R. C.

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The Boston News-Letter.

Publikhed by Authority.

From Honday April 17. to Honday April 24 1704.

London Flying-Post from Decemb. 2d. to 4th. 1703.

Etters from Scotland bring us the Copy of a Sheet lately Printed there, Intituled, A feasonable Alarm for Scotland. In a Letter from a Gentleman in the City, to bis Friend in the Country, concerning the prefent Danger of the Kingdom and of the Protestant Religion.

This Letter takes Notice, That Papifts fwarm in that Nation, that they traffick more avowedly than formerly, and that of late many Scores of Priefts & Jefuites are come thither from France, and gone to the North to the Highlands & other places of the Country. That the Minifters of the Highlands and North gave in large Lifts of them to the Committee of the General Affembly, to be laid before the Privy-Council.

It likewife obferves, that a great Number of other illaffected persons are come over from France, under pretence of accepting her Majefty's Gracious Indemnity, but in reality, to increase Divisions in the Nation, and to entertain a Correspondence with *France*: That their ill Intentions are evident from their talking big, their owning the Interest of the prentended King *James* VIII. their fecret Cabals, and their buying up of Arms and Ammunition, wherever they can find them.

To this he adds the late Writinge and Actings of fome difaffected perfons, many of whom are for that Pretender: that feveral of them have declar'd they had rather embrace Popery than conform to the prefent Government; that they refufe to pray for the Queen, but ufe the amiguous word Soveraign, and fome of them pray in express Words for the King and Royal Family; and the charitable and generous Prince who has fhew'd them fo much Kindnefs. He likewife takes notice of Letters, not long ago found in Cypher, & directed to a Perfon lately come thither from St. *Germaine*.

He fays that the greatest Jacobites, who will not qualifie themfelves by taking the Oaths to Her Majesty, do now with the Papists and their Companions from St. Germains fet up for the Liberty of the Subject, contrary to their own Principles, but meerly to keep up a Division in the Nation. He adds, that they aggravate those things which the People complain of, as to England's refusing to allow them a freedom of Trade, &c. and do all they can to foment Divilors betwixt the Nations, & to obstruct a Redrefs of those things complain'd of. The Jacobites, he fays, do all they can to perfuade teh Nation that their pretended King is a Protestant in his Heart, tho' he dares not declare it while under the Power of France, that he is acquainted with the Mistakes of his Father's Government, will govern us more according to Law, and endear himfelf to his Subjects. They magnifie the the Strength of their own Party, and the Weakness and Divisions of the other, in order to facilitate and halten their Undertaking; they argue themselves out of their Fears, and into the highest assurance of accomplifhing their purpofe.

From all this he infers, That they have hopes of Affiftance from *France*, otherwife they would never be fo impudent; and he gives Reafons for his Apprehenfions that the *French* King may fend Troops thither this Winter, 1. Becaufe the *Englifh* & *Dutch* will not then be at Sea to oppofe them. 2. He can then beft fpare them, the Seafon of Action beyond Sea being over. 3. The Expectation given him of a confiderable number to joyn them, may incourage him to the undertaking with fewer Men if he can but fend over a fufficient number of Officers with Arms and Ammunition.

He endeavors in the reft of his Letters to answer the foolish Pretences of the Pretender's being a Protestant, and that he will govern us according to Law. He fays, that being bred up in the Religion and Politics of France, he is by education a stated Enemy to our Liberty and Religion. That the Obligations which he and his Family owe to the French King, must necessarily make him to follow his Example; that if he fit upon the Throne, the three Nations; must be obliged to pay the Debt which he owes the French King for the Education of himfelf, and for Entertaining his fuppofed Father and his Family. And fince the King must restore him by his Troops, if ever he be restored, he will be feen to fecure his own Debt before those Troops leave Britain. The Pretender being a good Proficient in the French and Romish Schools, he will never think himself fufficiently avenged, but by the utter Ruine of his Protestant Subjects, both as Hereticks and Traitors. The late Queen, his pretended Mother, who in cold Blood when the was Queen of Britain, Advised to turn the West of Scotland into a hunting Field will be then for doing fo by the greatest part of the Nation; and, no doubt, is at Pains to have her pretended Son educated to her own Mind: Therefore, he fays, it were a great Madnels in the Nation to take a Prince bred up in the horrid School of Ingratitude, Perfecution and Cruelty, and filled with Rage and Envy. The Jacobites, he fays, both in Scotland and at St. Germains, are impatient under their prefent Straits, and knowing their Circumstances cannot be much worfe than they are, at prefent, are the more inclinable to the Undertaking. He adds, That the French King knows there cannot be a more effectual way for himfelf to arrive at the Universal Monarchy, and to gaine the Protestant Interest, than by fetting up the Pretender upon the Throne of Great Britain, he will in all probability attempt it; and tho' he should be perswaded that the Delign would milcarry in the close, yet he cannot but reap some Advantage by imbroiling the three Nations. From all this the Author concludes it to be the Interest of the Nation, to provide for Self defense; and lays, that as many have already taken the Alarm, and are furnishing themselves with Guns and Ammunitation, he hopes the Government will not only allow it, but encourage it, lince the Nation ought all to appear as one Man in the Defence of our Gracious Soveraign the Queen and her just Right and Title to the Crown against the Bloody Deligns of Papilts and Jacobites.