

ties themselves, are also granted, by Implication: This is Doctrine, that I am confident, will not be gainsayed by any Lawyer: For these, are established and uncontroverted Maxims: That, when the Law gives a Thing, it gives

p.26 a Remedy to come at it. (2) Things incident, are adherent to the Superior, or Principals. (3)

They, that are to have the Conusance of any Thing, are also, to have the Conusance of all Incidents, and Dependants thereon; for an Incident, is a Thing necessarily depending upon another. (4) When the Law gives a Thing, All Things necessary for obtaining it, are included. (5) When a Thing is commanded to be done, every Thing necessary to accomplish it, is also commanded. (b) So when a Power is given, to do any Act, a Power is therein included, of doing every Thing, without which, the Act could not be compleatly done.

I hope the Passage out of the Charter, the Authorities produced, and the Nature of the Thing; are sufficient, to convince every unprejudiced Person, that if the first Settlers of Maryland, had really lost their native Laws, and Rights, and been in the Condition of a Conquer'd Country; that they, by this Charter,

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(2) Lou le Ley done chose, la wo done Remedy avener a seo. 2 Roll's Reports 17. (3) Wingate's Maxims, 127. "If a man be seised of Lands in Fee-simple, and having divers Evidences and Charters, (some of them containing a Warranty, and some not,) conveys the Land over to another, without Warranty; upon which he may vouch; the Purchaser shall have all the Charters, and Evidences; as well those containing the Warranty, as the others: For as the Feoffer had conveyed over his Land absolutely, and is not bound to Warrant the Land, so that he might be vouched to Warranty, and to render in Value; And the Feoffee is bound to defend the Land, at his Peril: For this Case, it is reasonable, that the Feoffee should have all the Charters, and Evidences, as incident to the Land: although they be not granted to him, by express Words." 1. Co. R. 1. Lord Buckhurst's Case. A Grant of Reversion, includes a Grant of the Rent, by Implication, as incident to the Reversion. 1 Inst. 151. a.

(4) Wingate's Maxims 131. 1 Inst. 56 a Wood's Inst. 263. "Quando Lex aliquid alicui concedit, concedere videtur etud, sine quo, res ipsa esse non potest."

(5) Upon a Writ of Estrepment, directed to the Sheriff, whereby, He is commanded to prevent any Waste being done: It was resolved, that he might resist all those, that would do Waste, and that, if he could not otherwise prevent them, he might imprison them, and make a Warrant to others, so to do: And that if it were necessary, he might take the Power of the County to his aid—5 Co. R. 115. (b) Quia quando Aliquid mandatur, Mandatur et omne per quod pervenitur ad aliud. 2 Inst. 423.

p.27 are put into the same State, and Condition, that their Fellow Subjects residing in England are in, as to their Rights and Liberties: And, as it is already (I humbly conceive) proved, that the Benefit of the Statute, as well as the Common-Law, is the only Bulwark, and sure Defence of the Subject's Life, Liberty, and Property; I would