

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XIXth Year.]

THURSDAY, January 5, 1764.

[N^o. 974.]

L O N D O N, September 12.

IN the Conclusion of the Remonstrances that were lately presented to the French King by the Parliament of Normandy, against his Edicts for levying of new Taxes, the Parliament thus address his Majesty: "If your Majesty be desirous to give your People a Proof of your royal and paternal Affection; you may, without any Difficulty, establish at once both their Happiness and your own Glory. You will accomplish, Sir, this Object so truly worthy of the Goodness of your Heart, by reducing all the Impositions to one only; that is to say, by demanding of the Province their proportional Contribution to the Wants of the State, and by authorising them to levy it themselves, as shall be most for their common Interest, and to carry it directly to your Majesty. Your Treasury will then receive without Deduction; the People will pay without Compulsion; and the Nation will be rescued from the Tyranny of greedy and insatiable Men, who live only for the Misfortune of others; the Throne will be secure from being surpris'd into wrong Steps; as it continually is at present; and an evident Advantage will accrue by it to all Parts of Government. A Multitude of Men who subsist at present by Rapine will become honest and useful, and the State will acquire in them a number of new Citizens. You, Sir, will have the Satisfaction of restoring in one Day a great Kingdom, which being your Country, as it is that of all our Subjects, has the same Claim to your Affection that it has to theirs, and imposes on your Majesty an Obligation of Conscience which no Consideration whatever can remove. "All Men, without Distinction of Rank, are the Children of one God, the common Parent of all Nature. You, Sir, in the immense Family of which you are the Head, are the eldest of his Sons: It is to promote the Happiness of those who are plac'd under your Care that you are invested with the supreme Authority. Your Subjects have Right to your Beneficence: They have therefore Right to the easiest and least burthenome Method of contributing to the Wants of the State. This Right, which is founded in Nature, belongs to every Nation in the World; whatever may be its Form of Government. It is principally the Right of the Franks, and in a more especial Manner of your Province of Normandy: The Norman Charter furnishes, on this Head, the most respectable Monuments of our national Immunities, and of the Justice of the Kings your august Predecessors. We there find "that no Tax can be laid on your Subjects of this Province, unless it be agreed to in the Assembly of the People of the Three Estates." This Charter subsists in its full Force; it makes part of your Peoples Rights, which you swear to maintain before him by whom Kings reign.

Sept. 16. If Credit may be given to the latest accounts from France, by the Way of Holland, which were received by Wednesday's Dutch Mail, the French Ministry being hung to, the Quick by the Freedom and Boldness, and the Truths contained in the Remonstrances of the Norman Parliament, the King has forbid the Members to assemble, or to stir out of Rouen; and has ordered 100 of his Troops to surround that City. These Advices add that the Duke de Harcourt having imprudently threatened, in the King's Name, that the Members of this Parliament who would refuse to register the King's Edicts and Declaration should pay for their Disobedience with their Heads, the Parliament, in return for the compliment, ordered this Commandant of the Province to be taken into Custody. Harcourt did not wait the Consequence of this Order, but made the best of his Way to Paris. The Postscript of a Letter from Holland says that there was such a Ferment throughout all Normandy, on Account of the new Money Edicts, that it was to be feared, if some other Provinces would take Part in their Discontents, the Consequences would be much more dangerous than those of the late War. Harcourt was sent to the Court of Aids at Paris, which is somewhat

of the Nature of our Court of Exchequer, in their Remonstrances against these Edicts, inform the King: "That they think it unnecessary to add any Thing to the just and most affecting Picture which has so often been held up to him of the Misery to which the People in the Provinces are reduced; but that if any should presume to insinuate to his Majesty that the Picture is not just, and the Representation of his Magistrates greatly exaggerated, his Courts would in that Case think it their Duty to beseech him to be graciously pleas'd to hear the People themselves, by convoking the States General of the Kingdom."

From the CRAFTSMAN; Or SAY'S Weekly Journal, of the First of October.

S I R, I DESIRE you to communicate to the Public the following Letters, which you may be assur'd are genuine. I think you should premise, that Captain Forbes, by Mr. Murray's own Confession, was concealed for some Time at his House, which was the Occasion that Mr. Murray too was put under Arrest, by order of the Marshals of France, and was brought before Marshal Noailles, the senior Marshal, at the same Time with Mr. Wilkes, Diligent Search was made for Captain Forbes, but he had absconded.

Mr. Wilkes was oblig'd, before Marshal Noailles, to sign a Parole d'Honneur, that he would not proceed to any *Voi de Fait*, *directe ou indirecte*, with Captain Forbes; and Mr. Murray engaged in the same Manner for Captain Forbes, in Consequence of which, the Guards of Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Murray were discharged.

Mr. Forbes has never since appeared at Paris. After the first Letter enclosed, which was sent Sept. 7, Mr. Wilkes went several Times to Mr. Murray's House, sometimes with Monsieur Goy, sometimes alone, but could never be admitted. Mr. Murray once called at the Hotel de Saxe, while Mr. Wilkes was absent on a two Days Tour to Fontainebleau. Mr. Wilkes left Paris the 18th of September. The Day before, he called at Mr. Murray's House, and not being admitted, left Word that he should set off for Flanders the next Morning.

Mr. Wilkes arrived at Menin the 21st in the Morning, and went directly to the Post-Office. He found no Letter there, either from Captain Forbes or Mr. Murray. He continued at Menin all that Day, and the next went again to the Post-Master, but with no better Success. He then left a Direction where he was gone, and set off for Dunkirk.

I think, Sir, that you ought to do Mr. Forbes the Justice to declare, that it is certain, in the whole of this Affair, although he was guilty of much Rashness, yet he was not of any Rudeness, or even Incivility of Expression.

To the Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq;

S I R, I HAVE waited with no small Impatience, and I believe you will agree with me, that before this, Captain Forbes ought to have sent to me. You know every Thing which has pass'd between us, and the wild extravagant Wish he form'd of fighting me, on no Pretence or Provocation.

I am no Prize-fighter; yet I told him that I would indulge him, and as soon as I could. I mentioned to him the Affair of Lord Egremont, and the previous Engagement I thought myself under. I desired him to bring his Second the same Day at Noon, and our two Friends should settle between us all the Particulars of Time, Place, &c.

I stated the Circumstances of the Insolence and Inhumanity of Lord Egremont, and my Resolution of calling his Lordship to Account: A Resolution not form'd Yesterday, but what had struck me the second Day of my Imprisonment in the Tower, as becoming my Dignity, and which, at that very Time, I had mentioned to Major Rainsford, the Governour.

I had likewise then fix'd the Hour of his losing the Seals as the Period I should call his Lordship

to that Account; and I am sure that I would have left Paris, or any other Place, immediately on receiving News so interesting to myself, so welcome to the Nation.

Mr. Forbes undertook on the same Morning, Tuesday, the 16th of August, to return at Noon, and to bring his Second. You know that he came, but brought no Second. Monsieur Goy, my Second, attended. If Mr. Forbes had kept his Promise, the Trouble I am now oblig'd to give you would have been unnecessary.

Lord Egremont, to my great Regret (greater I believe than that of any other Person) has prevented my proceeding farther, and, as a Frenchman would say, *il m'a jeté un vilain tour*.

I am now therefore most entirely at Capt. Forbes's Service; and shall wait his Commands. I do not know where he is, for he has not appear'd at Paris since Tuesday the 16th of August. As your House has been his Asylum, I am necessitated to beg you, Sir, to acquaint Captain Forbes, that I will be at Menin, the first Town in Austrian Flanders, on the Confines of France, the 21st of this Month, and that Monsieur Goy will do me the Honour of accompanying me; but he only. I shall direct my Letters to be sent there, and the Moment of my Arrival I shall go to the Post-Office.

No Person, but Monsieur Goy, is acquainted with any Part of this Transaction; he is so obliging as to take the Charge of this Letter.

Give me Leave to acknowledge the personal Civilities you have been pleas'd to confer on me at Paris, and to assure you that

Paris, I am, SIR,

Hotel de Saxe, Your very humble Servant, JOHN WILKES.

Sept. 7. This is the genuine Copy of the Letter which was written this Day, Sept. 7, to the Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq; by John Wilkes, Esq; and delivered by myself into the Hands of the Servant of the abovesaid Alexander Murray, Esq;

Paris, Sept. 7, 1763. P. GOY.

Monsieur Goy wrote the following Letter to Mr. Murray, to which he returned no Answer; and on the Saturday would not be at home.

S I R, I DID myself several Times the Honour to wait upon you, but have not been so happy as to find you at home. I intend to set off on Sunday Morning for Flanders, and should be very proud to take my Leave of you, therefore hope you will give Orders for my being admitted Tomorrow, any Time the most agreeable to you.

I am, with Respect, SIR, &c.

Rue St. Anne, entre St. Roch, vis-a-vis le Commissaire. P. GOY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

D R E S D E N, October 5.

HIS Polish Majesty died suddenly this Afternoon of a Suffocation, at Half an Hour past Five. He had for some Days past been indisposed with a feverish Cold, which was thought of no Sort of Consequence.

L O N D O N, October 15.

The King of Portugal, in Imitation of the English, is putting several Ships of War into Commission, and Orders have been given to establish a certain Office for registering 20,000 Seamen, in Case of an Emergency.

It is said that the Occasion of the early meeting of the Parliament, which is fixed for the 15th of November, is the settling the several Revenue Laws, which are to respect the new Acquisitions in North-America.

We hear the Officers and Soldiers will have proper Implements and Utensils allowed them to cultivate the Lands allotted them in the conquered Provinces in North-America, though no express Mention thereof is made in the late Proclamation, agreeable to what was observ'd in the first establishing Nova-Scotia.

A Letter from Chester, to a Gentleman at Manchester, Oct. 8, says, "This Day, so-nigh't this Lively, a large Dublin Trader, fail'd from this Port,

MARYLAND, Patuxent River, George-Town, Dec 10, 1763. I am fully determin'd on going Home in the Spring 1765, if then alive, in order to make a Settlement with my Employers, Messrs. GLASSFORD and Company, Merchants in ASGOW, which I cannot accomplish without making Settlements with my Customers; I use a Method of informing them, That from this time I have given up the Management of the Store to Mr. Robert Ferguson, (who is well known to most of them) that I may have it in my Power to attend properly on settling all my former Trade Accounts, and which I hope I shall not be difficult to get done against the Spring 1765, having my Accounts ready for that Purpose, and I inter myself that none concerned will delay their Part, for however much I am inclin'd to be indulgent to those who really have it not in their Power to make Payment soon, yet I am under necessity of requiring that every Person who has an Account with me, shall make a Settlement of such Account, and their doing it soon will prevent them from being put to Expences, as well as trouble to me. The Store at George-Town, on the Patuxent River, now under the Management of Mr. Robert Ferguson, will be supplied with Goods, as usual, and I have not the least doubt of giving Satisfaction to all who are Kind enough to favour him with their Custom, as well to my good Customers, as to others who may incline to open a Correspondence with him. My Intention is to return to George-Town as early in the Spring 1766, as I can finish the Business on which I am now engaged Home. All just Claims against me, whether on Account of the Store, or properly on my own Account, shall be settled before I depart for Province. ROBERT PETER, Attorney for John Glassford and Company.

Virginia, Hanover Court-House, Nov. 29, 1763. I AM away from the Subscriber, betwixt the 23d and 24th Instant, from Mr. William Dudley's in Caroline County, bought from one of the Beavers, Capt. Allen, now lying at Fort. Mifflin, on the Rappahannock River, Two Convict Servant Men, one named Edward Eagle, about 6 Feet high, dark Complexion, wearing his own short Hair, and black. Had on when he went away, two black jackets, a Pair of black Breeches, and grey Stockings. He is a Man of a robust, tho' to Appearance, a slender Body. The other named William English, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, dark Complexion, wearing a black Wig, brown Casement Hair Shag Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, and black Stockings, with either Silver or Plate Buckles in his Shoes. He is a thick frat made Fellow, and was formerly Servant to a Quiring Officer at Winchester. Whoever sees the said-Runaways in any of the County of Stafford, Maryland, on giving Information, so as they may be had again, to Capt. Allen on board the Ship, or to me at Hanover Court-House, shall receive Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. ROBERT HART

I AM away this Morning from the Subscriber, Two Country-born Negro Men; the one named Juba, about 38 Years old, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and well proportion'd; the other named Jack, a short thick well-set Fellow, about 30 Years old. They are extremely artful sensible Fellows, and can give as ready and pertinent Answers to Questions ask'd them as most of their Color. They were clothed with good Country Cloth jackets and Breeches, Osnabrigs and Tow Linen Shirts, good Country made Shoes, Yarn Stockings, and Felt-Hats. What other Cloaths they wear with them [except an old Musket] the Subscriber cannot describe. Whoever shall take them up, and deliver them to the Subscriber in Baltimore-Town, William Oton in Patuxent Neck, or Francis Phillips at Kings Ferry Furnace, shall have Ten Shillings Reward Money for each, if apprehended in Patuxent Neck, Fifteen Shillings, if in the lower Part of the River Neck; Twenty Shillings, if in any other Place 15 Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if 30 Miles from home; and Three Pounds, if 50 Miles from home and out of the County, paid December 8, 1763. THOMAS JONES

Hager's-River, Nov. 14, 1763. THE SCHOONER, lately advertised in the Paper by the Subscriber, now lies in the Creek at the Back of the Printing-Office. For Terms of Sale, &c. enquire of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON, Merchant, in Annapolis, or JOHN BENNETT

Printed, in Charles-Street.