

contrary to Justice. If they have any Right to tax us, then, whether our own Money shall continue in our own Pockets, or not, depends no longer on us, but on them. There is nothing which we can call our own; or, to use the Words of Mr. Locke-- "WHAT PROPERTY HAVE WE IN THAT, WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE, WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?"

These Duties, which will inevitably be levied upon us, which are now levying upon us, are expressly laid FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF MAKING MONEY. This is the true Definition of "Taxes." They are therefore taxed. These who are taxed without their own Consent, expressed by themselves, or their Representatives, are SLAVES. We are taxed without our own Consent, expressed by ourselves or our Representatives. We are therefore SLAVES.

Miserabile vulgus.

A miserable Tribe.

A FARMER.

Lord Camden's Speech.

"It is my Opinion, that this Kingdom has no right to lay a TAX upon the Colonies." "The Americans are the Sons, not the Bastards of England." "The Distinction between LEGISLATION and TAXATION is essentially necessary to Liberty." "The Commons of America, represented in their several Assemblies, have ever been in Possession of this their Constitutional Right, of GIVING AND GRANTING THEIR OWN MONEY. They would have been SLAVES, if they had not enjoyed it." "The Idea of a virtual Representation of America in this House, is the most contemptible Idea, that ever entered into the Head of Man. It does not deserve a serious Refutation."

Mr. Pitt's Speech on the Stamp Act.

That great and excellent Man, Lord Camden, maintains the same Opinion. His Speech in the House of Peers, on the Declaratory Bill of the Sovereignty of Great-Britain over the Colonies, has lately appeared in our Papers. The following Extracts to perfectly agree with and confirm the Sentiments avowed in these Letters, that it is hoped the inserting them in this Note will be excused.

"As the Affair is of the utmost Importance, and in its Consequences may involve the Fate of Kingdoms, I took the strictest Review of my Arguments; I re-examined all my Authorities; fully determined, if I found myself mistaken, publicly to own my Mistake, and give up my Opinion; but my Searches have more and more convinced me, that the British Parliament have NO RIGHT TO TAX the Americans." "Nor is the Doctrine new; it is as old as the Constitution; it grew up with it; indeed it is its Support." "TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are inseparably united. GOD hath joined them: No British Parliament can separate them: To endeavour to do it, is to stab our very Vitals."

"My Position is this—I repeat it—I will maintain it to my last Hour—TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are inseparable—This Position is founded on the Laws of Nature; it is more, it is itself AN ETERNAL LAW OF NATURE; for whatever is a Man's own, is absolutely his own; NO MAN HATH A RIGHT TO TAKE IT FROM HIM WITHOUT HIS CONSENT, either expressed by himself or Representative; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an Injury; WHOEVER DOES IT, COMMITS A ROBBERY; HE THROWS DOWN THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY." "There is not a Blade of Grass, in the most obscure Corner of the Kingdom, which is not, which was not represented, since the Constitution began: There is not a Blade of Grass, which, when taxed, was not taxed by the Consent of the Proprietor." "The Forefathers of the Americans did not leave their native Country, and subject themselves to every Danger and Distress, TO BE REDUCED TO A STATE OF SLAVERY. They did not give up their Rights: They looked for Protection, and not for CHAINS, from their Mother Country. By her they expected to be defended in the Possession of their Property, and not to be deprived of it: For, should the present Power continue, THERE IS NOTHING WHICH THEY CAN CALL THEIR OWN; or, to use the Words of Mr. Locke, "WHAT PROPERTY HAVE THEY IN THAT WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?"

It is impossible to read this Speech, and Mr. Pitt's, and not be charmed with the generous Zeal for the Right of Mankind that glows in every Sentence. These great and good Men, animated by the Subject they speak upon, seem to rise above all the former glorious Exertions of their Abilities. A Foreigner might be tempted to think they are Americans, asserting, with all the Ardour of Patriotism, and all the Anxiety of Apprehension, the Cause of their native Land—and not Britons, striving to stop their mistaken Countrymen from oppressing others. Their Reasoning is not only just—it is, as Mr. Hume says of the Eloquence of Demosthenes, "vehement." It is Disdain, Anger, Boldness, Freedom, involved in a continual Stream of Argument.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.

WE are still of Opinion here, that the Porte will at last find some specious Pretexes for declaring War against the Russians; at least such a Design is sufficiently apparent by the Transports of Ammunition, which the Porte sends through the Black Sea.

Leghorn, September 14. It is said that our Government is about to renew its ancient Treaties of Peace with the Barbarians, and that the Intérnuncio of the Emperor, at the Ottoman Porte, is charged with this Negotiation.

Warsaw, September 26. Baron de Duben, appointed Resident from the Crown of Sweden, to the King and Republic, arrived here the 23d Instant; so that now all the Ministers of the Powers who interest themselves in Behalf of the Dissidents, which are, Russia, Prussia, England, Denmark, and Sweden, are jointly employ-

ed in concerting Measures for accomplishing the Intentions of their respective Sovereigns.

LONDON, October 3.

A Letter from Corfica, dated September 20, says, "A Society is formed here, composed of the most considerable and the most sensible Inhabitants, whose Objects are to maintain Concord and a good Understanding among the Nation, to watch over the Observance of the Laws; to labour for the Welfare of the Country, and provide for the Education of Youth. Proper Measures are also taking for improving the Marine, and for putting the Country in a Condition to throw off, entirely, the Dominion of the Republic of Genoa."

Some Letters from Berlin, mention, that the King of Prussia is going to make an Addition to his Troops, by taking a Dutch Regiment of Foot into his Service.

Oct. 29. The Pope, in his Brief, addressed to the Bishops of Poland, advises, if Mildness and Gentleness produce no Effect on the Minds of those who are blinded by Ignorance, and seduced by Error, the having Recourse to Censures, to Menaces, and even to Punishments.

Oct. 31. Some Letters from Vienna say, that the celebrated Prince Heraclius of Georgia, had lately arrived there incog, but was visited by the first Nobility and foreign Ministers.

They write from Paris, that some French Merchant Ships that had been detained some Time at Algiers, are lately arrived at Marseilles, by which it is understood, that the Differences between the French and Algerines, are at last accommodated.

They write from Cadiz, that fresh Advices, by the Way of Buenos Ayres, inform, that many of the Jesuits in Paraguay and Spanish America, were retired with their Negroes, faithful Indians, and Effects, into the interior Parts of that Continent, where Travellers report there is a pleasant and fertile Country.

It is said that Five Noblemen's eldest Sons will be called up by Writ to the House of Peers, before the Dissolution of the present Parliament.

The ensuing Session of Parliament, it is conjectured, will be too short to let the Douglas Cause come on this Winter.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Roxborough is appointed a Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, in the room of the Earl of Eglington, who has resigned.

Nov. 10. They write from Naples of the 6th of last Month, that Advice had been received there, by a Ship from Tetuan, that the Emperor of Morocco had ordered a Dutch Ship, which was lately taken by a Salletine Rover, to be discharged; and had forbidden, in the strongest Terms, all the Barbary Corsairs under his Jurisdiction, to meddle with any Dutch Ships for the future.

Nov. 13. A true State of the Number and Quality of the Manufactures at present carrying on in all the British Colonies, we are informed, is now preparing to be laid before an august Assembly.

Nov. 14. We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who is Ranger and Keeper of Windsor Forest, and Great Park, has given Orders for all the poor Men who were employed by his late Royal Uncle, to be again set to Work in the same Manner; which has given a great Joy to the poor Inhabitants.

The Houses of Lords and Commons are fitting up, and new matting, with all Expedition, for the reception of the Members against the 24th Instant, when they are to meet for the Dispatch of Business.

The following is privately handed about, at the West End of the Town, as an authentic Extract of a Letter, from a noble Earl at Bath, to an eminent Commoner in London: "You ask, if returning Health will induce me to think of resuming Public Business? Is it possible that you should make such a Question? What has been the whole Tenor of my Life? Have not my Actions ever testified, that Inactivity is heterogeneous to my Nature; and that, with me, the Public Service has always superseded private Ease? What! but an incessant Attendance (in the Intervals of Health) of the Parliamentary Concerns of the Nation? And an unremitting Attention to the general Welfare? And, were Providence to bless me with renewed Health and Strength, do you imagine me, can you imagine me, capable of forsaking my Country, because too many of my ungrateful Countrymen have rashly taken it into their Heads, that I have forsaken it already? Think, my Friend, more highly of my PATRIOTISM.—Do not smile at the Word; for, prostituted as it is, and has been, our Language furnishes me with no other, whose real Meaning can so emphatically speak the ruling Passion of my Soul."

Extract of a Letter from the French Consul, at Zante, dated August 4.

"Ever since the 14th of July last, to this present Day, we have felt, from Time to Time, very smart Shocks of an Earthquake in this Island, and those of the Neighbourhood. The Isle of Cefalonia has hitherto suffered most: The greatest Part of its Towns and Villages are already almost entirely destroyed, and a vast Number of the Inhabitants have perished. This Morning, at Break of Day, we had a new Shock here, more violent still than any of the former. It has spread Consternation throughout the whole City; all the Houses in it are damaged, and several of them thrown down; the Churches especially have suffered very much. As, since the Beginning of these Shocks we had taken the Precaution to erect Tents along the Shore, and to pass the Nights in Boats, or on Board the Vessels at Anchor in the Road, this last Shock has destroyed and hurt few People. We learnt some Hours after, by Peasants who took Refuge here, that all the Villages situated in the Western Part of the Isle, had suffered extremely, and that the greatest Part of the Houses which compose the Village of Yeracavia, were entirely destroyed. There is Reason to fear that this Day's Shock has completely finished the Destruction of the Isle of Cefalonia. Public Prayers are put up here, and solemn Processions making to obtain from Heaven, a Period to this terrible Scourge."

Extract of a Letter from John Wilkes, Esq; to—dated Paris.

As some of my Friends have expressed their Doubts, whether I can be elected a Member of Parlia-

ment: I hope the following authentic Quotation will clearly prove the Affirmative.

Thomas Fitzherbert was elected a Burgess for Stafford, in the 35th of Queen Elizabeth, and the Commons, after great Debate; expressly voted, that a Person, out-lawed, might be elected. D'Ewes's Journal of the House of Commons. P. 518.

ANNAPOLIS, February 4.

The following Gentlemen are chosen Representatives for Somerset County, viz. Messieurs LEVIN GALE, SAMUEL WILSON, WILLIAM HAYWARD, and THOMAS DASHIELL.

Last Friday Night died, at his House in Frederick County, JOHN DARNALL, Esq; one of the Judges of the Provincial Court.—A Gentleman universally esteemed for his Benevolence and Probity.

ARRIVALS.

From Maryland. Betsey, Love; Charming Sally, Bishoprick; Nautilus, Boys; Nancy Graham, Blackwell; Liberty, Outram; Lord Baltimore, Mitchell; Samuel, Buchanan; Cambden, Hall; Dolly, Woodford; Polly, Kelly; Trimley, Bet; Echo, Brooks; Brilliant, Maynard; Louisa, Richardson; Planter, Carr; Sally, Smith; Leverit, Cove; Sybella, Abbott; Neptune, Creamer; and Speedwell, McDougal; at Gravesend. Albion, Spencer, at Bristol. Virginian, Buddicombe; and Appollo, Midford, at Liverpool. Oxford, McLean, at Clyde. Peggy, Lidde; at Dover. Mary and Elizabeth, Donaldson, in the Downs.

From Virginia. Trial, Somerville; John and Priestly, Dobbie; Charles, Waterman; and Rufus Merchant, Carnaby, at Graveland. Sufannah, Wither- spoon, at Barbados. Tom, Clark; and Tom's, Wignall, at Liverpool. Sedley, Cecil; Sarah, Drew; and York, Liverpoothe, at Bristol. Harriot, Herd- man, at Aberdeen.

Articles of News omitted this Week, shall be inserted in our next.

The Sale of NEGROES, at George-Town, advertised in our last, is put off till a future Day. Notice of which will be given in this GAZETTE.

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

By giving the following Piece a Place in your Paper, I think you will oblige many of your Customers in Prince-George's County.

IT is strongly asserted, and loudly maintained by many Politicians here, that all those that voted against the last Bill for continuing the Inspection Law, as it was enacted in the Year 1763, are thereby declared Enemies to such a Law, and that, by that Vote, had their Strength been sufficient, the Law must have been irrecoverably lost, together with every Chance of enacting or amending the same.—But, surely, People who argue in this Way, must have very vague Notions of Parliamentary Matters; for, if Attempts to amend Laws, are to be continued in this Manner, or to fall under their Doctrine of damning the Law, as some of them very lately termed it; or this damnable Doctrine, as I shall call it, we are to lose one of our most essential Rights in Legislation; I believe almost, 'til now, it was generally understood to be the indispensable Duty of our Representatives, as often as they found an Inconvenience arising from any Matter contained in the Laws, even in the Inspection Law, to amend them, if possible; and that, in so doing, they were to take every Precaution, and to pursue every Method the most obvious of Success: And, had these shrewd Politicians have thought any Thing at all, they must have seen, that the Chance of getting an Amendment in the general Enacting Bill, was Ten to One better, than the Chance of obtaining it by a Supplement; as, by the Loss of the first, the Interest of the Officer and People, were somewhat reciprocal; whereas, by the Loss of the latter, none could suffer but Planters; which clearly demonstrates, that those Gentlemen have been condemning at the wrong End.—Having premised thus much, I will, as near as I am able, shew the very Reasons that induced those Gentlemen to vote against that Bill. In doing which, shall observe, that, upon its first Reading, Mr. JOHNSON moved the House, that it was highly necessary the Law should be amended respecting the Gold. That the Regulation, as it stood, was not only subjecting the Planters to pay their Gold to the Officers and Merchants, at a very great Disadvantage, but, was a Means of its being drawn away by a neighbouring Province, which allowed above Four per Cent more than what it was passing for under our Regulation. It was therefore to prevent these Evils they voted against the Continuing Bill, well knowing there was no Prospect of obtaining such an Amendment, by a Supplement, as was propos'd on the other Side; and not because they were against an Inspection; for, had the Continuing Bill been voted out, as it certainly ought, a Bill would have been brought in with the above proposed Amendment, and I make not the least Doubt, would have passed into a Law; and suppose it had, for that Reason, failed in the Upper House, it must have come from them in the usual Manner; "That it was read a First and Second Time, and will pass; leaving out that much, or altering it to what it was before;" which shews, that after all this had happened, the Fate of the Inspection was still to be determined by a subsequent Procedure; and plainly proves, that those Gentlemen were aiming at nothing more than to get the Law upon better Terms; or, in other Words, to make it more convenient to the People, without any kind of Risque whatever; therefore shall submit it

under these Circumstances, to be highly applauded on Prince-George's County, January 29, 1768.

ANNAPOLIS

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, at Tollie's Point, London Bills of Exchange.

A PARCEL of Country Women, Boys, and Men will be given, to the giving Bond, with Security.

Talbot County

HAVING been lately Sum of Money, and Authority, that a Negro Man, the Name of Berry's Abel, was reputed Wife, (already in the Theft. I do hereby offer Pistoles, to be paid to any who shall apprehend and bring in the Thief. This Negro is about 30 Years of Age, rather lusty than other, with him, a Caitor Hat, a Coat, and a Country Cloth; a Pair of Boots, and a Green Stock with him a light green 14 Hands high. This Negro is a Slave, the Property of late received his Freedom, in consequence of his keeping, yet, nevertheless, it is now gro, hath, since his Change principal Direction of all the Negroes of his Acquaintance encourages him greater Boldness) the Effect them, as the Produce of his

JUSTICE
And to be Sold, on reasonable
WILLIAMS'S Store

A NUMBER OF CO

A FULL Meeting of the
desired, on Tuesday
at Stafford Court-House, in
Importance.
(73)

WHEREAS a certain
of Frederick County
a Bond of the Subscriber, on
a House and Lot, in
County, to him, or his Assigns,
more fully appear.—This
Persons whatever, to take
Bond, for I will not convey
any Person, unless I am paid
Dr. Brown's Obligations,
which I hold the said House

STRAYED or STOLEN
Upper-Marlborough, on
an Iron grey MARE, about
Years old, branded on the
on the left B B, and has a
Whoever secures said Mare
may get her again, shall receive
Shillings, paid by

COMMITTED to Prison
Negro Man, who is
Name is SAM, and belongs
Virginia. His Master is
and pay Charges.
WILLIAM

COMMITTED to Prison
casion of being Run
Hudson, and James Smith
wants to William Groves of
Their Master is desired
or they will be sold for their
(76)

THIS is to give Notice
others, That the
several Years past, serv'd
Hoitler, has now rented his
poses (as he is furnished with
in that Way, to keep a
hopes he will be enabled
faction to any Person that
in the above Way.
(77)