

this Manner might have been not unpardonable; but your Affairs are arrived now at a Crisis that no longer allows of such Conduct.

So very different are my Sentiments from those of your Advisers, that to my Judgment it appears, we should not lose a Moment in deliberating upon the Preservation of any Part of the *British* Dominions on this Continent of *America*, but send immediate Succours to whatever Part may be Invaded, or in Distress; and at the same Time, concert the Means of saving the Whole from those extremest Dangers with which they are surrounded.

I advise therefore every Colony first to compleat their own Armaments; and being prepared to enter into Action themselves, then (if they perceive any Backwardness or Delay in their Neighbours) to enforce the Example, repeatedly inform them of their Danger, and impress it upon their Understanding. This Conduct will be worthy a People great and powerful as you are. But if we sit indolently here, each of us wishing for what he Desires, and anxious only that he himself may not be compelled to act first; let me pronounce, he never shall find others who will supply the Inactivity; and then I greatly fear some strong Necessity may oblige us all to act hereafter in a Manner most opposite to our Inclinations.

In Truth, our present Conduct is absolutely Ridiculous; and I verily believe, our Enemies form no other Wish, than that we should act for ever as we do at present. We are perpetually too late in our Operations, we lavish away the public Treasure, we grow angry, we mutually accuse each other; we refuse to hear, until apparent and immediate Danger, as at this Time, presses hard upon us; when the Enemy is arming to invade us, we indolently neglect to arm in the same Manner, and oppose the Invasion. Indeed, when you are informed, that some Place or other is taken or besieged, then you hear; then you prepare for War: Yet the Time for Hearing and Determining was precisely that which you rejected; and the Season of entering upon Action and employing the Forces you should have raised, is the Time consumed in hearing. From this unhappy Disposition it proceeds, that you act in perfect Contradiction to the Rest of human Kind; for every other People are accusom'd to consult before Events; you alone when they are past.

You are removed, O my Countrymen, from that glorious Foundation upon which you were placed by your Ancestors. To hold the Balance of Power, to have Armies ever ready to succour the oppressed, (which you esteem a fruitless and an idle Expence) was their chief Emulation and Pride; yours, to pass away your Lives in Indolence and a Neglect of almost every necessary Duty, to abandon every Thing, and suffer others to take Possession, and to indulge yourselves in a State of perfect Security. What Cause can be assigned for such Conduct? For not without powerful Reason, without just Cause, were the *Britons* formerly universally ardent for Liberty, and now prompt to Slavery! Pardon me for speaking bold Truths! There was, there assuredly was, a certain Principle in the Spirits of our Ancestors which no longer exists. A Principle that overcame all Temptations, that asserted the common Liberty of Englishmen, that never either in our Engagements at Sea, or our Battles upon Land, shewed any Abatement of its Vigour: The Loss of it hath thrown our whole Affairs into Confusion. What therefore was this Principle? A constant, universal Detestation of whoever received a Bribe from those who aimed at arbitrary Power, or the Destruction of our Constitution. Corruption was then esteemed a Crime most enormous, and the severest Justice punished it. No Intercession then for Mercy! no Pardon.

I perceive the Progress in which our Affairs are advancing to their Period; and while I sincerely wish my Conjectures may prove false, I greatly fear this unhappy Period is already too near us. For whilst you obstinately pursue the same destructive Measures, our Enemies are fortunate, great and formidable; tho' not so much by their own proper Strength are they grown to this exceeding Greatness, as by your Indolence and Inactivity; Sumptuous you are indeed, in your mercantile Riches, and the Abundance of Provisions in your Markets; but in your military Operations Objects even of Laughter and Ridicule. When therefore you can no longer, with your usual Insensibility, disregard Events and Conjectures, and such Designs as are form'd against you; when you shall yourselves behold and be sensible of them by your own Experience, I am persuaded you will exert yourselves; but it is greatly to be feared it will then be too late.

These Assertions are all indisputably true: They are pronounced with perfect Freedom, Simplicity, and Affection. This Discourse is not filled with Adulation, Mischief, and Deceit; or calculated to bring Gold to the Speaker, and to deliver up the Country into the Hands of its Enemies. Either then alter your whole Conduct, or when Desolation and Misery lay waste your whole Country, blame only and accuse yourselves. Sufficient therefore hath been said, to make you recollect your present Dangers; that you should ever prove them more clearly by Experience, O Heaven! may it never come to pass. For I would not, my Countrymen, that any Man however justly meriting Destruction, should be punish'd, if his Punishment must be attended with universal Danger and public Calamity.

There never was a more fruitful Season of Collections and Extracts relating to the present controversial Disputes about the Manners and Principles of the Times: And therefore the following Extract from a Pamphlet, entitled, The Real Character of the Age, seems so peculiarly adapted as an impartial Answer to our kind Correspondent's Address, that we might imagine it calculated for that Purpose.

S I R,

“YOU have with Elegance and Spirit delineated the Manners of the Times; but the Question is, Whether with equal Impartiality.”

“We suppose some few in Power only to have been infested; you fancy the Contagion in the Whole. We persuade ourselves that the People in general are now as brave, as honest, and as wise as at any other Period; and that the Shocks we have felt, and those we fear, have risen, and can rise only from the Faults of these few too much intrusted.”

“In urging the general Distress, surely you charge the Body of the People too severely. To have had a Share in producing our present Misfortunes, they must have acquiesced in those Measures which immediately occasioned them; but it is far otherwise, they have been neither blind to the sad Incidents, nor dumb Spectators of the Ruin: Words are all they have, and they have used these freely. They have shewed that this Effeminacy has reached neither their Understandings nor their Hearts: They have discerned the Cause and Consequences of Things, and their Remonstrances have been the real Voice of Liberty.”

“Thus stands the Argument, and it must be candidly acknowledged, that 'tis to the Misconduct of Individuals, and to that alone, we owe the present ruinous Condition of the Colonies. The Body of the People have not these Vices or these Follies. Virtuous in themselves, they distinguish, and to their Power, reward the Virtues of superior Characters. It is not to themselves, the People, if they must fall, will owe their Fate; but 'tis to those, of whom their own generous Sentiments taught them to form too favourable an Opinion; to those who are entrusted with their Preservation and Defence.”

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, February 9.

ON Sunday came in from a Cruize, the Privateers Lyttleton of this Port, and Stanwix of Philadelphia, and brought in with them the Sloop Charming-Polly, John Stratton Master, of and from Jamaica, which they seized going to Port au Prince with French Prisoners, Provisions, and Goods. The Commanders of these Privateers inform us, that they saw Admiral Coates cruising in the Windward Passage.

February 16. By some Vessels arrived since our last from Antigua we learn, that our Men of War and Privateers are so very active against the Enemy, that scarce a Day passes without a French Privateer's being sent in by them, either to that Island, St. Christophers, or Barbados; and that his Majesty's Ships Amazon and Falkingham, with the Island Vessels, called the Speaker, Antigua, and Barbados, were particularly successful against them. That Commodore Moore, in the Cambridge, of 84 Guns, with the Buckingham, Capt. Tyrrell, of 74, the Trident, Capt. Durell, of 66, the Woolwich, Captain Parker, of 50, and the Bristol, Capt. Letic, of 50, were gone to block up the Harbour of Martinico, as well to prevent Privateers coming out, as Men of War going in there; while he keeps the Falkland and Litchfield, of 50 Guns, the Amazon and Centaur of 26, the Weazel of 16, the Speaker, Antigua, and Barbados of 12, cruising in the best Stations for protecting our Trade. We learn further, that as soon as the French Privateers that are carried into

Antigua, are condemned, the French have a Number of Agents there from St. Eustatia, who by bidding high for them with their Stores, purchase and return them to Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Besides the two Rows of additional Barracks lately built, near the old Ones, two very long double Rows are now almost compleated near the Old Free-School; the Fortifications on White-Point go on; and those on the Back of the Town (which are pretty extensive) begin to make some Appearance; and at Fort-Johnson, Port Royal, George-Town, Dorchester, &c. we are told the Public Works likewise go on well; by all which it appears, that we have neither been parsimonious nor indolent.

B O S T O N, April 3.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That all Vessels coming hither with Provisions from the Southern Colonies, will be permitted to return to their respective Ports, the general Embargo within the Province notwithstanding.

By his Excellency's Command,

Boston, April 1, 1758.

A. OLIVER, Secr.

Saturday last a Fishing Schooner arrived at Marblehead, from the Banks, from whence she was drove, with many others, by a violent Gale of Wind, by which they lost their Anchors, &c. On the 27th of March the Schooner met with one of the Transports bound to Halifax, and went on board her, and desired the Master to give him in Writing what News he had of the Fleet, &c. which he did under his Hand, and is as follows, viz.

The Richmond, William Price Master, sailed from Spithead the 29th of January, 1758, in Company with the Prince Frederick Man of War, Capt. Robert Man, and the Juno Frigate, and 19 Sail of Transports. We were separated last Wednesday in a violent Gale of Wind at N.W. and have not seen any of the Fleet since.—Admiral Boscawen was to sail in about a Week after us from Spithead, in the Namure, to make the Ships in America up, with his Squadron, 27 Sail of the Line.—Upwards of 40 Sail of Transports sailed the 23d of January for New-York, to take the Troops from thence to Halifax, under Convoy of the Devonshire, and about 20 Sail of Ships went from Portsmouth to Ireland for Troops.—General Amhurst is to command in Chief at the Siege of Louisburg.—Troops on board the Richmond, one Company and a Half of the 15th Regiment, commanded by General Amhurst. At Sea, March 27, 1758. Lat. N. 42: 15, Long. W. 62: 00. WILLIAM PRICE.

By all the Accounts received from different Parts of this Province, a noble Spirit prevails; and it is expected that several of our Regiment will soon be compleat.

The Advice of Part of our Fleet and Transports having sailed from England in January last for America, is a further Proof of Zeal of the British Ministry, for effectually prosecuting the War in America; and must afford so pleasing a Prospect of Success this Year, that it is to be hoped no one Province upon the Continent, will be deficient or backward in their Part of Duty.

By the latest Advices from Halifax, it is expected that the Men of War under Lord Colvill, which wintered at Halifax, are now before Louisburg, and joined by some other Ships from England.

N E W - H A V E N, April 1.

We hear from the Nine Partners, that about 100 Men, who had left their Habitations in this Colony, in order to avoid the necessary Defence and military Service of their Country, and fled into New-York Government;—were taken up and pressed into the Service of that Province, according to a Law there subsisting.—And it is hoped that wherever these disloyal cowardly Deserters fly, they will in like Manner be taken up, so that they must either fight for their Country, or desert to the French, and fight against it.

On Friday last ended the Sitting of the Special Assembly of this Colony, at New-Haven, having passed An Act for raising Five Thousand Men, including Officers, for his Majesty's Service, in invading the Settlements of our French and Indian Enemies, in Conjunction with his Majesty's Regular Forces, and the Troops of the neighbouring Colonies; laid an Embargo upon all Vessels in this Colony; and appointed Wednesday the 12th Day of April Instant to be observed as a Day of FASTING and PRAYER.

N E W - Y O R K, April 10.

Capt. Crowte arrived here since our last from Lisbon. He left that Place the 12th of February, and has had a very troublesome Passage. He law

several Vessels homeward bound, but none. While he lay in Lisbon, which three Months, they had several Shocks quakes, of all which the Inhabitants take Notice now than that of the Rattling of a Coach, the former happening so of a Coach, the former happening so. He came out with several Vessels bound and one Transport Vessel, John Hester, bound to New-York, whom he kept with till the 26th of February, when them: His Majesty's Ship the Mercury, them two Hundred Miles to the West took her Leave. The Commander of the ry informed the Captains under his Command the last News from England by the Packet they expected a War with the Spaniards; in Consequence of which, Business grew very dead.

Last Week Capt. Sears arrived at New-Connecticut, in 9 Days from Halifax, a Advice, That Sir Charles Hardy, in a Guns, with two Frigates, arrived there land the 19th of March.

We hear that ten Sail of Transports at Rhode-Island from England.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April

Extract of a Letter from York County, dated

“Three Indians were seen this Day near Thomas Jamieson's, at the Head Creek; upon which they gave the Alarm. Six Men went to said Jamieson's House, there one Robert Buck killed and scalped a Horse killed, that belonged to William Soldier at Carlisle, whose Wife and Child just come to live with Jamieson. There and her three Children, Thomas Jar Wife, and five or six Children, are The same Day, a Person going to Shippen saw a Number of Indians near that imagined they designed to attack it.—thrown the Country into great Confusion.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the

Service, dated at Tulpehocken the 8th

“Mr. Kern and I have just got to S and are informed, that a Woman was scalped last Night by the Enemy, about from hence; we are now setting off in them.—The List of Killed, with others is as follows, viz. At Swetara, two young Brothers, named Schaterly, Michael S. William Hart, killed; a Widow Woman off. In Tulpehocken, one Levergoon Wife, killed. At Northkill, the Wife of Gieger, and two Children, and the Michael Titlefer, all killed and scalped. Indians are divided into small Parties in Woods.”

A N N A P O L I S, April

Thursday last Mary Anus Craig, re Trial, at the Bar of the Provincial Court Murder of a Child, which was found in a sack River in Frederick County, last February the Jury acquitted her.

On Saturday Richard Nicholson, of the was Tried for the Murder of John Brother-in-Law, last Fall. The Jury Guilty of Manlaughter, and he was hanged.

TO BE SOLD, a PENNYWORTH

A SMALL new SCHOONER of 10 Feet Keel, 8 Feet Beam, and 4 Hold, Built with Mulberry; Deck'd Floor and has a Cabin. Enquire of John Hester, at West-River.

W A N T E D,

A N honest, careful, sober MAN, stands something of the PUBLIC KEEPING BUSINESS. Such a Candidate early Application to the Subscriber, near Town, may meet with very good Encouragement. HENRY GA

STRAYED from the Subscriber's at Elk-Ridge, a White Draught Horse high, branded on the near Shoulder an H, and on the near Buttock with about 10 Years old, has a long hair and short Tail.

Whoever brings him to the said Place have Ten Shillings Reward, and all Charges, paid by JOSEPH