

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.]

THURSDAY, May 8, 1766.

[N^o. 1078.]

TO BE SOLD
AT THE

MARLBOROUGH BREWERY,

STRONG BEER and PORTER, at Eight Pence, and ALE at a Shilling a Gallon Virginia Currency, in Cask, equal in Goodness to any that can be imported from any Part of the World: As nothing but the genuine best Malt and Hops will be used, without any Mixture or Substitute whatsoever; which if the many Treatises of Brewing published in Great-Britain, did mention to be frequently used there, the Experience of those who have Drank those Liquors imported from thence, would point out to be the Cause, from their pernicious Effects.

The severe Treatment we have lately received from our Mother-Country, would, I should think be sufficient to recommend my Undertaking (which I should not be able to come up to the English Standard, which I don't question constantly to do) Yet, as I am satisfied, that the Goodness of every Commodity is its best Recommendation, I principally rely upon that for my Success; and my own Interest, having expended near Eight Thousand Pounds, to bring my Brewery to its present State, is the best Security I can give the Public to assure them of the best Usage, without which, such an Undertaking cannot be supported with Credit.

The Casks to be paid for at the Rate of Four Shillings for Barrels, Five Shillings for those between Forty and Fifty Gallons, and a Penny the Gallon for all above Fifty Gallons; but if they are returned in good Order and Sweet, they having been well Scalded as soon as emptied, the Price of them shall be returned or discounted.

Any Person who sends Bottles and Corks, may have them carefully filled and corked with Beer or Porter, at Six Shillings, or with Ale at Four Shillings the Dozen. I expect in a little Time to have a constant Supply of Bottles and Corks, and if I meet the Encouragement I hope for, propose setting up a Glass-House for making Bottles, and to provide proper Vessels to deliver to such Customers as favour me with their Orders, such Liquors as they direct, at the several Landings they desire, being determined to give them all the Satisfaction in the Power of

(3rd) Their most Humble Servant,
April 7, 1766. J. MERRICK.

RIVINGTON and BROWN'S
Land, Plate, and Goods LOTTERY.
All PRIZES: No BLANKS.

THE Drawing of this Lottery, will certainly begin the 27th of next May, at all Evenings in Annapolis, in Maryland.

The following Gentlemen are Managers, viz. Samuel and Joseph Gallowsay, Thomas Smith, Stephen West, Esqrs; and Upton Scott, M. D.

To whom Messrs. Rivington and Brown have given a penal Bond of Ten Thousand Pounds, as a Certainty to them, and every Adventurer, for the Execution of this Lottery, agreeable to the Scheme. The Managers will attend to draw the Lottery, and there upon Oath, see Justice done to every Individual.

Those who are not supplied with Tickets, are desired to be speedy in their Application.

Wheat, Oats, Indian Corn, and Flax-Seed, (at the lowest Market Price,) will be taken for Tickets.

TICKETS and SCHEMES of the LOTTERY, may be had of the following Gentlemen, viz.

MARYLAND. Mr. Richard Moale, Baltimore. Corbin Lee, Esq; Baltimore. At the Printing-Office and Taverns in Annapolis. Mr. Colin Campbell, Annapolis. Mr. John Craig, Port-Tobacco. Thomas Key, Esq; St. Mary's. Mr. William Lux, Elk-Ridge. Thomas Smith, Esq; Chester. Rev. Mr. Montgomery, George-Town. Mr. Abraham Ayres, at Rock-Hall. Mr. John Rensby, near the Kingsbury Iron-Works, in Baltimore County. Mr. John Anderton, at Secretary Creek, Cboptank. Mr. Henry Baker, Cecil County. Mr. William Smallwood, Charles County. Mr. Andrew Skinner, in Talbot County. Mr. Joseph Collins, in Worcester County.

PENNSYLVANIA. Mr. Samuel Oakford, in Newcastle on Delaware.

VIRGINIA. Mr. John Dixon, in Williamburg. John Campbell, Esq; and Mr. James Hunter, Frederickburg. Mr. Scott, Norfolk.

SUPPLEMENT

Remainder of the truly Right Honourable Mr. PITT's Speech in the Debate relating to the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT, which was begun in last Week's GAZETTE.

IT is a long Time, Mr. Speaker, since I attended in Parliament. When the Resolution was taken in this House to tax America, I was ill in my Bed;—when the Act passed, I was ill in my Bed;—if I could have endured to have been carried in my Bed, so great was the Agitation of my Mind for the Consequence, I would have solicited some kind Hand to have laid me down on this Floor, to have borne my Testimony against it.—It is now an Act that has passed. I would speak with Decency of every Act of this House; but I must beg the Indulgence of this House to speak of it with Freedom.—I hope a Day may soon be appointed to consider the State of the Nation with respect to America; I hope that Gentlemen will come to the Debate with all the Temper and Impartiality that his Majesty recommends; and the Importance of the Subject requires; a Subject of greater Importance than ever engaged the Attention of this House; that Subject only excepted, when, near a Century ago, it was the Question, Whether you yourselves were to be Bond or Free.—In the mean time, as I cannot depend upon Health for any future Day, such is the Nature of my Infirmary, I will beg to say a few Words at present, leaving the Justice, the Equity, the Policy, the Expediency of the Act, to another Time, and will only speak to one Point.—A Point which seems not to have been generally understood; I mean to the Right. Some Gentlemen (alluding to Mr. Neave) seem to have considered it as a Point of Honour. If Gentlemen consider it in that Light, they lose all Measure of Right and Wrong, to follow a Delusion, that may lead to Destruction. It is my Opinion that this Kingdom has no Right to lay a Tax upon the Colonies: at the same time I assert the Authority of this Kingdom over the Colonies, to be Sovereign and Supreme, in every Circumstance of Government and Legislation whatever. They are the Subjects of this Kingdom, equally intitled with ourselves to all the natural Rights of Mankind, and the peculiar Privileges of Englishmen;—equally bound by the Laws, and equally participating of its Constitution. The Americans are the Sons, not the Bastards, of England.—But, according to the Constitution of this free Country, Taxation is no Part of the governing or legislative Power; the Taxes are a voluntary Gift, and Grant of the Commons alone. In Legislation the three Estates of the Realm are alike concerned, but the Concurrence of the Peers and the Crown to a Tax, is only necessary to clothe (or clove) with the Form of Law, the Gift and Grant of the Commons alone, possessed of the Lands in these Days.—In ancient Days, the Crown, the Barons, and the Clergy, were the three Estates;—the Barons and the Clergy gave and granted to the Crown; they gave and granted what was their own. At present, since the Discovery of America, other Circumstances permitting, the Commons are become the Proprietors of the Lands. The Crown has divested itself of its great Estates.—The Church, GOD bless it, has but a Pittance; the Property of the Lords, compared with the Commons, is as a Drop of Water to the Ocean.—This House represents those Commons, the Proprietors of the Lands, and those Proprietors virtually represent the rest of the Inhabitants; then, therefore, in this House, we give and grant what is our own. But in an American Tax, what do we do? We, your Majesty's Commons of Great-Britain, give and grant to your Majesty, What? Our own Property! No; we give and grant to your Majesty the Property of your Majesty's Commons of America. It is an Absurdity in Terms.

This Distinction between Legislation and Taxation, is essentially necessary to Liberty. The Crown, the Peers, are equally legislative Powers with the Commons. If Taxation be then a Part of simple Legislation, the Crown, the Peers have Rights in Taxation, as well as your-

selfes; Rights which they will claim, which they will exercise, whenever the Principle can be supported with Power.

There is an Idea in some, that the Colonies are virtually represented in this House. I would fain know by whom an American is represented here? Is he represented by a Knight of a Shire of any County in this Kingdom? Would to God that respectable Representation were augmented to a greater Number! Or, will you tell him he is represented by a Representative of a Borough, which perhaps was never seen by its Representative? A Borough, perhaps, which no Man ever saw. This has been called, *The Rotten Part of the Constitution*. It cannot now endure out the Century; if it does not drop of itself, it must be amputated. But the Idea of the virtual Representation of America in this House, is the most contemptible Notion that ever entered into the Head of Man; it does not deserve a serious Refutation.

The Commons of America, represented in their several Assemblies, have ever been in Possession of the Exercise of this their constitutional Right of giving and granting their own Money.—They would have been Slaves, if they had not enjoyed it. At the same time this Kingdom, as the supreme governing and legislative Power, has always bound the Colonies by her Laws, by her Regulations, Restrictions in Trade, in Navigation, in Manufactures, in every Article whatever, except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets, without their Consent.—Here then I would draw a Line—

Quam ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

A considerable Pause ensued after Mr. PITT had done speaking.—Mr. CONWAY then got up. He said, "He had waited to see whether any Answer would be given to what had been advanced by the Right Honourable Gentleman, reserving himself for the Reply. But as none had been given, had only to declare, that his own Sentiments were entirely conformable to the Right Honourable Gentleman's; that they were so conformable, he said, is a Circumstance that affects me with the most sensible Pleasure, and does me the greatest Honour. But two Things fell from that Gentleman which give me Pain; whatever falls from that Gentleman, falls from so great a Height, as to make a deep Impression; I must therefore endeavour to remove it. It was objected, that the Notice given to Parliament of the Troubles in America, was not early. I can assure the House, the first Accounts were too vague and imperfect, to be worthy the Attention of Parliament; it is only of late that they have been precise and full.

An over-ruling Influence has also been hinted at. I see nothing of it; I feel nothing like it; I disdain it for myself; and, as far as my discernment can reach, for all the rest of His Majesty's Ministers. I did not ride into Place upon a stalking Horse. Now I am in, was I sensible I had done so, I would turn the Reins, and ride out again."

Mr. PITT said, in Answer to Mr. CONWAY, "The Excuse is a valid One, if it is a just One; that must appear from the Papers now before the House. The Gentleman has spoken of riding into Place, and riding out of Place; I commend his Spirit of Independance; my Advice to him is, NOT TO BE RIDDEN."

In this Interval Mr. Grenville had reserved himself. He avoided meddling with the Doctrine of Taxation being confined to the House of Commons, and being grounded on the free Gift of the collective Body, thro' the Medium of their Representatives;—neither did he attempt to defend the virtual Representation of America; but began with censuring the Ministry very severely, for delaying to give earlier Notice to Parliament of the Disturbances in America. He said, "They began in July, and now we are in the Middle of January. Lately they were only Occurrences (the Word used in the King's Speech on the 17th of December) they are now grown to Disturbances, to Tumults and Riots; I doubt they border upon open Rebellion; and if the Doctrine I hear To-day be confirmed, I fear they will lose that Name, to

take that of a Revolution; this Government over them being dissolved, a Revolution will take Place in America.

I cannot understand the Difference between external and internal Taxes; they are the same in Effect, and only differ in the Name. That this Kingdom is the sovereign, the supreme legislative Power over America, is granted, it cannot be denied; and Taxation is a Part of that sovereign Power; it is one Branch of Legislation; it is, it has been exercised over those who are not, who were not represented. It is exercised over the East-India Company, the Merchants of London, the Proprietors of the Stocks, and over great manufacturing Towns. It was exercised over the Palatinate of Chejer, and the Bishoprick of Durham, before they sent any Representatives to Parliament. I appeal for Proof to the Preambles of the Acts which gave them Representatives; the one in the Reign of Henry the Eighth, the other in that of Charles the Second."

Mr. Grenville then quoted the Statutes exactly; desired they might be read; which being done, he resumed his Discourse.

When I proposed to tax America, I asked the House, whether any Gentleman would object to the Right; I repeatedly asked it, and no Man would attempt to deny it. Protection and Obedience are reciprocal; Great-Britain protects America, America is bound to yield Obedience; if not, tell me when the Americans were Emancipated. When they want the Protection of this Kingdom, they are very ready to ask it; that Protection has always been afforded them in the most full and ample Manner; the Nation has run itself into an immediate Debt to give them that Protection; and now they are called upon to contribute a small Share towards the Public Expence, an Expence arising from themselves, they renounce your Authority, insult your Officers, and break out, I might almost say, into Acts of open Rebellion.

The seditious Spirit of the Colonies owes its Birth to the Factions in this House. Gentlemen are careless of the Consequences of what they say, provided it answers the immediate Purposes of Opposition. We were told that we trod on tender Ground; we were bid to expect Disobedience; what was this, but telling the Americans to stand out against the Law? To encourage their Obstinacy with Expectations of Support from Home? Let us only hold out a little longer, they would say, our Friends will soon be in Power.

Ungrateful People of America! Bounties have been extended to them. When I had the Honour to serve the Crown, while you yourselves were loaded with an enormous Debt, you have given Bounties on their Lumber, their Iron, their Hemp, and many other Articles. You have relaxed in their Favour the Act of Navigation, that Palladium of the British Commerce; and yet I have been abused in all the public Prints as an Enemy to the Trade of America.

I have been particularly charged with giving Orders and Instructions to prevent the Spanish Trade, and thereby stopping the Channels, by which alone North-America used to be supplied with Cash for Remittances to this Country. I defy any Man to produce any such Orders or Instructions; I discouraged no Trade but what was illicit, what was prohibited by Act of Parliament."

Mr. PITT began with prefacing, that he did not mean to have gone any further upon the Subject on that Day; that he had only designed to throw out a few Hints, which Gentlemen, who were so confident of the Right of this Kingdom to send Taxes to America, might consider perhaps might reflect, in a cooler Moment, that the Right was at least equivocal. But since the Gentleman who spoke last had not stop on that Ground, but had gone into the whole; into the Justice, the Equity, the Policy, the Expediency of the STAMP-ACT, as well as into the Right, he would follow him through the whole Field, and combat his Arguments on every Point.

He was going on, when Lord Strange got up, and called both the Gentlemen (Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Grenville) to order; he said they had both departed from the Matter before the House, which