

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.]

THURSDAY, June 6, 1765.

[N^o. 1048.]

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 *Auzusa*, 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-HOUSES* 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 *Patuxent River*, in *Prince-George's County*, called *Beants'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 Marls, 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, Comping 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 Beants*, 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 BRANES, Executor.**

ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate length: And Long Ones in Proportion.

[The Remainder of the very sensible LETTER begun in our last.]

BUT further I am in doubt if there be so much in the Matter of *Precedents* as some would have. I know that the *Lawyers* have carried the Authority of *Precedents* so far, that if a Point be to be gained, nothing is required or sought after but a *Precedent*, and if that can be found among the various and contrary Resolutions, they form a Conclusion that the Point is *clearly established*; whether the *Precedent* be footed on Justice and Reason, or on Whim and Arbitrariness. "It is a Maxim among these Men, that whatever has been done before, may legally be done again, and therefore they take special Care to Record all the Decisions formerly made, even those, which have, through Ignorance or Corruption, contradicted the Rules of common Justice, and the general Reason of Mankind. These, under the Name of *Precedents*, they produce as Authorities, and thereby endeavour to justify the most iniquitous Opinions; and they are so lucky in this Practice, that it rarely fails of Decrees answerable to their Intent and Expectation." *Precedents* of infringing the Liberties of the Subject are to be met with plentifully in History; yet I humbly conceive that if any such could be found in the *British Annals*, it would not be much to the Credit of a *British Writer against the Liberties of America*, to cite them in Vindication of a Measure, which a whole Continent of People thought to be an Aggression of their plain and certain Privileges.

The second Objection made to our Remonstrances is, that the Inhabitants of the Colonies are in *Fa*lly represented in Parliament. This Proposition, one would think, would be sufficiently refuted by only saying, that not one *American* ever gave, or can give, his Suffrage for the Choice of any of these pretended Representatives. It is very strange, My Lord, and looks like being under the Power of Magic, that such a vast Extent of an inhabited Country as this, should be represented in Parliament, and that yet the People here should never have found it out. How can a Colony, Shire, City or Borough be represented, when not one individual Inhabitant ever did the least Thing towards procuring such Representation? This Position is the last Shift, the dernier Subterfuge, of such as would reconcile the Proceedings of Parliament, respecting laying Taxes on us, with *British* Liberties; but if it be preached forever, the utter Falsity of it, (pardon a plain Expression) is so notorious, that not one single *American* will ever believe it. The Arguments in Support of this *Misbroom* Proposition are so fallacious and weak, that they scarcely deserve a serious Attention. It is urged that because a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Britain* are not Electors there, and seeing that it is unquestionably true that the House of Commons, notwithstanding, actually represent the whole People, that therefore they represent a vast Dominion at Three Thousand Miles Distance, and who have not a single Voice in their Election, although Multitudes in such distant Country in Point of Estate would be well qualified to vote, were they with their Estates in *Britain*, and actually do vote for Persons to represent them in their own Assemblies. If such Argument be of any Force, it will prove, that all the People in *Britain* might be as well represented by the Members of any single Borough Town, as by the whole House of Commons. How came it necessary at the Union, to provide that *Scotland* should send Members to Parliament? Were they not according to the foregoing Doctrine in *Fa*lly represented by the *English* Members? A Right of Election is annexed to a certain Species of Property, Franchises, &c. and every Man in *England*, who falls under these Descriptions, hath a Right to vote, either for Knights, Citizens, or Burgesses; but can any Man in the Colonies be admitted to a Voice, let him come under what Description he will? Every Person in *England* is not qualified to be an Elector, yet the Country is represented;—but doth it follow that the Colonies too are therefore represented, who give not a single Voice, although Multitudes

here have as much Freehold Estate as serves to qualify their Fellow Subjects in *England*? But it is said that Persons under Age, Women and Children are not Electors, but yet are represented. I wonder these subtle Politicians had not shewn, that Idiots, Madmen, and Cattle were not Electors, and from thence infer that we are represented. Women have not a Share in Government, but yet by their strict Connection with the other Sex, all their Liberties are as amply secured as those of the Men, and it is impossible to represent the one Sex, without the other. As to any Inference which can be drawn against us, on the present Point, from Infants being represented notwithstanding their Incapacity to elect, it seems to me that a Writer must be put to a sorry Shift indeed, to rest any Part of his Cause on so weak a Foundation.

To infer, My Lord, that the *British* Members actually represent the Colonies, who are not permitted to do the least Act towards their Appointment, because *Britain* is unequally represented, although every Man in the Kingdom, who hath certain legal Qualifications can vote for some one to represent him, is such a Piece of Sophistry that I had Half a Mind to pass by the Cobweb without blowing it to Pieces. Is there no Difference between a Country's having a Privilege to choose 558 Members to represent them in Parliament, though in unequal Proportions to the several Districts, which cannot be avoided, and not having Liberty to choose any? To turn the Tables,—if the *Americans* only had Leave to send Members to Parliament, could such Sophistry ever persuade the People of *Britain* that they were represented and had a Share in the national Councils? A Right of Election hath its Origin from having Property or Freehold Estate, and such only have a Right to a Share in Government. Mens Estates are represented, and such as have great and noble Estates actually sit in Parliament for their own Estates. All who have Freehold in *England* to a small Value, share in the Administration; but in *America*, where almost every Head of a Family and most other Men have Freehold, and very many are Owners of great landed Estates, they can have no Share in Government; and those Estates are not represented, because the Owners cannot elect. Suppose none of the 558 Members were chosen by the People, but enjoyed the Right of Sitting in Parliament by hereditary Descent; could the common People be said to share in the national Councils? How trifling then is the supposition, that we in *America* virtually have such Share in the national Councils, by those Members whom we never chose? If we are not their Constituents, they are not our Representatives. But it is said that we are represented in the same Manner as the Non-electors are in *Britain*. This, may it please your Lordship, is a strange Paradox; for the very Reason why the Non-electors in *Britain* are such, is because they are not qualified in Point of Estate, which I hope will not be said of all the Colonists; and it was observed before, that having Property or Freehold, necessarily inferred a Right to be an Elector, or which is all one, to have a Share in Government. Lastly it is really a Piece of Mockery to tell us that a Country, detached from *Britain*, by an Ocean of immense Breadth, and which is so extensive and populous, should be represented by the *British* Members, or that we can have any Interest in the House of Commons.

It therefore remains fully disproved, that the Inhabitants of the Colonies are in *Fa*lly represented in Parliament; and therefore our most darling Privilege, namely an Immunity from Taxes without our own Consent, hath been nullified by the late Parliamentary Resolutions.

It is beside my present Purpose to examine how far other Acts, *to wit*, such as regulate Trade, &c. are obligatory upon us, or what Sort of Connections subsist between a parent State and distant Colonies. These may be the Subjects of some able Pen: But I would just observe, that the Commons of *Great-Britain* have ever held the Right of not being taxed without their own Assent, the most Sacred of all others.

It gives me Pain, My Lord, that so much Un-

tenderness, approaching near to Wrath, on the Part of the present Administration is exercised towards us. We are not conscious of having done any Thing to deserve it; and in our Turn, having all the Feelings of human Nature, must be irritated at what we must think ill-treatment. Broad Hints have been given that *standing Forces* are to be sent amongst us, to humble us, and to enforce Execution of such Laws, as we must esteem Grievances. Such is the Delicacy of the *British* Constitution, that it instantly dies under the Hands of such executive Red-coats, and every Privilege wings its Flight. If such Measures should be pursued, permit me, My Lord, to think that the People of *Britain* may then begin to tremble for their own Liberties. It amounts almost to Demonstration, that when the whole *British* Empire in *America* are dissatisfied, there must be some Foundation for such Dissatisfaction: And whether it would not be for the Benefit of the whole Nation in general, as well as just in itself, to hear our Complaints, and to endeavour by a mild and gentle Treatment to secure our Love and Good-will, instead of exciting our Ill-will, I cheerfully submit to the Judgment of your Lordship.

Thus I have with much Freedom and Plainness, which I doubt not your Candor will excuse, gone through what I proposed to consider. I have only to add that I am in sure and certain Hopes, that what I have written will meet with a better Reception from your Lordship, than the humble Petitions of an innumerable Multitude of People did lately from the Parliament. I am, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant,

Extra of a LETTER from a Gentleman in LONDON, to his Friend at New-York.

MR. Charles Townsend spoke in Favour of the Bill, [Stamp Duty] and concluded his Speech by saying to the following Effect:
 "These Children of our Planting (speaking of *Americans*) nourished by our Indulgence, until they are grown to a good Degree of Strength and Opulence, and protected by our Arms, will they grudge to contribute their Mite to relieve us from the heavy Load of national Expence which we lie under?
 "Which having said, and sat down, Mr. **BARRE** arose, and with Eyes darting Fire, and an out stretched Arm, spoke as follows, with a Voice somewhat elevated, and with a Sternness in his Countenance, which expressed in a most lively Manner the Feelings of his Heart:
 "Children planted by your Care! No! Your OPPRESSION planted them in *America*: They fled from your Tyranny, into a then uncultivated Land, where they were exposed to almost all the Hardships, to which human Nature is liable; and among others, to the Savage Cruelty of the Enemy of the Country; a People the most subtle, and I take upon me to say, the most truly terrible of any People that ever inhabited any part of God's Earth; and yet educated by Principles of true *English* Liberty, they met all these Hardships with Pleasure, compared with those they suffered in their own Country, from the Hands of those that should have been their Friends.
 "They nourished by your Indulgence! They grew by your Neglect of them: As soon as you began to care about them, that Care was exercised in sending Persons to Rule over them, in one Department and another, who were, perhaps, the Deputies of some Deputy, of Members of this House, sent to spy out their Liberty, to misrepresent their Actions, and to prey upon them; Men whose Behaviour, on many Occasions, has caused the Blood of those Sons of Liberty, to recoil within them; Men promoted to the highest Seats of Justice, some to my Knowledge, were glad by going to foreign Countries, to escape being brought to a Bar of Justice, in their own.
 "They protected by your Arms! They have nobly taken up Arms in your Defence, have exerted their Valour, amidst their constant and laborious Industry, for the Defence of a Country, whose Frontiers, while drench'd in Blood, its interior Parts have yielded all its little Savings to your Enlargement: And believe me, remember I this Day told you so, That the same Spirit which actuated that People at first, will continue with them still: But Prudence forbids me to explain myself any further. God knows, I do not at this Time speak from Motives of Party Heat: What I deliver are the genuine Sentiments of my Heart: However superior to me in general Knowledge and Experience, the respectable Body of this House may be, yet I claim to know more of *America* than most of you, having seen and been conversant in that Country. The People there are as truly loyal, I believe, as any Subjects the King has: But a People jealous of their Liberties, and who will vindicate them, if they should be violated; but the Subject is too delicate, I will say no more."