

August 23. It appears by all the accounts from Nova-Scotia, that tho' the proper subjects of France do not interrupt the new planters, yet they do not hinder the Indians in alliance with them, nor the French, who are settled under British protection, from doing all the mischief in their power to the native subjects of Great-Britain. And if they (the French) do not hinder, or oppose, such acts of hostility as we have already heard of, is it unjust to say, they are guilty of them, notwithstanding all their professions of friendship?

Would it not be commendable policy, therefore, to try if those Indians cannot be brought into other sentiments than they are kept in at present by the Popish missionaries? Might not interest (which is prevalent with all nations who know the political sense of that word) be made more tempting from the bay of Fundy, than it can be from the river of Canada? Certain it is, that those poor natives might bring down their commodities with much less labour to the English than to the French settlements; that we could supply them with the things they chiefly want, at a cheaper rate than the French; that, of course, we should give a better price for those commodities than the French do, and yet bring them to Europe at altogether as low a price; and that, by thus gaining to ourselves the skin and fur trade, which is so advantageous to France, we should make a great addition to the manufactures of this island. If the interest of a particular company, which imports only small quantities of the same goods, in consequence of an exclusive charter, should here be objected; it has been fully proved, and is now generally understood, that private interest should always be postponed to public.

By a letter from Ireland we have advice, that handsome Præmiums, with land on which houses may easily be built, will be granted to such poor Protestant families as are willing to settle a manufactory of any kind in the South-West or North-West parts of that kingdom.

From the Daily Gazetteer.

August 31. If not heard of before that time, On Saturday the 15th of next month, will be published, price three halfpence, English; (*cu. trois sols, monnoys de France.*)

A H U E and C R Y after six French men of war, viz.

Guns, Men.		Guns, Men.	
La Couronne	74 730	Le St. Laurent	38 250
Le Sceptre	74 650	La Marilhal Saxe	20 160
Le Hercule	64 450		
La Junon	64 450		
In all, 334 2690			

Under the command of M. de Macnamara, Chef d'Escadre; which escaped from the port of Brek some time in June or July last, and have since been seen in the mouth of the Tagus, or Lisbon harbour, but are at present utterly lost to those who are not in the secret of their destination, which predicament is supposed to conclude all the people of Great-Britain.—In the mean time it seems necessary that notice should be given, by those who have the proper intelligence and authority, that sufficient care is taken of all our colonies and plantations, and that there is strength enough in the West-Indies, with sufficient latitude of commission, to prevent the fortifying of the disputed islands in such manner, as that it may be a task too difficult to reduce them again to their neutral state.

B O S T O N, October 22.

By a letter from Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, we have the following further particulars by Capt. Foss, who was within 100 yards of Capt. How during the whole time of the conference, viz. That Capt. How first received a wound in his thigh, upon which he fell, and by the marks of his body in the mud, it appear'd he crawl'd 30 yards, but they keeping a constant fire, he was thereupon observ'd to stop, which when they perceiv'd they ceased firing. He was afterwards taken up, and it appear'd he had a ball through his heart. Thus fell that brave officer. Two or three days before, Capt. Robinson, who now commands the snow Fair Lady, sent his mate with four hands for water, and as they were going ashore at Gallops creek, opposite the dykes, were discovered by the French, about 30 of whom came down to the water-side, and fired upon the boat, killed one man, wounded three, and the other seeing no hopes of mercy, rowed ashore to them; they carried him to the dykes, and placed him that night amongst a number of Indians; who all falling asleep, he made his escape, and swam over two narrow creeks, and got to our army; and he says, that of the whole number that took him, there ap-

pear'd to be but one Indian among them. Capt. Foss also informs, that our army had almost compleated a nice fort there: That the beginning of the month there were 200 of the French regular troops come from Canada; that between 3 and 400 of the neutral men had join'd them. That vast quantities of wheat, potatoes, and turnips, are left behind by the neutrals: That Capt. How offer'd £. 500 sterling to release the captives among the French, among which is Mr. Winniet; but to no purpose.

Thursday last arrived here Capt. McCunn from Glasgow, who on his passage met with a schooner in great distress, having sprung a leak, and near sinking. She was from Bristol, bound to Newfoundland. Capt. McCunn took the men (7 in number) on board his vessel, but could save nothing else but their chests, and such small things as they had in the cabin. *Extract of a letter from S. Denny, Esq; of Arrowlick, dated September 27.*

"The last night the enemy beat an house on Parker's Island, in sight and call of my house, wherein there was only one man: The man fired on them 3 times out of the house, and they as often returned the fire; but while he was charging the 4th time, they broke in upon him: On which he got out of a window; and being as closely pursued, he was obliged to take to the river in order to swim over to this island: But by the time he got half way, three of the enemy in a float came up with him; and offering quarters, were about to take him in: He laid his hand on the float, and overset her at once, then proceeded on his voyage, and arrived here about 12 the same night much fatigued. The enemy set the house on fire; and tho' it burnt till some of our people went thither this morning, yet it was not consumed. They burnt a hovel and some hay in it. Our people discovered some quantity of blood where the man made his first shot. This is all worth noticing." *Extract of a letter dated from Chincoteo, September 10, 1750.*

We are now incamp'd in the town.—The chevalier de Caume has a number of troops, and 'tis thought all the inhabitants of this place are in arms with him, and holds his flag in two villages to the Northward of us called Santama, distant about a league.—He sent a flag of truce the day of our landing, acquainting Col. Lawrence that some of the seamen had fired upon his troops, which, as he did not oppose us in our descent, desired he would give orders against such proceedings for the future; that he had just heard that some savages had fired upon our boats from his side, which he would prevent by setting proper guards.—The colonel sent him answer, that he was more obliged to him for his complaisance than correct.—The letter was return'd desiring it might be wrote in French.—Col. Lawrence sent him word, that as a gentleman he would converse with him in the tongue, and would speak with him if he came over; but did not think himself so well vers'd in the French language, as to settle affairs of importance in behalf of the king his master.—The monsieur finding that he had one to deal with who was fully aware of the natural policy and design of the nation, went off.—The Indians have since fired several times from that side the river on our parties and vessels, and endeavour to alarm us in camp by firing volleys of shot at a distance by night, which may reach us, but not do any execution. We are now getting our block houses and barracks on shore, and shall soon lay out a suitable place for fortifying.

*Extract of a letter, dated at St. George's the 7th of September, 1750.*

All the inhabitants of this place have been in garrison a fortnight, and no business done on their lands: There came in last night twenty-five of our Indians at George's fort, and bring word, that there are eighty Indians come from Canada, and are resolv'd to destroy both men, women, and children: but have promised they will not fall on George's, but intend chiefly on Sheepcut or Wiscasset, where the men liv'd that kill'd one of the Indians sometime ago; but we are afraid to trust them. The Succes man of war, lord Colwill, and the sloop Massachusetts, Capt. Saunders, bound to Penobscut, lie near Capt. Henderfon's garrison, waiting for a wind. *Extract of a letter from S. Denny, Esq; at Arrowlick, dated*

September 5, 1750.

This may serve to let you know that we are well, and do just now enjoy liberty and property; but how soon it may be otherwise I know not. Yesterday I receiv'd a letter from Capt. Lithgow of Richmond dated the 3d instant, informing me that