MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1748.

Hor.

Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.

Mr GREEN

eneve you never gave any Thing a Place in your Papers, that has afforded Matter of more Speculation than those two Letters of mine lately published. The favourable Reception they have met with, the Author has not the Vanity to attribute to the Merit of

Performances, but altogether to the Subject they treat of; to Man of Sense will think the worse of a good Cause, be it happens to have a weak Advocate. It is indeed a no-subject, and purting the paltry Dispute betwixt Marlborough Pladins fur, out of the Question; such a one as concerns the efficiency of the Cuestion; such a one as concerns the religious of riends of Liberty, I understand, wish the Free-discusses, and that he may acquit himself manfully in the he has undertaken: He promises to do his best. Those he has undertaken: He promises to do his best. Those date obliged to oppose him, in order to defend themselves, taken various Methods according to their different Excelters. Some have bluster'd and sworn heartily at the surfer Excelters have mou ted a Note higher, and theraten'd: The Mentary have found Fault with the Stile: And the bright General years found Fault with the Stile: And the bright General years without Meaning.

Menseers,—a daring Race, who think themselves above, and, to deter People from it, impotently brandish 1 of a little faucy Authority, only Thewing what they io if they could; these when are to know, that the Frees not to be scar'd; ne despiles their Threats, and gives ce Liberty to fue the Frinter, when ever they pleafe. ild think nimtelf peculiarly honour'd, in being call'd upelend the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, as well as those iberties of his fellow subjects, in Desence of which he we his Pen. The Law, he hopes, will prove his Pron boin, as neither he nor his Priends propole to feek er Redress, than what is to be obtained in a fair, open, I Way. This he looks upon to be the Birth-right of eubern British Subject, and is determined not to be out of it. Hard would be the Condition of the People land indeed, if an Author was liable to be rum'd (as tureatted) for calling in quettion the Legality of an rade by a County Court, or for supposing the Justices of in it weak Men; whilst the Sutjects of Great-Britain , are at Liberty to examine and centure the Behaviour reatest Ministers; nay, trequently Acts of Parliament we see daily Instances of in the Magazines, and other apers. How far the Power of Maginrates in France or nd other absolute Governments, to ruin, may reach, I determine; but if ever any Attempt of that fort is thin the fritif Dominion; I hope those who make it a be convinced, to their Cost, that the Power of Magislimited to the public Good, and does not extend to the private Injuries. As to the Men of Learning, it may unils to give a Specimen of their Criticisms: There was ession in the first Letter, viz: wilfully or ignorantly mif-1 Now, fays the learned Commentator, this is cownonfenses because it is impossible tor, a Man to do a Thing. fully AND ignorantly; this subtil Remark was secondwhole Party, and contended for very warmly. I will or the Critic, that he did not commit the Blunder wil-UT ignorantly; for a very little Skill in Grammar would ght him, that the Particle OR is properly a Disjunctive,

er used as a Copulative, but when absolute Necessity re-

that is, unless the Sentence would be Nonsense without is granted, a Man may make a very good J—ce, or Sh—ff, without understanding Grammar; but it

really requires a little Knowlege of that fort to be a Critic. I would advise them therefore to give over criticising upon Lan-guage, for this seems to be the least of their little Talents; however, if (as it is faid) they have applied to a certain Domine (an old Cock of the Game at verbal Niceties); to take up the Cudgels in their Defence, it is to be hoped their Grammatical Remarks, for the luture, will be better founded. The Haste that the two former Letters were writ and transcribed in, may perhaps afford him a few Materials to nibble at; which we are not at all forry for, as it may be an Encouragement to enter the Lifts, but Care shall be taken for the Time to come, to make the Adjedive agree with the Substantive, and the Relative with the Antecedent, &c. So that the severend Preceptor may have tho Satisfaction of examining it, as he would do a Pupil's Version or Theme. Pass we now to the Wits :--I beg the Domine'o Pardon; not for using the Word we, it being allowable to uso the Plural for the Singular; but because the Rule says expressly that the Nominative ought to be put before the Verb; and therefore that no Advantages may be taken, let it be faid in propér Form, We pass now to the Wits. It is reported, that at p Confultation held (before they thought of his Reverence) to determine whether the Freebolder should be answer'd or not, one of the tallest of their Wits, with his usual self sufficient Air, and Stentorian Voice, rose up and said, Let him alone, give him Rope enough and he will hang himself. I really believe these Gentlemen wish him hang'd with all their Hearts; but the Devil of it is, he is a cursed oblinate Fellow, and will not be drove from his Point. He success the world with a him the second of from his Point: He swears if he mustadie, he is determined to die by the Paw of the Lyon, and not by the Hoor of the Asia. But he thinks it will be Time enough to talk of that, when once they have slipp'd their own Necks out of the Halter; for he in the Plaintiff at present, and they are the Defendants. His great Comfort is, that the Cause must be tried by fifty-four good Men, not chosen by Sheriffs, but by Freeholders. Thus much Men, not chosen by Sheriffi, but by Freeholders. Thus much was thought necessary to be said before the Subject was resum'd, and as the Arguments drawn from the British Constitution have been cavil'd at by some Smatterers in Histories and Politics, it is judged proper to illustrate, enforce, and apply them in the following Manner.

What was said in the second Letter, concerning that Right inherent in the People by the Constitution, to judge (by their Representatives) of their own Taxes, may be carp'd at, but can never be overthrown: It is the great Hinge upon which Liberty hangs; and whenever that is weakened or thrown down, Liberty must be proportionably weakned or fall with it. By this alone it is, that the great Powers yielded to Magistrates of all softs, from the suprem Magistrate to the County Justice, suffer any Controul: For the most expensive and peraicious Schemes may be projected under a Maladministration, as the People have no Check on their Councils; but while they are Malters of their own Money, they may keep from them the Means of putting such Schemes as they do not approve into Execution. On the other hand, should ever this Power be lodged in any Set of Men besides those who are the immediate Trustees of the People, and appointed by them, it must be evident to every Man of common Sense, that all Liberty would soon be at an End. There would be no surther Occasion for Parliaments or Assemblies; at least, if they were kept up, is would only be for Form's Sake; they could be of no Ser a to the People: Rearest of Grievances, it is well known.

In all less that the Power of Supplies within themselves and unavailing Argument, when a Court wants no place; it follows then, a fortiori, that it would be fill less reades, if the Court had the Power of Supplies within themselves I naves such a Court of Courts, to tax the People at pleasure, I think canno be denied: That such an Use would be made of it, during the placent Administration. I have already acknowleged the set is not the least Grounds to apprehend. But is this a Reason which should not be disputed. None but Feels will say so. The Dame