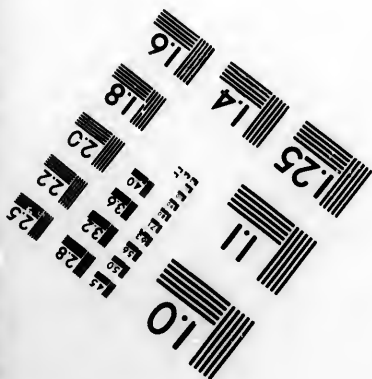
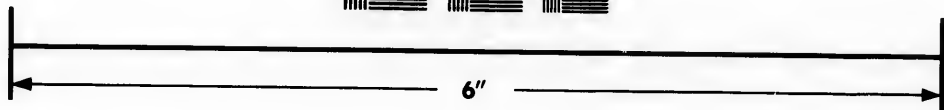
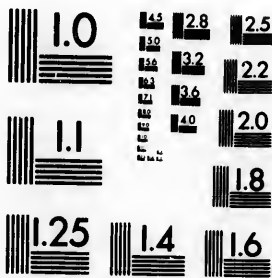


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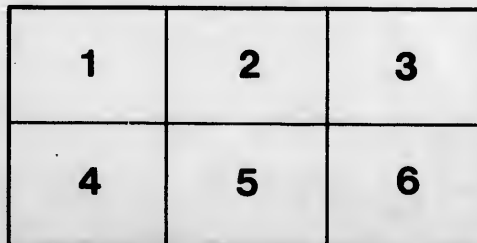
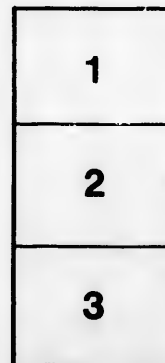
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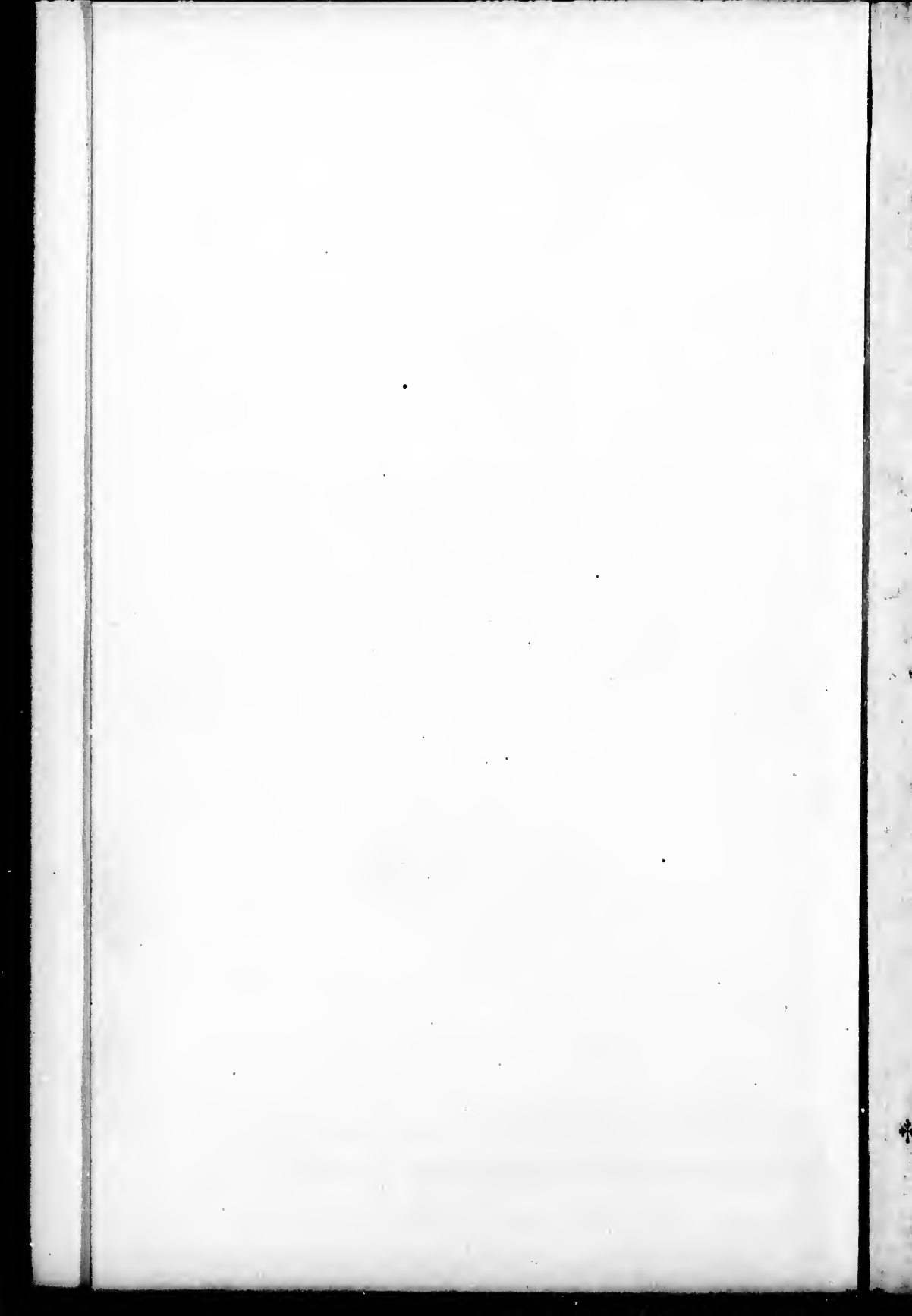
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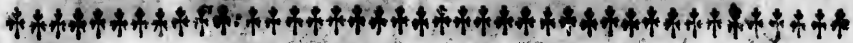
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S C H E M E

To DRIVE the FRENCH

Out of

All the Continent of *America*.

Humbly offered to the Consideration of — — —, Esq;



Printed in the Year MDCCLIV.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

AND

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

AND



BY JOHN WALLIS, M.A. F.R.S.

LONDON: Printed by J. Sturges, in the Strand, 1703.



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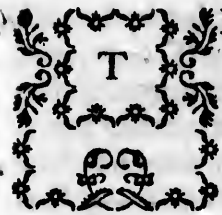


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S C H E M E

To Drive the FRENCH out of All the Continent of
AMERICA,

Humbly offered to the Consideration of — —, Esq;



THE French Settlements upon the Continent of America, commonly called Canada and Mississippe, contain large Tracts of Land, which the French pretend to have a Right to, and which run up along both Sides the River St. Laurence to the Lakes called Champlain, Antoria, Irie, and others, computed to be about 900 Miles, and also along both Sides all those Lakes to the River St. Gerome, which takes its Source from the South Side of the said Lakes, and empties itself into the River Mississippe, as does the River St. Laurence from the North-East Side, and the Space between is also computed to be about 1200 Miles, and down the River Mississippe to the Gulph or Bay of Mexico is computed to be about 1000 Miles more. On both Sides all the said Lakes and Rivers the French have great Numbers of Settlements, some of which are fortified with Bastions, others only palisadoed, and the rest open Villages. But this vast Extent of Country produces great Wealth to the French Nation in Timber, Planks, Mafts, Yards, Pitch, Tar, Fish, Furs, Deer, Elk, Bufflo, Beaver, Wolf, Wolverin, Seable, Fox, Martin, Bear, and Wild-Cat Skins; besides Lumber and other Commodities to their Sugar-Islands, and without which their said Islands would have the greatest Difficulty to subsist; and, which is still more material, the Trade to those Settlements is the greatest Nursery they have for Seamen to

their Navy. And altho' they have no Right to any Lands on the South-Sides of either of those Lakes and Rivers but what they most treacherously usurped in the several Times of Peace, by making Incurfions upon our several Indian Allies, when not properly affifted by us; and which Settlements they have brought to be fo near and closely fituated to our Settlements of Nova-Scotia, New-England, New-York, the Jerfies, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, that they are continually annoy- ing us either by open Hoftilities, or by fpiriting up some of the Indians in Alliance with them to make Incurfions upon our Colonies and our Indian Allies, in which they murder, fcalp, and plunder our poor innocent and induftrious Plan- ters; and tho' alfo those Indians are always headed by French Officers, and mixed with some French Regular Troops, and not only furnifhed with Arms and Ammunition gratis, but rewarded by the French for every Encroachment they make either upon us or our Indian Allies: Yet they dare not face us upon that Continent in Time of War, becaufe our Co- lonies are much more numerous in White People than their's, and our Lands more fertile both in Kind and Grain, and their's a more poor Soil and colder Climate; which makes them more covetous of extending their pre- tended Limits into our Colonies, and to poffefs themselves of some or all our Sea-ports, the Navigation to our Co- lonies being clear and open all the Year round, and their's but a little in Summer, and that very difficult, by which we can ferve all the Indians with the Commodities they want near Fifty per Cent. cheaper, and more efpecially as the Produce and Manufactures of our Country are what all those Indians chiefly require. Therefore, the French have been using all the perfidious Arts in their Power, ever fince their first Settlement in that Continent, to get Poffeffion of our Colonies, as may be feen by looking back into the Be- haviour of LEWIS the XIVth. This ambitious and perfid- ious Prince, finding that he could not obtain Univerfal Monarchy by all the Efforts he could make in Europe, con- ceived that the only Way left to attain it was to poffefs him- self of our Colonies upon the Continent of America; nei- ther

ther would he have been mistaken, if he could have accomplished that End: For, whoever has the sole Possession of that Continent may be soon Master of all the Spanish and Portuguesc Settlements in the West-Indies, and all the Sugar Islands; and the immense Treasure brought from thence would soon enable him to conquer all Europe. And, in order to prepare for this Grand Scheme by a Method that should be the least suspected, he, instead of reducing his Troops upon the Peace he made with King WILLIAM, sent several Thousands of them to Canada the very same Year he made the said Peace; and no sooner they arrived there than his Governor there fell a spiriting up the Indians, in Alliance with them, to make War against our Indian Allies, always mixing Detachments of French Troops with the said Indians in every Attack they made, and sometimes their whole Force, and the said Governor at their Head, well foreseeing that it was necessary to vanquish our Indian Allies, or to bring them into an Alliance with them, before they attacked our Colonies, because, when once they got all the Indian Nations of that Country on their Side, they could pour in such Numbers of them upon the People of our Colonies as would drive them into the Sea in Six Months' Time: But, as our said Indian Allies proved to be a much braver People than the Indians in Alliance with them, altho' not a Tenth in Number, and their Country being so defended by such Lakes and Rivers that it was very difficult to come at them, great Numbers of the French Troops and Indians were destroyed. In the mean time, the French used several of our Indian Allies, which fell into their Hands, with the most inhuman Tortures, in hopes to terrify the rest into Submission; some of whom they caused to be pinched to Death with Red-hot Irons, others they flead alive; then they dispersed a Number of Priests among them to endeavour to seduce them: But these brave and heroick People withstood all their Tortures and Allurements. However, the French continued the above Practices, and kept sending of Troops there Year a'ter Year 'till the Death of King WILLIAM. Then, thinking we should be so taken up with our Affairs at home that we could

could not take Cognizance of what was done upon the Continent of America, the French sent a large Fleet there, with a great Number of Troops, the First Year of the Reign of Queen ANN, and openly attacked and took Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, and Hudson's-Bay, and also made themselves Masters of the Island of St. Christopher's, the French Ministers positively denying then, as they do now, that they knew any Thing of these Transactions, and, in order to gain Time to accomplish their Master's Designs, used all their Endeavours to pacify the Queen and her Ministers, by assuring them that, if any such Hostilities had been committed, it must be owing to the restless Disposition of the Indians, but, if it should come to their Knowledge that any of their Troops were concerned, the Places taken should be restored, the Officers, who had exceeded their Orders, punished, and full Reparation made.

But the Queen's Ministers, finding the said Hostilities continued, resolved to take such Measures as not only put a Stop to the Progress of the French in those Parts, but had drove them out of all that Continent, if Sir HAVINDER WALKER'S Expedition had not unfortunately miscarried in the Year 1711. However, the French were obliged, by the Treaty of Utrecht, to restore all they had taken from us, and to confirm our Right to all the Lands on the South-Side of the River St. Laurence, as will more fully appear by the Articles of the said Treaty. But, thro' an Infatuation or Neglect in us, the French have been suffered to hold all the Lands they had possessed themselves of as afore-said on the South-Side of the River St. Laurence, save only Nova-Scotia; and altho' the late Treaty of Aix-le-Chappelle further confirmed the said Treaty of Utrecht, yet the French now spirit up their Indians underhand to harrass and disturb us even in the Possession of that Colony, and keep a constant Body of Regular Troops upon the Peninsula of the said Colony, and have thrown up Fortifications there to protect the said Indians.

Their being left in Possession of those Lands on the South Side of the River St. Laurence has given LEWIS the XVth. a proper Handle to resume the Designs formed
by

by his Great Grandfather; and he has so well followed his Proceedings as to send 1500 Regular Troops to that Continent the very Year he signed the Treaty of Aix-le-Chappelle, and has continued sending more Troops there every Year since; and his Governours have continually spirited up the Indians in Alliance with them to make Incurfions upon the Indians in Alliance with us, and have always sent French Officers and Regular Troops along with their said Indians, in order to lead them on in every Incurfion they have made, and now do make, against our said Indian Allies fince the last Peace: And, as the said Indians have not been properly affifted by us, the French have fo overpowered the said Indians, that they dare not lift up their Hands against them; whilst they (the French) have made Lodgments, and built fuch a Chain of Forts, upon the Lands of the said Indians, as cover the whole Country which the French have ufurped as aforefaid along from the South-Side of the Mouth of the River St. Laurence up along the South-Sides of the said Lakes, and fo on along the South-Side of the River Miffiffippe to where it empties itfelf in the Bay or Gulph of Mexico.

As the French have destroyed moft of the said Indian Warriors in the feveral Conflicts they have had with them during fo many Years, more efpecially fince the Peace of Aix-le-Chappelle, and by their amufing of us with the Pretence of fettling of Limits, they find a fair Opportunity to fall upon us, and have actually fo done by attacking our Colonies, taking our Forts, shackling our People who guarded them with Irons, and marching them Prifoners to Canada; murdered, fcalped, and plundered feveral of our poor Planters that lived in that Neighbourhood, together with their Wives and Children; and have now built Forts upon our Lands on or about the River Ohio, and openly declare they are come to drive our People out of all that Continent.

Neither is this a new or partial Scheme of the French, merely for the Sake of Trade or a Settlement on thofe Lands; but a Thing long concerted, and but Part of the Grand Plan for rendering the French Mafter of all North-America.

For

For this Plan was laid before the Court of Versailles, and met with its highest Approbation, in the Year 1689, and has engaged the constant Attention of that Court ever since, as may be verified from their own Printed Works. 'Tis felt too in their Actions, and disguised no where but in their most solemn Treaties and the secret Engagements of their Faith. Which Plan may be seen in the 12th Book of Father CHARLEVOIX's History of that Country.

The first Step to be taken is, "to fortify and garrison all the Principal Passes in the Country." This Part is but now effected, altho' laid down ever since the 8th of November, in the Year 1721.

There is not, says Father CHARLEVOIX, in all Louisiana, (meaning Canada and Mississippe) a Spot more proper for a Settlement than this on the River Ohio, nor where it can be of greater Importance to the French to have one. The whole Country, which is washed by the Rivers Ohio and Ouback, is the most fertile: There are the most excellent Pastures, finely watered, where the Wild Cattle graze by Thousands; besides the Communication with Canada and Mississippe, and this much easier, better, and infinitely shorter, than thro' the Lake and River Illinois. A Fort with a good Garrison here would be a complete and sufficient Curb on the Indians in general, but above all on the Cherokees, at present the most numerous Nation on that whole Continent. The next Step is, to become Masters of Albany, the River Hudson, and New-York. The absolute Necessity of doing this renders it lawful and justifiable.—And it was then proposed, at the Court of Versailles, as the only Measure to complete and secure the Conquest of all North-America.

The Means and Manner in which it was to be executed, the Ease and small Expence with which the French are sensible they can effect it, and the deplorable State and ruined Condition which the poor Inhabitants and Planters are to be reduced to upon the Conquest, may be also seen in their said Plans, together with the Measures which the French are to pursue.

In the mean while, 'till all be-ripe for the Execution, when

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when they can cajole the English, or have Reason to think that they will sit still ; then to attack the Five Nations, and the other Indians who are in Alliance with them, or to seduce them so as to keep their Arms under their Blankets ; then to attack the English, *sans pretexte d'aller faire la guerre aux Iroquis, et, lorsque je serai arrive dans leur pays, je leur declarerai que je veux bien vivre avec eux, et que je n'en veux qu'aux Anglois, surtout de garder de grand secret, et de couvrir sous les pretextes qu'il jugeroit les plus convenables et les plus plausibles* ; and, during this, to use any Disguise that may be probable or plausible.

The above Designs of the French are also further confirmed by Messrs. BARON LA HONTAN in the Year 1698 ; also the History of that Country wrote by the Honourable CADWALLADER CALDEN, Esq; in the Year 1747 ; and a Memorial presented to our Lords of Trade by EDMUND GRAY, Esq; Surveyor-general of Georgia, the 1st of April, 1753 ; the Speeches made in February and March, 1754. by several of our Governors of our said Colonies to their several Assemblies ; the Answers made by them ; and Numbers of Letters wrote from those Colonies to the Merchants of London.

As this is a true State of the Situation of our Colonies and the Designs of the French, (who are now shewing that they are in earnest to put their so-long-concerted grand Scheme in Execution) sure there is no Englishman in his Senses, nor a Minister who is not either an Ideot or a Traitor to his Country, but would join all his Endeavours to be afore-hand with the French, and to drive them out of the said Continent of America ; more especially when they see it may be done in One Year's Time, and at a very small Expence in comparison to the Advantages which may be effectually gained by the following Scheme, and without giving the French any legal Pretence to declare War.

IMPRIMIS,—“ That 60 Independent Companies, of 100 Men each, besides Commission and Non-commission Officers, be formed as soon as possible, and the Command of each Company given to the most experienced Officers now upon Half-pay.

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2d,—“ That

2d,—“ That 50 Private Men, who have seen the most Service, be draughted, by equal Proportions, out of all the Regiments of Foot in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and put into each of the said Independent Companies; the other 50 to be recruited by the Officers of the said Independent Companies, and all sent to our said Colonies as soon as completed.

3d,—“ That an Estimate be made of the Strength and Numbers of People in each of our said Colonies, and Orders sent to each Governor to cause each Colony to raise as many able-bodied Men as may answer the Contingency of each according to the said Estimate, so that the whole Number to be raised in our said Colonies be not less than 14,000 effective Men, besides Commission and Non-commission Officers.

4th,—“ That an Act be passed, as soon as the Parliament meet, to oblige each Colony to raise the Number of Men assigned them according to the said Estimate; also to arm and accoutre them, and to march them to whatever Part of the said Continent his Majesty shall assign, and to be subject to Martial Law.

The Reason of this is, Because the French seldom attack more than one of our Colonies at one and the same Time; and, as our said Colonies have often Disputes amongst themselves, they seldom assist each other as they should do; and, further, as the Law now stands, some of the Charter Colonies don't look upon themselves to be obliged to succour any of our other Colonies, nor even to obey any Orders sent from hence, more especially as to arming their Colony.

5th,—“ That a Man of Fortune, Courage, and Abilities, who may be most in the Esteem of the People of the said Colonies, and approved of by his Majesty, be sent from hence to command the Whole; and that Two Major-generals, Two Brigadier-generals, and Five or Six Field-officers, be sent to serve under the said Chief Commander; and the general Rendezvous of both the said Independent Companies, and all the said American Troops, to be at Albany.

6th,—“ That Orders be immediately sent to build Seven
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Flat-bottomed Ships, in some of the Ports of New-England, of the following Draught and Model, viz. Four of 500 Tons each, to carry 20 Guns (24 Pounders) upon One Deck, and to draw but 10 or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet Water; their Complement 70 Sailors and 100 Marines; Two of 300 Tons each, to carry 16 Guns (12 Pounders) also upon One Deck, and to draw but Eight Feet Water; their Complement 50 Sailors and 70 Marines: And a Bomb-ship.

7th,—“ That Orders should, at the same Time, be sent to build Seven other Ships, of the same Dimensions as the above, at Carolina, or some of our other Southern Colonies; save only, that Two of them should be of the largest Model, and Four of the lesser, and a Bomb-ship. A Model and Draught of the said Ships was given by me to the Lords of the Admiralty in the Year 1746, to build Ships for the attacking of the Coast of France and Spain, and was approved of by their Lordships; and the Commissioners of the Navy were ordered by them to build a solid Model according to the said Draught and Plan, which they did, and the said solid Model is now at the Admiralty, Whitehall: And it was then allowed, both by our Admirals and Generals, that Ships of the above Draught, Model, and Force, could beat down and destroy any Sea-port Fortress they could come within Musket-shot of and lie in smooth Water. And it's to all known, that they may do this at any of the Forts either in the River Canada or Mississippe, and not be in any fear of being attacked by French Ships of War, because they could draw up into such Shoal Water that French Ships of War above their Force could not come at them.

8th,—“ That all our said Troops should be furnished at Albany with all Sorts of Provisions for Three Months at least, a good Train of Artillery, Carts, Waggons, Draught and Baggage Horses, Spades, Pick-axes, Shovels, and all manner of Implements for War: Then to march from thence to the South-side of Champlain-lake, the most Part of which is Water-carriage; and there they may be joined by all the Warriors of the Five Nations and our other Friendly Indians, who, with their Canoes and other Boats,

will assist our Troops in crossing the said Lake to a navigable River that runs from the North-side of the said Lake into the River St. Laurence, between Quebeck and Montreal, and but a small Distance from either.

But it would be necessary for our said Troops, as soon as joined by the said Indians, to attack and take the Fort which the French have lately erected at a Place called Crown-Point, as also all the other little Forts which the French have also erected on or about the South-side of Champlain-lake ; the taking each of which would not take up above Three Days by 500 Regular Troops, if attacked with Six Pieces of Cannon, Twelve-pounders ; or a few of the least Sort of Bomb-shells thrown in would cause them to surrender in Five or Six Hours ; the little Magazines they have in each lie so exposed to a Bomb-shell, that the first which fell upon them must cause the Fort to blow up or be all on Fire in an Instant : Indeed, the Fort at Crown-Point is something stronger, but it has no Magazine Bomb-proof. All the aforesaid Forts taken, the Communication between Champlain-lake and Albany would be safe for Convoys to bring any Thing to the said Lake ; and the old Indian Men, Women, and Children, would be in no fear of being attacked while their Warriors accompanied our Troops. Some of our Troops should be left on some proper Place on the South-side of Champlain-lake, in order to erect Magazines there, while our other Troops were taking the said Forts, and a good Number of Carpenters to build some flat-bottomed Boats, and such Rafts as they build upon the Rhine in Germany, to carry our Troops cross the said Lake, and down the said River that runs from that Lake to the River St. Laurence, together with their Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, &c. These Boats might be constantly employed to carry every Thing the Troops wanted from the Magazines erected as aforesaid on the South-side of Champlain-lake for their whole future Operations. And these Magazines might be continually replenished from New-York, by Way of Albany, there being the greatest Plenty of every Thing to be had in the Colony of New-York exceeding cheap, as also whatever Number of Draught Cattle and Horses should be wanted.

The

9th,—“ The Seven Ships built in New-England should be ordered to sail for the River St. Laurence at the same Time that our Troops begun their March from Albany, in order that they might meet them at or near Quebeck, in order to attack it both by Land and by Water at one and the same Time. It's not improbable that the said Ships might take it without the Help of Land-forces, because there is no Magazine Bomb-proof at that Place.

Capt. KIRK took it in the Year 1629 with Three Ships only, the Biggest but 100 Tons, carrying Twelve Guns, Six-pounders; and the other Two, 70 Tons each, carrying Six Guns each, Four-pounders. And Sir WILLIAM PHIPPS took Placentia in Newfoundland, and Annapolis-Royal in Nova-Scotia, in the Year 1690, with a few Ships, and attacked Quebeck the same Year, and would have taken it, if the Season had not been so far spent that the Frost and Ice had begun to set in, and that he had lost a great Number of his Men, and his Ships very much shattered in the taking of the aforesaid Places; altho' the Biggest of his Ships was but 300 Tons, carrying Guns of Twelve-pounders, and he had no Bomb-ship. Sir HAVINDER WALKER's Misfortune was entirely owing to his Ships being too large and drawing too much Water: He also was too late in the Year. Therefore, it would be adviseable that both Ships and Troops should begin their Operations the latter End of April or Beginning of May.

10th,—“ The Seven Ships sent into the River St. Laurence should attack the first Place they come to belonging to the French, in order to alarm the Country and draw their Troops that Way; by which the French must divide their Forces, so as not to be able to assemble them together in One Body to oppose our Troops that came from Albany.

11th,—“ The Seven Ships built in Carolina should also be sent into the River Mississippe at the same Time our Troops marched from Albany; and they should also attack the first Place they could come at in that River, in order to cause the same Alarm in those Parts. This would put the French in such a Consternation as not to know what Part of the Country to defend first, being as it were put between Two Fires.

12th,—“ That

12th,—“ As soon as Quebeck was taken, 1000 of our Regular Troops and a good Body of Indians, sent down the River St. Laurence along with the said Seven Ships, would soon take the Island of Orleans and all the little Forts on both Sides that River down to the Sea, and clear all those Parts of the French; and, as it is most probable that the French would draw off the Troops they have now guarding their Fortifications which they have thrown up at Chincosto in Nova-Scotia to strengthen their Troops at Quebeck, the Troops we have now at Nova-Scotia might take those Works as soon as they were gone, then cross the Bay of Fundy, or march round the Peninsula, and take all the Forts which the French have lately erected on or about the River St. John, and clear all those Parts of the French.

13th,—“ The Land-forces left at Quebeck, after leaving a Garrison there, might go up along the River St. Laurence to Montreal, which lies upon an Island of 15 Leagues Length and 4 Breadth in the said River: This taken, another 1000 of our Regular Troops, with a good Body of Indians, sent across the Lake Ontoria and down the River St. Gerome, to meet our other Seven Ships in the River Mississippe, would soon dislodge all the French, and drive them all out of that Country; for, as soon as they heard that Quebeck and Montréal were taken, they would never make any further Stand any where else in that Country. When Canada and Mississippe were taken, our Troops might march back to our own Colonies, save only 10 or 12 of the Independent Companies and a few of the said Ships to guard the Country. But there need not be many left, because that, when once the French Governors, their Regular Troops, and their Priests, were either taken or drove away, the poor Planters would be glad to submit, to live there quietly and peaceably under his Majesty's mild Government, more especially as they are now kept most miserably poor under those Bigots and Tyrants, who oppress them to the last Degree, because they were Protestants when first sent there by LEWIS XIII. after the Siege of Rochelle, and continue so still as far as they durst.

14th,—“ The Five Nations and our other friendly Indians will

will keep the French Indians in eternal Subjection; and, as we are Masters of the Sea, a few Ships of War, sent to that Coast every Year, as we do to New-England, Newfoundland, and Nova-Scotia, &c. would for ever prevent the Return of the French into that Country.

The Cost of Raising, Cloathing, and Accoutring Sixty Independent Companies of Foot, 100 Men each, besides Commission and Non-Commission Officers; also their Pay for One Whole Year, and the Transporting of them to America.

To the Raising, Cloathing, and Accoutring of Sixty Independent Companies of 100 Men each, at 6 <i>l.</i> per Man, ---	}	£	36,000	0	0
To their Transporting to America, at 3 <i>l.</i> per Man, -----		18,000			
To a Whole Year's Pay at 8 <i>d.</i> per Man per Day, -----	}		73,000		
To 60 Captains at 10 <i>s.</i> per Day each,		10,950			
To 60 Lieutenants at 5 <i>s.</i> each per Day,	5,475				
To 60 Ensigns at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each per Day,	3,832	10			
To 180 Serjeants at 16 <i>d.</i> per Day each,	4,380				
To 180 Corporals at 10 <i>d.</i> each per Day,	2,737	10			
To 120 Drummers at 1 <i>s.</i> each per Day,	2,190				

Total, 156,565

The Cost of Building, Rigging, and Manning of Twelve Flat-bottomed Ships and Two Bomb-vessels; together with the Charges of Victualling and Wages for One Whole Year.

To the Building and Rigging the Six Largest, 500Tons each, at 10 <i>l.</i> perTon	}	£	30,000		
To ditto the Lesser Six, of 300 Tons each,		18,000			
To Two Bomb-ships, of 300 Tons each,	6,000				
To a Year's Pay, 170 Men to each of the Six Largest, at 4 <i>l.</i> per Month per Man, -----	}		53,040		
To ditto the Six Lesser, of 120 Men each,		37,440			
To ditto the Two Bomb-ships, of 50 Men each, -----	}		5,200		
The Total Expence of the Ships and Independent Companies, -----		306,245			

If

If these Ships can't be built in America by the Time required, some of them may be built here and sent over; but the Building of them there would not amount to near the Money herein set forth.—As all the abovesaid Officers of the Independent Companies are allowed Whole Pay in this Estimate, the Half-pay they have now ought to be deducted, which amounts to 10,128*l.* 15*s.*

The Expence of Raising, Cloathing, Accouring, and Maintaining 14,000 Men in our Colonies of America for a Year.

	<i>£</i>
To the Raising, Cloathing, and Accouring 14,000 Private Men, at 6 <i>l.</i> per Man, _____	} 84,000
To their Pay for a Year, at 8 <i>d.</i> per Day per Man, _____	} 170,333 6 8
To 140 Captains at 10 <i>s.</i> each per Day, _____	25,550
To 140 Lieutenants at 5 <i>s.</i> each per Day, _____	12,775
To 140 Ensigns at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each per Day, _____	8,942 10
To 420 Serjeants at 16 <i>d.</i> each per Day, _____	10,220
To 420 Corporals at 10 <i>d.</i> each per Day, _____	6,387 10
To 280 Drummers at 1 <i>s.</i> each per Day, _____	5,110
Total,	323,318 6 8

The Whole Expence of the Independent Companies, the 14 Ships, and the American Troops, put together, amounts to, —629,563*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Expence of General and Field Officers, Baggage and Draught Horses, Carts, Waggons, Spades, Pick-axes, Shovels, and other Utensils, may bring the aforesaid Sum to amount to, —700,000*l.*

The Gentlemen, who have the Management of our Affairs, may look upon this to be a large Sum, altho' a Trifle in Comparison to the Foreign Subsidies we pay on Presence of maintaining the Ballance of Power in Europe, and notwithstanding the employing it as aforesaid is not only to secure but augment our Colonies, by which we may have it returned in a Thousand Fold, which is very different from the said Subsidies, which neither return nor secure

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cure the said Ballance, nor ever can, because the Ballance of Power will inevitably fall into the Hands of him who becomes possessed of the Continent of North-America, and to whom all the Sugar-islands must fall of Course, because they can't subsist without the said Continent.

The Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch Settlements, and in short all America, must soon follow the same Fate; and the Trade and Treasure from thence will empower him to hold the said Ballance, and consequently enable him to prescribe Laws to all the Princes of Europe. Therefore, it may be clearly conceived, That the Ballance of Power is really in America, and not in Europe, as those Gentlemen have so weakly imagined.

If this Scheme is well conducted, the above Sum is all the Money that will be wanted, because the French may be drove out of all the Continent of America in Six or Eight Months at farthest: But, if we go on paying Subsidies in the supine manner we now do, and let the French take our Colonies, our Subsidies must not only be augmented Year after Year, but continued 'till we have not a Shilling left.

It requires no great Degree of Judgment to comprehend, that on the Security and Prosperity of our said Colonies and Islands depends the chief Trade of this Nation, nay, it may be truly said all the Trade we get any Thing by. The innumerable Quantities of Goods, which are annually exported into those Colonies and Islands from hence, to the Amount of some Millions Sterling, and the great Number of Shipping and Hands employed in the Exportation of them, make up the most considerable Part of our present Trading Interest; and, by manufacturing the Materials for that particular Commerce, what Numbers, nay Families, are wholly supported in this Kingdom! It is from our Trade to our Colonies and Islands that we are supplied with Nine Parts in Ten of all the Cash that comes into this Nation, most of the Returns from thence being in Silver, or such Effects as we must absolutely buy with Ready Money from Foreign Nations; and a very considerable Part of the Commodities, imported from our said Colonies and Islands, are re-exported and bar-

tered for other Commodities in lieu of Money, to which may be truly owing the great Rise in the Value of our Lands.

'Tis the Returns brought from our Colonies which enable us to support our Trade to the East-Indies. The Money carried out by that Company, that paid in Subsidies, and other Drains too long to particularize, amount to above Three Millions Sterling Yearly; and the Ballance of Trade, taking all Parts of Europe together, is very much against us, as may be clearly proved both by our Merchants and others of the greatest Speculation.

If the People of our Colonies upon the Continent of America can be prevailed upon to raise the whole 20,000 Men, there will be no Occasion to send the said Sixty Independent Companies from hence. This will reduce the Expence of Transporting the said Troops, and may better answer the End proposed. The Behaviour of the American Troops in the taking of Cape-Breton is a convincing Proof that they may be better fitted for carrying on a War in that Country than any Troops sent from hence; and their Commanders may be better Judges of what Operations are to be proceeded upon, and may bring their Men to such Discipline, as is necessary for that Wilderness Country, in two or three Months' Time, because most depends upon Bush-fighting.

But our said Colony-Gentlemen have been so hardly used and ill rewarded, both for their Service and Bravery in the taking of Cape-Breton, &c. that it's not to be supposed they'll come into any future Measures for raising of Troops without proper Encouragement.

Therefore, all such American Gentlemen, who do agree to raise Companies or Regiments of able-bodied Men, should have the King's Commission, and be assured of Half-pay when their Service was over, and to rank with our National Military Officers according to Seniority and Date of Commission.

If all the said Troops are raised in America, and the aforesaid 14 Ships built there and fitted out by the Americans, it can't give the French any Pretence to declare War,

more

more especially as they have been the first Aggressors in attacking and invading our said Colonies : And this would be the more agreeable to such of our wise Politicians as are afraid of a French War ; but, if this Notion should so prevail as to terrify us from attacking Quebeck and Montreal, and totally driving them out of all that Continent now we have it in our Power, it will be giving the French Time to send more Troops there, and oblige us to keep a continual Standing Army, to guard our Frontiers, 'till we are quite exhausted, and then declare War, when we are not in a Condition to oppose them. Therefore, the driving them back into their own Colonies will serve only to bring on an Expence which may become Ten Times greater than what is now required to do the Business effectually, and our Trade to all America fall a declining all the while.

The French have already so wormed us out of all the Spanish Trade to America as to draw a Ballance of above Two Millions Sterling ; and, as they have seen the Spanish Depredations taken so little Notice of, they have been encouraged to do the same by taking and confiscating several of our Ships on Pretence of their approaching too near their Sugar-islands, when in reality they only pass and repass to and from our own Islands and Colonies, and sometimes are drove upon their Coast by mere Strefs of Weather. They have also possessed themselves of several of the Neutral Islands.

Their lately forcing and defeating our Troops in Virginia has put that Colony, Maryland, Carolina, and Georgia, into such Confusion, that the Consequence may soon prove dreadful ; because that, in all those Four Colonies, there are above Eight Negroe-slaves to each White Man, who, if the French do but promise them Liberty, may rise and massacre every White Man, Woman, and Child, in the said Colonies. These poor People have been crying out to their Mother-Country for Help these Two Years, but were told by our wise Politicians, *They must defend themselves with their Militia*. It's true, that their Number of Militia may amount to several Thousands ; but, as both Master and Man of all the White Men in those said Colo-

nies are upon their List of Militia, and must go to fight the French Regular Troops, they would make a worse Figure than our's did in the late Rebellion, because these had only a Pack of Rag-a-muffins to deal with. Their Families also must, at the same Time, be left to the Mercy of their Negroe-slaves; and this must be the Case eternally, except we either always keep a large Body of Regular Troops upon the Frontiers of each of our Colonies, or totally drive the French out of all that Continent.

To leave these Colonies under their present miserable Condition, or not to endeavour effectually to protect them for the future, must appear astonishing when we reflect that there are 75,000 Hogsheads of Tobacco imported Yearly into this Kingdom from Virginia and Maryland, about 16,000 of which are consumed in this Kingdom. The Neat Duty on the said 16,000 is about 250,000*l.* paid Yearly into the Treasury. The remaining 59,000 Hogsheads are re-exported to Foreign Parts, for which we receive above 400,000*l.* Sterling; which Money is laid out Yearly here in Manufactures, to be sent back to those Colonies.

The Benefits, that will accrue to this Nation, by driving the French out of all the Continent of America, will be as follow, viz.

1*st.*—As the Affair stands now upon that Continent, neither the Indians in the French Interest, nor those in our's, bring a Third Part of the Commodities to either the French or our Markets, because of the continual Wars, as they otherwise could do if they were all at Peace: Yet the Commodities brought now to our Markets, by the Indians in Alliance with us, amount to a large Sum Yearly; altho' they are not One Part in Seven of those in Alliance with the French; besides whom, there are a vast Number of Indian Nations that neither the French nor we dare open a Trade into their Country, because of the said War, and there is nothing we buy of them but what fetches us above 1000*l.* per Cent. Profit. Therefore, if the French were drove out of that Country, we should soon bring all those different Nations to Peace, and consequently bring all the whole
Trade

Trade of that Continent into this Kingdom, which would be many Millions a-Year.

The Hudson's-Bay Company value the Profit of their Trade with every individual Indian in the Hudson's-Bay at 20*l.* a-Year. Now, as there are above 100 Indians in and about Canada and Mississippe, who might be traded with, to One that is in the Hudson's-Bay, and the Profit of Trade with each Indian valued but at Ten Pounds, how many Millions might there be brought into this Nation, if the French were drove out of that Continent! how many more Ships and Hands employed! how much more of our manufactured Goods might be Yearly sent into that Country! and how many Thousands more of our Manufacturers and poorer Sort of People might then be employed!

2*d.*—The driving of the French out of the Continent of America would also not only put a final End to the Depredations of the Spaniards, and bring us a Free Trade to all those Parts we claim a Right to upon the Spanish Main Continent, but oblige them to submit to our supplying them with all the Commodities the French now do, which would consequently bring us the aforesaid Ballance of 2,000,000*l.* which the French now have of them Yearly; because, if the Spaniards did not comply with all the above Articles, we could march our aforesaid Troops into Georgia after the Conquest of Canada and Mississippe, and take St. Augustine; then march them down a-cross the Peninsula of Cape Florida to a Place called Pencicola, a fine Sea-port at the Mouth of a large River that runs thro' Georgia into the Gulph or Bay of Mexico, right over-against the Havana, the Distance but 50 Leagues, the Wind and Tide continually setting that Way, and waft our said Troops over to Cuba in 24 Hours: And, as the Florida Indians are great Warriors and very numerous, and mortally hate the Spaniards, because they formerly possessed themselves of all their Country, and used them with such Cruelties, that the said Florida Indians rose upon them and drove them out of all their Country, but the Port of St. Augustine, which they could not take for want of Cannon; therefore, nothing would please those Indians more than

the

the taking of St. Augustine, and to embark with our Troops for Cuba, to be further revenged of the Spaniards; and we might carry over such Numbers of them as would, together with our said Troops, drive all the Spaniards out of Cuba in a few Months at a very little Expence to this Nation, and in spite of all the Resistance the Spaniards could make; and the Conquest of that Island alone would oblige the Spaniards to grant us all that's set forth as aforesaid; if not, these Troops, together with the said Indians, would soon drive the Spaniards and French out of Hispaniola, and the former out of Porto-Rico; in which Case, we might oblige the Spaniards to give us the Indulto they now allow the King of Spain for bringing home the Treasure, because the Spaniards could send no Ships to the West-Indies without our Leave, when we were possessed of those Islands, and that Indulto alone would pay all our National Debt: All which Methods of treating would oblige the Spaniards to live in eternal Peace and Friendship with us; and the French could never be so troublesome to their Neighbours, for want of Money, and would quite lose Sight of their so long thought of Universal Monarchy.

3d,—As the Five Nations and our other Friendly Indians have been always faithful to us and suffered for our Cause, as has been already set forth, and now have no other Hope to save their Country but by our acting as herein proposed; both the Honour and Interest of the Nation is engaged to assist them as aforesaid, and more especially, lest, by our neglecting to take such speedy and effectual Measures, those Indians may not only be obliged to submit to the French, but to join them to drive us out of our said Colonies, which in that Case may be very soon effected.

It may be further observed, in favour of these our said Indian Allies, in respect to their Love, Friendship, and inviolable Attachment to us, that no sooner had the French established themselves in that Country, and these Indians conceived they were Enemies to us, than they fell upon them, and would infallibly have drove them out of all that Country in the Year 1686, if King JAMES the Second had not sent Orders to his Governor of New-York to oppose it, and

and to join the French against them, in case they did not make Peace; and, as our said Friendly Indians refused to make Peace, the said Governor, who was a Roman Catholic, did join the French 'till two or three Years after the Revolution; and, notwithstanding this base Treatment, the said Indians joined us again in the War between King WILLIAM and the French as soon as he had sent a new Governor to New-York, and have always continued to do so in every War we have had since with the French, altho' we have acted so basely as to leave them several Times in the Lurch, and continually suffered the French to make the aforesaid Incursions upon them in Time of Peace.

4th,—As the People of our said Colonies would have a much more extensive Trade, if the French were drove out of the said Continent of America, and as they see themselves now so attacked that their All is at Stake, perhaps they may be prevailed upon to bear Part of the Expence of Raising and Paying the said American Troops.

And, as the People of our Sugar-Islands must conceive that, if our Colonies upon the said Continent are taken by the French, they must soon follow the same Fate or starve, they may also be prevailed upon to bear Part of the Expence of the said American Troops.

The Hudson's-Bay Company, whose whole Fortune depends upon the Preservation of their Settlements upon that Continent, and who well know by Experience that they'll be the first attacked, if the French prevail, they should contribute largely towards the Raising and Paying the said American Troops. And, as all our Publick Funds must inevitably blow up, for want of Money to circulate our Paper-Credit, if our said Colonies are taken, the Bank, India, and South-Sea Companies ought to contribute largely towards Raising and Paying the said Troops.

5th September,
1754.

T. C.

