

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1769.

Virginia, Aquia, Dec. 10, 1768.
 day the 4th Day of April next,
 of LAND, known by the
 on, containing 8,000 Acres,
 County, and within 18 Miles
 umfries, and 25 of Falmouth
 le for being level, of a rich
 tract, and well timbered and
 valuable Improvements on it.
 The Sale will begin
 at the House of SCARLET
 mifes, and the Land fold ei-
 whole, as shall be agreed upon
 as well as the Terms for Pay-

ROBERT BRENT,
 WILLIAM BRENT,
 DANIEL CARROLL,
 HENRY ROZER.

December 24, 1768.

PUBLIC VENDUE,
 ND, lying in Dorchester County,
 s to the Eastward of the Line
 nder Maryland Rights, with na-
 ndaries for 600 Acres, but con-
 The Land lies about 10 Miles
 ng, on *Jones's* Creek, on *Del-*
 iles from *Cheptank-Bridge*; has
 r running through it, one of
 ill, and has about 100 Acres of
 king exceeding rich Meadow,
 res of cleared Land, under good
 ch there is now sown 110 Buifels
 on the Land a Dwelling-House,
 Cellar, a Smoke-Houle, Milk-
 houses, one new Barn, 50 Feet
 ard, of 7000 flourishing Trees,
 ards. The Plantation is in ve-
 nation pleasant and healthy, and
 well adapted to Farming, but
 able to purchase, may apply to
 on the Premises, and will show
 which is indisputable) as well as
 the Terms and Conditions of the
 on the Premises, the 16th Day of
 f not, on the first fair Day after,
 JOSEPH COWMAN.

REWARDS.
 n the *Neabso* Iron-Works, in
 or about the 10th of *October*
 n Negro Man Slave, named
 erty of the Hon. *John Taylor*,
 Years of Age, very black, well
 ch Inches high, puts on a sower
 h any Thing amifs; he had on
 when he went away, a blue
 lack Cotton Veltor Jacket, and
 of Cloaths, besides Shoes and
 Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-
 a Proficient in that Business,
 but to build all Sorts of small
 hat he went off, he was accom-
 mulatto Fellow, named *SCURIO*,
John McMillian of *Prince-William*
 of much the same Age and
 ey crossed *Patowmack-River* to-
 's Boat, to the *Maryland* Shore,
 r, and have, from that Time
 iscovered. As *Billie* was some
 ough from *Carolina*, (to which
 ction of a forged Pass, he had
 n) it is more than probable that
 aged by some Ship-Builders to
 he will endeavour to get on
 bound for *Charles-Town*, or to
 ia, where he expects to be free.
 o the said Negro, or Mulatto,
 both, to the Subscriber, or to
 Manager of *Col. Taylor's* Mine
 County, or will secure them, so
 again; shall receive, for each,
 nds, if taken Forty Miles from
 Reward, if at a greater Distance
John Calvert, or from
 THOMAS LAWSON.

October 14, 1768.
 ight, from the Subscriber, living
 's County, near *Upper-Mari-*
 ight bay HORSE, Four Years
 nd an Half Hands high, brand-
 stock, B; he paces, trots, and
 his Head high, when rode.
 he said Horse, so as I may get
 re Thirty Shillings Reward, and
 Thief, if he be convicted, paid
 IN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

at the PRINTING-
 ADVERTISEMENTS,
 tinuance: Long Ones
 ost kinds of BLANKS,
 their proper BONDS
 NG-WORK performed

From a Pamphlet lately published in LONDON,
 ENTITLED,
 THE CASE OF
 GREAT-BRITAIN
 AND
 AMERICA.

HE Affairs of Great-Britain
 and her Colonies are at a Crisis.
 If our Justice or our Moderation
 dictate to us the making
 any Concessions, they should
 be made whilst they can yet be
 impudently to our Moderation or
 our Justice. The present Ses-
 sion of Parliament should de-
 termine upon some permanent
 System in this Point. Great-Britain should fix the Pre-
 cedents which she will never relinquish, and the Colo-
 nies should have certain Information of those Claims
 which they must submit to. Until such a System be
 resolved upon, there will be Irresolution on the one
 Side, and Repugnance on the other; and no System can
 be stable that is not founded upon Equity and Wisdom.
 It is the Resolution of the present Ministry, it is said,
 to impose Taxes upon the Colonies, by the Authority
 of the British Parliament, and to compel the Colonies to
 Submission. To examine the Justice and the Policy of
 those Measures, and to suggest others, which appear
 to me less exceptionable, in each of those Particulars,
 is my Object.

The Colonies, by their respective Charters, have
 not uniformly the same Privileges, or the same Con-
 stitution. But, though they differ in many Particu-
 lars, they are alike in the following; namely, That
 the Inhabitants of every one of them have a Right to
 tax themselves by their Representatives, in their Pro-
 vincial Assemblies; that none of them vote for Re-
 presentatives in the British Parliament; and that all of
 them are to enjoy the Freedom of British Subjects. In
 the Search for Arguments against the Americans, the
 Validity of those Charters has not passed unquestioned.
 I shall say, however, but a little in their Support, as
 the Attacks have been very weak and very few. From
 the earliest Times, down to the present, the Disposi-
 tion of foreign Territory, belonging to Great-Britain,
 has always been vested in the Executive. It is a Power,
 which the Restoration, and the Revolution, have left
 unshaken. From the Cession of Tangier, to that of
 Guadaloupe, how frequently has it been exercised?
 And, in the particular Instance of Gibraltar, it was
 necessary to pass a Law to restrain it. If, then, the
 Crown, at the Time when it granted the Charters,
 could have ceded the Territory of America to a foreign
 Power, could it not have fixed the Terms on which its
 present and future Inhabitants should continue the
 Subjects of Great-Britain? Where it could have re-
 linquished all the Authority possessed by Great-Britain,
 certainly it could relinquish a Part of that Authority.
 Where it could make a total Alienation, even to Enem-
 ies, surely it could make a *modified Grant* to Subjects.
 But, suppose that the Crown had not been legally pos-
 sessed of that Power, is there not a Term after which
 uninterrupted Possession confers a Right? Have not the
 Colonists possessed their Charters much longer than that
 Term? Have they not dedicated their Lives and For-
 tunes to the Improvement of that Country, from a De-
 pendence upon the Validity of their Title? Have not
 the British Parliament seen, and acquiesced in their do-
 ing so? Has not Great-Britain, in her exclusive Trade,
 received a valuable Consideration? Surely, then, it
 would be monstrous Injustice to deprive them of Rights,
 so purchased and so confirmed. It has also been urged
 by some, that the Parliament can *revoke* these Char-
 ters when it shall think proper; for that it can take
 away from any City or Corporate-Town, in England,
 its Charter, notwithstanding any Length of Time it
 may have enjoyed it. I answer, that if an English City,
 or Corporate-Town, had so purchased their Charter,
 as the Colonists have purchased theirs, and had so long
 possessed it, it would be unjust in the Parliament to re-
 scind or violate it. But the Comparison is totally
 unfair; for the Charter of an English City, or Corpo-
 rate-Town, and those of the Colonies, besides other
 material Differences, have this essential one, that the
 former give a Right of Representation in the British
 Parliament, and that the latter do not. If therefore
 the Charter of a British City, or Borough, be rescinded
 by Parliament, it is rescinded in an Assembly which is
 the Representative of that City, or Borough. Where
 a Part of England only is concerned, the Legislature
 of England may claim unlimited Power, as a Body to
 which all the Rights of Englishmen are made over and
 entrusted. But the Charters of America are Agree-
 ments made between England on the one Part, and the
 Colonies on the other. The House of Commons of
 England is the Representative of one of the contracting
 Parties only, namely England; and therefore cannot
 act for both. They have none of them any Share in
 electing it; it cannot therefore legislate for them. It
 is a Party, and cannot therefore be a Judge.
 The Opponents of the Americans admit, that they
 are intitled to the Privileges of British Subjects; that
 they are a free People. Could we determine what these
 Privileges are, and what this Freedom, the Dispute
 would be at an End. The American asserts, that he

is deprived of the most essential Privilege of a Briton,
 and a Freeman, if the Colony to which he belongs
 can be taxed by an Assembly in which it is not repre-
 sented. The Advocate for Administration, answers,
 that there are many Natives of Great-Britain herself,
 who are not represented; for that there are many who
 have not Votes in the Choice of Representatives, and
 that the Colonists have no Cause to complain, when
 they are in the same Condition as many of the Natives
 of Great-Britain. Would a Colony pretend to a better
 Constitution than the Mother-Country, from whence
 she derives it? As this Argument has been frequently
 repeated, I suppose it to be a favourite one with Ad-
 ministration; and as it is the only Method that has
 been tried to reconcile their Assertion, that "the Brit-
 ish Parliament has a Right to tax the Colonies," with
 their Concessions, that the Colonists have the Privileges
 of Britons, and are a free People; let us listen to an
 American, pleading his own Cause, in Answer to this
 Argument: "I do not claim a better Constitution
 than my Mother-Country: You have misrepresented
 my Claims. I have said that a Right of Suffrage in
 the Choice of our Representatives is the most essential
 of British Privileges; but I have not said, that every
 Briton enjoys that Right; nor do I require that
 every Colonist should enjoy it. There are many
 Britons who have no Vote in the Election of the
 House of Commons, so are there many Colonists who
 have no Vote in the Election of our provincial Re-
 presentatives; alledge, if you will, that in being
 taxed by your Parliament, you are taxed by an im-
 perfect Representative; in being taxed by our pro-
 vincial Assemblies, we are taxed by a Representative
 as imperfect. Our Freedom therefore, in Point of
 Taxation, when we are taxed by our own Assemblies,
 is not greater than yours; it is only equal to it;
 our Constitution is an Image of yours. But if we
 are to be taxed by your Parliament, our Constitu-
 tion no longer resembles yours, and our Freedom is
 annihilated. If there be many Britons who have
 not a Vote in the Choice of their Representatives,
 there are also many that have. The Possession of a
 40s. Freehold, in Britain, confers the Privilege of
 a Vote: The Possession of the whole Continent of
 America, does not confer that Privilege. Do you
 not know the infinite Difference between a Nation
 where all have not the Power of voting for their Re-
 presentatives, and a Nation where none have that
 Power? The former is your Condition, and there-
 fore you are a free People; the latter is what we
 claim; the latter is the Condition of Slaves, and
 that is what you offer. We claim the Right of suf-
 frage, as the Privileges of Britons, and you tell us
 we have it, because we are like those Britons who
 have it not! We claim the same Constitution as
 Great-Britain, and you offer us only the *Defect*
 of that Constitution, but deny us its *Advantages*. Eng-
 land cannot be taxed but by an Assembly, where
 her Land is represented by Knights, her monied In-
 terest by Citizens and Burgesses, and therefore she is
 a free Nation. Is then America on a Par with Eng-
 land, in point of Freedom? If she can be taxed by
 an Assembly, to which her Freeholders send no
 Knights, and her Citizens no Citizens. You say that
 your Right of Suffrage is partially distributed, in
 Britain; give us then a Right of Suffrage as partially
 distributed, in America. For this Representation,
 partial and imperfect as you call it, your Magna Char-
 tas have been demanded; your Patriots have bled, and
 your Monarchs have been dethroned. Was this for
 nothing? Yet this you deny to the Americans, though
 you say to us, *We have the Privileges of Britons.*"
 "But there is yet another Defect in your Argument.
 For it is not true that we are in as good a Condition
 as those Britons whom you call unrepresented, and
 who are not Electors. For even they have this great
 Advantage, that both the Representative and the
 Electors pay a Part of the Tax, as well as those who
 have no Suffrage: Whereas if the House of Com-
 mons of England should tax the Americans, neither
 the Representatives nor the Electors would pay any
 Proportion of what they imposed upon us; they
 would not tax, but *untax* themselves. The Condi-
 tion therefore of an Englishman who has no Suffrage,
 when taxed by the British Legislature, and of an
 American taxed by the same Authority, are totally
 dissimilar. Place them in Situations which bear any
 Similitude, and it will shew in the strongest Light,
 the Injustice of the present Measures. Suppose then
 that the Parliament of Britain should impose a Tax,
 from which themselves and those who voted for them
 should be exempted, and which should be paid
 entirely by those who had no Suffrages; this would
 bear some Resemblance to their taxing the Ameri-
 cans; and would not this be unparalleled Injustice?
 "But if even this (unjust as you must esteem it) were
 the Practice of your Parliament, the Condition of a
 non-voting Englishman would still be infinitely pre-
 ferable to ours; for even such a Tax as I have
 stated, would fall upon the Relations, the Friends,
 the Dependants, the Tenants, the Manufacturers,
 the Labourers of British Legislators. The Legislator
 would feel its Effects, almost instantaneously, he
 would find his own Interest immediately concerned;
 he would therefore use some Moderation. Besides,
 he is an Eye-Witness of their Condition, he can
 judge of their Abilities; he can be wounded at the
 Sight of their Distresses. But he cannot see our
 Misery, he cannot judge of our Abilities; and his

"Tenants and his Manufacturers will feel the im-
 mediate Effects of our Ruin, not in their Distress, but
 in their Exoneration. If therefore the Legislature
 of Britain should adopt such a System of unparalleled
 Injustice, with Respect to the non-voting Inhabi-
 tants of Britain, yet, even the Sufferers by, and
 the Objects of that Injustice, would be happy, in
 Comparison of us. Suppose, for a Moment, if you
 can bear the Thought, suppose for a Moment, that
 your House of Commons were not elected by you,
 that they were an hereditary Body, in no wise in-
 debted to your Choice; would you not be an en-
 slaved and an unhappy People: But even then you
 would be happier than we are. A Body of 500 Men,
 situated in the midst of Seven Millions, and taxing
 those Seven Millions, would surely be more bound
 to Moderation, by Fear, if not by Principle, than
 the same Body, assisted and supported by those
 Seven Millions, in taxing Two Millions who are at
 a Distance. To oppress, in one Instance, would at
 least be Infamy, if it would not be Punishment; in
 the other they might find it Popularity, they might
 think it Patriotism. Mr. P—t said, (if I mistake
 not) that every Man in England could fuzza at an
 Election: Even that Method of expressing one's
 Wishes, is some Satisfaction, and has some Influence;
 the Shoutings of the People have had great Effects;
 and the very Murmurs of Englishmen, had perhaps
 more Share in the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, than the
 united Voice of America. We cannot even buzz
 at a British Election!"
 "The Right of presenting Petitions to Parliament
 was deemed of so much Importance, that it was in-
 serted in the Bill of Rights. In this fundamental
 Right, the Bulwark against parliamentary Oppression,
 as well as every other, under what Disadvantages
 should we labour, if you were to make Laws for us?
 How different is the Effect of a Petition presented by
 the Hands of the injured, enforced by their Assidu-
 ity, and recommended by their Tears, from that
 of our Paper-Representations? They are subject to
 be misrepresented in a Thousand Ways.
 "They come cold, and you do not feel them;
 often too late, and you cannot comply with them;
 and what was done by you through Inattention and
 Mistake, must be maintained for Dignity; in a Word,
 they do not strike home, either upon your Caution
 or your Kindness, your Affections or your Fears.
 "The very Women and Children of England, have
 an Influence upon Parliament, of which the Ameri-
 cans are destitute, how different is your Lot from
 ours! In the Character of an American, to the
 People of England I speak. Your frequent Elec-
 tions are a valuable Privilege to you; what Privi-
 lege are they to us? At the Close of a Parliament,
 you expect popular Measures, from the Fears and the
 Hopes of your Representatives. But who will find
 it his Interest to be a Friend to America? They will
 wish to gain the Favour of their Countrymen, and
 therefore will burthen America, in order to disbur-
 then England. What to you is a valuable Privilege,
 will be to us a Source of repeated Oppression. We
 are worse even than your Papists. In being ex-
 ceeded from the Right of Suffrage, they are like us; and
 as they pay double Land-Tax, in that *additional*
 Payment the Resemblance continues; for it is a
 Tax imposed by Men whom they had no Share in
 electing, and it is a Tax which those who impose it
 do not pay. But this Disability in Point of Suffrage,
 and this *additional* Payment, are Penalties inflicted
 on your Papists; and why? Allegiance, as by Law
 required, is a Quality essential to being a Subject.
 "Your Papists are defective in that Quality. They
 are considered as not completely Subjects, and, as
 such, Penalties are inflicted on them. Your only
 Justification for inflicting these Penalties on them,
 is that you doubt their being Subjects. Your only
 Pretence for inflicting the same Penalties on us, is
 that we are Subjects. *Same* Penalties, did I say,
 may worse; for as they are inflicted on us, without
 Offence, we cannot by a Discontinuation of Offence,
 exempt ourselves from these Grievances. The Pa-
 pist, by becoming a Protestant, can free himself
 from this Disability, and this double Taxation;
 "But we cannot free ourselves from this Misery, but
 by ceasing to be Americans. Besides, in every other
 Case, except that Addition of Land-Tax, your
 Papists are in as good a Situation as any of the rest
 of your Inhabitants who have not Votes: But in
 every Tax you lay upon us, we are in as bad a
 Situation as your Papists are in that one. Besides,
 your Papists are connected with their Legislators, by
 Relationship, Friendship, Neighbourhood, or De-
 pendence. Their Possessions too are British, and
 they must have Influence, tho' they have not Votes.
 "And the great Right of petitioning, they possess,
 with all its Advantages, and can enforce their Peti-
 tions by their Presence, their Assiduity, their Num-
 bers, and their Tears. In how much worse a
 Situation are we than your Papists, whom for their
 Obstinacy in an unconstitutional and persecuting Reli-
 gion, you have made the Objects of Legislation.
 "What then is the Freedom, and what are those
 British Privileges, to which you confess we are
 entitled? What are those Rights which we have
 possessed above an Hundred Years, which we de-
 rived from solemn Compact, which we have pur-
 chased by an unshaken Allegiance, and by the
 Profits of our Trade?" (To be continued.)

At present it is unalienable from Great-Britain.