

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

THURSDAY, July 4, 1765.

[No. 1052.]

**STRAYED** from the Subscriber's on *Big Creek*, in *Frederick County*, last Month, a thin Mouse colour'd Horse, about 14 Hands high, paces naturally, his Brand, if any, forgot.

Also a well made Iron Grey Horse, about 13 Hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near Buttock T I.

Both of them were shod before, and are supposed to have made towards *Calvert County*.

Whoever will deliver them to *Benjamin Johnson*, near *Calvert County Court-House*, *Thomas Johnson* in *Annapolis*, or the Subscriber, shall be paid Thirty Shillings, or Fifteen Shillings for either; or if Information is given where they may be sent for, the Favour will be thankfully acknowledged, by  
JAMES JOHNSON.

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

A VERY-valuable Tract of LAND called *Aix-la-Chapelle*, containing 1792 Acres, being 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.

CHARLES CARROLL, junr.

TO BE SOLD, THE LANCASHIRE FORGE, consisting of Two Fineries, a Chafery, and one Hammer; together with about 400 Acres of very valuable Land, situate upon *Deer-Creek*, a fine Stream of Water, in *Baltimore County*, about 12 Miles from the Head of *Bass 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 *Garropaw River*.

CORBIN LEE.

*Kent-Island*, April 19, 1765. AS it is published in the *Philadelphia Paper*, that the noted Horse DOVE, imported by Dr. Hamilton, is now Covering at Mr. Dams's, such Gentlemen on the Western Shore as incline sending Mares to him, may have them carefully brought over the Bay, sent up to the Horse, and returned at *Annapolis* when done with him, at Twelve Shillings and Six Pence each Mare. Particular Care shall be taken of them. Good Passage both at Mr. Dams's and my House.

EMORY SUPPLER.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *Jem*, a likely lively young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a wild Look, and when spoke to appears surpris'd. 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.

ROBERT TYLER.

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*.

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 *Westons Parish* in the same County; from thence, his 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. Augustine*, to be left with Messrs. *Hoopers and Swallows*, 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<sup>m</sup>) JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

D, in *Charles-Street*. All Persons ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate er: And Long Ones in Proportion.

*Prince-George's County*, June 29, 1765.

Mr. GREEN,

AT a Time, when even the Authority of the *British Parliament* to Tax the Colonies is hardly understood, and reluctantly admitted by some People, no one seems to doubt the Right of our FACTORS, or (if you chuse an Appellation less proper, and more common) MERCHANTS in *London*, to impose what Tallages they please upon the Shippers of Tobacco, and every one submits to their Exercise of this Right with an Alacrity of Acquiescence, equal to the Clearness of it's Principles, and the Certainty of their Operation.

The Doctrine of VIRTUAL REPRESENTATION, like that of substantial Forms among the Schoolmen, is deduced from Ideas too refined for the gross Conceptions of Men, unexercised in nice, and subtle Disquisitions, and unimproved by curious and profound Researches; but the immediate Representation by the Merchants, with the Powers incident to it of disposing of the Property of the Planters at Discretion, charging what they please for all Services, whether secret or divulged, and of rendering what Accounts they think proper of their Administration, is obvious and striking.

The Existence of this extensive Representation can't be denied by those who feel, and placidly submit to the genuine yearly Effects of it: For it is incredible, that the Planters would suffer their FACTORS (I beg Pardon, I should have said, MERCHANTS) to charge what they please, if the Constituents were not convinced, that it would be inconsistent with the Nature of the Representation to examine into, and controvert, the Validity of any Acts done by their Deputies. In common Affairs, from which the Notion of Representation is excluded, as soon as an unjust Charge is perceived, an Objection is started, and a Rectification firmly insisted upon. If the Claimant should not be prevailed upon, by the mild Course of Exposition, to recede from the Exaction, this Behaviour would not only blemish his Character, and make all prudent Men averse from dealing with him, but prove also incompetent to the Accomplishment of his fraudulent Purpose, since the other would still have an effectual Remedy to protect himself from Oppression: For the Exactor is either Debtor or Creditor; if the former, and he strives to diminish his Debt by indefensible Charges, the Payment of the whole may be compelled by a Suit; if the latter, and he endeavours to swell his Demand by unconscionable Articles it may be safely refused, unless reduced by a just Abatement.

A Stranger, who should inspect an Account of Sales from a Tobacco Merchant, might be at a Loss to find out the Propriety of Commissions upon Payments not made, or of charging Commissions, on his Trouble in paying himself.

On observing POSTAGE charged upon every Hoghead, he would be apt to express his Admiration, that the Shippers should universally be tainted with an Itch for Scribbling, and after all other Matters should be ingeniously explained to him, he would not probably comprehend a Factor's Right to burthen his Principal with any Charge not actually incurred; but an Hint of the Doctrine of Representation would at once clear up all Difficulties, and dissipate every Cloud of Hesitation.

If Merchant and Planter could properly be considered in the confined Relation of Debtor and Creditor, I make no Doubt, but all the new Charges introduced since the Year 1759, which are yet too recent to pretend to the Character of Establishments, would be given up on a few expostulatory Letters; but since the Merchant is vested with an unlimited Authority to lay what Impositions he pleases, the more heavy and frequent they are, the more conspicuous, and meritorious, is the humble Resignation, and implicitly submissive Acquiescence of the Planter.

I have observed, this Year, great Variety in the Article POSTAGE OF LETTERS. I have seen it charged at Three Pence, Four Pence, Six Pence, Eight Pence, and One Shilling. Why should it

not in a few Years take a new Start from Twelve Pence?

The Difference specified hath not arisen from the Number of Letters written by the Shippers, because the Shilling hath been charged, tho' not a single Letter was written, nor is there any Circumstance known, or guessed at, to account for the Difference.

How many Shippers have been affected by the Addition to the Charge of Postage I can't say; but taking it for granted that it will be passed over, without Animadversion, by those who have been affected, I presume it will become general, and very soon, justly obtain the same Sanction, and plead the Title many other Articles have done, that of Usage, and the Course of Business.

Should this Supposition appear well founded, permit me, with all due Deference to superior Wisdom, to recommend it to those who have not yet been affected by the additional Charge, to write to their Merchants, beseeching them to insert it in their next Accounts of Sales, and I flatter myself they will be most graciously pleased to comply with the Request, if Care be taken to express it in all the Humiliation of the petitionary Style.

This Step will entitle the Body of Planters to the Praise of more than passive Merit, and that too, without any real Expence at the Bottom, if my Prophecy of what may be, may be grounded upon my Observation of what uniformly hath been.

A very remarkable, and apposite Instance on this Head lately occurred. Some of the Merchants had charged a Commission on the new Import of 1759, others had not; but there being no serious Objection to the Article, it hath become, I believe, general, and the Reason given, for following the Example of the honest Introducers of the Charge, by those who had not at first made it, at the same Time that it afforded a Proof of their courteous Condescension, (for surely Condescension it was to give any Reason at all) established likewise the undeniable and very useful Maxim, that what one hath a Right to do, another in the same Situation hath an equal Right to do. Wherefore, inasmuch as Men have a powerful Propension to exercise their Right, when a Profit results from it, I have been tempted to conjecture, that the additional Postage will not stop with the acute Inventors of it.

There appearing, I trust, to be no Foundation for the Reproach of Ignorance, I shall next shew against all invidious Detractors, that the Minuteness of the Tallages, occasionally enacted by Accounts of Sales, can't be the Reason, why they are paid with so much Complacence. I don't mean to meddle with old Establishments, they are too sacred to be impeached, too venerable to be arraigned. All Government depends upon them, and it is the Remark of a very celebrated Writer on the Subject of Polity, that "ancient Foundations cannot be weakened, nor Land Marks removed, be the Pretences never so plausible, without great Danger, or great Injury."

Of these then I speak not. Fifteen Pence per Hoghead was the Fund, upon which our Paper Money was emitted; One Shilling per Hoghead is paid for the Support of Government, and is deemed a very great Matter; and when Three Half Pence per Hoghead have been now and then added, the Compliment hath been thought too expensive by some of the good People of *Maryland*, and the Givers have always been very politely thanked for their Munificence; but the Planters in a very few Years past have been taxed by their Delegates, the Merchants, to a greater Amount than the Fifteen Pence, the Twelve Pence, and the Three Half Pence, per Hoghead, all added together, and they are so far from repining, that they don't even require any Reason for it, but are contented with the Contemplation of Figures, the Amusement in explicating the Meaning of the Abbreviatures in their Accounts of Sales, and with admiring the Elegance of the Composition, which informs them, that "inclosed have Account Sales of — Hogheads of Tobacco, nett Proceeds carried to Credit in Account current herewith" "sent, which doubt not will find right." It is evident then that the Tenacity of the Tax, is not

the Reason why it is submitted to. It may at first Sight be suspected, perhaps, that the Merchants think the Impositions too trivial to deserve a civil Notice, and too frequent not to make the Ceremony of it troublesome: But I must do them the Justice to say, it is not for this Reason, nor any Want of Gratitude, or good Manners, that they do not thank the Planters upon every new Taxation; for, upon these Occasions, Representatives never do Thank their Constituents, Thank Them indeed they do, when They are appointed Delegates, and have, with this Character, the Power of taxing conferr'd on them, and so do the Merchants, when They receive the Tobacco, which confers on Them the same Power. Let it not then be objected to the worthy Merchants, that They are wanting in Politeness, or due Acknowledgments, when They do not observe the Language of Compliment, where it would be unsuitable to the Subject. From Him to whom any Thing is given, Thanks may be expected, but not from him who takes.

Would the Merchants exercise their Right of taxing with so little Reserve, had They not been encouraged, by long Experience of the dutiful and ready Obedience of their Constituents, and would their Constituents have display'd this admirable Obedience, if They were not the most quiet, the most passive, the most submissive, People, in the Universe?

The reciprocal Conduct of Merchant and Planter then, in their Intercourse, will, (as it doubtless ought) prevent all Imputations on the good People of *Maryland* of a disaffected or refractory Spirit, should they hint a little Discontent at the late Stamp-Act, since, upon a fair Examination, it can't, with an Appearance of Candour, be derived from any other Source, than their Ignorance of political Fictions, of the latent Principles of a refined Contexture, and of that exquisitely artificial Concatenation of Consequences, upon which the important and most salutary Doctrine of Virtual Representation is constructed.

Since we see what good-natured, easy, patient, tame, Folks, the Planters are, in their ready Resignation, unattended by the least Murmur of Complaining, Whimper of Disapprobation, or Shrug of Diffidence, when their Merchant-Representatives publish, by an Account of Sales, a new Import, there is the greatest Reason to expect, that They will not only obey without Reluctance, but even applaud the Stamp-Act, as soon as it shall appear to Them to be the legitimate Offspring of Constitutional Authority, and not the Production of oppressive Domination.

Far from me be the Attempt to draw into Question, the Rights and Prerogatives of the Merchants, by direct Impeachment, or covert Insinuation. It would be impertinent in him to dispute a Power, who is but little affected by it, when those, who are a great deal, pay a willing Obedience to it. Besides, were the Power palpably usurped, I have not sufficient Resolution to accuse of Iniquity, Exactors, or to convince the willingly oppressed, that they deserve what they suffer by their Tameness in bearing it, and instead of hoping for any Diminution of their Burthens, that they ought to expect an Addition to their present Pressures, as great as they can Bear, like the Ass in the Fable, without being rendered totally useless to their Lords and Masters: For even that Man, who is so meek and lowly of Spirit, as not only to truckle to the Power of the imperious and lawless Oppressor, but to resign himself patiently to the Rule of a feeble Woman, might be roused to a very furious and dangerous Resentment, at the Sound of the Word, *Hen-peck'd*.

Having, as I hope, established the pacific and long suffering Character of the Planters, and accounted fairly for any Uneasiness some of them may express at the late Stamp-Act, upon the Hypothesis of their not understanding the recondite Doctrine of Virtual Representation, to which, I am confident, they will assent, and yield all Obedience to the Effects of, as soon as it shall be levelled, by happy Explanations to common Apprehension, and reconciled with common sense. I beg Leave to offer a very important Proposition to the Consideration