

[XXI<sup>st</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, June 20, 1765.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1050.]

**TO BE SOLD,**  
A CONVICT SERVANT WOMAN, who  
is near 7 Years to serve. She can Sew,  
Wash and Iron, very well, is a sober, and an ex-  
ceeding handy, Woman. Enquire at the Printing-  
Office. (11)

**WHEREAS** one JOHN HUNT, who  
was born in England, and in the Year 1743 lived  
in St. Pauls Parish, Baltimore County, Maryland,  
as a Saddle, and removed to Western Parish in  
the same County; from thence, 'tis said, he went  
to Cumberland in Georgia, and from thence to St.  
Augustine; and in January, 1764, as it is also said,  
he ordered a Cargo of Goods from London, to be  
directed to Messrs. Barten and Rogett in St. Au-  
gustine, to be let with Messrs. Hoopers and Swel-  
lows, in Charles-Town, South-Carolina: If the said  
John Hunt be still Alive, and will apply to the  
Subscriber, living in Baltimore-Town, Maryland,  
he will hear of Something to his Advantage. If  
he is Dead, which is most likely, any Person that  
will bring a proper Certificate of his Death to the  
Subscriber, shall receive a REWARD of FIVE  
GUINEAS. (12<sup>th</sup>) JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

**THE** Subscribers beg Leave to inform the  
PUBLIC, That they have lately Erected,  
at BALTIMORE-TOWN, in MARYLAND,  
A DISTILLERY for making RUM; which,  
(by many good Judges who have seen it) is allow-  
ed to be one of the largest, completest and best  
constructed STILL-HOUSE of any in NORTH-  
AMERICA: And having furnished themselves with  
an expert DISTILLER, and a plentiful Stock of  
MOLASSES, they purpose to carry on the DIS-  
TILLING BUSINESS extensively, and to sup-  
ply constantly the Demand for Home-made RUM,  
at nearly the same as the Philadelphia Prices, at  
least on much lower Terms than the Province of  
MARYLAND has been generally supplied with that  
Article. The RUM already made by them has  
been highly approved by the best Judges, and  
deemed superior to either Philadelphia or New-  
England RUM; and they hope to give Satisfaction  
to the Public, as well as maintain their own Repu-  
tation, by continuing to make always of the same  
approved Quality.

As this Undertaking is so well calculated to  
promote the general Trade of the Province, and  
so convenient for supplying the Country Traders,  
Farmers, &c. who bring their Produce to Bal-  
timore Market, as well as to promote the private  
Emolument of the Owners; it is hoped the Public  
will give proper Encouragement to a Branch of  
Trade so useful, and so much wanted in the Pro-  
vince.

Any Gentlemen wanting Quantities of RUM  
for Exportation, by giving timely Notice may  
be supplied, and proper Allowance made to such,  
by  
*Their humble Servants,*  
SAMUEL & ROBERT PURVIANCE, & Comp.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
A TRACT of LAND adjoining to the Town  
of Nottingham, on Patuxent River, in Prince-  
George's County, called Beanes's Paficks, contain-  
ing 220 Acres; whereon is a new Dwelling-House  
28 by 26 Feet, finished in a very neat and con-  
venient Manner; a new Kitchen 20 by 16 Feet,  
(under which is a small Stone Cellar); and a Sta-  
ble. About Half the Tract is fine hard Marsh,  
which may easily be improved to very great Ad-  
vantage: The other Part is very level, and of a  
good Soil. The Situation is very convenient for  
either a Merchant or Tavern Keeper. Also a Lot  
of Ground in the Town of Nottingham, whereon  
is a very good Stone-House 30 Feet square, with  
a good Store Room, Lumber Room, Computing  
Room, with a Brick Chimney thereto, and a Log-  
ging Room, on the first Floor: Above Stairs there  
is Three good Rooms, completely finished, and in  
good Repair; there is also a good Cellar under the  
House, the full Size thereof, with Three conveni-  
ent Rooms therein. The Whole to be Sold to-  
gether, or separate, as the Purchaser chooses, for  
London Bills of Exchange, Sterling or Current  
Money, upon very reasonable Terms.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Calvert  
Beanes, late Deceased, are desired to settle and  
discharge their respective Balances by the Tenth  
Day of February next; otherwise they may depend  
on being Sued and Warranted, without Respect  
to Persons. (11) WILLIAM BEANES, Executor.

in Charles-Street. All Persons  
WANTING a moderate  
r: And Long Ones in Proportion.

The following Piece, selected from a late London  
Paper, was wrote by a worthy North-American,  
and directed to Thomas Touchit, Esq; of Spring-  
Gardens.

**S I R,**  
**A**S a Number of interested People are  
very assiduous in propagating a Re-  
port that our North-American Colo-  
nies omit no Opportunity of establish-  
ing an Independency prejudicial to  
the Mother-Country, it will be a Matter highly  
worthy your known Humanity, to set this Point  
in a clear Light; and I doubt not therefore but  
you will readily grant a Portion of your useful Pa-  
per to wipe off the Calumnies so unjustly thrown  
upon so valuable a Part of our Fellow-Subjects.

One of the principal Arguments made use of by  
the Enemies of our Colonies, is that the Orders  
from North-America are every Day decreasing,  
and that the Inhabitants of those Settlements have  
already set up a Number of Manufactories, which  
must not only render the Assistance of the Mother-  
Country still less and less necessary, but materi-  
ally, affect its Interest to boot.

'Tis in Reality surprizing after all that has been  
said upon this Subject, how strange an Inclination  
People manifest to be deceived: Must our sage  
Declaimers against the American Colonies be ever-  
lastingly told, that if the Demand for the Manu-  
factures of the Mother-Country has decreased,  
that the Mother-Country has herself been the Oc-  
casion of that Decrease; and that there is scarcely  
a Manufactory established in those Parts, but what  
she herself has actually compelled the Inhabitants  
to set up.

If these mighty Patriotic Gentlemen knew any  
Thing about the Subject which they so unceasingly  
dwell on, or had the least Intention of being pro-  
perly informed, they would soon see that while  
the Mother-Country permitted the Colonies to  
carry on a Trade with the French and Spanish Set-  
tlements, that then the Colonies sent over very  
extensive Orders annually, and never attempted  
to set up any Manufactories which could possibly  
obstruct the Interest of this Kingdom. In Fact,  
the Colonies were sufficiently employed in supply-  
ing the French and Spanish Islands with the Manu-  
factures of the Mother-Country, and found it be-  
sides so valuable a Branch of Commerce, that they  
had neither Leisure nor Inclination to think of any  
Thing else. When this Trade therefore was pro-  
hibited, what was this to do? They could not  
send over to England for Goods without Money  
to pay for them; tho' I dare say, if they had had  
the least Idea, that we should have looked upon  
this prudent Solicitude for their own immediate  
Preservation as an Act of Arrogance or Audacity,  
they would have submitted to any Exigence rather  
than incur our Displeasure or give Birth to that  
Whirlwind of Obloquy and Slander, which has so  
violently burst on their Heads.

Whoever is acquainted with the Genius of the  
American Colonies, must know, that nothing is  
more repugnant both to their Interest and Inclina-  
tion, than the Establishment of Manufactories a-  
mong themselves: Wherever there is a great Tract  
of Country, and but a small Number of Inhabi-  
tants, the Work of Agriculture and Husbandry  
must be the principal Objects of the People.  
They must first provide for their Wants, before  
they can think of gratifying their Luxuries; and  
the Price of manual Labour being proportioned to  
the Scarcity of Hands, they will sacrifice the Am-  
bition of Dressing magnificently, to the humbler  
Necessity of getting Bread. By this Means they  
can furnish themselves cheaper in Fact, from the  
Mother-Country, where the Plenty and Expertness  
of Workmen reduces the Price of all Manufactures  
to a reasonable Standard, than at Home, where  
the extreme Scarcity of Workmen, joined to the  
general Inexperience, not only enhances the Price  
to an enormous Degree, but even lessens the Va-  
lue of the Commodity too.

For these Reasons, Mr. Touchit, I look upon it  
as an utter Impossibility for our Colonies to enter-  
tain the least Notion of rendering themselves Inde-  
pendent. If we are chagrined that they do not

purchase our Manufactures in the same Quanti-  
ties as they formerly did, we have nothing to do  
but take the Restriction from their Commerce,  
which so fatally robs us of the Means. If we are  
offended that they have set up Works of their own,  
let us take away the Necessity which compelled  
them to such a Measure, and the Consequences  
will be such as must answer our warmest Expecta-  
tion. We have found the Inconveniencies arising  
from this Restriction sufficiently to teach us a little  
Prudence, so that if we do not take it off out of  
Tenderness to the Colonies, we ought at least to  
remove it out of Regard to ourselves.

I am Sir, Yours, &c.  
A NORTH-AMERICAN.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.  
LONDON, April 1.

**N**OTWITHSTANDING it has been fre-  
quently mentioned in your Paper by several  
Gentlemen, That our Colonies were in a most  
flourishing Situation, and that it was very hard  
they should reap all the Advantages arising from  
the Freedom of a British Constitution, without  
subscribing something towards the prodigious Sums,  
which, in the Course of the late War, have been  
laid out in it's Defence; yet I must differ very  
much in Opinion from your Correspondents, with  
regard to the Opulence of the Colonies. I am in  
Trade myself, Sir, and formerly had considerable  
Orders from the Plantations; but within these 3  
or 4 Years, my Business had not only visibly de-  
creased, but even the little I do send to that Part  
of the World is so ill paid, that I have almost de-  
termined to discontinue my Connections there, and  
not for the Sake of a very trifling Profit, run the  
Hazard of losing the Whole. Every Gentleman  
who knows any Thing of the American Commerce,  
knows very well that not above an Eighth of the  
Orders, which were sent over in 1763, came over  
during the Course of the last Year; and they also  
know very well that Remittances from our Colo-  
nies have been so extremely precarious, that it  
would be a Degree of the greatest Rashness to  
trust them with any capital Quantity of Goods.

The Reason of this Decline in the Plantation  
Trade has been a Thousand and a Thousand  
Times mentioned. The only Commerce of con-  
siderable Advantage which our Colonies carried  
on, was with the neighbouring French and Spanish  
Settlements, who paid a very high Price for their  
Goods. This enabled them to send Orders of a  
most extensive Nature every Year, for the various  
Manufactures of the Mother Country, and put it  
also in their Power to be religiously punctual in  
the Payment of their Bills. The Mother Country  
however, through a strange Principle of Policy,  
thought proper some Time ago to lay a Restriction  
upon this Trade, between our Colonies and the  
French and Spanish Settlements. By this Means  
our Colonies have been deprived of the most ma-  
terial Channel of their Opulence, and consequen-  
tly rendered utterly unable to assist the Mother  
Country to any Degree of Importance; by the  
Purchase of it's various Commodities and Manu-  
factures.

This is in short the whole State of the Case,  
and we may exclaim as much as we think proper  
about the little Advantages which our Colonies  
produce; but our Exclamations will be attended  
with no salutary Effects till we remove the Cause  
of Complaint, and restore the Plantations to their  
former Privileges.—This we ought to do as  
speedily as possible, as there is but too much Rea-  
son to suppose some other European Nations will  
establish Free Ports in America, and prevent the  
Possibility of this beneficial Traffic ever to return  
to our Hands.  
A MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1765.  
**A**MIDST the insatiable Thirst for Novelty so  
prevalent in England, and especially the  
Nation's Greediness after American Intelligence,  
at a Time when those of his Majesty's Dominions

are the grand Object of Deliberation, I am sur-  
prized to find the English News Writers so incom-  
petently informed by their Correspondents in this  
Part of the World. It is true, they sometimes  
oblige the Public with a remarkable Occurrence,  
respecting the various Contrivances we make use of  
to reduce the Importation of British Manufactures.  
But I do not remember to have seen an English  
Article of News respecting the Northern Colonies  
on the Subject just mentioned, but what was trifling  
in Comparison of those with which an industrious  
Collector might perpetually supply them. May  
we not therefore expect in convenient Time to see  
the following Articles in some of the London Prints,  
which I have purposely collected to gratify the  
laudable Curiosity that reigns at Home, and all  
which, are as agreeable to Truth as most of those  
that have lately embellished the English Papers, viz.

That the Americans are so determined to live in-  
dependent of any British Manufactures, that every  
Letter from those Parts abounds with Instances of  
their Experiments to supply themselves with all the  
Necessaries of Life of their own Fabrication.

An old Lady of Carlisle in the Province of Penn-  
sylvania, has accidentally discovered a Method of  
making an excellent Velvet greatly superior to that  
of Manchester, of the Down of Peaches, intermixed  
with a small Proportion of the Spiders Web, to  
give the Thread the greater Length and Con-  
sistence.

We are credibly informed that the North-Ame-  
rican Ladies need not stint themselves in the Arti-  
cle of Silk, tho' they received not a single Piece  
from Britain, our Colonists having discovered a  
new Species of Silk Worm, that spin and propa-  
gate at the same Time; and work the whole Win-  
ter, when instead of Mulberry Leaves, their only  
Food during the Season, they are kept on Indian  
Corn and Oats.

We also have it from good Authority, that one  
Jedidiah Potter, of Barnstable in New-England,  
has lately exhibited to the Select Men of the Town  
an excellent Piece of Cloth made of Hogs Bristles,  
not inferior to any of our Willens. A Discovery  
that must infallibly ruin our Woollen Manufactures  
and reduce Thousands of our Weavers to Beggary.  
And to convince the World that the Americans can  
supply themselves even with the Luxuries of Life  
without any Communication with Europe, three  
enterprising Brothers in the Province of New-Jer-  
sey have given Specimens of their Ingenuity on  
that Subject, in the following Instances. The one  
makes excellent Barbados Spirits of the Juice of  
Cucumbers; the other presses the choicest Claret  
from the long shaped Turnip; and the Third boils  
a Jelly, equal in Taste and Transparency to the  
best Calfs Feet Jelly, from the Flint Stone, in  
which that Country greatly abounds.

The following is an Article of American Intelli-  
gence most authentically attested, that on the Re-  
port of the Parliament's Intention to lay a Tax on  
the Colonies, a Number of Gentlemen belonging  
to the Society for promoting Arts, Agriculture and  
Economy, in the Province of New-York, immedi-  
ately contracted with Two Hundred Shepherds to  
purchase Three Million of Sheep in Peru, which  
were to be brought all along the Continent of  
America by Land, in order to prevent any Ob-  
struction from his Majesty's Cutters; but that on  
the News of the happy Discovery made by the  
said Potter, that Project was laid aside, and Pre-  
miums proposed for encouraging all the Farmers  
to exert themselves in breeding Swine, for the  
Sake of their Bristles.

It is thought by our ablest Politicians that Ame-  
rica may bear a Tax of One Million Sterling per  
Annum from a just Calculation of its Riches, it be-  
ing undoubtedly fact that in the City of New-York  
alone there are at least Seven Hundred Coaches,  
and most of them shod with Gold, and set with  
Diamonds and other precious Stones; and we have  
it from Persons of undoubted Credit, that no pri-  
vate Gentleman pretended to entertain Sir Jiffery  
Amberst and his Family, while at Head Quarters  
in that City, at a less Expence than Four Hundred  
Pounds Sterling.—Surely such wealthy Colonies  
are able to sink the National Debt without the  
least Incumbrance!