make " an adequate provision" for ALL THESE EXPENCES, is,

no doubt, to be the inheritance of the colonies.

CAN any man believe that the duties upon paper, &c. are the last that will be laid for these purposes? It is in vain to hope, that because it is imprudent to lay duties on the exportation of manufactures from a mother country to colonies, as it may promote manufactures among them, that this consideration will prevent such a measure.

Ambitious, artful men have made it popular, and whatever injuffice or destruction will attend it in the opinion of the colo-

nists, at home it will be thought just and falutary \*.

The people of Great-Britain will be told, and have been told, that they are finking under an immense debt----that great part of this debt has been contracted in defending the colonies---that these are so ungrateful and undutiful, that they will not contribute one mite to its payment---nor even to the support of the army now kept up for their "defence and security"---that they are rolling in wealth, and are of so bold and republican a spirit, that they are aiming at independence---that the only way to retain them in "obedience," is to keep a strict watch over them, and to draw off part of their riches in taxes---and that every burden laid upon them, is taking off so much from Great-Britain.---These affertions will be generally believed, and the people will be persuaded that they cannot be too angry with their colonies, as that anger will be profitable to themselves.

In truth, Great-Britain alone receives any benefit from Canada, Nova-Scotia and Florida; and therefore she alone ought to maintain them. The old maxim of the law is drawn from reason and justice, and never could be more properly applied, than in this case.

Qui sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus. They who feel the benefit, ought to feel the burden.

A FARMER.

\* "So credulous, as well as obstinate, are the people in believing every thing, which flatters their prevailing passion. Hume's Hist. of England.