

Hitherto Great-Britain has been contented with her Prosperity. Moderation has been the Rule of her Conduct. But now, a generous and humane People, that so often has protected the Liberty of Strangers, is inflamed into an Attempt to tear a Privilege from her own Children, which, if executed, must, in their Opinion, sink them into Slaves: And, for what? For a pernicious Power not necessary to her, as her own Experience may convince her, horribly dreadful and detestable to them.

It seems extremely probable, that when cool dispassionate Potherity, shall consider the affectionate Intercourse, the reciprocal Benefits, and the unsuspecting Confidence, that have subsisted between these Colonies and their Parent Country for such a Length of Time, they will execrate with the bitterest Curies, the infamous Memory of those Men, whose peitential Ambition unnecessarily, wantonly, first opened the Sources of civil Discord between them; first turned their Love into Jealousy; and first taught these Provinces, filled with Grief and Anxiety to inquire,

"Mens ubi materna est?"

Where is maternal Affection?

A FARMER.

but indifferent. In those Days we had not only our Naval Stores, but our Ships from our Neighbours. Germany furnished us with all Things made of Metal, even to Nails. Wine, Paper, Linens, and a Thousand other Things, came from France. Portugal supplied us with Sugar; all the Products of America were poured into us from Spain; and the Venetians and Genese retained to us the Commodities of the East-Indies, at their own Price.

"If it be asked, Whether Foreigners, for what Goods they take of us, do not pay on that Consumption, a great Portion of our Taxes? It is admitted they do."

POSTLETHWAYT'S Great-Britain's True System.

"If we are afraid that One Day or other the Colonies will revolt, and set up for themselves, as some seem to apprehend, let us not drive them to a Necessity to feel themselves independent of us; as they will do, the Moment they perceive that they can be supplied with all Things from within themselves, and do not need our Assistance. If we would keep them still dependent upon their Mother Country, and in some Respects juster to their Fierus and Welfare; let us make it their INTEREST always to be so."

TUCKER on Trade.

"Our Colonies, while they have English Blood in their Veins, and have Relations in England, and WHILE THEY CAN GET BY TRADING WITH US, the stranger and greater they grow, the more this Crown and Kingdom will get by them; and nothing but such an arbitrary Power as shall make them desperate, can bring them to rebel."

DAVENANT on the Plantation Trade.

"The Northern Colonies are not upon the same Footing as those of the South; and, having a worse Soil to improve, they must find the Recompence some other Way, which only can be in Property and Dominion. Upon which Score, any Innovations in the Form of Government there, should be cautiously examined, for Fear of entering upon Measures, by which the Industry of the Inhabitants be quite discouraged. 'Tis ALWAYS UNFORTUNATE for a People, either by CONSENT or upon COMPULSION, to depart from their PRIMITIVE INSTITUTIONS, and THESE FUNDAMENTALS, by which they were FIRST UNITED TOGETHER."

Idem.

"All wise States will well consider how to preserve the Advantages arising from Colonies, and avoid the Evils. And I conceive that there can be but TWO Ways in Nature to hinder them from throwing off their Dependence; One, to keep it out of their Power; and, the other, out of their Will. The First must be by Force; and the latter, by using them well, and keeping them employed in such Productions, and making such Manufactures, as will support themselves and Families comfortably, and procure them Wealth too, and at least not prejudice their Mother-Country.

Force can never be used effectually to answer the End, without destroying the Colonies themselves. Liberty and Encouragement are necessary to carry People thither, and to keep them together when they are there; and Violence will hinder both. Any Body of Troops, considerable enough to awe them, and keep them in Subjection under the Direction too of a needy Governor, often sent thither to make his Fortune, and at such a Distance from any Application for Redress, will soon put an End to all Planting, and leave the Country to the Soldiers alone, and, if it did not, would eat up all the Profit of the Colony. For this Reason, arbitrary Countries have not been equally successful in planting Colonies with free Ones; and, what they have done in that kind, has either been by Force, at a vast Expence, or by departing from the Nature of their Government, and giving such Privileges to Planters as were denied to their other Subjects. And I dare say, that a few prudent Laws, and a little prudent Conduct, would soon give us far the greatest Share of the Riches of all America, perhaps drive many of other Nations out of it, or into our Colonies for Shelter.

There are so many Exigencies in all States, so many foreign Wars, and domestic Disturbances, that these Colonies CAN NEVER WANT OPPORTUNITIES, if they watch for them, to do what they shall find their Interest to do; and therefore we ought to take all the Precautions in our Power, that it shall never be their Interest to act against that of their native Country; an Evil which can no otherwise be averted, than by keeping them fully employed in such Trades as will increase their own, as well as our Wealth; for it is much to be feared, if we do not find Employment for them, they may find it for us. The Interest of the Mother-Country, is always to keep them dependent, and so employed; and it requires all her Address to do it; and it is certainly more easily and effectually done by gentle and insensible Methods, than by Power alone."

CATO'S Letters.

V I E N N A, August 29.

THE great Cause between the French East-India Company, and M. de Buffy, having been determined in favour of the latter, he soon after sent a Letter to his Advocate M. Gabier, in which, after thanking him for his good Offices, he gave him his Choice to accept of 20,000 Crowns in ready Money, or a Rent Charge of 1000 Crowns per Annum.

Sept. 9. Yesterday at Six in the Evening, the Duke de St. Elizabeth, the Neapolitan Ambassador Extraordinary, went in State to the Castle of Schonbrun, where he was received by the Great Officers of the Court, the Foot Guards being under Arms, and the Noble German and Hungarian Guards forming a Lane through the Apartments. He was first admitted to an Audience of the Emperor, and then to that of the Empress Queen, of whom he made a solemn Demand of the Archduchess Maria Josepha, in Marriage for the King his Master. After this, her Royal Highness was introduced into the Audience Chamber, on which she made a deep Courtesy to her August Mother, who informed her, she had given her Consent to the Demand that had been made. Then the Archduchess received from the Ambassador a Letter from his Sicilian Majesty, and a Picture of that Monarch, which was immediately fastened to her Royal Highness's Breast by the Mistress of her Household, the Countess of Lerchenfeld. There was a Ball at Night, opened by the Emperor and the future Queen, and afterwards a Supper of several Tables.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 4. The Government has given Notice to all trading Persons whom it may concern, that the Negotiation for renewing the Treaty of Peace, between the Republic of Venice, and the Regency of Algiers, is broke off, and War declared on both Sides.

L O N D O N, September 22.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Erfurt, Aug. 28.

"In the Church of the Peterbourg Benedictines, here is shewn, the Tomb of Louis, Count Gleichen, of the illustrious House of Swartzbourg, which had given an Emperor to Germany. The Count was made Prisoner in an Engagement against the Saracens, and suffered a long and severe Captivity. As he was at Work one Day in the Gardens of the Sultan, he was accosted and asked some Questions by his Master's Daughter, who was walking there. The agreeable Person of the Count, and his Address in working, so greatly pleased the Princess, that she promised to set him free, and go off with him, provided he would marry her. 'I have a Wife and Children,' answered he. 'That signifies nothing,' says she, 'the Custom of my Country allows a Man to have several Wives.' The Count was not obitinate, he acquiesced to this Reason, and gave her his Promise. The Princess made Use of such Speed and Address to release him from his Captivity, that they were soon ready to embark on board a Ship. They arrived safely at Venice. The Count there found one of his Domesticities, who had been travelling about, to gain Intelligence of him, and was informed by this Servant, that his Wife and Children were well. He hastened immediately to Rome, and after having ingeniously related what had happened, he obtained of the Pope a solemn Permission to keep both his Wives. This happened in the Year 1240, and in the Pontificate of Gregory XI. If the Holy Father shewed himself indulgent, the Count's Wife was no less complainant; for she greatly cared for the Saracen Lady, who had been the Cause of her recovering her dear Husband, and conceived for her Rival a peculiar Tenderness. The Saracen Princess made a suitable Return to all her Civilities; and being herself sterile, she tenderly loved the great Number of Children the Countess bore.—At Gleichen is still shewn the Bed whereon the Count and his Two Wives lay. After their Death, they were all Three buried in the same Tomb, as appears by the following Epitaph:

"Here lie the Bodies of Two rival Wives, who with unparalleled Affection loved each other as Sisters, and me extremely. The one fled from Mahomet to follow her Husband; the other was willing to embrace the Spouse she had recovered. United by the Ties of matrimonial Love, we had, when living, but one matrimonial Bed, and in our Death only one Marble covers us.

Sept. 24. When the last Letters were received from the Grenades, it was currently reported, that all the Spanish Ports, in the West-Indies, would be shut to the Importation of African Slaves by the English; the French of Martinico having left no Stone unturned to possess themselves entirely of that lucrative Trade.

It was Yesterday strongly reported, that Advice had been received from Senegal, that the French were building a Fort on the Banks of that River, and that the Governor of that Place was not in a Condition to oppose them, on Account of the Garrison being so much reduced by Sickness; how far this Report may be true, Time will soon determine, as several Ships are daily expected from that Part of the World.

Sept. 25. It is said that the Right Hon. Philip Tisdall, Esq; Principal Secretary of State, and Attorney General, in Ireland, is appointed Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom.

This Morning several Agents for the American Colonies had a long Conference with the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, at his Lordship's House in Hill-Street, Berkeley-Square.

Sept. 28. Prince Lewis of Wolfenbuttle, Brother to Prince Ferdinand, and who was Governor to the Stadtholder during his long Minority, still continues at the Head of the Cabinet in Holland; and the Favourite of his Master, and the Darling of the People.

A few Days ago sailed from Brest, Three Dutch Transports laden with Ammunition and Stores, under Convoy of the Duc de Grammont Frigate of 36 Guns, for the Isle of Goree, on the African Coast; the Frigate had Three Companies of Foot on board.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Campbellton, Scotland, dated September 10.

"It is with Pleasure I now send you a Confirmation of the Accounts formerly mentioned, of the Success of our Vessels in fishing on the Coast of Newfoundland. The Sloop Stonefield, in which I am concerned, arrived here the 28th ult. from Newfoundland in Sixteen Days. She has killed, and brought home (though very late in getting there) 12,000 Fish. The rest of our Town-Vessels have likewise got each from 10 to

14,000. As this is the first Trial of the Kind, we are much taken with our Success, and are now very busy in preparing for our next Outfits."

Oct. 1. Letters from Leghorn mention, that a great Number of Jews were embarking from different Parts of Italy, and the Levant, with Intention to settle in Corfica, where People of all Nations are received with open Arms, provided that they bring Money or the Arts with them.

Letters from Constantinople of the 11th ult. say, "The Plague, which had spread itself but little in the Capital, has, within a few Days past, made great Progress; so that there is not one Quarter of the Metropolis free from it."

October 2. Yesterday an Express arrived at St. James's, with Advice of the Death of her Royal Highness Mary, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, Daughter of the late King, and Aunt to his present Majesty. Her Royal Highness was born Feb. 22, 1722, and was married July 28, 1740, to his Serene Highness Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; by whom she had Issue Three Sons, viz. 1. William, Hereditary Prince, Viceroy of Norway. 2. Charles, a Lieutenant-General, in the Service of the King of Denmark. 3. Frederick, a Colonel of a Hessian Regiment.

It is remarkable, that no less than Four Persons of the Blood Royal of England have died in less than One Year and Eleven Months; viz. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31, 1765; Prince Frederick, youngest Brother of his present Majesty, Dec. 29, 1765; the Duke of York, Sept. 17, 1765; and lastly, the Princess of Hesse the same Month and Year.

Letters from Rome mention, that the Pope has lately had the Misfortune to lose the finest Set of Medals in Europe: They had been collecting many Ages, and were deposited in his Chamber for Security; but it seems some Person of Taste found Means to remove them. It is added, that his Holiness has offered his Plenary Absolution, and a Reward to the Virtuoso who stole them, in case he will bring them back.

They write from Newfoundland, that his Majesty's armed Schooner St. John, had taken Seven New-England small Craft, smuggling with the French at Mi-quelon, and carried them into Placentia, where they were condemned.

Oct. 3. Considerable Wagers are now depending in the City, that there will be more Scotch Members to represent the Counties, Cities, or Boroughs in England, in the next Parliament, than has been known since the Union.

October 4. They write from Brest, 2000 Tons of Ship Timber had just arrived there, in Swedish Transports, from the Baltick, for the Use of the King's Dock-Yards.

It was this Morning reported, that the East-India Company's Troops had lately defeated a Body of the Morattoes, and totally dispersed them.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 7.

The Commissioners for carrying into Execution the Articles of Agreement formerly entered into between the Honourable the Proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, for ascertaining the Limits of this Province and the Lower Counties, and Maryland, met lately at Christiana Bridge, and confirmed the Lines that have been for many Years past running out; which finish their Business. The Lines are marked by Stones set up along the same, every Mile; and the Western Line, which divides this Province from Maryland, is extended some Miles beyond the Meridian of Pittsburgh, which is something short of Five Degrees West from the River Delaware, granted to Pennsylvania.

Piscataway, November 25, 1766.

J U S T I M P O R T E D,

In the Snow A M I T Y, Capt. John Sowerby, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a very low Auction, for Bills, Cash, or Tobacco.

A PARCEL of GOODS, to the Amount of £. 380 prime Cost, consisting of Kintal Cottons, British Osnabrigs, Irish Linens and Felt Hats. They are divided in small Packages, therefore may suit those who may only want a Part of such Articles. (4*) JOHN BAYNES.

December 4, 1767.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, at the Sign of Prince Ferdinand, within Three Miles of Suquehanna Lower Ferry, on the 30th of November last, a small fized Man, on Pretence of being after a Runaway.—His Mare giving out, stop to feed her, and told he would leave the Mare, till he return'd from the Ferry: aforesaid, in order to give Notice to stop the Runaway—which he accordingly did; but, as the said Fellow did not return for his Mare, 'tis concluded he himself must be such a Person as he pretended looking after.—He said he came from Port-Tobacco: Had on a blue Surcoat Coat, a close bodied brownish Cloth coloured ditto; a flowered Velvet Jacket, Cloth Breeches, with ribb'd Stockings, and good Shoes, a fine Hat and Wig. In a Word, he had the Appearance of a Gentleman.—The Mare he left with me, is very small; of a Bay Colour, without Brand, or other discernable Mark; has a Blaze in her Face, and appears to be old and of little Value: She had on an old Saddle and Bridle. Whoever applies for the above Mare (in Three Weeks after Date) shall have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges, on applying to JOHN RODGERS.

THERE is at the Plantation of Robert Doves, living at South-River-Neck, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel GELDING, about 14 Hands high; has a bald Face, Three white Feet, and a long swish Tail, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter W.

The Owner, on proving Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

To be SOLD in the big Tuesday the 1st Day of next fair Day, and so on Tobacco.

PART of a Tract of ADVENTURE, consisting of a good House, on which is a good Stone Chimney, a good Stairs, and a ceiled Shed covered with Shingles, 50 Floor, a Kitchen, Quart a House over it, and a large with about 150 large bearing 40 or 50 bearing Cherry Meadow Ground plenty some Cattle, Sheep, and a Gentleman inclinable to let the Subscriber, living Five Months Credit, good Security, if required. (43)

WHEREAS a Packet of Philpot, was, about delivered to the Skipper of the Ship, bound for Baltimore, then lying in Packet, has never been delivered to any Person, in fallen, that they will send Papers of some Consequence

Prince-Ge Miles of Bladenburg

DAVID HENNIS, by T near 18 Years of high, of a ruddy Complexion behind: Had on, a Swainkin Jacket, a black much worn, an Osnabrig skin Breeches, and Osnabrig Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Straps, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever takes up said to the Subscriber, or receive a Reward of Thirty County, if out of the Cou

RAN away from the last, an Irish Convict FLOYD. She was imported by Randolph, Capt. Price. thin visag'd, has light complexion, and is very bold is uncertain, as the has tained a considerable Time

Whoever takes up the man, and commits her to Reward of FOUR DOLL

STRAY'D or STOLEN James Cooper, living Night of the 25th of N about 12 Hands and an H shod before, and lame in neither marked or branded since he went away.

Horse to the Owner, TWENTY SHILLINGS

STRAY'D or STOLEN the 11th of December 13 Hands high; has a Star Tail, and several Saddle and gallops, and is branded and Buttock with the Letter

Whoever brings the ab Charles County, shall receive Reward, on applying to (44) ZE

THERE is at the P near Broad-Creek, MARE, about 13 and aned with the Letters T C. Buttock, has a low paired hind Feet white, appears

The Owner may have h perty, and paying Charge

RAN away from the S rick County, near a Convict Servant Man, n alias Ingram, about 18 Yea high, has short black Hair Small-Pox, and has been master. Had on, and too Cloth Coat, with Mohair Cloth Jacket, which was a Pair of white Serge Bree Pair of Shoe Boots that

Castor Hat, and brown gre He likewise took with h out 14 Hands high, w paces, very fast, trots and saddle, Saddle-Cloth, and

Whoever takes up said to his Master, shall receive and Thirty Shillings for th