

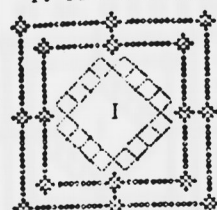
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1769.

From the GAZETTEER and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER of November 9, 1768.

LETTER II.

To Mr. GEORGE GRENVILLE.



IN my first Letter, to you, dated October 26, I endeavour'd, Sir, to convince you, that the *Sovereign Authority*, which rules the whole British Empire, is the King, and the King only. The Mode of Expression used in the 6th of GEORGE I. *chap. 6.*, entirely coincides with, and warrants my Opinion in this Respect; for, in that Act, it is asserted, that "The King's Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, HATH, (in the Singular Number, HATH, not in the Plural Number, HAVE) FULL POWER AND AUTHORITY to make Laws of sufficient Force and Validity, to bind the King- dom and People of Ireland."

I mention this Act upon another Account also; since, most probably, it was upon this slender weak Foundation, you first grounded your tyrannical, unconstitutional Stamp-Act; for, as you had most happily discovered, by this Act, that the King, with the Advice and Consent of his British Senate, hath an uncontested Right to make Laws, that can bind his Irish Subjects in Ireland, you therefore naturally concluded, that his Majesty hath equally the same Right to make Laws in the British Senate, that can bind his Chartered Colonies and Subjects in America.

But, Sir, before you drew a Conclusion, so superficial, so erroneous, and so unjust, certainly you ought to have informed yourself, that this Act, of the 6th of GEORGE I. is not an Act that lays any new Restrictions upon his Majesty's good Subjects of Ireland, nor an Act by which the Crown acquires any new Right whatever. But, on the contrary, Sir, it is an Act simply declarative, or renovative, of a Statute made near Four Hundred Years, before the last-mentioned Date, namely, in the 31st Year of Edward III. and, in this Statute, it is declared, that his Majesty's Subjects in Ireland, being either Natives of that Kingdom, or English-born Subjects, only Resident there, "Sint veri Anglice, et sub ejusdem *degnant Domino et Regimine, et eisdem LEGIBUS utantur.*" But, Sir, even by this Statute, EDWARD III. did not acquire any new Right over his Irish Subjects; for, this Right of enacting Laws in the English Parliament, to bind the Kingdom and People of Ireland, was firmly established, and universally allowed, above a Hundred and Fifty Years before Edward III. gave his royal Assent to the Statute afore-mentioned. Perhaps, Sir, you will ask me, when, and how this Right was acquired to the English Crown? As to the Time, *when*; it was acquired, Sir, in the Reign of HENRY II. and, as to the Manner, *how*; it was acquired, by the same HENRY's *Jure Gladii*; and the *whole* Capitulation offered by the Irish, and which was immediately granted to the Irish, by that victorious, super-illustrous Monarch, was contained in *one single Article*, namely, "That the Kingdom, and People of Ireland, should for ever be governed by the same *mild Laws* as England was governed."

Thus, Sir, I have shewn you the Rise and Origin of that Right, which the English Parliament claims, of taxing the Inhabitants of Ireland. This Right, you now plainly see, is solely grounded upon that original Compact, by which the Kingdom and People of Ireland, first stipulated, agreed, and acknowledged themselves to be Subjects of the King of England, and his Parliament; and this Compact can be considered, at this Day, by the Irish, in no other Light, than as their sole fundamental Law, and indefeasible Charter; and, by this Charter, his Majesty's Subjects *of, and in* Ireland, have just as good a Right to claim, and insist upon being governed by the mild Laws of England, as the King, in his Parliament of England, hath to make such mild Laws. But you cannot say, Sir, the Case is the same, with respect to those other specific and essentially differing Charters, which the Crown hath, at different Times, granted to the American Colonists.

For, although a Charter, that creates and constitutes a new State in America, be of the same Validity as the Charter, which, in the Reign of HENRY II. new modelled the old State or Government of Ireland; and, although both the one, and the other Charter, be a primary, fundamental Law, and therefore indefeasible, and equally binding the Crown and Subject, yet, Sir, you cannot shew me, in any one

of the American Charters, that the Crown of England, with the Assistance of an English Parliament, hath any Foundation to claim a Right of taxing the Colonists in America. One should think, Sir, that at your Time of Life, you must certainly have heard, that no new Right can be acquired to, nor any old Right pass from, the Crown or Subject, but by *clear, positive, express Terms*. So that this Law-Maxim totally destroys your specious, insidious Argument, P. 41, where you say, "The Charters of the American Colonies do not preclude the Parliament of Great-Britain from taxing the Subjects in America."

Perhaps, Sir, you did not foresee to what Embarrassments and Difficulties, this Notion of yours, relative to taxing the poor Colonists, might lead and expose you. For, either the respective Charters of our American Colonists, allow this Right to be inherent in the Parliament of Great-Britain, or they do not allow it. In any Disputes, touching such chartered Rights, where the Parliament of Great-Britain insists upon the Affirmative, and the Colonists insist upon the Negative, how, and by what *middle* Authority, you will say, can the Question be decided? I answer, Sir, the *sole and proper* Umpire to amicably adjust and decide a Controversy of this Nature, is an antecedent Statute-Law; and that Umpire, Sir, is the *Quo Warranto* Statute, of the 18th of EDWARD I. for, by this Statute, it is expressly declared, that, "*illi qui habent CHARTAS REGALES, secundum Chartas istas et earundarum Plenitudinem JUDICENTUR.*" Lord COKE, in his Reading on this Statute, very justly observes, in the first Place, that as it was enacted, *ex speciali Gratia Domini Regis, it binds the King, and, consequently, in binding the King, must also bind his Parliament*. In the second Place, he positively asserts, from the Words *earundarum Plenitudinem*, that this Statute is to be construed as favourably and beneficially for the Charters, as the Law was taken at the Time when the Charters were granted. In the third Place, he makes a very curious and instructive Observation, in the following emphatical Words: "Certainly this antient Statute was a Direction to the Sages of the Law, for their Construction of the King's Charters, as it appeareth in our Books."

I imagine, Sir, that Four-Fifths of the Senators in the Lower-House, and Nine-Tenths of those in the Upper-House, will be strenuous Sticklers for every *Letter* of this Statute; for this Statute is the strong Hold, and most plausible Security they can produce for the peaceable Seizin and Possession of the Estates they now enjoy, and most of which Estates were formerly the *sacra, Patrimonia Coronae*; and which, were they to be now resumed by the Crown, *ex More antiquo, Resumptionis*, our present King GEORGE III. would have an annual Rent or Revenue arising from those very Crown-Lands, amounting to THREE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

Doubtless, Sir, when you advised, supported, and voted, in the last Parliament, for this your Hobby-Horse Stamp-Act, an Act which every one of the Colonies, deemed a Violation of their chartered Rights, you did not apprehend or foresee the cogent Reason why these same *Chartas regales*, will have so many sanguine Friends, and cordial Supporters, in the new Parliament, that meets on Tuesday next. The new Lights I have thrown upon this important Subject, and which I have happily placed in a new and interesting Point of View, perhaps may now induce, even yourself, to turn Profelyte, and become, (I cannot say a passionate, for you are a Man without Passions; but I can say) a cool, calm, obstinate Declarer and Advocate, for all Royal Charters, in general: I say, in general, for the Infraction of one Charter, whether it be in America or Great-Britain, opens a Door for the Infraction of all. And we ought to be alarmed for the Safety of our own Papers, and Muniments of our own Estates, when we see our Neighbour's House is actually on Fire.

I have the Honour to be,

Your professed Enemy in Politics,

Nov. 6, 1768.

BRECKNOCK.

L O N D O N, November 3.

A LETTER from Warsaw, dated Oct. 12, says, "Every Thing continues at present very quiet upon our Frontiers, notwithstanding the Change that has happened in the Ottoman Ministry."

They write from Gibraltar, that the Grand Signior had sent to demand Supplies of Troops from Tripoli, Algiers, and the other States of Barbary, dependant on the Ottoman Empire, to reinforce the Turkish Army.

A great Tumult is said to have broke out at Constantinople, when the last Letters were received from

thence, in which great Insults were offered to divers Foreigners of Distinction.

Nov. 6. By a Letter from Corsica, now in the Hands of an Officer in the Army, resident in St. James's Street, there is Advice of Sixteen Prussian Officers having, in the Course of the last Three Months, joined the Army, under General Paoli, as Volunteers. Four of them belong to the Train of Artillery.

By Letters, dated the 10th of October, from Boston, Accounts are given, that Two of the principal Leaders of the Opposition to the Government, were taken into Custody; and it is supposed that Two others will share the same Fate, and the whole Four be sent over to England, to be tried for their Conduct.

It is reported that Mr. O— has absented himself. This Morning his Excellency the French Ambassador had a private Conference with both Secretaries of State.

Nov. 10. It is confidently reported, that a great Officer in the Land Service has expressly stipulated not to be sent to North-America, at least on the present Occasion.

As it appears from the Custom-House Books, that the Colonies take from Great-Britain to the Value of Three Millions yearly, it behoves all the trading Part of the Kingdom, to consider, whether it is not their Interest to petition, that such Measures may be taken with the Colonies, as may still continue them our Friends.

We hear, that the hitherto neglected People, who were at the taking of the Manillas, intend to petition that the Ransom may be paid.

We hear that this Morning an Express was sent off to Falmouth, containing some Dispatches of Importance, for his Excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of the Forces in North-America, to be forwarded on board one of the Government Cutters.

Nov. 12. Sir Jeffery Amherst was at Court on Wednesday last, for the first Time since his Recall, and had the Honour of kissing Hands, and being graciously received by his Royal Master.

Letters from Leghorn inform, that several Ships which went to load Corn in the Straits of the Levant, were returned empty, because the Grand Signior had prohibited the Exportation of that Commodity, his Highness desirous it for the Support of his own Armies, which are certainly intended, according to this Account, for something more than the Security of his own Dominions.

It is said the Prohibition of the Exportation of all Sorts of Grain, will be further continued.

Extract of a Letter from Brest, dated November 3.

"For these Two Days past, since there arrived a Courier from Court, we have worked Night and Day, with prodigious Alacrity, in our Arsenals. We are assured that the Armament here is to consist of Ten Ships of the Line, and like Orders are sent to Rochfort to fit out Five others. These Motions, the Intent of which we are ignorant of, somewhat alarm us and the Infurers here have augmented their Premium on it."

Several Naval Officers, of the First and Second Departments in that Employ, who served during the former, and late Wars, in the Mediterranean, have very freely given their Opinions lately on the Proceedings of the French, in regard to Corsica. That Island, said an Officer of distinguished Rank, although destitute of Harbours capable of receiving larger than Fifty Gun Ships of War, will be (when in Possession of the French) of the utmost Consequence; who were obliged, in the late War, to send 5000 Sailors, by way of the Inland Canal, to Languedoc, for Toulon, from Brest, in order to man M. de la Clue's Squadron, otherwise that Fleet could not have proceeded to Sea; but the Possession of Corsica will render that tedious Method of manning their Fleets in the Mediterranean, unnecessary; the Corsican Sailors will supply the Defect, and be of the most fatal Consequence to the Trade and Navigation of this Nation, in those Seas, in any future War with France.

We hear that this Morning an Express was sent off from the Office of Admiralty, Charing-Cross, to the Commissioners of the Dock-Yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

They write from Hamburg, that it was expected his Prussian Majesty would join the Empress of Russia against the Turks, in case the latter should declare War, which was hourly expected.

It is reported that an Admiral, with Five Sail of the Line, and Three Frigates, will soon sail on an Expedition, but whither, is not publickly known.

Nov. 17. It is now reported, that a Lord Lieutenant will be appointed for the whole Continent of North-America, in the like Manner as one is now appointed for Ireland, and that all the present Governors will be continued under him.

Nov. 19. We are assured that, notwithstanding the seeming Inattention of our Court to the Affairs between the French and the brave Corsicans, such Representations have been made from the British Court to France, that they are at present, and have been some short Time, greatly embarrassed and confus'd how to act, in Conformity to such Representations; which, however, in the End, it is not doubted, will terminate greatly in Favour of those brave Sons of Liberty.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, we hear, will have the late Duke of Newcastle's Blue Ribbon.

D'S REWARD.

Edg's Furnace, Jan. 7, 1768
Subscriber, a Convict
Thomas Hughes, about
5 Inches high; has
and his Nose turns up
Way of Address, and often
to. It is pretty certain
to the Store of Mr. Frack,
and took thence about Sixty
of Gold and Silver, chiefly
pieces of Eight: He has also
coloured broad Cloth Coat,
Breeches, and sundry other
known. He ran away last
up in Pennsylvania, and con-
sider Jail, where he called
He is a good Carpenter
andy Fellow. Whoever ap-
ay, and brings him home,
the Province, Five Pounds,
ince, Ten Pounds Reward.

CALEB DORSEY.

December 24, 1768.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

lying in Dorchester County,
to the Eastward of the Line
Maryland Rights, with
aries for 600 Acres, but con-
the Land lies about 10 Miles
on Jones's Creek, on Dela-
from Choptank-Bridge, has
unning through it, one of
and has about 100 Acres of
g exceeding rich Meadow
of cleared Land, under good
ere is now sown 120 Bushels
the Land a Dwelling-House,
lar, a Smoke-House, Milk-
ies, one new Barn, 50 Feet
of 7000 flourishing Trees.
The Plantation is in ve-
pleasant and healthy, and
well adapted to Farming, but

to purchase, may apply to
the Premises, and will shew
h is indisputable) as well as
terms and Conditions of the
Premises, the 16th Day of
on the first fair Day after,
JOSEPH COWMAN.

REWARDS.

Nearby Iron-Works, in
about the 10th of October
egro Man Slave, named
of the Hon. John Taylor,
of Age, very black, well
ches high, puts on a fower
Thing amis; he had on
n he went away, a blue
Cotton Velvet Jacket, and
oaths, besides Shoes and
: He is by Trade a Ship-
Proficient in that Business,
to build all Sorts of small
went off, he was accom-
o Fellow, named SCIPPIO,
Millian of Prince-William
much the same Age and
fessed Patowmack-River to
at, to the Maryland Shore,
have, from that Time;
red. As Billie was come
from Carolina, (to which
of a forged Pass, he had
is more than probable that
by some Ship-Builders to
will endeavour to get on
at for Charles-Town, or to
ere he expects to be free.
said Negro, or Malatto, to
to the Subscriber, or to
r of Col. Taylor's Mine-
y, or will secure them, so
shall receive, for each, a
taken Forty Miles from
d, if at a greater Distance
vert, or from
THOMAS LAWSON.

October 14, 1768.

om the Subscriber, living
ounty, near Upper-Mary-
ay HORSE, Four Years
half Hands high, brand-
B, he paces, trots, and
ad high, when rode.
Horse, so as I may get
ty Shillings Reward, and
if he be convicted, paid
LL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

the PRINTING-
VERTISEMENTS,
nce. Long Ones,
inds of BLANKS,
proper BONDS,
WORK performed