collective Body from the Injuries and Invasions
of other Societies or Governments; and the Properties and
Liberties of each Individual from the Rapine and Injustice
of other Individuals in the same Society.

Liberties of each Individual from the Rapine and Injuffice of other Individuals in the fame Society.

To obtain those Ends of Government, Laws have been enacted for the Regulation of the Whole, and a sew Persons entrusted with Power and Authority to put them in Execution, for the Benefit of the Whole: Others again are (at least in all Christian Governments) chose to serve in the Public Workin of the Sureme Bairs and Public Worship of the Supreme Being; and explain to us the compleat System of our holy Religion, contained in the Sacred Scriptures, and instruct us therefrom in our Duty to God, Ourselves, and our Neighbours: And another Set of Men are appointed, when the Exigencies of the State require it, to take up Arms, either to repell Invaders, or make Reparation to ourselves for Injuries done us. For each of these Ranks of Men, so set apart for the different Purposes abovementioned, certain Stipends and Rewards have been appointed, to arise by a Contribution of the whole Body, as a Recompense for their Care, Hazard, or necessary Avocation from their private Concerns. These Circumstances are inseparable from all Governments, and this is the Original

of Taxes, which have been greater or lefs according to the Dominions of the State where they were laid, or it's Exigencies, in Time of Calamity or Danger, require.

All I would infer from hence, is this, that Taxes are abfolutely necessary to the very Being of Governments, and therefore, as such, ought not to be effected Grievances:

felutely necessary to the very Being of Governments, and therefore, as such, ought not to be estem'd Grievances: Only the great Nicety, and wherein the chief Care of the Legislature ought to consist, is in imposing such as may be easiest borne by the whole Body of the People, and taking the greatest Care that they be equally and effectually collected, and with as little Charge as possible. But to give you my Sentiments on the most proper Method of putting this in Execution when requisite, or on the easiest Ways and Means to raise a Subsidy, would be justly deem'd the highest Presumption. However, I hope, it will not be deem'd so, if I give the Sentiments of that great Statessam Pusication, in Annapolis, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

I give any inflorments of that great Statessam Pusication, in Annapolis, at Five o'Clock in the Majoration, and the Majoration, and the Majoration, and the Majoration, and

"" fuch as have an equal Share in the Peace, should poy equally for it, by affishing the Commonwealth, either with their Mensy or their Persons; so that all Isrumentes and Privileges granted in Commonwealths to particular Men, or Orders of Men, are no surther reasonable, than as they who enjoy them ballance them, by the extraordinary Merit of the Service they do. But to discover in what this Equality consists, it must carefully be edserved, that the Enguiry is not after Equality is Mensy, but in Charge and Burthen; or, in other Words, it is not necessary to this Equality I speak of, that every Man should pay an equal Sum of Mensy, but that the Share every Man is to pay, should not lie heavier upon one than another, which may easily enough be effected by making the Proportions equal, between the Burthen of the Tax and the Benefit of Peace; for though all equally enjoy Peace, yet they do not all make the same Advantages by it. Some get much more than others. And from hence Hobbes makes an Enquiry, Whather the Subjects ought to contribute to the Public, in Proportion to what they seek, or what they seek or they be seeked to the seeker they be seeked to the seeker they mot all make the same Advantages by it. Some get much more than others; and again, some spend much more than others, and from hence Hobbes makes an Enquiry. Whether the Subjest ought to contribute to the Public, in Proportion to what they get, or what they spend; or, whether the Subjest ought to contribute to the Public, in Proportion to what they get, or what they spend; or, whether the Aman should be Taxed activiting its what he hathe Coming in, or according to what he Commonwealth takes of him, he may justly be Taxed in Proportion to his Income, as Servius Tulius said, in Desence of the Institution of the Census: It is very just, I think, and very much fare the Public Good, that such as have large Fortunes should spay largely, and such as have large Fortunes should spay largely, and such as have less in a due Proportion. And thus all Subsidies, levied upon extraordinary Exigencies in the Commonwealth, ought to be laid according to the Value of Estates. And then, secondly, since every Man's Life is desended by the Sword of the Commonwealth, and Life is equally dear to Poor and Rieb, they are both equally obliged to attend the Service of the Wars, and to pay an equal moderate Tax upon that Account, such as a Poll-Tax, in which the Rieb pays no more than the Poor. But because it is owing in like Manner to the public Care of the Commonwealth, that the Subjects have the Advantage and Opportunities of raising Estates by their own Industry, the great Dissibility in this Case is, how the Tax upon this Account ought to be laid? And perhaps the most convenient Way may be, to Tax Men according to what they consume, rather than what they get, especially, since Men generally spend in Proportion to what they can you what he earn, and is should happen that some who have equal Incomes, should yet have unequal Possessian in the Men get in Waste and Luxury) the Consequence will be, that they that equally enjoy the Benefit of the Commonwealth. For Instance, here are two Persons which get equally an bundred Pounds a Year, and o is niencies: First, that it will be very difficult for the Government to discover what each Subject gets every Year by his Industry; besides that, there cannot be a Review made so often, of what every Man is worth. And secondly, that if the Tax be levied at the Year's End, when both have made up their Accounts of what they have received, and how much expended, and the Tax be laid upon each of them in Proportion to what they have remaining of the last Year's Income; 'tis manises,' that one must pay double as much as the other, though both equally enjoy'd the common Peace. And what is worse, the one suffers for his Parsimony, and the other is eas'd by his Extravagence. And therefore it must be the best Method to lay the Tax upon the Things which are to be consumed, and then every Subject will insensibly pay his Share to the Public, in Proportion to his private Consumption, not indeed for what he now actually is, but for what, by the Protection of the Commonwealth, he was formerly possess of consumed. Besides, these Contributions, by Way of Excise, are a Means to restrain the Excess of Luxury and Prosusens. People need only forbear magnificent Feasts and Entertainments, and wearing fine Cloaths, and then they will not pay much. But if they will, at any Rate whatsoever, indulge their Appetite, and humour their Vanity, they ought to blame no Body but themselves."

It may not be proper, perhaps, Mr. Green, for me, as

"but themselves."

It may not be proper, perhaps, Mr. Green, for me, at this Time, to make the Application; therefore I must leave that to be made by you, and your Readers, if you think proper to give it a Place in your Paper.

And I am, SIR,

Your bumble Servant,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

dleton, in Annapolis, at Five o'Clock in the