

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1767.

BY virtue of an Act of Assembly, of the Province of Maryland, passed on or about the 24th Day of April 1762, empowering Mary Stansbury, Administratrix of Capt. Tobias Stansbury, to sell and dispose of the Lands of the said Capt. Tobias Stansbury, for the Payment of his Debts, Notice is hereby given, that on the First Day of October next, will be sold at Public Vendue, for Current Money, 215 Acres of Land, lying near Antietam, in Frederick County, called HALLAM'S LOOK OUT, being Part of the Land of the said Capt. Tobias Stansbury, mentioned in the above Act, the greatest Part of which is a rich Marsh that will make excellent Meadow, the Up-Land exceeding good, on which is some small Improvement, and lies adjoining to the Land of Joseph Heimes; the Sale to be on the Premises.

To be Sold at the same Time, at Public or Private Sale, about 500 Acres of Land, lying in the same County, on little Antietam, Part of a Tract of Land, called FELFOOT ENLARGED, the greatest Part of which is very good, and a considerable Part of it will make good Meadow, and is commonly called, The Dry Meadows, and is convenient to a Mill, and is adjoining to an Iron-Works. Any Person inclinable to purchase the last mentioned Land, or Part thereof, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Christian Orendorf, living near the same.

MARY STANSBURY.

TO BE SOLD, on Terms to be agreed upon at the Day of Sale, at Mr. George Neavill's Ordinary, near the Premises, the 15th Day of September Instant, (pursuant to an Act of Assembly empowering the Executors of Col. Charles Carter, late of King George, to make Sale of such Part of his unimproved Lands as they shall find necessary for the Payment of his Debts)

LONDON CARTER, CHARLES CARTER.

FOURTEEN Thousand Acres of fine high and low Grounds, lying in the Counties of Prince William and Fauquier, on Broad Run and Kettle Run, to be laid off in Lots or otherwise, as may be agreed on: The Executors being at all Times ready to confer with any Persons inclinable to bargain for any of the said Lands before the Day of Sale. There are a great Number of remarkable fine Streams for Grift Mills running through the said Tract, which lies within 25 or 30 Miles of public Navigation, on Park-mack and Rappahannock Rivers.

TO BE SOLD,

HAMPTON FURNACE, in Frederick County, Maryland; together with upwards of 3000 Acres of Land, all of which is remarkably well Wooded. The Furnace, with Casting Bellows, and Bridge Hooves, are all built of Stone, and completely and substantially finished, with a good Grift-Mill Two Stories high, built also of Stone. They are situated upon a Branch of Mountain which never falls, nor can any of the Works be injured by the largest Floods: There is likewise finished, a large commodious Coal-House, with all other convenient Houses; also a very complete Farm, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Furnace upon which is above Fifty Acres of Meadow compared, and forty more may be easily cleared, exceeding good, and in one Body. There is also to be sold the whole Stock of Negroes, Servants, Horses, Waggon, &c. belonging to the Works: There is Six Months Coal at the Furnace and about Fourteen Hundred Cord of Wood ready for Coaling: There is about Five Hundred Tons of Ore at the Side of the Furnace, and about Four Hundred Tons more raised at the East. The Ore, of which there appears to be an inexhaustible Quantity, is extremely rich, and of good Quality, and easily raised. The Owners propose to sell immediately before they go in Black. Time will be allowed for Payment of the best Part of the Money, upon Bond and Security. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may treat with Norman Bruce, who lives near, and will show the said Works.

BENEDICT CALVERT, EDWARD DIGGES, NORMAND BRUCE, WILLIAM DIGGES, JAMES CANADY.

at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where 6 a Year; and Advertisements of a moderate after: And long Ones in Proportion.

The following PIECE is inserted at the Request of the PRINTERS of the BOSTON GAZETTE, of the 17th of August last.

Messieurs EDES and GILL, In this dearth of NEWS and POLITICS, if you would insert in your useful Paper the BILL of RIGHTS, it will undoubtedly please many of your Readers, who perhaps would never otherwise see it, and give them the Pleasure of examining a beautiful and strong PILLAR of the English CONSTITUTION, whose Foundation is laid in the Natural Rights of MEN. In some future Paper, I should think you would do well to publish those Parts of MAGNA CHARTA, which relate to the Subject, with my Lord COKE's Explanation of them. In the mean Time, if you please, you may insert the animated Inscription of Dr. AKINSIDE, designed for the PILLAR set up at RUNNEMEDE, in Commemoration of that glorious Event which produced MAGNA CHARTA, and placed ENGLISH GOVERNMENT on the alone just and stable Foundation, NATURAL RIGHT.

The PETITION of RIGHT, which passed the Two Houses, is as follows, viz.

HUMBLY shew, unto our Sovereign Lord the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, That, whereas it is Declared and Enacted, by a Statute made in the Time of the Reign of King EDWARD I. commonly called STATUTUM DE TALLAGIO NON CONCEDENDO, that no Tallage or Aid shall be laid or levied by the King or his Heirs, in this Realm, without the good Will and Assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and other the Freeman of the Commonalty of this Realm: (1.) And, by Authority of Parliament, holden in the Five and Twentieth Year of the Reign of King EDWARD III. it is declared and enacted, That, from thenceforth, no Person should be compelled to make any Loans to the King, against his Will, because such Loans were against Reason, and the Franchise of the Land: (2.) And, by other Laws of this Realm; it is provided, that none should be charged by any Charge or Imposition, called a Benevolence, nor by such like Charges: (3.) And, by which the Statutes before-mentioned, and other the good Laws and Statutes of this Realm, your Subjects have inherited this Freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any Tax, Tallage, Aid, or other like Charge, not set by your Common Consent in Parliament.

II. Yet nevertheless, of late, divers Commissions, directed to sundry Commissioners in several Counties, with Instructions, have issued; by Means whereof your People have been in divers Places assembled, and required to lend certain Sums of Money unto your Majesty, and many of them, upon their Refusal so to do, have had an Oath administered unto them, not warrantable by the Laws or Statutes of this Realm, and have been constrained to become bound to make Appearance and give Attendance before your Privy-Council; and, in other Places, and others of them, have been therefore imprisoned, confined, and sundry other Ways molested and disquieted: (1.) And divers other Charges have been laid and levied upon your People, in several Counties, by Lord-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Commissioners for Musters, Justices of Peace, and others, by Command or Direction from your Majesty, or your Privy-Council, against the Laws and free Customs of this Realm.

III. And whereas also, by the Statute, called THE GREAT CHARTER OF THE LIBERTIES OF ENGLAND, it is declared and enacted, That no Freeman may be taken or imprisoned, or be disseized of his Freehold or Liberties, or his free Customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or in any Manner destroyed, but by the lawful Judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land.

IV. And, in the Eight and Twentieth Year of the Reign of King EDWARD III. it was declared and enacted, by Authority of Parliament, That no Man, of what Estate or Condition, that he be, should be put out of his Land or Tenements, nor taken, nor imprisoned, nor disseized, nor put to Death, without being brought to answer by due Process of Law.

V. Nevertheless, against the Tenor of the said Statutes, and other the good Laws and Statutes of your Realm, to that End provided, divers of your Subjects have of late been imprisoned, without any Cause shewed: (1.) And when, for their Deliverance, they were brought before Justice, by your Majesty's Writs of Habeas Corpus, there to undergo and receive, as the Court should order, and their Keepers commanded to certify the Cause of their Detainers; no Cause was certified, but that they

were detained by your Majesty's special Command, signified by the Lords of your Privy-Council, and yet were returned back to several Prisons, without being charged with any Thing to which they might make Answer according to the Law.

VI. And whereas of late great Companies of Soldiers and Mariners have been dispersed into divers Counties of the Realm, and the Inhabitants, against their Wills, have been compelled to receive them into their Houses, and there to suffer them to sojourn, against the Laws and Customs of this Realm, and to the great Grievance and Vexation of the People.

VII. And whereas also, by Authority of Parliament, in the Five and Twentieth Year of the Reign of King EDWARD III. it is declared and enacted, That no Man should be forejudged of Life or Limb, against the Form of the GREAT CHARTER and Law of the Land: (1.) And, by the said GREAT CHARTER, and other the Laws and Statutes of this your Realm, no Man ought to be judged to Death but by the Laws established in this your Realm, either by the Customs of the same Realm, or by Acts of Parliament: (2.) And whereas no Offender, of what kind soever, is exempted from the Proceedings to be used, and Punishments to be inflicted by the Laws and Statutes of this your Realm: Nevertheless, of late, divers Commissions, under your Majesty's Great Seal, have issued forth, by which certain Persons have been assigned and appointed Commissioners, with Power and Authority to proceed within the Land, according to the Justice of Martial Law, against such Soldiers and Mariners, or other dissolute Persons joined with them; as should commit any Murthers, Robbery, Felony, Mutiny, or other Outrage or Misdemeanor whatsoever, and by such summary Course and Order as is agreeable to Martial Law, and as is used in Armies in Time of War, to proceed to the Trial and Condemnation of such Offenders, and them to cause to be executed and put to Death according to the Law Martial.

VIII. By Pretext whereof some of your Majesty's Subjects have been, by some of the said Commissioners, put to Death, when and where, if by the Laws and Statutes of the Land, they had deserved Death; by the same Laws and Statutes, also they might; and by no other Ought, to have been judged and executed.

IX. And also sundry grieved Offenders, by Colour thereof, claiming an Exemption, have escaped the Punishments due to them by the Laws and Statutes of this your Realm, by reason that divers of your Officers and Ministers of Justice, have unjustly refused or forbore to proceed against such Offenders, according to the same Laws and Statutes, upon Pretence that the said Offenders were punishable only by Martial Law, and by Authority of such Commissioners as aforesaid: (1.) Which Commissions, and all other of like Nature, are wholly and directly contrary to the said Laws and Statutes of this your Realm.

X. They do therefore humbly pray your Most Excellent Majesty, That no Man, hereafter, be compelled to make or yield any Gift, Loan, Benevolence, Tax, or such like Charge, without your Majesty's Consent, by Act of Parliament: (1.) And that none be called to make Answer, or take such Oath, or to give Attendance, or be confined, or otherwise molested or disquieted, concerning the same, or for Refusal thereof: (2.) And that no Freeman, in any such Manner as is before mentioned, be imprisoned or detained: (3.) And that your Majesty would be pleased to remove the said Soldiers and Mariners, and that your People may not be so burthened in Time to come: (4.) And that the aforesaid Commissions, for proceeding by Martial Law, may be revoked and annulled: And that, hereafter, no Commissions of like Nature may issue forth, to any Person or Persons whatsoever to be executed as aforesaid, left, by Colour of them, any of your Majesty's Subjects be destroyed, or put to Death, contrary to the Laws and Franchise of the Land.

XI. All which they most humbly pray of your Most Excellent Majesty, as their Rights and Liberties, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm: And that your Majesty would also vouchsafe to declare, That the Awards, Doings, and Proceedings, to the Prejudice of your People, in any of the Premises, shall not be drawn hereafter into Consequence or Example: (1.) And that your Majesty would be also graciously pleased, for the further Comfort and Safety of your People, to declare your Royal Will and Pleasure, That, in the Things aforesaid, all your Officers and Ministers shall serve you according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, as they tender the Honour of your Majesty, and the Prosperity of this Kingdom. Stat. 17. Car. cap. 14.

In Answer to which the KING made the following Declaration, "The King willeth, that Right be done according to the Laws and Customs of the Realm; and that the Statutes be put in due Execution; that his Subjects may have no cause to complain of any Wrong or Oppression, contrary to their just Rights and Liberties, to the Preservation whereof he holds himself in Conscience as much obliged, as of his own Prerogative."

INSCRIPTION on a COLUMN at RUNNEMEDE, by Dr. AKINSIDE.

THOU, who the verdant Plain dost traverse here, While THAMES, among his Willows, from thy View Retires; O Stranger! stay thee, and the Scene Around contemplate well: This is the Place Where ENGLAND's ancient Barons, clad in Arms, And stern in Conquest, from their Tyrant King (Then render'd tame) did challenge and secure The Charter of thy Freedom. Pass not on Till thou have blest their Memory, and paid Those Thanks which God appointed the Reward Of public Virtue; and, if Chance, thy Home Salute thee with a Father's honour'd Name, Go call thy Sons! instruct them what a Debt They owe their Ancestors, and make them swear To pay it, by transmitting down entire Those sacred Rights, to which themselves were born.

CADIZ, MAY 5.

THE last Advices from Gibraltar, and those from Larache of the 19th ult. inform, that a Corsair of the King of Morocco, commanded by the Rais Omar, a Portuguese Renegado, hath taken a French Brigantine on its Voyage from Marseilles for one of the French Ports of Ponent, laden with Oil, Cotton, Soap, &c. This Act of Hostility, at a Time when the Two States are at Peace, alarms the Merchants. It is possible that the Rais may be ignorant of the Treaty having been signed. However that may be, there is no Doubt but the Marquis de Bregnon, Ambassador from France to the King of Morocco, will make strong Complaints thereof, and reclaim the Ship and Cargo.

WARSAW, May 27. The Prince Primate, in his Answer to the Deputies sent by the Confederation of Thora, when they had their Audience, spoke as follows:

"We take in very good Part the Deputation sent us by our Brethren, fellow Patriots, and fellow Citizens incorporated, and declare it welcome. As First Senator, I wish your Proposal, and the Resolution of the Three Orders of the Kingdom, may agree together; and, as First Pastor of the Kingdom, I treat you to regard Concord as the principal Object."

VIENNA, May 30. The last Letters from Constantinople, which are dated the 2d Instant, advise, that the Plague is broke out again in some Parts of the City; but, that the Suburb of Pera is not afflicted with that terrible Distemper: That the Grand-Signor has caused some Persons, guilty of Perjury, to be strangled, and has hanged an Armenian Merchant, who used to countenance these People, and even lodge them in his House: That the Musli, who is the Head of Religion and Law, has been dismissed by the Grand Signory, for smearing Riches by Means inconsistent with his Character, and his Place; supplied by Axaffade Veli Effendi, who has twice before been in that high Station.

GENOVA, May 30. We have received Information, that the contrary Winds have obliged the Genoese Vessels to abandon the Coast of Capraia, and to put into Porto Ferrajo. Three Flincks continue nevertheless to cruise between Macinaggio and Capraia; but the Success of their Operations is rendered very doubtful, the Sieur Ortoni, Commandant of the Fort of Capraia, having given his Word to surrender the Place, if he was not relieved within Three Days, which Term is elapsed.

WARSAW, May 30. Letters from different Parts of the Kingdom, and from Lithuania, all agree, that a great Number of Confederations are formed; that the greater Part of them are not at all against the Dissidents; but against the present Administration of Public Affairs, so that they are called Confederations of Malcontenti. The whole of Lithuania, consisting of 24 Districts, is actually Confederated. The Facility with which these Confederacies are formed is surprising; that in the Province of Sradia was immediately and eagerly signed by about 900 Gentlemen. All these Comotions indicate nothing favourable to Public Tranquillity, unless the approaching Dyet find Means to appease the Storm.