New Pert, Charles County, day 1765.

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Prince-George's County, Sept. 3, 1765.
To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Colmore Beanes, deceased, on Seturday the Twenty-fixth Day of October next, upon the Premises, for London Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Moner. Sterling, or Current Money,

A TRACT of LAND adjoining the Town of Nettingham in Prime George's Court, called Beans's Paffare, containing 220 Acres, whereon is a new Dwelling House 28 by 26 Feet, finished in a very neat and convenient Manner; & new Kitchen 20 by 16 Feet (under which in fmall Stone Cellar); and a Stable. About Half the Tract is a fine hard Marth, which may easily be improved to very great Advantage; the other Part is very level, and of a rich Soil. The Situation is very convenient for a Merchant or Tavern

Likewise, A LOT of GROUND in the Town of Nottingham, whereon is a very good Store. House 30 Feet square, with a good Store Room, Lumber Room, a Compting Room, with a Brick Chimney thereto, and a Lodging Room on the first Floor; above Stairs there are Three convenient Rooms, compleatly finished and in good Repair; there is also a good Cellar under the House, the full Size thereof, with Three very good Rooms

The whole to be fet up together, or separate, us the Purchasers chuse.

Time will be given for the Payment of one Half of the Porchase Money, upon giving Bond on Interest, with Security, if required. WILLIAM BRANES, Executor.

TO BE SOLD, WALUABLE TRACT of LAND, fituate A VALUABLE TRACT of LIAND, fituate in Fairfax County, Virginia, containing 602 Acres, whereon are Two Plantations, with Log Dwelling Houses, and Tobacco-Houses, almost new, a small Apple and Peach Orchard; the Soil very good, exceedingly well Wooded and Watered, very convenient for Trade, being no more than 20 Miles to the Town of Alexandria; to Miles to the Town of Cabbeller, where is a ic Miles to the Town of Calbetter, where is a Tobacco Inspection, and within 6 Miles of a Ferge and Furnite, and allo the Saw and Gilft Metchant Mills on Occopian Creek, much famed for their Goodness; it is also very convenient to many other Mills, and to the Situation where a Church is intended to be Breeted in the Parith of

Church is intended to be Brected in the Parish of Trave. There is much Land expalse of being improved into Meadow, and may with Rafe be Watered a tolerable good Mill Seat Sec.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Tule and Terms, by applying to Mr. William Gardner, Tavern-Keeper, near the Premises; or, to the Subscriber, near Ferderict fourg.

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[Overn Waterns.

VERY good BUTCHER, That has about 6 A VERY good BU LUBER, Ball Mr. Wil-Tiam Weidwara, fenior, in Manapolis.

To be SO L D by the Subscriber, at PUBLIC FENDUE, for Ready Many or good Bills of Exchange, the Ab Day of November ment, at \$1

Clock, on the Premifer,

Clock, on the Premifer,

County, the Place called Kingi Town; with a good Dwelling House, Store House, and infecting House, with other souvenient Out House, situated close by Chotank River, with a good Wharf, and has been an accussom'd Place of Trade page to Versa past.

Trade near 50 Years past.

Any Gentleman inclining to purchiase the same, may see the Buildings, and Title, by applying to the Subscriber, who will be at the Spot every Monday till the Time of Sale

SAMUEL BOWHAY.

RINTING OFFICE in Charles Street.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENT to the Maryland GAZETTE, of the Week before last. 437

Annapolis, October 24, 1765.

September 9, 1765.

A Copy of the REMONSTRANCE of the Freeholders and Freemen of Anne-Arundel County, to Messeurs Worthington, Hammond, Hall, and Johnson, their Represen-tatives in Affembly; accompanied with some Instructions to them.

GENTLEMEN,

HE Shock received by AMERICA, and our Province in particular, from some late unconstitutional Meafares, pursued by the British Parliament, in Derogation, as we conceive, of our ancient inherent Rights and Privileges, as Freemen and liege Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, requires us to be exceedingly circumspect with Regard to our LIBERTIES, and early to remonstrate to you Our Representatives in Assembly convened, in Support of our RIGHTs thereto; giving you at the fame Time, some few Instructions, which we entreat you will specially attend to, and

punctually observe. By the unalterable Law of Nature, we look upon ourselves to be Freemen: Providence seemingly averse to the Miseries of Slavery, hath placed us in the happy Estate of Freedom: And we are conscious to ourselves, that we have in no wise forseited, or departed with our natural Right thereto. By the Common Law of Great-Britain, the Law of our Land, and declaratory in this Respect of the Law of Nature, and consequently of the Liberty of the Subject, we look upon our-felves also to be FREEMEN: Equally Free, with our Fellow-Subjetts, resident within the Realm of Great-Britain: And we trust we shall be esteemed so, by our Sovereign and the World, until it can be rationally shewn, that mere Imbabitancy in America, or any where else, within the Dominions of the Crown of Great-Britain, but without the Land thereof; is sufficient of itself to strip an Englishman or his Posterity of their natural and civil BIRTHRIGHT, we mean, their FREEDOM: On this Freedom of the Subject afferted by us, dependeth, in our Opinions, the Necessity of his Assenting by bimself, or his Representatives, to Laws, in order to his being bound thereby; and from such Assent, ariseth, as we take it, the Obligation of all buman Laws. How then in Point of NATURAL or CIVIL LAW, are we rightly chargeable, or liable to be burdened, by the STAMP-ACT, attempted to be imposed upon us by the Mother-Country? Have we affented to it per-fonally or representatively? If we have not, which is notorious to the World, the MINI-STER's virtual Representation, adduced argumentatively, in Support of the TAX on us, is fantaftical and frivolous. Can the Parliament by the Fiction of a virtual Representation impole one Law on us, without our Allent: they may also another; and so on, ad infinitum: We cannot see where the Line is to be drawn: And each new Law so imposed on us, may e new lax; each new Tax, to fome new Oppression; Oppression (unrelisted) leads in a direct and open Path to Bondage; and that to the immediate Privation, and utter Destruction of Liberty,—
of Property,—and of all, that is dear to us:
The Incompeniencies therefore, arising, on the Supposition of the Parliament having any fuch Power, as that of laying Taxes on us,

Opinion, no very inconclusive Argument to the Being and Existence of such a Power, in the Legislature of any State whatsoever, much more of that of Great-Britain, which glories in the Freedom of its Subjects.

By the Constitutional Laws of our Mother-Country, the Birthright of every English Subject, and consequently of us Americans, liege Subjects also of the Crown; It is Ordained and Enacted, " That no Aid, Prize, Tax, "Tallage, &c. shall be taken or levied without the Good-Will, and Assent of the Freemen of the Land."—And by the CHARTER of our PROVINCE, it is Expressly granted, "That the King, his Heirs and Successors, " shall at no Time hereaster, set or make, or cause to be set, any Imposition, Custom, or other Taxation, Rate or Contribution whatfoever, in or upon the Dwellers and Inhabitants of the aforesaid Province, for their Lands, Tenements, Goods or Chattels, " within the faid Province, or to be laden " and unladen within any the Ports or Harbours of the said Province: And it is Tcharged and commanded, that the above Declaration be henceforward, from Time to Time, received and allowed in all his Courts, and before all the Judges of the King, his Heirs and Successors, for a sufficient and lawful Discharge, Payment and Acquittance. And all Officers and Ministers of the King, his Heirs and Successors, are Enjoined, upon Pain of High Displeasure " of the Crown, that they do not presume, at any Time, to attempt any Thing to the contrary of the Premises, or that they do in any Sort withstand the same; but that they be at all Times aiding and affisting, as is fitting, unto the Proprietor of our Province, &c. and to the Inhabitants, and Merchants thereof, their Servants, Ministers, Factors and Assigns, in the full "Use and Fruition of the Benefit of this the "Charter."

And by another Paragragh in the same Charter, the Privilege of Legislation is expressly confined to the Proprietor, and the Freemen of our Province. The Words of it are as follow: " And we do grant, free, full and " absolute Power, unto the Proprietor and "his Heirs, for the good and happy Government of the faid Province, to ordain, make, enact, and under his and their Seals, to publish any Laws whatsoever, "appertaining either unto the public State
of the faid Province, or unto the private
Utility of particular Persons, according unto their best Directions, of and with the Advice, Affent, and Approbation of the FREE-MEN of the faid Province, or the greater Part of them, or of their Delegates or Deputies, whom for the Enacting of the faid "Laws, when, and as often as Need shall require, we will, that the Proprietor, and Schis Heirs, Ishall affemble in such Sort and "Form, as to him or them shall feem best, .45 8c."

Hence the Foundation of our Claim to be affected by no Law, or burdened with any Kind of Tux, but what is laid on its by Affent of our Representatives, in Assembly convened, agreeable with the Fundamental Laws of the Constitution of our Mother-Country ; - our Rights and Privileges as Englishmen, declared and confirmed by our Charter; and the uninterrupted Usages and Practice of our Province, from its without our Affent; vested in it; is in our first Settlement to the present Ume. And Constituents.

we do unanimously Protest, against our being charged in any other Manner, and by any other Powers whatsoever: And we do request of you our Representatives, that this our Protest may be entered, and stand recorded, in your Journal, among the Pro-ceedings of your House; if it may regularly

he done. +
As Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain,
bearing all of us, true and faithful Allegiance to our Sovereign; we supplicate his most gracious Protection: And as we conceive ourselves to stand in equal Relation to him, with our Fellow-Subjects, residing within the Realm of Great-Britain, altho' we are so far distant therefrom; we therefore humbly hope, an equal Share of his Countenance and Favour with them: We most submissively pray of him also, the Redress of our Grievances, which are numerous and great, and in particular, the Repeal, or even the Sufpension of the Operation of the Stamp-Ast among us, until the Legality of imposing the same on the Colonies, be fairly discussed between his American, and British Subjects.

And to the End that we may have your best and most effectual Services rendered us, in all and fingular the Premises, whereon we have largely remonstrated to you; and may also hope to obtain speedy and suitable Redress of our Grievances, from the Crown, with the Repeal, or even the Suspension of the Operation of the Stamp-Ast among us; WE ENJOIN and REQUIRE You, to use your

earnest Endeavours;
I. That our Essential Inherent Rights, and Constitutional Privileges, derived to us, as British Subjects, from the clear Fountain of the British Laws—declared and confirmed to us by our Charter—and the Usages and Customs of our Province, be clearly and distinctly Expressed and Asserted by You in General Asfembly; and in proper Stile and Modes (which we submit to the Judgment and Discretion of your Honourable House,) be entered also on your Journal, among your RESOLVES.

II. That a Committee be appointed early in the Session by your House, and furnished with due Instructions, to attend at the Congress to be held at New-York, the first Day of next Month, there to meet the Commisfioners from the other Provinces on the Continent, agreeable with the Proposal in the Massachusetts Circular Letter, in order to confer on the Circumstances of our Country, and join in an humble and dutiful Petition to his Majesty, for Relief from the Stamp-Ass, with its numerous Train of complicated Evils; and for Redress of all other of our

III. We recommend it to you; (as in Gratitude we are bound) to move in your House for a proper Address of Thanks to be presented to General Conway, and Colonel ISAAC BARRE; those worthy Pass triets, and diflinguished Affertors of British and

American Liberty.

Other Matters unconnected with the above, and which may happen to fall under your Confiderations, in the Course of the Seffion of Affembly; we leave totally to your Sells and Management; and doubt not but you will acquit yourselves of the Trusts reposed in you, with the usual Satisfaction to yourselves, your Country and Usemour