VERY valuable TRACT of LAND called DUNKEIL, lying in Baltimere County is Track of Land confifts of Five Hundred and NETY-NINE ACRES, and lies within a few Mins the navigable Rivers of Bush, and Gunpowder, and for diffant from Baltimere-Town. The Land

not far distant from Raltimere-Town. The Last ell timbered; the Soil extremely fertile, and c. I to any in the Country. There are several Ex-s upon this Land, capable of valuable Meadows, several Streams of Water. There is about 250 es cleared, the greatest Part of which has no

above Two Seafons in Cultivation, and quie

n. The Improvements are not very confiderable, ig old; but some of them, at a small Expense, be made both good and serviceable. There is Fract of Land in these Parts, so well adapted for

The Title to the above Land, is indisputable; a General Warranty will be given to the Pereir. The Sale is to be on the Premises, on the Day of May, next. Credit will be given for Staths, without Interest. Any Person inclinable to hase, are referred to Mr. John Paca, of Balis County, or to Mr. William Paca, of the Cinnap lis, for any Information they may want.

be SOID, on Thesday the 4th Day of April neal, HE valuable Tract of LAND, known by the

Name of BRENTON, containing 8,000 Acre, in Prince-William County, and within 18 Mila

clebester, 14 of Dumstries, and 25 of Falments. Land is remarkable for being level, of a rich throughout the Tract, and well timbered and

red, has many valuable Improvements on in pays no QUIT-RENTS. The Sale will begin tely at 12 o'Clock, at the House of Scarley

(15W)

Virginia, Aquia, Dec. 10, 175:.

GAZETTE. MARYLAND

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1769.

[Conclusion of the Piece begun in our last.]

N this Reply, which I have put into the Mouth of a Colonift, I have examined, pretty minutely, the real Extent of American Liberty, under the prefent Meafures. I have shewn the Dissimilarity of their Condition to our own and to that of tion to our own, and to that of a free People. I shall now thew the Similarity of their

ondition to that of those Nations whom we call laves. The Author of the Letter to Lord Hillbough, fays, "Libertas recipit magis et minus, that here are Degrees of Freedom." I allow it. In what loss perfect political Liberty consist? Some Authors lenne it to be, "The Power of doing what the Laws termit." If I do not mistake the Meaning of this Desermit." If I do not mistake the Meaning of this Desermit." inition, it is clearly erroneous. To do what the Laws of Turkey permit, certainly is not Liberty. Perfect collicial Liberty confifts rather,—in the not being subject to any Laws, but such as we have confented to by cet to any Laws, but such as we have consented to by purselves, or by our Representatives. If Britain is but imperfectly represented, it has but an imperfect Freedom. But considering the Imperfection of every Thing human, it may well boast of the Excellence of its Continution. There are other Nations, the Lives and Fortunes of whose Inhabitants are dependant upon the Will of some Person whom they do not elect, and whom they cannot remove; or upon some other Country, in the Government of which they have no Share. France, Spain, and Turkey, are Instances of the first; Cossica, while it was under the Yoke of Genoa, of the econd. All such Governments are absolute or despote, and the People subject to them we call enslaved. Between their Situation and our own, there are indeed many Degrees. But I defy the Author of the Letter

spect it to me; my Affertion is that they are Slaves, the British Parliament affumes unlimited Power over nem, in every Particular whatfeever. If a People can edeprived of their Lives and their Property, by ano-

er Person, or another Nation, is it not evident that ch a People is not free? Whether it be by a Nation, by a Monarch, is not material. The Masters in-

the a Monarch, is not material. The Matters in-led are different, but the Government is equally despo-ic. The Helots of Sparta, were as much Slaves, as the subjects of the Grand Signior. Now I defy any Person o mention one single Power, which the Spartan Re-sublic assumed over the Helots, which England does et assume over her Colonies. I would not infinuate hat Great-Britain will not govern with greater Huma-live. But if her Power, he mildly administred, it will

that Great-Britain will not govern with greater Humaity: But if her Power be mildly adminifred, it will
ndeed be a milder Despotism, but it will not therefore
the the less a Despotism. Should we thus address ourelves to a Colony of France or Spain: You live under
n absolute Government; transfer your Allegiance to
s, and you shall enjoy those Privileges which Greatbritain distuses through all her Dominions. Might
not answer us in these Words; 4 I am not burlened with Taxes in near so great a Proportion as
our Colonists, but I would consent to pay more than
do, if I were to enjoy a greater Degree of Freedom,
What then are those Privileges which you offer to me?
We might say to them, One of the principal Privileges
tall be this, that you shall not be taxed, except by
our own Representatives, or else by the Parliament of
stain. Might they not then reply tous, I find then that
by Representatives are not to be a Part of that British Parament which is to tax me? Were I subject to the absote Dominion of an Assembly elected by the Provinces
ad Cities in France, should I be one Whit more free,
han in being subject to the absolute Dominion of its
sonarch? When you spoke to me of Privileges, I imained that you meant that right of Suffrage, which is
e Boast of the British Constitution. You give it to

you meant that right of Suffrage, which is

e Boaft of the British Constitution. You give it to a indeed, in one Place, but you will tax me in a acc where you will not give it to me. When our an Sovereign has taxed his Subjects as much as the

inks proper, he will scarcely refuse them the Privi-se of taxing themselves again, in any Manner they rafe. If you can demonstrate to me, that our Mo-

the assume one single Power over us, which you do of assume over your Colonies, I will hearken to your coposals, but if you cannot, your Government is as bitrary as that of France, we are less taxed, and as set as your Colonies.

te as your Colonies.
Having examined the real Condition of the Colo-

Having examined the real Condition of the Coloits, under the prefent supposed Measures, with as
uch Attention as I am capable of, I can find in it no
reumflance, which should prevent my afferting that
ty would be as destitute of Freedom, as any Nation
tr was, or ever can be: Now whatever those Rights
4 Privileges may consist in, which confessedly belong
the Americans, they certainly do not consist in
Every, which is the Want of every Right, and the Deivation of every Privilege.

I have shewn that the Comparison between the Amein, and those Britons, who have no Suffrages, is

ans, and those Britons, who have no Suffrages, is e, and that if it were true, it would not be argua

on the Premises, and the Land sold eight Lots, or the Whole, as shall be agreed upon the Day of Sale, as well as the Terms for Pay-ROBERT BRENT, WILLIAM BRENT. DANIEL CARROLL, HENRY ROZER. Between their Situation and our own, there are indeed nany Degrees. But I defy the Author of the Letter o Lord Hillsborough, to shew, that any of those Degrees would be enjoyed by the Americans, if Meaures should be carried to the Extremes which we now lear of. I do not say that there is not a Medium, between a good Constitution, and simple Despotism; but say the Americans would not possess to the Advocates for America, their asserting, "That if Dependance be enforced in any the cast Degree, the Colonists are Slaves." Let him not sheet it to me: my Assertion is that they are Slaves. WENTY POUNDS REWARD.

AN away from the Neabyco Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October a Country born Negro Man Slave, named LIE, the Property of the Hon. Jehn Tayles, he is about 30 Pears of Age, very black, well when taxed with any Thing amiles he had an when taxed with any Thing amiles he had a when taxed with any Thing amis; he had on took with him, when he went away, a blue I Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and y other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and tings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-enter, and is such a Proficient in that Business,

t only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small The Day that he went off, he was accomed by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named Scipio, roperty of Mr. John M'Millian of Prince-Willian ty, in Virginia, of much the fame Age and as himself. They crossed Patonomack-River tor, in a Schooner's Boat, to the Maryland Shote, they less than less than the Time they left her, and have, from that Time themselves undiscovered. As Billie was some last Summer brought from Carolina, (to which under the Sanction of a forged Pass, he had led as a Freeman) it is more than probable that is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to lorthward, that he will endeavour to get on of some Craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to Place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Place in Carelina, where he expects to be free.

Noever takes up the faid Negro, or Mulatto, orings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to febn Calvert, Manager of Col. Taylor's Minein Baltimore County, or will secure them, so y may be had again, shall receive, for each, and of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance the said Mr. John Calvert, or from THOMAS LAWSON.

Odober 14, 1768. OLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near Upper-Markb, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years ind about 14 and an Half-Hands high, brand-

the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and os, and carries his Head high, when rode. so, and carries the faid Horfe, fo as I may get gain, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

GREEN, at the PRINTING-6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, eek's Continuance. Long Ones Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, forts, with their proper BONDS of PRINTING-WORK performed mentative. I have shewn what the Freedom of the Americans does not consist in, and I will now endeavour to shew what the those Privileges which for our own Sakes we must allow them. I cannot help observing in this Place, that every one who has written against them, has consined his Endeavours to the proving which of the British Privileges they ought not to possess, but not one of them has mentioned those Privileges which they ought to enjoy. It is a little suspicious that those Authors whose profest Design is to convince and to conciliate the Colonists, have never once enumerated those Advantages which they are still to enumerated those Advantages which they are still to enjoy under Parliamentary Government. Surely no-thing would be so likely to pacify them, as a Recital of the Blessings which are still to remain to them.

But to return; in order that the Americans should enjoy British Freedom, it is not sufficient they should adopt that Part only of our Constitution, which departs from the Principles of British Liberty. They must possess that Part which is excellent, as well as that Part which is defective, or their Liberty is not an Image of ours. It is not therefore sufficient that an American Land-holder should be on a Par with a Briton who has no landed Property, or with a British Papist? But that an American Freebolder should have the same Power an American Freeholder should have the same Power over his own Property, as a British Freeholder has over his own. If any Man shall object to me, that I have placed the Colonies in a Situation too equal to their Mother-Country; I answer him, that I have done so, only with Respect to their own wested and acquired Property *; and that Americans have as much Right to the Property of America, when once acquired and wested, as Britons have to the Property of Great-Britain.

In order that Taxation and Representation may not be united in America, the Adversaries of America deny that they were united in Britain. And Attempts have been made to produce Instances of their Disunion, taken from different Periods of the British Constitution. It is not material to my Cause, to examine whether

taken from different Periods of the British Constitution. It is not material to my Cause, to examine whether those Attempts have succeeded. If America be entitled to English Privileges, the English Constitution, she is entitled to that Constitution, as it stood at the Time when the Colonies were planted. She is not to have the Constitution that existed in the Time of William the Conqueror, or of the Saxon Heptarchies, or of the Roman Government. If England communicated to America her Constitution and her Privileges, we communicated them such as she herself at that Time enjoyed. It was the Constitution of England at that Period, that every Man possessed of 40s. a Year, by that free Tenure which we call a Freehold, should have a Vote in electing a Member of that Assembly, which alone could tax his Property; besides certain Persons invested with Privileges in Cities and Boroughs. This was, and is the Bulwark of English Liberty; without this we should be Slaves. This then is the Constitution which is communicated to America: Let not therefore her Property be taxed, except in an Assembly to which her Ereabelders and Electroce state Penses tion which is communicated to America: Let not therefore ber Property be taxed, except in an Assembly to which ber Freeholders and Electors send a Representative. In the Saxon Constitution, the Privilege of voting was disfused much more universally; it belonged to all who held by a free Tenure; that is, to all the Subjects of England; for those who hold by other Tenures, were not Subjects, but Vilani, or Slaves. So entire was the Union at that Time, between Representation and Taxation: But to this Constitution the Coentire was the Union at that I line, between Representation and Taxation: But to this Constitution the Colonits have no Pretension, as it was not the Constitution of England at the Time of their Establishment. By the 3th of Henry VI, the Right of voting was confined to such Freeholders as had 405. 42-Year, and thus the more opulent Freeholders were entrusted with the Rights of all the rest. It appears to me, that England, by this Change, had Two Kinds of Representatives. The richer Freeholders represented the others, and the House of Commons represented the others, and the House of Commons represented them. Thus the opulent Freeholders were Representatives of Eledica, constituted by their Circumstances; and the Knights were Representatives of Levislation, appointed by Sustrage: If there be any Justice in this Opinion, all the Subjects of England were either actually; or virtually represented. But if there be not, and if it be admitted, that England was, and is partially represented—Give a Representation as partial to her Colonies. If Britain be impersectly represented, she has but an impersed Freedom; but if the Colonies have no Representation, they have no Freedom at all. If Britain has not the bost Constitution, which human Invention could have suggested; it is Reason that America should have the sward?

no Freedom at all. If Britain has not the bost Constitution, which human Invention could have suggested; is it a Reason that America should have the worst? In the memorable Contest with the H—e of P—rs about the Right of originating Taxes; the C—ns urged with great Force, their exclusive Right to that Privilegs. They thought it unreasonable, even that any Part of the Taxes should be encreased, or diminished, or that the Rates should be examined by the P—rs, we whose Proportion in all Taxes, in Comparison to what the Commonalty pay, is very inconsiderable. It believe the same Assembly think these Words to contain good Sense at this Day; and it is undoubtedly very reasonable, that those who give the most, should have the greatest Share in modelling the Gift. Such were the Maxims that were formerly a-

The Americans must reliaquish many Rights of Pros-perty; that is, many Rights of acquiring Property; for they must be subject to British Navigation-Laws; and Trade-Regulations: But the Right of granting Property; already acquired and wested, should be sacred. This should be theirs, safe and intires.

dopted by that great Assembly, and such were the Reasonings on which their greatest Privilege is established. Why then do they now think it reasonable, that those who pay not an inconsiderable, but no Proportion, should not only originate a Tax, but pass it into a Law? Compare the Spirit of their former Maxims with that of their present. "It is unjust in you, my L—ds, to begin a Taxation, of which you pay only a small Proportion." Yet we will impele a Tax upon America, of which we pay no Proportion at all. "It is unjust that you, my L—ds, should even originate a Tax upon Men, of whom you are but the lesser Number, though the rest may afterwards resule it, if they please." But it is just for us to enact a Tax-Law for the Colonits, which they shall not have a Power to resule, although we are not any Part of them. "The Right of proposing Taxes belongs to us, as Representatives of the People who pay them, and yet we will tax a People of whom we are not Representatives. Bills of Supply are looked upon, not only as Laws, but as free Giftst and, on account of this Difference in their of Supply are looked upon, not only as Laws, but as free Gifts; and, on account of this Difference in their Natures, they are subject to different Forms. The Lords cannot originate them, although they also are Legislatures. And it is not the Royal Assent, which is given, but the Royal Tbanks. The 9th of Henry VIIs enacts, that the King shall tbank both Lords and Company, but if our Parliament shall tare the Colonidary

given, but the Royal Thanks. The 9th of Henry VII. enacts, that the King shall thank both Lords and Commons; but, if our Parliament shall tax the Colonist; to whom are the R——I Thanks to be addressed? Is he to thank his Brition Subjects, for giving him the Property of the Celonists? Is he to thank the English, for Money which they do not pay, or the Americans, for a free Gift, wrested from them against their Will? Which of these Mockeries would be most unworthy the great Scene on which they are to be acted?

Much Deciamation has been used, on both Sides. The English speak of the Blood and Treasure they have expended. The Americans, that they have encountered an inhospitable Climate, for the Purposes of Great-Britain, and have dedicated their Lives and Fortunes, to her Service. There is no Weight in any of these Declamations. Whatever was done by either of them, was done for their own Advantage. If Britain has protected the Property of America, it does not constitute her the Owner of that Property. She has, for her own Sake, protected, in their Turns, almost every Country in Europe, but that does not make her the Proprietor of those Countries, or give her a Power of Taxation over them. If America, in pursuing her own Interest, has benefited Britain, we owe her no Obligation. Whilst we each possess these each each end of which we expended our Treasure, and for which they encountered that Climate, we owe nothing to each which we expended our Treasure, and for which they encountered that Climate; we owe nothing to each other, but reciprocal Affection. To extend their Commerce, our Ancestors encouraged the Emigration of British Subjects. Their Industry abroad was thought more advantageous, than their Residence in Britain. As an Inducement to forego those Privileges which they As an Inducement to forego those Privileges which they possessed, or might acquire at home, it was agreed that they should carry English Privileges along with them. And, as an Inducement to become the Carriers, and the Labourers of England, they were endowed with a defart Territory, useful only by the Industry they should bestow upon it, and this was given to them; as their Wager. Let not a Compact, founded in our Interest, purchased by their Labour, and confirmed by Time, suffer any Violation. Let us be content with our commercial Advantages; and those Superiorities which they willingly submit to. Let us make them labour for us; but let us not take from them their Wager, also.

B R E S T, December 1.

COURIER has just arrived here with Orders A COURTER has just arrived here with Orders from the Court to fit out Ten Ships of War with the utmost Expedition. Orders have been also sent to Rochfort; for Five Ships of the Line to be got ready for Service. We are at present unacquainted with their Destination, but it is conjectured they are intended for Corsica:

intended for Corfica.

NAPLES, Dec. 1. Sixteen Thousand Persons have diedshere of the Small-Pox; but the Fury of that Disorder begins to abate.

FRANCFORT, Dec. 13. Letters from Italy advice; that 700 Troops of a certain Power having been difficulty of the service of Paoli; and that General has received fome confiderable Succours;

both of Ammunition and Money.

BERLIN, Dec. 13. The Bookfellers of this City have just published a Treaty between the Empress of Russia and her Serene Allies the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, England and Sweden; on one Part; and the King and Republic of Poland, on the other Part; concluded at Warsaw in 1968. Warsaw in 1768.

WARSAW, Dec. 14. Two Regiments of Pruffian Ca-valry began their March on the 3d Instant, by Driesen, into Great Poland, in order to disperse the Confede-rates, &c. who make Incursions into that Province as far as Posnania.

HAMBURGH, Dec. 23. A Letter, dated the 14th Inst. which we have just received from Polangen, a little Town in the Great-Dutchy of Lithuaniz, brings the

following Advices:

"Yetterday a Courier passed by here going to announce to the Court of Petersburgh; that a considerable Body of the Ottoman Troops, which had blockated the Fortress of Catharinenbourg, has been beaten