

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

THURSDAY, May 30, 1765.

[No. 1047.]

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

Blandfield, Essex County, Virginia, Feb. 5, 1765.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**SEVERAL** Thousand Acres of LAND, in Augusta County, in Virginia, Part known by the Name of *Beverly Manor*, and the Remainder, about Five Thousand Acres, situated in the *Calf Pasture*. The said Land will be disposed of either in Parcels, or otherwise.

Any Person inclinable to purchase any Part of it, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Lewis*, near *Stanton*, in *Augusta*, or to the Subscriber, who will attend at *Stanton*, at the ensuing *May Court*. (11)

ROBERT BEVERLEY.

**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 allowed 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 DISTILLING BUSINESS extensively, and to supply 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 Reputation, 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 *Baltimore* 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 Province.

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 *Pattuxent River*, in *Prince-George's County*, called *Beane's Pasture*, containing 220 Acres; whereon is a new Dwelling-House 28 by 26 Feet, finished in a very neat and convenient Manner; a new Kitchen 20 by 16 Feet (under which is a small Stone Cellar); and a Stable. About Half the Tract is fine hard Marsh, which may easily be improved to very great Advantage: 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, Counting Room, with a Brick Chimney thereto, and a Lodging Room, on the first Floor: Above Stairs there is Three good Rooms, compleatly finished, and in good Repair; there is also a good Cellar under the House, the full Size thereof, with Three convenient Rooms therein. The Whole to be sold together, 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 Beane*, 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 BEANE, Executor.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** of a moderate Price: And Long Ones in Proportion.

The following is said to be a Copy of a LETTER, sent by a plain Yeoman in New-England, to a certain Great Personage in Old-England.

MY LORD,

**A**T a Time when the respective Legislatures of *Great-Britain*, and of these his Majesty's Dominions in *America*, are as wide apart in Sentiment of each one's Extent of Power in Point of Legislation, as they are East and West of each other in Point of Situation; more especially when we are not permitted to assert, or contend for, exclusive Rights from those of our Fellow-Subjects on the other Side of the *Atlantic*, an Appeal to your Lordship from a plain *American*, who never was among the Great, in regard to parliamentary Resolutions for Taxing us, and otherwise abridging such Privileges as we have long enjoyed, and humbly conceive have a Right to, may be thought highly presumptuous. However, the Character which your Lordship bears, of a Vindicator of all the just and established Rights of the King's Subjects, emboldens me to address you, in full Reliance, that so far as the Matters contained in the following Address are founded on the known Principles of the *British* Government, and managed with Decency, they will find with your Lordship Candour and Countenance.

I am told from good Authority, that the Parliament would not permit any Petitions to be heard from the Colonies, claiming as a Right an Exemption from parliamentary Taxation. It is very hard, My Lord, that so large a Portion of the King's Subjects, as are contained in *North-America*, and who have ever been distinguished for their Loyalty, cannot be heard on a Subject, in which they are so deeply interested. Can it come within Possibility, that all the Individuals in the Northern Colonies should, without previous Conference, minutely concur in Sentiment, that the *British* Parliament cannot, agreeable with the inherent Privileges of the Colonists, Tax them without a Representation on their Part, unless there was some Colour for such Exemption? I have always been instructed, and perhaps truly, that to claim a Right was as well the Subjects Privilege, as to remonstrate against any particular Grievance: And suppose, My Lord, that the Parliament of *Great-Britain* should order a Tax to be assessed and levied on the real and personal Estate in *Ireland*, without any Reference to the Legislature of that Kingdom, or Representation of the People there, could it be thought Presumption, or a Project of Independence in that People, freely to remonstrate against such unconstitutional Measures? The Northern Colonies fall but little short in Numbers with *Ireland*; and of what Importance they are to the Crown, your Lordship is a fit Judge. Why then is it deemed near or quite criminal even to expostulate, when they universally look on the late Measures Resolved on concerning them, as so many Privations of their just Rights as Freemen? Our Zeal for his Majesty's Person and Government, and our Loyalty, have been always testified, and of late especially, in a Manner so much for the national Advantage, and our own Honour, that we verily thought that every Right, which we had heretofore enjoyed, with the full Concurrence of the *British* Government, would have been amply secured to us; not to mention the Hopes we had conceived of such further Privileges and Immunities, as the Tendernefs of a maternal State should dictate, for the Emolument of her dutiful Children. But to our infinite Regret and Disappointment; we have not only been deprived in a great Measure of some of our ancient and invaluable Rights, but virtually forbid the Liberty even of complaining!

The Ministry have held forth, that a Plea on the Side of the Colonies, expressive of their Rights, and contesting the Power of Parliament to Tax them without their own Agreement, is not to be endured, and looks like aiming at Independence. Ministerial Threats too, if we are rightly informed, have been directed at us, to terrify us into a Compliance with such new Regulations, as must operate to our Ruin. All the Colonies on the Continent, in their several Petitions and Remonstrances, dutifully, though firmly, assert their Right of Exclu-

sion from parliamentary Taxation, founded on the Principles of the *British* Government, and the Terms of their Colonization. The Parliament expresses Indignation at such Pretensions, and will not hear the Colonies on that Plea. If there be any Colour, My Lord, for a Claim of the Exemption in Question, the whole World will judge, that the Parliament's Refusal to hear the Colonies on that Point, must convince them what Reception they are to expect any future Applications for the Preservation of their Liberties will meet with. Would not any Men, other than the constituent Members of the Commons House, pay so much Deference to the Opinions of above a Million of loyal Subjects of the Crown, in a Matter of Right and Privilege, as to think that at least there was Colour for their Pretensions? The Dignity of so many Legislatures, composed of great and good Men, one would think should have some Attraction upon the Virtue of the grand Legislative of the Nation, and operate in a Manner at least to induce a Hearing. However dignified Men may be, they are not absolved from their Obligations of doing right to the lowest Subject, and consulting the Security and Protection of all his righteous Claims. On the other Hand, should those in Rule and Power roughly dismiss him, who would lay his Grievances before them, and instead of alleviating his Burdens, should increase them, because he dared to expostulate, all indifferent Spectators of such an use of Power would judge that it prefiged no good to the governed. *Pharaoh*, *Caligula*, and but a few more, have been Instances of such Abusers of Power, and thereby rendered themselves so detestable to Mankind, that instead of Imitation, Rulers in general shudder at a bare Recital of their horrid Impieties. I do not mention those Monsters with any Design of making an odious Parallel between them and any Persons now in Authority, but only to colour high an ignominious Condition of Slavery, that so the State of free *Englishmen*, free *Britons*, may appear the more illustrious in Contrast; and to shew that every little Infractiion of their famed Privileges, whether casual or designed, tends Consequentially to the Introduction of Tyranny. If our Arguments are frivolous, it will be the easier to confute them; and most certainly among Brother Subjects a serious Refutation ought to be tried before a contemptuous Treatment, or a Discharge of Menaces.

But it is said that such Doctrine as we have embraced is dangerous, and looks like aiming at Independence. These are very general Charges, and unless the Terms be defined with some Precision, we shall never know what Defences to make against them. If by dangerous be intended that we challenge Something contrary to the *Fundamentals* of the *British* Constitution, it will be begging the Question: For we contend that unless our Claim be admitted, we shall be deprived of that, which by the *Fundamentals* of the *British* Constitution we ought to enjoy. And what Danger, My Lord, can result from a Discussion in Parliament of the Question? As to the Words *Dependence* and *Independence*, I take it, that they are more used for their Sound, than for any Meaning which they can possibly bear, as applied to the Colonies. I could wish that some *Civilian* would settle how far the *People of America* are dependent on the *People of Britain*: I know of no *Dependence* or Relation, only, that we are all the common Subjects of the same King; and by any Thing that hath been said in the present Controversy, I cannot find that the Inhabitants of the Colonies are dependent on the *People of Britain*, or the *People of Britain* on them, any more than *Kent* is on *Suffex*, or *Suffex* on *Kent*. — If by aiming at Independence be meant, that the Colonies are about to shake off their Allegiance to the Crown, we utterly deny that such Intentions ever entered into our Breasts. Here I cannot pass by in Silence the *jealous* and baseless Supposition, formed on the other Side of the Water, that the Colonies want only a favourable Opportunity of setting up for themselves. This Charge against us hath for many Years been kept a going in *Britain*, with such Diligence and Management, that the Minds of the People there are almost universally imbittered against us; and the Prejudice, to re-

present the Colonies in *FaB*, hath taken it's Seat in the grand Legislative of the Nation, to our infinite Detriment; although nothing can be more fictitious than the Suggestion. We are esteemed as Rivals and Enemies by a Country, who ought and might put the surest Confidence in us, and who have the greatest Reason in the World to lend us their kind Assistance, and upon the least Application for the Purpose to consider and redress our Grievs. This Jealousy towards us, although utterly Groundless, accounts for the unfavourable Light in which all our Conduct and Petitions are viewed, and so far hath a pernicious Effect.

But if by Independence be intended our Maintenance of Argument against the levying Taxes upon us without our own Consent, then it is so far true that we do aim at Independence. Such Independence is the main Pillar of our happy Frame of Government, and hath ever been claimed and enjoyed, from the Times of the *Saxons* down to this Day, by our Fellow-Subjects in *Britain*, excepting when for short Durations in tyrannous Times it was interrupted; and how it hath come to pass that the Colonists, as Part of the King's natural Subjects, have forfeited such ancient Privileges, always heretofore acknowledged to be the Birth-right of all the King's free Subjects without Distinction, hath not been yet told us. How then, My Lord, can it be deemed as aiming at Independence, in the worst Sense of the Words, i. e. an Effort to cast off our Allegiance, for the Dominions in *America* to assert and claim that as a Right, which all the Rest of the King's Subjects have ever claimed and enjoyed.

I must now beg your Lordship's Patience, whilst I consider a little two Objections, which have been made against the Matters of our Remonstrances. One is *Precedents*, and the other is a round Assertion, that we are in *FaB* represented in Parliament.

As to the first, it is objected to us that the erecting a Post-Office in *America* is a Tax upon the People, and that we made no such Plea, as the present One, when the Act of the 9th of *Anne* was made for the Establishment of that Office here. In Answer to which let it be observed, that such an Institution, if not made too Expensive, is so manifestly for the Convenience of a Country, that it is not to be wondered at that the Colonists put up with an undesigned bordering too close upon a meer Right, which might arise from want of due Attention to it, when instead of evil Consequences, there sprung a general Convenience. It is well known by all, who are but a little versed in History, by what silent and almost imperceptible Degrees the Liberties of Subjects may be encroached upon, and how much they will endure before they will make any general Complaint; and it is unfair to cite as a Precedent our Submission to an unconstitutional Proceeding, although then unattended with any evil Consequences. But it is now apparent that that Measure, by only being brought into Example, hath been of dangerous Consequence; and very likely the Colony of *South-Carolina*, who, I am told, would never permit the Postmaster-General to exercise any Authority there, foresaw the evil Tendency of such a Precedent. *Mr. Locke* supposes that absolute Monarchy would be the best Form of Government, if the Monarch was always a wise and good Man; but yet I very much doubt if such Doctrine, supposing it to be true, could justify the Legislative in a Departure from the established Principles of the Constitution, even upon a Supposition that such unconstitutional Proceedings appeared salutary and good for the governed: For the very Example would be a Proof that the Laws of the Country were no Security to the Subject, and might be got over, when it should be thought convenient. But here with Respect to the Statute of the 9th of *Anne*, let it be considered that the Colonies on the Continent are so distinct from each other, and so different in their Situation, Interest and Modes of Government, that it would have been next to impossible for them to have ever established regular Posts through their several extensive Jurisdictions, for want of a Concurrence of Council; and therefore it became Needful for that Matter to be regulated by some Power superior to all the Colonies.