

against all the Power of the vast Persian Empire, mortified the Insolence of Xerxes, and defeated the most numerous Army that ever was raised upon Earth. Darius with an Army of 5 or 6 Hundred Thousand Men was routed by about 30,000 Veterans under Alexander the Great; Darius losing about 100,000, and Alexander about 300: The Hunns, Goths and Vandals, savage Banditti, not unlike our Indians, over-run the vast Roman Empire, and crumbled it into Pieces; and the most powerful Kingdoms of Europe, at present are but Fragments of that unwieldy Body. Charles XII. of Sweden, with 8000 hardy Swedes slaughtered and put to Flight 100,000 Russians, in their Intrenchments. These Instances are sufficient to mortify our Confidence in our Numbers and Situation; which will only render the Victory of our Enemies more signal and illustrious, unless we vigorously exert ourselves. It is Courage, my Countrymen, it is Courage and good Conduct, Hardiness, Resolution and Unanimity, which determine the Fate of Nations, and decide the Victory in the Field. These manly Qualities with the Concurrence of Heaven, would soon recover our sinking Land; but without them, all our Hopes are but vain and presumptuous. Therefore away with sneaking Cowardice, dreaming Security, and effeminate Pleasures; and put on the Man, the Patriot, the Hero.

* About 6 Millions 2 Hundred and 83 Thousand, including Soldiers, Servants, Women, Sutlers, &c. Herod. I. VII. c. 60, 72, 87.

From the VIRGINIA CENTINEL.

*Nec satis est, quod tale nefas committitur; ipsi
Inscissere Deos sceleris, numenque supernum
Cæli—credunt gaudere—* OVID.

IT is alledged, that the Gallican Church is not such a Slave to the Pope, as most other Roman Catholic Countries; and that the supreme Authority of the Pope exclusive of the Conclave of Cardinals, the Court of Inquisition, and other servile Principles, and Inventions of Torture, have not been received in France. Be it so. Yet still, Popery is always the same: And in France, we may see its perfidious and cruel Genius, as well as in those unhappy Countries, which have more remarkably made themselves the slavish Dupes and cruel Tools of Papal Authority. Of this I shall produce some Examples.

The Reformation made a very extensive Progress in that Kingdom, under the Name of Calvinism. Multitudes of the Populace, sundry of the Nobility, and even some of the Princes of the Blood, embraced it. Their Churches were numerous and flourishing. But alas! How is the Scene changed! Now there is not one Protestant Church in all France; which Desolation was gradually produced by a Series of Cruelty and Perfidy, hardly to be paralleled in the History of Mankind, which too much abounds in such Facts.

The Parisian Massacre will never be forgot, in Heaven or Earth, while innocent Blood can cry for Vengeance, or the History of our World shall last. In the Year 1572, the principal Persons of the Protestant Body were invited to Paris, under the specious Pretence of solemnizing the Marriage of the King of Navarre, a Protestant Prince. They had the Security of an Oath for Safety; and received the warmest Professions of Friendship. But in an Instant, at a Signal given by the Toll of a Bell, they were most treacherously and inhumanly butchered, all thro' the City, while they dreamed of no Danger; and the Streets and Houses ran with their Blood. At the same Time there was an Insurrection against them in other Parts of the Kingdom; and they fell every where, like Sheep for the Slaughter. In this perfidious Manner, about 100,000 Innocents lost their Lives; and among other illustrious Persons, the great Admiral Colligni, one of the bravest Men that France ever produced. And yet this News was received with public Rejoicings in Rome, and had the Approbation of the Conclave.

But the worst Enemy that the Protestants, or perhaps Europe ever had, was the haughty Tyrant Lewis XIV. Great Grandfather and Predecessor to the present King of France. The History of his Treatment of the Protestants, I shall extract from the famous M. de Voltaire; who is a professed Admirer of the Grand Monarque; and consequently may be supposed rather to extenuate than aggravate the Facts.

Henry IV. of France was educated a Protestant, and was advanced to the Throne principally by Means of the Protestants. But for political Reasons, which often have more Weight in Courts than those of a more sacred Nature, he changed his Religion, when he obtained the Crown. However, in Gratitude to the Protestants, he granted the famous Edict of Nantz in their Favour, A. D. 1598. By this Edict, they were allowed the free Exercise of their Religion, and declared capable of all Posts in the State. A great many Cities and Places of Strength, especially Rochelle, were put into their Hands, as Hostages and Securities, that this Edict should be inviolably observed. These Assurances were solemnly renewed in a Treaty between Lewis XIII. and the Duke of Rohan, who was at the Head of the Protestants. But the ambitious Cardinal Richlieu acted upon the invariable Maxim of the Church of Rome, "That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks," and laid Siege to Rochelle; which, after a long and vigorous Defence, notwithstanding the most extreme Famine, was obliged to surrender. Upon this, the Protestants were prohibited the Exercise of their Religion in that City, and two or three other Places; but the Edict of Nantz was again substantially confirmed. That Minister, as if he had thought Money would have as much Weight with others, as with himself, tried the all-persuasive Argument of Presents and Pensions, to convert the Heretics to the Catholic Church. With this pecuniary Argument, which has often cleared up very intricate Points, he tried to enlighten the Understandings of the Protestant Clergy; but he found them in general proof against the Temptation. But Lewis XIV. tho' "wholly a Stranger to the Fundamentals of their Doctrine," as Voltaire confesses, was determined to exterminate them: The first Steps he took for this End, were more sly and artful. "Their Churches, says the same Author, were taken from them on the most slender Pretences. They were forbid to marry the Daughters of Catholics. They were excluded from all the Employments of the Revenue; and as much as possible, from the Mechanic and Trading Corporations." Every Artifice was used to get their Children from them, that they might be educated in Popery. Money was again tried, as a powerful Mean of Conversion. At length, in the Year 1681, great Numbers of their Children were seized in the Provinces, with a View to make them abjure their Religion, which they were allowed to do at 7 Years old, and Troops were quartered upon their Parents. This occasioned a great many Families to leave the Kingdom. Upon this, those who should attempt to escape, and fly into other Countries, were condemned to the Gallies during Life, and their Estates confiscated. Now the Persecution began to grow more warm and violent, especially against the Ministers. They were fined, and loaded with Taxes. The Schools of the Hugonots (as the Protestants are there called) were put down. Sundry that had the Courage to disobey, were broke alive upon the Wheel; and others hanged. The Method of Conversion by the Dragonade, was then introduced; and Troops were sent into all Places, where the Protestants were most numerous, lived upon them at free Quarters, and committed the greatest Outrages upon their Persons and Estates; urged on by a Bishop, or some bigotted Ecclesiastic, who was always at their Head. The miserable Sufferers were denied the poor Favour of flying naked into other Countries, to beg their Bread: And the Frontiers were all guarded with Soldiers, to prevent their Escape. An Order was issued out for seizing their Children, and committing their Education to Catholics; "an Order," says Voltaire, against which the Voice of Nature cried aloud." At length, the Edict of Nantz, so solemnly and repeatedly confirmed, was publicly revoked, October 1685; which completed the Ruin of the Protestant Cause, already weakened by these perfidious and cruel Measures. It may strike us with Horror, to hear the old Chancellor Tellier, when he signed the Edict that revoked the former, crying out in a Transport, in the Language of good old Simon, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy Servant depart in Peace; for mine Eyes have seen thy Salvation." The Prisons and Gallies were filled with such as had been apprehended, while attempting to fly the Kingdom. But notwithstanding the utmost Vigilance, Voltaire tells us, That about 500,000 made their Escape, in about three Years; and settled in England, Germany, Holland, and even in Places so distant as Virginia, and the Cape of Good-Hope in Africa. Thus, the poor Innocents were obliged to abandon

their all, and scatter themselves over the Earth. The Ministers that returned to France again, were either broke upon the Wheel, or hanged. And such as retracted their forced Abjuration of the Protestant Religion, were burnt alive.

*Quis talia fando,
Temperet à Lacrimis?*

Thus outrageous and extensive was the Persecution, under Lewis XIV. and tho' in the Regency of the Duke of Orleans, it was a little interrupted, it was renewed with augmented Violence, when Lewis XV. the present King of France, took the Power into his own Hands; and it continues to rage to this Day. In the Year 1745, he published an Edict, making it immediate Death for any Minister that officiated; perpetual Imprisonment for the Women, and Confinement to the Gallies for the Men, who attended. About four Years ago, a Gentleman in Languedoc, writes thus, "The Persecution is fiercer than ever. The Papists demand Abjuration of all that have been married, or had their Children baptized, in Protestant Assemblies; and on Refusal, the Mothers are proclaimed Whores, and the Children bastards. They seize on Father, Mother, and Children; and force them into Romish Churches." &c. Another Letter from Paris, September 5, 1754, gives the following tragical Account: "The Persecution of the unhappy Protestants, has been long carried on with great Rigour; and no Means are neglected, either to disturb their Assemblies, or seize their Ministers. This appeared very particularly the 19th of June, 1755, near St. Foy, in the Perigord, where an Assembly of Protestants being held the Night before, a Detachment of Troops lay in Ambuscade near the Place, to wait for their breaking up, and then fell upon these unhappy People, who could make no Resistance, and dangerously wounded a great Number of them. But this is nothing to the Distress occasioned in Languedoc, and the Cevennes, by a general Search which was ordered to be made there, the 3d of August last, for which all the Troops that were in those Provinces, were employed, except those which serve to Garrison the Forts and Citadels. They were ordered to march in the dead of the Night, and with all imaginable Silence, to invest certain Towns, Villages, and Country-houses. At Break of Day, the Search was begun with all Rigour imaginable. The Soldiers burst the Doors open with their Muskets, and entering with their Bayonets at the Head of them; ransacked every Corner of the Houses, destroying every Thing that came in their Way, and sparing neither Furniture nor Persons. In short, the Places they went to, could be compared to nothing but a Town taken by Storm."

And now, my Fellow-Free-men and Fellow-Protestants, what do you think of such a treacherous bloody Religion as this? What do you think of it, that Virginia should become the Scene of such Barbarities? The Thought must fire you into Heroes, and rouse all the Man within you, to keep such a cruel murderous Power far from your Borders. For my Part, I am a Lover of Peace, and neither Nature nor Education has formed me for War: But while such a Scene is before me, I could throw away my Pen, and take the Sword, and rather die in the Field, than submit to a Medley of French and Popish Tyranny.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 30.
Extract of a Letter from Winchester, dated July 23.
"On the second Lieutenant King, was detached from Fort Cumberland, with a Party of 30 Men in Pursuit of Deserters; but not meeting with them, he had Orders to send an Express from Cresap's Plantation down Patowmack, with Advertisements, which he did accordingly; in less than two Hours the Express returned, having narrowly escaped a Party of Indians; this made it necessary for him to escort the Messenger several Miles next Morning, after doing which, he made the best of his Way for the Fort, without discovering any Signs of the Enemy, till his advanced Guard, consisting of seven Men, were fired upon by a Party in Ambush, posted on the Hill, which you risk coming from Eviott's Creek to Fort Cumberland, five of whom were killed and scalped on the Spot, before the main Body (which had stopped in the Creek to drink) could come up, as they were at least 200 Yards behind, and had a steep Hill to ascend: The Indians were at least 20 in Number, and ran off as soon as they had scalped the killed. Lieutenant King pursued them about a Quarter of a Mile, but found it impossible to come up with them, as his Men were very much

much fatigued with a March. Weather very wet. For the marching without Flankers, wanted Guard to be so far as he was (on his Return to the) and tried by a General Court of this Affair has been represented of that Officer and his Party Abstract of the Proceedings signed by Lieutenant-Colonel by Col. Washington.

Being asked, why he did not and in the Manner so frequent in his Defence, That the Women it needs to order them out of possibly keep their Arms dry out in several Places, where most Danger, and that by his the Express that Morning, fatigued, that it was would turn out on the Flank the Enemy further, he said his Party came up with him out of Sight, and his Men was judged impossible to come

It appearing on his Trial, opened thro' Inexperience, he obedience of Orders, and signed by Col. Washington, as the which was done accordingly.

ANNAPOLIS

Last Friday one Joseph Reynolds, of this Place, by wash, got into deep Water within about 7 Feet of the We hear that the whole and County, will be call'd Monday, at the Declaration

His Excellency our Governor in Town.

MR. GREEN,
S I R,

WHEN a Communion or insulted by any all possible Methods have Satisfaction and Redress, but without the desired Success, then 'tis allowed, Providence for Protection must declare War against aggressors; both to indemnify they may have suffered before for the future from such —And, when War is necessary Purposes, 'tis the each Particular to exert his general Cause, either by pressing the Enemy, or by to enable the others to profit Vigour and Advantage: N sparing of his Substance, moderate Proportion of his to conduce to the public Benefit Degree than he is supposed rate.

Now, Sir, if you would it in your Paper, your Reason be the more engaged to is expected from them, on

Our gracious Sovereign sonable Pains, as became his ty, to bring about an Accomces betwixt him and the Fr Way; and, since his Ende maintaining the Peace, he ged to declare War, as the the violent and ambitious narch against his Dominion of his Majesty's Government be from the Mother-Cou consider himself as equally ing those equitable Purposes Majesty's Desire in reducing cherous Disturbers of the since they cannot be persua posal of Force, to fit do they ought to be satisfied of our People, who are M must surely be Gainers, or in Proportion, always, to trary, which the whole c found to have met with i might be suffer'd, then, to Opinion, that a speedy M in this Province, for sitting (over and above our Effo most effectual both for the