

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 baptised, 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 may see coming from Eviott's Creek to Fort Cumberland, from 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 fatigued with a March of 30 Miles, and the Weather very wet. For this Piece of Misconduct in marching without Flankers, and in suffering his advanced Guard to be so far a head of the main Body, he was (on his Return to the Fort) put under Arrest and tried by a General Court Martial, July 5th. As this Affair has been represented greatly to the Prejudice of that Officer and his Party, I have inclosed you an Abstract of the Proceedings of the Court Martial, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, and approved by Col. Washington.

Being asked, why he did not march with Flankers, and in the Manner so frequently ordered, he alleged in his Defence, That the Woods being wet, he thought it needless to order them out constantly, as they could not possibly keep their Arms dry; that he had ordered them out in several Places, where he thought there was most Danger, and that by his long March in escorting the Express that Morning, his Men were so much fatigued, that it was with great Reluctance they would turn out on the Flanks. As to his not pursuing the Enemy further, he said, That before the Rear of his Party came up with him, the Enemy were quite out of Sight, and his Men so much fatigued that it was judged impossible to come up with them.

It appearing on his Trial that his Misfortune happened thro' Inexperience, he was found guilty of Disobedience of Orders, and sentenced to be reprimanded by Col. Washington, at the Head of the Battalion, which was done accordingly.

ANNAPOLIS, August 12.

Last Friday one Joseph Smith, a Servant to Mr. Reynolds, of this Place, by going in to a Creek to wash, got into deep Water, and was drowned within about 7 Feet of the Shore.

We hear that the whole Militia of this Town and County, will be call'd together in Town next Monday, at the Declaration of WAR.

His Excellency our Governor is daily expected in Town.

Mr. GREEN, August 12, 1756.

SIR,

WHEN a Community happens to be injured or insulted by any neighbouring State, and all possible Methods have been tried to procure Satisfaction and Redress, in an amicable Manner, but without the desired Success; it's Representative, then, 'tis allowed, must appeal to God and Providence for Protection: Or, in other Words, must declare War against such unreasonable Aggressors; both to indemnify his People in what they may have suffered before, and to secure them for the future from such lawless Encroachments. And, when War is once undertaken for these necessary Purposes, 'tis the Duty and Interest of each Particular to exert himself strenuously in the general Cause, either by personal Services for distressing the Enemy, or by suitable Contributions to enable the others to prosecute their Design with Vigour and Advantage: Nor ought any one to be sparing of his Substance, in such Cases, while a moderate Proportion of his Effects can be found to conduce to the public Emolument, in any greater Degree than he is supposed to be the Loser in private.

Now, Sir, if you would be pleased to mention it in your Paper, your Readers might, probably, be the more engaged to think on the Part which is expected from them, on the present Emergency.

Our gracious Sovereign has been as all reasonable Pains, as became his Justice and Humanity, to bring about an Accommodation of Differences betwixt him and the French King in a friendly Way; and, since his Endeavours have fail'd for maintaining the Peace, he has found himself obliged to declare War, as the last Resource to restrain the violent and ambitious Measures of that Monarch against his Dominions. Every Subject, then, of his Majesty's Government, however distant he be from the Mother-Country, should certainly consider himself as equally concerned in forwarding those equitable Purposes; and comply with his Majesty's Desire in reducing to reason those treacherous Disturbers of the common Happiness; since they cannot be persuaded, without the Interposal of Force, to sit down contented with what they ought to be satisfied: For, each Individual of our People, who are Members of this Society, must surely be Gainers, or Losers, on the Event, in Proportion, always, to the Success or the contrary, which the whole collective Body shall be found to have met with in the Struggle. If I might be suffer'd, then, to advise, 'tis my humble Opinion, that a speedy Method of ASSOCIATION in this Province, for sitting out PRIVATEERS (over and above our Efforts by Land), would be most effectual both for the Preservation of our own

Trade, and for distressing the Enemy in theirs. I cannot help thinking that great Numbers could be found in this Province, who would be willing enough to risque a small Proportion of their Estates in so laudable and necessary an Affair. And, tho' I shall not presume to say in what Manner this Scheme might best be accomplished, but will rather leave it to the superior Prudence and Judgment of abler Heads; yet, I doubt not in the least, if any Gentleman should appear, and invite the others to so public-spirited a Behaviour, but some Means could be found for beginning an Enterprize of this Nature: Since it could not be attended with very great Expence, and since we might have all moral Assurance of it's Success, both for our Honour and Interest. I hope Maryland will not fall behind any other of the Colonies in making her suitable Preparations. For my own Part, at least, I shall always be ready to embrace the first Opportunity for forwarding the Matter, to the utmost Extent of my Circumstances.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

PHILOPATRIS.

Mr. GREEN, August 10, 1756.

THE Inclosed is an Extract of Part of a Discourse deliver'd Sunday the first Instant. I think it seasonable, and beg the Favour you will find Room for it in your next Paper, which will oblige

Your humble Servant.

THERE is one Fruit of Virtue I must not forget to inculcate to you, and that is a ready and sincere and active Obedience to our just and wise Government; a Fruit which will both testify to the Truth of our outward Profession, and with the Blessing of God upon it, will continue to us those inestimable Advantages which our Protestant Constitution has procur'd for us: At this Time of common Danger, let every one, with Heart and Hand, assist the common Cause; Inconveniencies and Losses every War is attended with; and it is hoped, and Orders are taken, that the common Country will repay the Losses of particular Persons: It is, indeed, a sad Case that the only Servant a poor Man has, should be taken from him; but there is a sadder Case this Inconvenience is designed to prevent, which is, to see a merciless and victorious Enemy in the Bowels of our Country; consider this a War, not wantonly undertaken by Prince or People, is forced upon us by an Enemy determined to turn us out of our Possessions: Let us then not offer tumultuously and with mobbing to obstruct the Levies which the King's Officers are making in our Parts, and say they are robbing us of our Servants and our Property; but consider for what it is they are now taken; it is to stand in the Face of Danger for us; to preserve our Liberties, civil and religious, that they are going to spend their Blood in the Day of Battle; to put a Stop to those cruel Ravages, which have so lately infested us; to put a Stop to the murdering our Men, the ripping up our Women, and the dashing our Children against the Ground. Should our cruel and perfidious Enemy prevail against us, where would be the Master, and where would be the Servant; we must then all lie down in the Dust together; or bear a Servitude more grievous than Death itself; these are Motives sufficient to make us rise as one Man against our common Enemy; but we have besides these, Motives of the highest Nature; 'tis to save us from immediate Destruction, that a British Parliament has raised Millions for the Expences of the War; 'tis to save us, &c. that British Fleets have wintered in the Seas, to hinder the Enemy from pouring in his Multitudes; 'tis to save us from Destruction that Camps and Armies are formed, and Battles fought; 'tis to save us, &c. that our inimitable Monarch, old in Years and Glory, yet vigorous as Youth, watches and toils, and travels, to form Alliances; and gives himself no Rest to make his People happy; 'tis for this he is the Admiration of his Friends, and Terror of his Enemies; and that he may long be so; to this may the People say, Amen.

By Anne-Arundel County Court, August 12, 1756.

THE Court appoints Monday the 16th Instant for the Publication of his Majesty's Declaration of WAR against the French King.

Signed per Order,

JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED.

(With all the other LAWS passed last Session.) AN ACT for granting a Supply of Forty Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's Service, and striking Thirty-four Thousand and Fifteen Pounds Six Shillings thereof, in Bills of Credit, and raising a Fund for sinking the same. This Act ought to be had by every Man of any Property in the Province. Price 3 s. 6 d.

WANTED,

For the Ship Hawke, Charles Slater, Master, for London, now lying in the Eastern Branch of Patowmack, and will be ready to sail about the Middle of September,

FOUR or Five able SEAMEN. For Terms apply to the Master on board, or to the Subscriber at Bladensburg.

CHRISTOPHER LOWMEYER.

August 10, 1756.

DESERTED from his Quarters, in the Town of Baltimore, the 3d Instant, Sabris Sellers, junior, enlisted and attested a private Soldier in Major-General Lascelles's Regiment. It is suspected he is gone towards Patapsco Neck, where his Mother and some of his Relations dwell. He is about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, of a fallow Complexion, black Eyes, dark brown short Hair, a down Look, and hesitates a little in his Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse Felt Hat, a striped Silk Handkerchief about his Neck, a Check Shirt, long coarse Trowsers, and a Pair of Shoes almost new. Whoever takes up the said Defenter, and brings him to Capt. Gardner, at Mr. Cary's, Inn-holder, in Baltimore, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals on the Continent of North-America, on Notice given, shall have THREE PISTOLES Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or concealing the said Defenter, as they may expect to be prosecuted on the Act of Parliament with the utmost Severity.

S. GARDNER.

THERE is at the Dwelling-Plantation of Mr. Richard Dorsey, near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a Brindle Steer, about 6 Years old, marked with a Crop in each Ear, and a Hole in the right Ear.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

STOLEN or Strayed on the 5th of June last, from the Subscriber, living at the Kittockton-Mountain, in Frederick County, a middle siz'd bright bay Horse, branded on his left Thigh E D, but not plain, and paces and gallops well. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, shall have a PISTOLE Reward, and reasonable Charges; or if secured, so that he may be had again, a PISTOLE Reward, paid by ELIAS DELASHMUTT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Edward Willett, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Roan Mare, branded on her Buttocks thus G J.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money.

A TRACT of Land, adjoining to George-Town, in Frederick County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in George-Town, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on Goose-Creek, in Prince-George's County, two Miles from George-Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of Patowmack.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wood-Yard, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.