

To be SOLD, for Want of EMPLOY, TWO likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchaser may have Credit, paying Interest. For further Particulars, enquire of THO. JENINGS.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas and Alexander Long, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray in the Month of July last, a middle-sized brindled BULL DOG, has several white Spots, a large Lump under her Jaw; but neither Ear nor other discernable Mark. The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Monocah, in Frederick County, on the 8th of September last, a HORSE and MARE. The Horse is of a dun Colour, about 16 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O, has a large Mane, and black Streak on the Ridge of his Back. The Mare of a light bay Colour, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in her Forehead, a black Mane and Tail, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Musket-Balls, and is a good trotter, and gallops. Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subscriber, or Mr. Conrad Grob, in Frederick-Town; shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by CHRISTIAN KOESSEL.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. BROKE out of Dorchester County Jail, on Sunday the 13th of December last, one EDWARD USSEY, (alias James Ryb) being committed on suspicion of Horse-Stealing. He is about Five Feet Eight Inches high, of a dark Complexion, wears his own hair, and has a very dull heavy Countenance. Had, when he broke out, a brownish colour'd coarse cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches; his last Place of residence was near William Stewart's Tavern, in Kent County, and 'tis very probable he may endeavour to create himself about that Neighbourhood. Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall be paid the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, by ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be sold on the most reasonable Terms, by PATRICK MACGILL, at Elk-Ridge Landing.

LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MERCHANTIZABLE, suitable to the Season: Also a Spinnet, approved of by Masters of that Instrument; some other Instruments of Musick, and a few Sets of Clo.

All who are indebted to me, from One, to Five Years, are requested to discharge their respective Debts, which, if they neglect, I must fall upon some Method to compel them, which will be very disagreeable to me, as well as themselves. Delivered, by mistake, among my Goods, a Crate, mark'd I. P. No. 27. The Owner may have it on applying to P. M.

THE Subscriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will dispose of them on very easy Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bill. Credit will be given to the Purchaser, giving Bond with Security. He also desires all Persons who are open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or as Sheriffs of Anne-Arundel County, that they come and settle the same, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as well as to WILLIAM STEWART.

Prince-George's County, November 11, 1767. TO BE RENTED, THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARBY, lying in Baltimore County, near the Fork of powder, and about 12 Miles from Baltimore-Town. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to FRANCIS HALL.

Piscataway, Dec. 7, 1767. JUST IMPORTED, FROM GLASGOW, to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Cash Bills, Tobacco, or short Credit, TWO small lumping PARCELS of GOODS, consisting of Kendal Cottons, Bearskins, Duffels, Half-Thicks, and Scots Plaiding. JAMES BROWN.

Dec. 13, 1767. MOST or STOLEN, on the Third Instant, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, a SILVER WATCH, without the Crystal, Maker's Name, Jo. Herring, No. 326; had to it a Steel Chain Key; also Two Seals, the one of Silver, with the Letters B D in a Cypher. The other, a brown Crystal Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of five Darts, and a Palliant at the Top. Whoever brings the above Watch to Mr. Reynolds, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are desired to send the said Watch, if offered to Sale, and they shall receive the above Reward.

GREEN, at the PRINTING-Shop, 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, week's Continuance. Long Ones Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, and all sorts, with their proper BONDS, of PRINTING-WORK performed.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1768.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA, to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

LETTER V.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN, PERHAPS the Objection to the late Act imposing Duties upon Paper, &c. might have been safely rested on the Arguments drawn from the universal Conduct of Parliaments and Ministers, from the first Existence of these Colonies to the Administration of Mr. Grenville.

What but the indisputable, the acknowledged exclusive Right of the Colonies to tax themselves, could be the Reason, that in this long Period of more than One Hundred and Fifty Years, no Statute was ever passed for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue on the Colonies? And how clear, how cogent must that Reason be, to which every Parliament, and every Minister, for so long a Time submitted, without a single Attempt to innovate? England in Part of that Course of Years, and Great-Britain in other Parts, was engaged in fierce and expensive Wars; troubled with some tumultuous and bold Parliaments; governed by many daring and wicked Ministers: Yet none of them ever ventured to touch the Palladium of American Liberty. Ambition, Avarice, Faction, Tyranny, all revered it. Whenever it was necessary to raise Money on the Colonies, the Requisitions of the Crown were made, and dutifully complied with. The Parliament, from Time to Time, regulated their Trade, and that of the rest of the Empire, to preserve their Dependencies, and the Connexion of the whole in good Order.

The People of Great-Britain, in Support of their Privileges, boast much of their Antiquity; yet it may well be questioned, if there is a single Privilege of a British Subject, supported by longer, more solemn, or more uninterrupted Testimony, than the exclusive Right of Taxation in these Colonies. The People of Great-Britain consider that Kingdom as the Sovereign of these Colonies, and would now annex to that Sovereignty, a Prerogative never heard of before. How would they bear this, was the Case their own? What would they think of a new Prerogative claimed by the Crown? We may guess what their Conduct would be, from the Transports of Passion into which they fell, about the late Embargo laid to relieve the most emergent Necessities of State, admitting of no Delay; and for which there were numerous Precedents. Let our Liberties be treated with the same Tenderness, and it is all we desire.

Explicit as the Conduct of Parliaments for so many Ages, is, to prove that no Money can be levied on these Colonies, by Parliament, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, yet it is not the only Evidence in our Favour.

Every one of the most material Arguments against the Legality of the Stamp-Act, operates with equal Force against the Act now objected to: But as they are well known, it seems unnecessary to repeat them here.

This general one only shall be considered at present: That tho' these Colonies are dependent on Great-Britain; and tho' she has a legal Power to make Laws for preserving that Dependence, yet it is not necessary for this Purpose, nor essential to the Relation between a Mother-Country and her Colonies, as was eagerly contended by the Advocates for the Stamp-Act, that she should raise Money upon them without their Consent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike Nations, to keep their Enemies in Awe; to relieve their Country, over-burthened with Inhabitants; or to discharge a Number of discontented and troublesome Citizens. But in more modern Ages, the Spirit of Violence, being, in some Measure, if the Expression may be allowed, sheathed in Commerce, Colonies have been settled by the Nations of Europe for the Purposes of Trade. These Purposes were to be attained by the Colonies raising for the Mother-Country those Things which she did not produce herself; and by supplying themselves from her with Things they wanted. These were the National Objects in the Commencement of our Colonies, and have been uniformly so in their Promotion.

To answer these grand Purposes, perfect Liberty was known to be necessary; all History proving, that Trade and Freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due Regard to this wise and just Plan, the Infant Colonies, exposed in the unknown Climates and unexplored Wildernesses of this new World, lived, grew, and flourished.

The Parent Country, with undeviating Prudence and Virtue, attentive to the first Principles of Colonization, drew to herself the Benefits the might reasonably expect, and preserved to her Children the

Blessings on which those Benefits were founded. She made Laws obliging her Colonies to carry to her all those Products which she wanted for her own Use; and all those raw Materials which she chose herself to work up. Besides this Restriction, she forbid them to procure Manufactures from any other Part of the Globe; or, even the Products of European Countries, which alone could rival her, without being first brought to her. In short, by a Variety of Laws, she regulated their Trade in such a Manner, as they thought most conducive to their mutual Advantage, and her own Welfare. A Power was reserved to the Crown of repealing any Laws that should be enacted. The executive Authority of Government was lodged in the Crown and its Representatives; and an Appeal was secured to the Crown from all Judgements in the Administrations of Justice.

For all these Powers, established by the Mother-Country over her Colonies; for all these immense Emoluments derived by her from them; for all their Difficulties and Distresses in fixing themselves, what was the Recompense made them? A Communication of her Rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the Foundation of all the rest--that their Property, acquired with so much Pain and Hazard, should be disposed of by none but themselves,--or, to use the beautiful and emphatic Language of the sacred Scriptures, "that they should fit every Man under his Vine, and under his Fig-Tree, AND NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFRAID."

Can any Man of Candour and Knowledge deny, that these Institutions, from an Affinity between Great-Britain and her Colonies, that sufficiently secures their Dependence upon her? Or, that for her to levy Taxes upon them, is to reverse the Nature of Things? Or, that she can pursue such a Measure, without reducing them to a State of Vassalage?

If any Person cannot conceive the Supremacy of Great-Britain to exist, without the Power of laying Taxes to levy Money upon us, the History of the Colonies and of Great-Britain, since their Settlement, will prove the contrary. He will there find the amazing Advantages arising to her from them--the constant Exercise of her Supremacy--and their filial Submission to it, without a single Rebellion, or even the Thought of one, from their first Emigration, to this Moment--and all these Things have happened, without an Instance of Great-Britain laying Taxes to levy Money upon them.

How many British Authors I have demonstrated

* The Power of taxing themselves was the Privileges of which the English, were, WITH REASON, PARTICULARLY JEALOUS. Hume's History of England.

† Mic. iv. 4. It has been said in the House of Commons, when Complaints have been made of the Decay of Trade to any Part of Europe, "That such Things were not worth Regard, as Great-Britain was possess'd of Colonies that could consume more of her Manufactures than she was able to supply them with."

"As the Case now stands, we shall shew that the Plantations are a Spring of Wealth to this Nation, that they work for us, that their Treasure centers all here, and that the Laws have tied them fast enough to us; so that it must be through our own Fault and Mismanagement, if they become independent of England."

"DAVENANT on the Plantation Trade. "It is better that the Islands should be supplied from the Northern Colonies than from England, for this Reason; the Provisions we might send to Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c. would be unimprov'd Products of the Earth, as Grain of all Kinds, or such Products, where there is little got by the Improvement, as Malt, Salt, Beef and Pork; indeed, the Exportation of Salt-Fish thither would be more advantageous, but the Goods which we send to the Northern Colonies, are such, whose Improvement may be justly said, one with another, to be near Four-Fifths of the Value of the whole Commodity, as Apparel, Household Furniture; and many other Things."

"New-England is the most prejudicial Plantation to the Kingdom of England; and yet, to do Right to that most industrious English Colony, I must confess, that tho' we lose by their unlimited Trade with other foreign Plantations, yet we are very great Gainers by their direct Trade to and from Old-England. Our yearly Exportations of English Manufactures, Malt, and other Goods, from hence thither, amounting, in my Opinion, to Ten Times the Value of what is imported from thence; which Calculation I do not make at Random, but, upon mature Consideration, and, per adventure, upon as much Experience in this very Trade, as any other Person will pretend to; and therefore, whenever Reformation of our Correspondency in Trade with that People shall be thought on, it will, in my poor Judgment, require GREAT TENDERNESS, and VERY SERIOUS CIRCUMSPECTION."

Sir JOSIAH CHILD'S Discourse on Trade. "Our Plantations spend mostly our English Manufactures, and those of all Sorts almost imaginable, in enormous Quantities, and employ near Two Thirds of all our

that the present Wealth, Power, and Glory of their Country, are founded upon these Colonies? As constantly as Streams tend to the Ocean, have they been pouring the Fruits of all their Labours, into their Mother's Lap. Good Heaven! And, shall a total Oblivion of former Tendernesses and Blessings be spread over the Minds of a wise People, by the forbid Acts of intriguing Men, who covering their selfish Projects under Pretences of Public-Good, first enrage their Countrymen into a Frenzy of Passion, and then advance their own Influence and Interest, by gratifying that Passion, which they themselves have safely excited?

English Shipping; so that we have more People in England, by reason of our Plantations in America." Idem.

Sir JOSIAH CHILD says, in another Part of his Work, "That not more than Fifty Families are maintained in England by the refining of Sugar." From whence, and from what Davenant says, it is plain, that the Advantages here said to be derived from the Plantations by England, must be meant chiefly of the continental Colonies.

"I shall sum up my whole Remarks on our American Colonies, with this Observation, that as they are a certain annual Revenue of several Millions Sterling to their Mother-Country, they ought carefully to be protected, duly encouraged, and every Opportunity that presents, improved for their Increment and Advantage, as every one they can possibly reap, must at least return to us with Interest." BEAWE'S Lex Merc. Red.

"We may safely advance, that our Trade and Navigation are greatly increased by our Colonies, and that they really are a Source of Treasure and Naval Power to this Kingdom, since they work for us, and their Treasure centers here. Before their Settlement, our Manufactures were few, and those but indifferent; the Number of English Merchants very small, and the whole Shipping of the Nation much inferior to what now belongs to the Northern Colonies only. These are certain Facts. But, since their Establishment, our Condition has altered for the better, almost to a Degree beyond Credibility. Our MANUFACTURES are prodigiously increased, chiefly by the Demand for them in the Plantations, where they AT LEAST TAKE OFF ONE HALF, and supply us with many valuable Commodities for Exportation, which is as great an Emolument to the Mother Kingdom, as to the Plantations themselves."

POSTLETHWAYT'S Univ. Diss. of Trade and Commerce.

"Most of the Nations of Europe have interfered with us, more or less, in divers of our Staple Manufactures, within Half a Century, not only in our Woollen, but in our Lead and Tin Manufactures, as well as our Fisheries." Idem.

"The Inhabitants of our Colonies, by carrying on a Trade with their foreign Neighbours, do not only occasion a greater Quantity of the Goods and Merchandizes of Europe being sent from hence to them, and a greater Quantity of the Product of America, to be sent from them hither, which would otherwise be carried from, and brought to Europe by Foreigners, but an Increase of the Seamen and Navigation in those Parts, which is of great Strength and Security, as well as of great Advantage to our Plantations in general. And though some of our Colonies are not only for preventing the Importations of all Goods of the same Species they produce, but suffer particular Planters to keep great Ruins of Land in their Possession uncultivated, with Design to prevent new Settlements, whereby they imagine the Prices of their Commodities may be affected; yet, if it be considered, that the Markets of Great-Britain depend on the Markets of ALL Europe in general, and that the European Markets in general, depend on the Proportion between the annual Consumption and the whole Quantity of each Species annually produced by ALL Nations; it must follow, that whether we or Foreigners are the Producers, Carriers, Importers and Exporters of American Produce, yet their respective Prices in each Colony (the Difference of Freight, Customs and Importations considered) will always bear Proportion to the general Consumption of the whole Quantity of each Sort, produced in all Colonies, and in all Parts, allowing only for the usual Contingencies that Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures are liable to in all Countries." Idem.

"It is certain, that from the very Time Sir Walter Raleigh, the Father of our English Colonies, and his Associates, first projected these Establishments, there have been Persons who have found an Interest in misrepresenting or lessening the Value of them. The Attempts were called chimerical and dangerous. Afterwards many malignant Suggestions were made about sacrificing to many Englishmen to the obstinate Desire of settling Colonies in Countries which then produced very little Advantage. But as these Difficulties were gradually surmounted, those Complaints vanished. No sooner were these Lamentations over, but others arose in their Stead; when it could be no longer said, that the Colonies were useless, it was alleged that they were not useful enough to their Mother Country; that, while we were loaded with Taxes, they were absolutely free; that the Planters lived like Princes, while the Inhabitants of England laboured hard for a tolerable Subsistence." Idem.

"Before the Settlement of these Colonies," says Postlethwayt, "our Manufactures were few, and those