106
Greal-Britain has prohibited the manufacturing Iron Greal-Britain has prohibited the manufacturing Iron and Steel in these Colonies; without any Objection being made to her Right of doing it. The like Right she must have to prohibit any other Manufacture among ut. Thus she is possessed of an indistuted Precedent on that Point. This Authority, they will say, is founded on the original Intention of settling these Colonies; that is, that she should manufacture for them, and that they should supply her with Materials. The Equity of this Policy, she will also say, has been universally acthis Policy, the will also say, has been universally acknowledged by the Colonies, who never have made the least Objection to Statutes for that Purpose, and will further appear by the mutual Benefits flowing from this Usage, ever fince the Settlement of these Colonies.

Our great Advocate, Mr. Pitt, in his Speeches on the Debates concerning the Repeal of the Stamp-AS, acknowledged, that Great-Britain could restrain our Manusactures. His Words are these:—" This Kingdom, as the fupreme governing and legislative Power, has atways bound the Colonies by her Regulations,

has ALWAYS bound the Colonies by her Regulations, and Restrictions in Trade, in Navigation, in MANUFACTURES, in every Thing, except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT."

Again, "We may bind their Trade, CONFINE THEIR MANUFACTURES, and exercise every Power whatsoever, except that of taking Money out of their Pockets, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT."

Here then let my Countrymen rouse themselves, and behold the inevitable Ruin hanging over their Heads, if they once admit that Great-Britain may lay Duties, on her Exportations to us, for the Purpose of levying Money on us only. She then will have nothing to do, but to lay those Duties on the Articles which the prohibits us to manufacture, and the Tragedy of American hibits us to manufacture, and the Tragedy of American Liberty is finished. We have been prohibited from procuring Manufactures, in all Cases, any where but from Great-Britain (excepting Linens, which we are permitted to import directly from Ireland): We have been prohibited, in fome Cases, from manufacturing for ourfelves; we are therefore exactly in the Situation of a City befieged, which is furrounded by the Works of the Befiegers, in every Part but one. If that is closed up, no Step can be taken but to furrender at Diference in . If Great-Britain can order us to come to her for Necessaries we want, and can order us to pay what Tixes the pleases, before we take them away, or when we have them here, we are as abject Slaves as France and Peland can thew in Wooden Shoes, and with uncombed Hair *.

Perhaps the Nature of the Necessities of the dependant States, caused by the Policy of a governing one, for her own Benesit, may be elucidated by a Fact mentioned in History. When the Carthaginians were possible of the Island of Sardinia, they made a Decree, that the Sardinians should not get Corn any other Way, than from the Carthaginians. Then, by imposing any Duties they would, they drained from the milerable Sandinians, any Sums they pleased. And, whenever that opporelied People, made the least Movement to affert their Liberty, their Tyrants sturved them to Death, or Submission. This may be called the most perfect Kind of political Necessity.

From what has been said, I think, this uncontrovertible Conclusion may be deduced.—That when a ruling State obliges a dependant State, to take certain Perhaps the Nature of the Necessities of the depen-

vertible Conclusion may be deduced.—That when a ruling State obliges a dependant State, to take certain Commodities from her alone, it is implied in the Nature of that Obligation, and is effentially requifite to give it the least Degree of Justice; and is inseparably united with it, in order to preserve any Share of Freedom to the dependant State—that these Commodities seculd, and the least shall be supposed to the control of the second state. never be leaded with Duties, for the fele Purpose of lewing Money on the dependant State.

The Place of paying the Duties, imposed by the late

Act, appears to me therefore to be totally immaterial. Act, appears to me therefore to be totally immaterial. The fingle Queftion, is, whether the Parliament can legally impose Duties, to be paid by the People of these Colonies only, for the site Purpose of raising a Revenue, on Commodities, which she obliges us to take from her alone? Or, in other Words, whether the Parliament can legally take Mone out of our Pockets, without our

If they can, our boafted Liberty is but-

" Vox et praterea nibil." †

A FARMER.

* The peafants of France wear avoiden shoes; and the wasfais of Poland are remarkable for matted hair, which never can be combed.

+ A found and nothing elfe.

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R O'S E A U, (in Dominica) October 10.

WE are credibly informed, that there are now in this Island, upwards of Three Thousand white Inhabitants, and Fifteen Thousand Negroes; which must appear a very amazing Number to any one who considers the uncultivated State in which the greatest Part of this valuable Island at presents. Part of this valuable Island at present is. And it cer-tainly must give Pleasure to all its Well-wishers to ob-serve the daily Increase of Settlers, the high advanced Price for which Lands fell, and the great Spirit that Buildings are now carrying on with in the feveral Towns; as it fully evinces its great Importance as a Trading Colony, and the Value it will foon be of to the Crown. There are now upwards of Twenty Houses building in the Town of Roseau only.

A Man of War is arrived from France at Martinico and Guadaloupe, by which a Royal Edict is come out

A Man of War is arrived from France at Martinico and Guadaloupe, by which a Royal Edict is come out directed to the Governors of the French West-India Islands, forbidding (on Account of said Islands being much distressed in having their Specie carried off) all English Vessels from entering any of their Ports after the 31st Day of December next, either to bring in or or carry off any Commodity whatever; Lumber and Malster not executed.

Molasses not excepted.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) October 30.

They write from West-Florida of the 10th Instant, that Governor Browne had iffued Writs for calling a new Assembly: The Members were elected accordingly, and the Assembly prorogued, by Proclamation, to the 30th of November next. A small Party of Chicago

kefaw Indians going to the Illinois, fell in with a huntkefaw Indians going to the Illinois, fell in with a hunting Party of French People, the Indians made a Man, a Woman, and Two Children Prifoners, whom they carried to their Nation, and delivered them to Mr. Commillary Mackintofb. Three of the French Party made their Escape. General Haldiman, and Charles Steuart, Esq. Deputy-Superintendant, have ordered the Prifoners to be sent down to Pensacola. The Indians of fered no Violence to them, only told them, "That the Ground they were upon was not French, and therethe Ground they were upon was not French, and therefore they had nothing to do there." About the Beginning of September, the Creeks killed Ten Choctaws, Four near Lake Pontchartrain, and Six at the Village of Youanie, the nearest to Mobille; they lost only One Man. A Number of small Parties were come out to Man. A Number of small Parties were gone out to revenge the Los, and a very large Body, commanded by the Red Captain, was almost ready to go on the same Lirand. The Choctaws appear sick of the War, and it is thought, a Pacification between them and the Creeks will foon take Place.

The Creek Indians complain much of Encroachments made on their Lands, and when they were told of the Outrage committed by some of their People, at St. Mary's River, the Headmen answered, " If the Governor cannot prevent the Virginia People (Crac-

kers) from taking our Lands, how does he think we can restrain our mad young Men?"

The Disturbances in the Back Settlements of this Province, are not yet entirely at an End; the Horse Stealers and Robbers, we are told, are almost quite driven away, but the reforming Gentry are not altogether strissied: We hope soon to hear, that Peace and good Order are restored.

good Order are reftored.

The Brigantine Penn, James Williamson, Master, of and from Cape-Fear, for Brittol, on the 11th Instant, struck on a Rock about 5 Leagues N. W. of Bermuda: The Vessel is entirely lost; the People are saved, and about 100 Barrels of Tar, Part of her Cargo.

Nov. 6. Captain Mark Robinson, of his Majesty's Ship Fowey, of 28 Guns, who arrived here last Week from Great-Britain, is Commanding Officer, or Commodore of all his Majesty's Ships from Virginia, to Cape Florida, including the Bahama Islands. Commodore Hood, stationed at Halisax, commands as far South as New-York, and, it is said, a Third Commodore will be stationed at Virginia.

Captain Savery, just arrived from St. Augustine, in

Captain Savery, just arriged from St. Augustine, in the Brigantine Augustine Packet, carried there 70 Negroes from Africa, the first ever imported directly from thence into that Province. He informs us, that Dr. Stork, and a great many other Settlers, were arrived there from England, in the Aurora, Capt. Fuller, and that upwards of 2000 Negroes were contracted for, by the Noblemen and Gentlemen in Great-Britain, concerned in that Province, to be imported there from Africa the ensuing Summer; and that Dr. Turnbull was foon expected, with about 300 Greeks, from Scanderoon and Smyrna, skilled in the Culture of Silk, Cotton, Olives, Vines, and other Articles, proper for the Climate of East-Florida.

They write from Georgia, that the Creek Indians, who had their Houses burnt by the Crackers, are fawho had their Holles burns by the Charlest of their Losses by Governor Wright. Those who took Possession of Lemmon's Store, on his abandoning it, returned most of the Goods, and have left that Part of

the Country.

Nov. 13. A Letter from Dominica to a Gentleman here, of the 22d ult. confirms the Account of a Royal Edict being received from France at Guadaloupe and Martinico, for preventing all English Vessels from entering any Port in the said Islands, after the 31st of next Month: A Proclamation was likewise issued, or next Month: A Proclamation was likewise issued, or dering all British Subjects to depart those Islands by the Day above-mentioned; the Letter concludes, "We shall not be able to get any of your new Crop to that Market, supposing it could arrive before the Edict takes Place, as the French would take Advantage of the Edict, and order away your Veffels without

your Effects.

They write from West-Florida of the 29th past, that the whole Number of Choctaws, that mustered to go out against the Creeks, was upwards of Eight Hundred; but they all returned without seeing the Enemy, except the Red Captain, one of our best Friends in that Nation: He with a Party of Forty-two Men, were fet upon near the Cahaba River, by the Crocks, who killed him, his Son, and Twenty-tour others. The Choctaws blame a white Man, a Trader, for betraying them to the Creeks. Letters from the Country of the Creeks for that they were a Hundfed in Numerical Hundfed in Hundfed in Numerical Hundf of the Creeks, fay, that they were a Hundred in Number, that they killed Thirty out of Forty Choctaws, and brought one Prisoner home, whom they burnt: They declare the Choctaws behaved with great Bravery, for when they had four head of the start and four heads. for when they had fought till all their Ammunition was expended, they rushed in among the thickest of their Enemies, knocking them down with their Tomahawks, and the But-end of their Muskets. The Creeks own and the But-end of their Minkets. The Creeks own the Lofs of Twelve Men, among whom were Molton, another good Friend of ours, his Son, and the Oakfuskee King. The Victors delivered the Gorget Medal and Commission of the Red Gaptain, who was a great Medal Chief, to Mr. Hewitt, a Trader, in order to be transmitted to the Commissary, or the Superinten-

dant who appointed him. On Wednesday last Alexander Cameron, Esq; missary for the Cherokee Nation, with Ouconnostota, or the great Warrior, Attakulakulla, or the Little Carpenter, the Prince of Choté, Tisste of Keeowee, and the Raven of Toogoloo, formerly of Nookasee, all principal Headmen and Chiefs of that Nation, arall principal Headmen and Chiefs of that Nation, arrived here, in Confequence of Directions for that Purpofe given by the Hon. John Stuart, Esq; Superintendant of the southern District; and this Day they had an Audience of his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Governor in Chief, &c. of this Province, to congratulate him on his Arrival here, this being the first Opportunity they have had of waiting on his Lordship; they sung the Peace-Song, and danced the Eagle Tail Dance, in Honour of his Excellency. We hear, that as soon as his Honour the Superintendant returns from the Southward, whence Superintendant returns from the Southward, whence he is daily expected, so many of the principal Chero-kees, now here, as he shall direct, will embark for New-York, to treat of, and endeavour to conclude, a Peace with the Northern Indians.

N E W - Y O, R K, December i4. Friday lait arrived Here from South-Carolina, will Captain Schermerhorn, the famous Attakuilakulla, or Captain Schermerhorn, the tamous Attarullahulla, or the Little Carpenter, Ouconvoftota, or the Great-Warrier, and the Raven King of Toogodon, with Six other Chiefe and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, accompanied by an Interpreter; and next Day they had an Andience of his Excellency General Gage, the Commander in Thing

All the Field and Staff-Officers, at Head-Quarter, and those of the Corps in this Garrison, together with several other Gentlemen, attended the Gent al on this

feveral other Gentlemen, attended the Gent al on this Occasion.

The Chiefs, after being introduced, delivered the Letters of Recommendation they brought to his Excellency, from the Southward; and the Little Carpenter and Great Warrior alternately addressed him, and implored his Interposition and good Osices, in directing Sir William Johnson, the Superintendant of Indian Anairs, to mediate a Peace between their Nation, the Cherokees, and the Six Nations of Iroquois, they being deputed here on an Embally for that Purpose.

They met with a gracious Recourson from the Gentlement

They met with a gracious Reception from the General, and his Excellency has been pleafed to give Orders they shall be properly entertained and attended, while

they remain here.

He promifed them his Protection in the Business they are employed in; and informed them he would give the necessary Orders; for their proceeding To-morion,

on board a Sloop for Albany.

The Chiefs having been informed, that there was a Theatre in this City, expressed a Desire of seeing a Pray acted; and the General has thought proper to gratify their Curiofity, and has given Directions that proper Places shall be got for them in the House, this Evening; when the Play of Richard III. and a Dramatic Piece, called, The Oracle, with a Pantonine Ballet, entitled, Harkquin's Vagaries, will be perform-

ed for their Entertainment.
PHILADELPHIA, December 17. Friday last Capt. M'Kenzie arrived here from Livre-pool, by whom we are informed, that Rix Royal High-ness the Duke of York, His Majesty's olders Broder, nets the Duke of Yelk, His Majery's enter Broker, died in Italy, of a Fever, on the 13th of September lait; and that Orders were lifted for a general Mounting. Captain McKenzie, on his Pullage, ipoke the following Veffels, viz. November 20, in Lax. 27, Long. 51, with Capt. Manchon, in a Brig, belonging to Wishby, but laft from Madeira, bound to South-Caroling, out 5 Weeks; the Captain was then very ill of a Fever, out 5 Wesks; the Canain was then very ill of a Ferer, and he supplied him with some Necessaries.—14th, la Lit. 27, Long. 53, spoke a Snow, Capt. Walker, from Whitenaven, for Virginia, 6 Weeks out.—15th, la Lat. 27: 12. Long. 61: 30, shoke a Sloop, from this Port, for St. Kitts, out Five Days, but did not lean the Captain's Name. And, on the 1st Inst. in Lat. 31: 30, Long. 68: 30, he spoke with the Sloop Loid, Capt. Waterman, from New-London, bound to Hspaniola, with Horses, out 7 Days, all well.

Sunday last arrived here, Capt. Adams, in 26 Days, from Madeira, who says, a Report prevailed three,

from Madeira, who fays, a Report prevales that the King of Portugal had offered the King of Ungland, one of the Western Isles; but which, it was rot known. He left there Capt. Harvey, in a Sloop from New-York, who was to fail, in a few Dass, for Liber, and Capt. Denny, in a Brig, also from New-York, who would fail in 5 or 6 Days, for the West-Indies.

A N N A P O L I S, December 31.

On the 4th of this Inflant, his Excellency the Governor, was pleased to prorogue the General Affembly of this Province, to Monday the 1st Day of February next.

The Representatives return'd for Baltimore County, are, Mcflieurs John Ridgely, Thomas Cocker DEVE, JOHN MOALES, and ROBERT ADAIR.

* As we have already, from avrong Informatian, published the Resum of Members for Someries Gang, the Elestron not being at that Time over, and not taving as yet received any certain Account from that, as well as from Wordelter and Charles Countin, we must diver giving any Account of them, until we can do it with Containty.

Amapolis, December 31, 1767. Two likely NEGRO LAND. The Purchaser may have Credit, inaving Interest may have Credit, paying Interest. For further Particulars, enquire of THO. JENINGS.

Annapolis, December 31, 1757.

TO BE SOLD, THE SCHOONER BOAT, BETSEY, as the now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparel and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subferiber, (3") ROBERT BRYCE.

Prince-George's County, Dec. 17, 1767. FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

R AN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, A Convict Servant Man, named JOHN EVANS, a Tallor by Trade, about Five Feet Eight Inches high has fhort black Hzir, and a smooth Face and Lock, has short black Hzir, and a smooth Face and Loss, and stammers much when surprized: Had on, and arried with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, with Meta Buttons, a brown Sagathy Suit, lined with white, the Waistcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapeled Frig Waistcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Castor Has Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue surteen Pair of Breeches, and several other Things usknown. He also took with him a likely hay Hors, about 14 Hands high, has a small white Spat on the about 14 Hands high, has a finall white Spot on the End of his Nose, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, O S; a good Saddle, with large Swirel Starups, a blue fringed Cloth Housing, firipp d Swandia Saddle Cloth, and Spadie Bridge. Saddle Cloth, and Snaffle Bridle.

Whoever fecures the faid Servant and Horfe, fothat

they may be aid again, shall have Three Pounds for the Horse and Saddle, and Forty Shillings for the Servant, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

BASIL WARING, JOHN WARING.

THERE is at the Plantation Long, in Baltimora Cour the Month of July last, OW, has feveral white Spot ber Jaws; but neither Ear nor The Owner may have her party and paying Charges.

LATELY PU And to be SOLD at the THE MARY LAND the Year 1768.

As many Freeholders in A not yet paid their Quar; for the Conveniency ill attend at the Houses, and

will attend at the Houses, and in January next:

At Mrs. Riggs's, on Monday
Robert Dawis's, Tuerday
gell Hanckins's, Wednesd
Mrs. Ramsay's, Thursday
Estenam's Tavern, Friday
Ellier's Tavern, Saturday
Land-Office, Almapelis, Tue
Hijab Rebertsea's, Wedness
Riccard Wells's, Saturday
He hopes the Freehol
on his Lording's Manor of Almanday, or sending the Me

ming, or sending the Mo eDays above-mentioned, wh o taemielves, as well as to N. B. He also receives Ba John Galloway, Eig; late

SIXTEEN DOL BROKE out of Dorchefter the 13th of December 1. He SSEY, (alias James Ruß) raion of Horte-Stealing. He lackes high, of a dark Cor Edit, and has a very dull he when he hade out a hir, and has a very dult he, when he broke out, a loth Coat, Waiftroat, and E addence was near William Stormey, and its very proba te nimielf about that Nei Whoever apprehends the in to the Subscriber, shall be d ali reafonable Charges, by

THOMAS

From LON ONSIDERABLY enc TLEMEN in Town. errore's, where he purpotes A.thmetic, Book-kee He therefore fo icits the Favor ich, affiduous Care thall in the Principles of I well as in their proper Bran Lidiputable Recommendat ". He alfo purpofes keepir to commence the fame th id, having a ready engaged

JUST IMP FRCM G L A SOLD by the SI Bills, Tobacco, or TWO finall lumping PAR fifting of Kendal Cott tizes, Half-Thicks, and Sco

TRAYED from Post of D last Month, a forrel H lands high, with a Star in h co Tail, very low in Flesh, a is unknown Whoever brings the faid

t Port-Toba.co, or to the lifteen Shillings Reward.

A TRACT of LAND, ly ty, pleasantly fituated vaccon Colonel Thomas aining 500 Acres. To which capable of great Improver a commodious Brick-House ooms on a Floor. Two of ege, is handsomely wainsco and Cellar-Passage. The Par sop. The Out-Houses are s lop. The Out-moule, are inceffary Convenience, are immediately. entered on immediately. lantation, an Orchard of abo rees, with a large Garder and is good either for Graimbered.—A Veffel of 25 pposite the House. It is a for carrying on a West-India of a Grain Country a Grain Country.—It has Fishing and Fowling. Fine Purchase-Money to be pa emainder, One, Two, or T ven, as may be agreed on, e Subscribers, in Hanover C