

ST. IMPORTED,
And to be Sold by PATRICK M'GILL, at
his Store at ELK-RIDGE Landing, in the
Pearl, Capt. Francis, from Scotland, and
in the Friendship, Capt. Frost, from London,

A NEAT Assortment of European and East
India GOODS, suitable for the Season;
amongst which are some handsome Lutestrings and
Tobines: Likewise a very good Harrison's Spinnet.
(*6)

To be CHARTER'D, for any Part,



THE SLOOP CHARLOTTE,
now lying in Herring-Bay,
well Found, and Fitted for the
Sea; will carry 2000 Bushels,
and is a prime Sailer.

For Terms apply to SAMUEL
CHEW at Poplar Ridge, on Mr.
King-Bay, who has a sufficient
Quantity of Corn to sell, to load the Sloop, which
he will dispose of reasonably. (11)

JUST Re-printed, The—STAMP ACT—
To be had of J. GREEN, or of Mr. JOHN
CLAPHAM, at Oxford.

ANY Person willing to Contract for the
Building a BALL-ROOM in ANNAPOLIS,
may see the Plan at Mr. Richardson's Store, to
whom they are desired to give in their Proposals in
Writing, in Order to their being laid before the
Managers.

to be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
by the Subscriber, on the 22d Day of August next,
being the 3d Day of Court, at the House of Mr.
Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Fre-
derick County, for Sterling Money, or Bills of
Exchange,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND called
Six la-Chapelle, containing 1792 Acres, be-
ing and lying in Frederick County, on the main
Branch of Seneca, and near the Mouth of the said
Branch; the Land is well wooded and watered.
One Year's Credit will be given, for one Half of
the purchase Money (if desired) upon giving good
Security, and paying Interest
(11) CHARLES CARROLL, junr.

TO BE SOLD,
THE LANCASHIRE FORGE, consisting
of Two Fineries, a Chafery, and one Ham-
mer; together with about 400 Acres of very valua-
ble Land, situate upon Deer-Creek, a fine Stream
of Water, in Baltimore County, about 12 Miles
from the Head of Bush River, and 7 from the
nearest navigable Parts of Susquehanna. For Title
and Terms, apply to the Subscriber, at Nottingham
Forges, upon the Great Falls of Gunpowder River.
(11) CORBIN LEE.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man
named Jan, a likely lively young Fellow,
about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a wild Look,
and when spoke to appears surprized. He was
formerly the Property of Mr. Robert Gordon,
of the City of Annapolis, deceased, so that it is very
likely he spends some Part of his Time among his
Acquaintance in Town. Whoever takes up the
said Fellow, and secures him, so that he may be
had again, shall have Eight Dollars Reward.
(11) ROBERT TYLER.

WHEREAS one JOHN HUNT, who
left England, and in the Year 1748 lived
in St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, Maryland,
as a Saddler, and removed to Westmore Parish
in the same County; from thence, 'tis said, he went
to Cumberland in Georgia, and from thence to St.
Augustine; and in January, 1764, as it is also said,
he ordered a Cargo of Goods from London, to be
directed to Messrs. Barton and Rogett in St. Au-
gustine, to be left with Messrs. Hoopers and Sewel-
lows, in Charles-Town, South-Carolina: If the said
John Hunt be still Alive, and will apply to the
Subscriber, living in Baltimore-Town, Maryland,
he will hear of Something to his Advantage. If
he is Dead, which is most likely, any Person that
will bring a proper Certificate of his Death to the
Subscriber, shall receive a REWARD of FIVE
GUINEAS. (12^m) JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

IND, in Charles-Street. All Persons
ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate
after: And Long Ones in Proportion.

We shall not Apologize for filling this Week's Pa-
per with the following Performance, which made
it's first Appearance in the NEW-YORK GA-
ZETTE, and has since been Publish'd in sundry
other Papers (as it was in That) by Piece-
Meal: But, to oblige the unknown worthy
Writer, who has so clearly distinguished himself
as a Lover of Justice, and a Friend to his
Country, and at the same Time, to oblige the
Public, we give them the Whole together, not
doubting but that our judicious Readers will be
pleas'd with so sensible and spirited a Pro-
duction.

YOUR Delay in publishing the Piece I
sent, is occasion'd, you say, by want
of Room.—I would just hint to you,
that at the same Time you make this
Apology, many Articles of no great
Importance appear in your Papers; whereas the
Subject of my Piece is a Matter of the utmost
Consequence to every Man in the English Do-
minions, more especially in America. When the
Power which should naturally protect and de-
fend us is employ'd to oppress us in our dearest
Rights, and deprive us of that Liberty which the
Constitution of England entitles us to, which God
himself has establish'd in the very Frame of our
Natures, and made our indefeasible Right of In-
heritance, which it is our Duty to esteem more
than Life itself:—When these Rights are in-
vaded, without any other Reason than the Arbi-
trary Will of the Power that does it, which our
present Weakness makes us unable to resist;—
at such a Time, should we bear our Wrongs in
Silence? should we suffer the cruel Violation with-
out complaining, and remonstrating, and using
every Effort to awaken the latent Principles of
Justice and Compassion, in those who have the
Power in their Hands, at Present, and will one
Day be accountable for their Use of it? Would
not our Silence at this Time imply a criminal In-
fensibility, or Indifference, about the Possession
of one of the most valuable Gifts of God, and show
us to be unworthy to enjoy it? and would it not
be a most shameful Breach of Duty to Posterity, if
we by our Indolence, suffer those Rights which
ought to be transmitted to them Inviolat, as we
received them from our Ancestors, to be lost in
passing thro' our Hands? It fills me with the most
anxious Concern, to find—not only a general
Indolence for the Preservation of Liberty—but
a seeming Combination against it.—While every
Tongue, and Pen, and Press, should labour in De-
fence of it—how many do we find as indifferent
as if they had no Concern in the Matter; and as
if because they are only Passengers they would not
be Drown'd when the Ship sinks, as well as those
that are employ'd in managing the Vessel. How
many do we find, who because they were not Born
Americans, seem to interest themselves against it, as
if the Attacks made upon their Rights, did not
equally wound those of every Subject of Great-
Britain, tho' they may not all so immediately feel
it. How do most of the Letters from the Mer-
chants in London show the Writers to be in the In-
terest of the Ministry, and give us Reason to be-
lieve them to be employ'd as their Instruments, to
spread in the Colonies a Spirit of Acquiescence un-
der the Slavery to which they seem to be devoted;
How do they, upon all Occasions, repeat the tri-
vial, absurd, fallacious Arguments of the Minis-
terial Party.—and alas! what a Restraint has im-
mediately taken Place upon the Freedom of the
Presses!—at first they utter'd a few Complaints,
but most of them presently sunk into Silence, and
were heard no more—unless to express Sentiments
tending to Check the Spirit of Liberty, and
Court the Favour of its Enemies. However, Sir,
I would not let my Censures fall indiscriminately,
—from some Presses, —from your's in particular,
the Language of Liberty has hitherto had free Ut-
terance, and I hope may still be heard. But I
apprehend the same Reason that has hitherto pre-
vented your Publishing my Piece, may still prevent
it, unless it be by Piece-Meal, in such a Manner
that the Connection and Force of my Reasoning
will be lost to the Reader. I have therefore con-

cluded to desist from my first Design of publishing
my Sentiments at large in your Paper, but perhaps
I may hereafter let them appear in a Pamphlet,
where I shall have more Room to explain myself.
Mean while to prevent the Mistakes of weak People,
and of those who will not be at much Pains to
Think for themselves, I shall in as few Words as
possible, give the Substance of some Parts of the
Argument I had drawn up more at large against
the Ministerial Pretences of taxing the Colonies, &c.

I observed that it was admitted in Parliament,
even by the greatest Enemies to the Colonies, that
they had in the fullest Sense, a Right to be Taxed
only by their own Consent, given by their Repre-
sentatives, but it was said by these Gentlemen,
that the Colonies were virtually represented in the
English Parliament.—Here let the Reader note
well, That the Minister grounds his Pretence of
the Parliament's Right to Tax the Colonies, entirely
upon this, that they are virtually represented in
Parliament: If therefore he fails in the Proof of
their being so Represented, he must, by his own
Argument, give up the Point, and allow that the
Parliament has no Manner of Right to Tax the Co-
lonies.

Now in order to prove this Paradox, (upon
which the whole Weight of his Argument depends)
that the Colonies are virtually represented in the En-
glish Parliament, it is said, that they are in the very
same Situation as the Inhabitants of Leeds, Halifax,
Birmingham, Manchester, and several other corporate
Towns, some of them much more considerable than any
in the Colonies. Also, of the East India Company,
the Body of the London Merchants, the Proprietors of
the Public Funds, and of all the Monied Interest; of
all Persons under Age, and of Women; likewise,
of all Copy-hold, and Lease hold Estates, under the
Crown, the Church, or private Persons, and all
Landed Property whatsoever, except Freehold: The
Right of Electing, he says, being annexed to certain
Species of Property, peculiar Franchises, and Inha-
bitancy in particular Places, which Descriptions do
not comprehend any of the Places or Persons before
mention'd, nor above one tenth Part of the People in
England any more than they do the Colonies, and yet
that all those Places and Persons, together with the
Colonies, are virtually represented in Parliament,
where the Electors are to be consider'd by the Members
chosen, only as the Means appointed by Law for their
Admission into the Legislative Body of the Nation; the
Object of whose Attention, should be the Interest of
the whole, without any particular Regard to the
particular Persons by whom they were chosen.—This
is the Sum of the Argument, to shew that the Colo-
nies are represented in Parliament; and I observed,
that if on Examination it appears that the forego-
ing Cases in England, which are cited to justify the
Taxation in America, are no way similar to it, nor
any thing at all to the Purpose; but that such an
Encroachment upon private Property, is entirely
unprecedented by any similar Taxation in England;
is indefensible by the Principles of the English Con-
stitution, and absolutely inconsistent with it.—Then
the necessary Consequence is, that the Taxation
is Arbitrary and Tyrannical, and what the Parlia-
ment in England have no Right to impose.

I observed, that the fundamental Principle of
the English Laws and Constitution, is Reason, and
Natural Right, which is always, in apparent Cases,
to controul the Errors and Mistakes that human
Frailty or Inadvertency may occasion in the Acts
of the Legislature; who, tho' they have a Power
to make Laws, have no Power of Execution—
This it is that stamps the Principle—the inestimable
Value upon the English Constitution, and makes
it worth defending with our dearest Blood. It has
within itself, a Principle of Self-Preservation, and
Correction, and Improvement.

I observe that the English Laws, especially where
our Rights and Liberties are more immediately
concern'd, are always to be understood in a
Sense consistent with the Principle and Spirit of
the Constitution, according to Reason and com-
mon Sense—that our Adherence to the English Con-
stitution, and Obedience to its Laws and Govern-
ment, is on Account of its real Excellency, and
the Advantages we actually enjoy under it. It is
not the mere Name of English Rights and Property,
that can satisfy us. But it is an actual Use and

Enjoyment of the Reality that we claim as our
Inheritance, and would defend with our Lives.

When the Minister tells us, that we have a
Right to be taxed only by our own Consent, are we to
understand this Right in a Sense that would effectually
exclude all the Advantages of it, and contra-
dict the common Meaning of the Words? can
any Man be represented without his own Consent
or Choice? if he can, is it any Advantage to him
to be so represented?—and how can the Act of
such a forced Representative, be called the Act of
the Person he takes upon him to Represent? the
Minister speaks of this Right, of being Taxed only
by our own Consent given by our Representatives, as
of a very great Advantage to us, he calls it the
sacred Badge of Liberty, which he prays, may al-
ways be preserved inviolate, and passes some very
high and just Encomiums upon it.—But pray,
where is the Advantage of it, if Persons are ap-
pointed to represent us without our Choice or
Consent? at this Rate, might not the greatest
Enemies we have in the World—might not those
whose Interests are the most diametrically opposit
to ours, be chosen to represent us? nay, if it was
possible that we could be represented without our
own Consent, would not our greatest Enemies be
the most likely to endeavour to be chosen for that
Office; for this very Purpose, that they might
have it in their Power the more effectually to in-
jure us, and to exalt their own Interest upon the
Ruins of ours? could such a Right of Representa-
tion be ever desired by any reasonable Man?—
and is English Liberty in Reality such a Chimera
as this! is this the Thing, that has been the Boast
and the Pride of Englishmen! must our Under-
standings be insulted in so gross a Manner? must
not the Name of English Liberty be the Scoff and
Derision of the whole World? was their ever a
more monstrous Absurdity to be found in the
Practice of the most barbarous Nations upon Earth?
How is our Glory fallen!

The only Ground and Reason why any Man
should be bound by the Actions of another who
meddles with his Concerns, is, that he himself chose
that Other to the Office: If he really did this, then
it is but just that he should be bound by the Action;
but this cannot be, if the Choice be wanting,
which is the only Thing that could give the Right
of representing. Thus, in the Case of Arbitrators,
none have a Right to take upon them such an
Office without the Choice of the Parties concern'd,
and it is that Choice alone that can oblige them to
submit to the Award. The Practice of doing
Business by Representatives, was introduced for
Convenience. Every Man who has any Interest
in a Place or Business, has a natural Right to in-
terfere in the Management of its Concerns, in
Proportion to that Interest. But because this
could not conveniently be done by every Man in
Person, therefore, this Method of chusing one or
more Persons to represent and act for them, was
adopted. As every distinct Interest in a Govern-
ment ought to have its due Weight in the Admi-
nistration of public Affairs, so each of those In-
terests should have the Appointment of those Repre-
sentatives in Number, as near as might be propor-
tionate to their Interest in, and Importance to, the
Government in general. Consistency and Same-
ness of Interests, ought to be the Rule to deter-
mine, what Individuals in a State should vote for
Representatives for that particular Interest. The
Interest of all the Electors for the same Represen-
tatives, should be similar and consistent, otherwise
the same Persons could not represent them, nor
promote the Interest of some, without Detriment
to others. Where ever there is such a Coincidence
of Interests, all the Particulars included in it
might concur in the Choice of the same Repre-
sentatives,—but not otherwise.—If the Interests of
the Electors were opposite, they could not Vote
for the same Representatives;—because by thus
setting up one Interest in Opposition to another,
the Weakest of the Two would be excluded from
its due Influence in the General Assembly; where-
as the General Assembly of Representatives, ought
to be as near as possible an exact Epitome of the
whole Body of the Nation; and act as it might
reasonably be supposed the Nation would act; if
every Individual was duly qualified, and Acted for