

right, in a sense that would effectually exclude us all advantages of it, and controul the making of the award; — Can any man be represented without his own consent and choice? — If he can, is it any right to him to be so represented? — And how can the act of such a forced representative be called the right of the period? — Look upon him to represent. — The minister speaks of this right, "of being taxed only by our own consent, given by our representatives;" as of a very great advantage to us, he calls it "the sacred badge of liberty," which he prays, "may always be preserved inviolate;" and paises some very high and just encomiums upon it. — But pray, where is the advantage of it, if persons are appointed to represent us without our choice or consent? At this rate, might not the greatest enemies we have in the world — might not those whose interests are the most diametrically opposite to ours, be chosen to represent us? Nay, if it was possible that we could be represented without our own coasent, would not our greatest enemies be the most likely to endeavour to be chosen for that office, for this very purpose, that they might have it in their power the more effectually to injure us, and to exalte their own interest upon the ruin of ours? Could such a right of representation be ever desired by any reasonable man? — And is English liberty such a chimera as this! Is this THE THING that has been the boast and pride of Englishmen! — Must our understanding be insulted in so gross a manner? — Must not the NAME of ENGLISH LIBERTY be the scoff and derision of the whole world! Was there ever a more monstrous absurdity to be found in the practice of the most barbarous nations upon earth? — How is our glory fallen!

The only ground and reason why any man should be bound by the actions of another who meddles with his concerns, is, that he himself chose that other to the office: If he really did this, then it is but just that he should be bound by the action; but this cannot be if the choice be wanting, which is the only thing that could give the right of representing. Thus, in the case of arbitrators, none have a right to take upon them such an office without the choice of the parties concerned; and it is that choice alone that can oblige them to submit to the award. The practice of doing business by representatives, was introduced for convenience. Every man who has any interest in a place or business, has a natural right to interfere in the management of its conduct, in proportion to that interest. But because this could not conveniently be done by every man in person, therefore this method of chusing one or more persons to represent and act for them, was adopted. As every distinct interest in a government ought to have its due weight in the administration of public affairs, so each of those interests should have the appointment of representatives, in number as near as may be, proportionate to their interest in an importance to the government in general. Consistency and sameness of interests ought to be the rule to determine what individuals in a state should vote for representatives for that particular interest. The interest of all the electors for the same representatives, should be similar and consistent, otherwise the same persons could not represent them, nor promote the interest of some, without detriment to others. Wherever there is such a coincidence of interests, all the particulars included in it, might concur in the choice of the same representatives, but not otherwise. — If the interests of the electors were opposite, they could not vote for the same representatives; — because, by thus setting up one interest in opposition to another, the weakest of the two would be excluded from its due influence in the general assembly; whereas the general assembly of representatives, ought to be as near as possible an exact epitome of the whole body of the nation; and act as it might reasonably be supposed the nation would act, if every individual was duly qualified and acted for himself. — The nearer this proportion between the interest subsisting in a state, and those in the general assembly of the people's representatives, is kept up, the better — for this is the thing design'd in the original institution of representatives.

Boston, June 3. Our trade is in a most deplorable situation, not one fifth part of the vessels are now employed in the West-India trade, as was before the late regulations; our cash almost gone before the stamp and post-office acts are to operate; bankruptcies multiplied, our fears increased, and the friends of liberty under the greatest despondency; what these things will end in, time only can discover.

By letters from London we learn, That there is not like to be any alteration with respect to the Molasses duty this session; the ministry chuse first

to have some experiment of its efficacy. It was affirmed by one of the advocates for that duty, that it would produce a very great sum, at least £6,000 l. sterling per annum, and that he was credibly informed, that, during the two first months after the commencement of the act, there had been collected at Boston £. 14000, and at Charlestown £. 10,000 sterling; whereas it is known here, that during the time aforesaid, the whole of the collection did not exceed £. 1400 sterling. It is from hence probable that a certain great Assembly has been amused and carried away with idle and false reports, and have been made to expect great things from late regulations, and led into measures that in the end will prove detrimental to Great-Britain, well as her colonies.

WILMINGTON, July 10.

We hear from Brunswick, that two Vessels are arrived our River from Bourdeaux, in France; and also a Brig from London.

A Schooner is arriv'd from Virginia; and a large Vessel has been seen in the Offing.

For PHILADELPHIA,

(And will sail in about 14 Days from this Date;)

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

THOMAS FISHER, MASTER.

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to said Master on board, flying at WILMINGTON; who will agree on the most reasonable Terms. — She has good Accommodations for Passengers. [Wilmington, July 8th, 1765.]

## Once More!

DAVID BROWN, of Wilmington, Taylor, begs of those who are indebted to him, to make immediate Payment: — He hopes that common Humanity will prompt them to comply with this his Request; he now being at the Expence of a third Adjustment, publickly to see that which he is justly entituled to.

STRAY'D away in the Night of the 18th of May last, from the House of EVAN ELLIS, near BLADEN County House: A white Horse, about 14 Hands high, and branded on the Thigh with an H. — Whoever will take up the said Horse, and bring him to me the Subscriber, at GEORGE PALMER's Plantation, on South-River, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by me.

July 7th, 1765.

DANIEL CLARK.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I have two large black Stray Horses in my Custody; each of them has a Bell on, one is three Years old, and branded on the mounting Check thus, 2. The other is about twelve Years old, and branded on the mounting Thigh thus, 3. — Who claims said Horses, may have them again, proving their Property, and paying the Expences, to

THOMAS ROBESON, Junior, living in Bladen County.

June 23d, 1765.

STRAY'D away from Samuel Strudwick, Esq; of Wilmington; A bright bay Horse, about 13 and a half high, a Star in his Forehead, with a Roach Mane and Tail; has no other Brand than a small burst of his Buttocks. — Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr. James Walker, shall have Twenty Shillings Proclamation Money.

RAN away from the said Strudwick, a Negro named Betty — Twenty Shillings, and all the Expences paid by Samuel Strudwick, for lodging her in G-

July 10th, 1765.

TO BE SOLD at Publick-Vendue, at the Court-House, on the First Day next County-Court, (being TUESDAY the 7th of September) A Tract of Land lying on the North Side of the Northwest River; beginning at Finch's Corner; thence N. 35° East 156 Chains; thence S. 55° W. 156 Chains; thence, by the address of the River, to the First Station. — Cash, Chancery Produce, will be taken in Payment.

Likewise, To be Sold, as soon as a Division of 1280 Acres of Land on Rock-Fish-Creek, open to the West-River; being a Moiety left my Father, by the late John Baptista Ashe, Esq.

Thomas Moore.