XXIVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1222.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1769.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of October* 19.

The ADMINISTRATION *of the* COLONIES, *wherein their Rights and Constitution are discussed and stated. By* THO. POWNALL, late Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Provinces, Massachusetts-Bay and South-Carolina, and Lieutenant-Governor of New-Jersey. *The Fourth Edition.* 8vo.

THIS Fourth Edition is greatly enlarged and improved, as, besides a good deal of new reasoning on the Subject, it contains a Number of curious historical Facts, relating to the first established Modes of Government in the Colonies by their several Constitutions, and the Alterations that have been made or have arisen therein from Time to Time; which Facts seem not to have been known to the Writers in the present Dispute between the Two Countries, though they afford great Light towards a true Understanding of the Questions that have been agitated concerning the Nature of the Relation between Britain and the Colonies, and the respective Rights, Powers, Duties, Privileges, &c. that belong to that Relation.

Upon the Whole, the Author, though, as being himself a Member of the British Legislature, he could not directly deny its Right to tax the Colonies, seems rather to think that Claim involved in so much Doubt and Uncertainty, and attended with such Inconveniency, as that it would be more prudent to wave it, and either return to the accustomed Method of raising Money from them by their voluntary Grants upon Requisition to their Assemblies; or that they should be united to the Realm, by admitting Representatives from them to sit in Parliament. "This, says he, is "the Alternative; either to follow the sober *Temper* "and *Prudence* of this established Mode, or to adopt "the *Wisdom*, *Justice*, and *Policy* of the Reasoning and "Acts of Parliament in the Cases of Chester, Wales, "and Durham. There is no other practicable Me-"thod."

It seems, that although the County Palatine of Chester, the Principality of Wales, and the Bishoprick of Durham, were not anciently within the Realm of England (though Subject to the same King) but had Parliaments of their own in which Aids were granted to him; yet the Parliament of England, being the greatest, and in Possession of the King, took Advantage of the Influence those Circumstances gave them, and frequently attempted to extend their Jurisdiction over his other Dominions. This was continually complained of by the People, and sometimes rectified by the King; but finally the Parliament thought fit to do them Justice, and end the Dispute, by passing Acts for admitting their Representatives. Those Complaints are mentioned in the Acts themselves; but in this Work we have a Copy of one of the Petitions to the King from Chester, as old as the Year 1450, which, when compared with those now come and coming from the Colonies, appears so exactly similar, in the Claim of Right to be taxed only by their own Parliaments, in the Recital of an ancient and continual Usage, in the Allegation of their former Readiness in granting Aids upon Requisition, and in the Declarations of firm Loyalty to their Sovereign, that if only the Language were a little modernized, it might well seem to be one of these.—It is indeed a curious Instance of the Effect similar Circumstances and Situations have in producing similar Ways of thinking and acting in different Countries and Ages; and of the Change made in those Ways of thinking and acting by a Change of Situation and Circumstances; Wales, Chester, and Durham, now they make a Part of the British Parliament, being apparently as willing to exercise a Power of taxing those who have no Representatives, as they before were unwilling to suffer it themselves. Our Readers will not be displeased to see this Petition at large, with the Order made upon it.

To the KING, *our Sovereign Lord. Anno. D.* 1450.

MOST Christian Benigne, and Gracious King; We your humble Subjects, and true obaisant Liege People, the Abbots, Priors, *and* ALL *the Clergy*; your Barons, Knights, and Esquires; *and* ALL *the Commonalty* of your County Palatine of Chester, meekly prayen and beseechen your Highness: Where the said County is, and hath been a County Palatine, as well before the Conquest of England, as continually since, distinct and separate from the Crown of England, within which County, you, and all your noble Progenitors, sithen it came into your Hands, and all Rulers of the same before that Time, have had your high Courts of Parliament to hold at your Wills, your Chancery, your Exchequer, your Justice to hold Pleas, as well of the Crown, as of Common Pleas. And by Authority of which Parliament, to make or to admit Laws within the same, such as be thought expedient and behovefull for the Weal of you, of the Inheritors and Inheritance of the said County. And no Inheritors or Possessioners within the said County, be not chargeable, lyable, nor have not been bounden, charged nor hurt, of their Bodies, Liberties, Franchises, Lands, Goods, nor Possessions, within the same County, [* *but by such Laws as they*] have agreed unto. And for the more Proof and plain Evidence of the said Franchises, Immunities and Freedoms; The most victorious King William the Conqueror your most noble Progenitor, gave the same County to Hugh Loup his Nephew, to hold as freely to him and to his Heirs *by the Sword*; as the same King should hold all England *by the Crown*. Experience of which Grant, to be so in all Appeals and Records, out of the same; where, at your common Law it is written, *Contra Coronam & Dignitatem vestram*: It is written in your Time, and your noble Progenitors, sinth the said Earldome came into your Hands, and in all Earls Times afore *Contra Dignitatem Gladii Cestriæ*. And also they have no Knights, Citizens, ne Burgesses, ne ever had, of the said County, to any Parliament holden *out of the said* County; *whereby they might, in any Way of Reason be bounden*. And also ye and your noble Progenitors, and all Earles, whose Estate ye have in the said Earledome; as Earles of Chester, sith the Conquest of England, have had within the same, *Regalem Potestatem, Jura Regalia, Prærogativa Regia*. Which Franchises notwithstanding, there be your Commissions directed out to several Commissioners of the same County, for the Levy of Subsidy, granted by the Commons of your Land, in your Parliament, late begun at Westminster, and ended at Leicester, to make Levy thereof within the said County, after the Form of their Grant thereof, *contrary to the Liberties, Freedoms, and Franchises of the said County*, and Inheritance of the same, at all Times, before this Time used. That please your noble Grace, of your blessed Favour, the Premises graciously to consider: And also, how that we your Beseechers, *have been as ready* of our true Hearts, *with our Goods*, at Times of Need, as other Parts of your Lands; and also ready to obey your Laws and Ordinances, made, ordained, and admitted within the said County; and if any Thing amongst us [*be wrong*,] ready to be reformed by your Highness, by the Advice of your Counsel, within the said County: And hereupon to discharge all such Commissioners of Levy of the said Subsidy within the said County; and of your special meer Grace, ever, to see that there be never Act in this Parliament, nor in any Parliament hereafter, holden out of the said County, made to the Hurt of any of the Inheritors, or Inheritance of the said County, of their Bodies, Liberties, Franchises, Goods, Lands, Tenements, or Possessions, being within the said County. For if any such Act should be made, it were *clean contrary to the Liberties, Freedoms, Immunities, and Franchises of the said County*. And as to the resigning of such Possessions, as it hath liked your Highness, to grant unto any of your Subjects: All such as have ought of Grant within the said County, will be as ready to surrender their Letters Pattents, which they have of your Grant, for the more honourable Keeping of your Estate, as any other Person or Persons within any other Part of your Land, or else they shall be avoided by us, under your Authority committed unto us, within your said County. And furthermore, considering that your Beseechers are, and ever have been true, dreading, obaisant, and loving unto you, and of you, as unto you, and of our most dowted Sovereign Lord our Earle and natural Lord; We the said Barons, Knights, Esquires, and Commons, are ready to live and die with you, against all earthly Creatures; and by your Licence, to shew unto your Highness, for the gracious Expedition of this our most behoveful Petition. And we the said Abbots, Priors, and Clergy continually do pray to GOD for your most honurable Estate, Prosperity, and Felicity, which we all beseek GOD to continue, with as long Life to reign, as ever did Prince upon People; with Issue coming of your most gracious Body, perpetually to raign upon us for all our most singular Joy and Comfort.

The King's Will is, to the Subsidy in this Bill contained: Forasmuch as he is learned, that the Beseechers in the same, their Predecessors, nor Ancestors, have not been charged afore this Time, by Authority of any Parliament holden out of the saide County, of any Quindisme, or Subsidy, granted unto him, or any of his Progenitors, in any such Parliament; That the Beseechers, and each of them be discharged of the Paying and Levy of the said Subsidy. And furthermore, the King willeth, That the said Beseechers, their Successors and Heirs, have and enjoy all their Liberties, Freedoms, and Franchises, as freely and entirely as ever they, their Predecessors or Ancestors in his Time, or in the Time of his Progenitors, had and enjoyed it——

"Prolecuta fuit istia Billa ad Dominum Regem per Johannem Manwaring Militem, Radulphum Egerton, Robertum Foulhurst, Robertum Leigh de Adlington, et Johannem Needham Anno, R. R. H. 6. post conquestum Anglie, vicessimo nono.

BY THE KING.

TRUSTY and well beloved in GOD, and trusty and well beloved we Greet you well. And forasmuch as we have Understanding, by a Supplication presented unto us, on the Behalf of all our Liege-People within our County Palatine of Chester: How their Predecessors nor Ancestors, have not been charged before this Time, with any Fifteenth or Subsidy granted unto us, or any of our Progenitors, by Authority of any Parliament, holden out of our said County, for which Cause, we have charged our said Chamberlain of our said County, to make our Writs, directed to all our Commissioners, ordained for the assessing and Levy of the Subsidy last granted unto us: Charging them to surcease of any Execution of our Letters of Commission, made unto them, in that Parties. Wherefore, according to our Commandment late given by us, unto our said Chamberlain: We will that ye in our Behalf, open and declare unto all our said Liege-People: How it is our full Will and Intent, that they be not charged with any such Grant, otherwise than they, their Predecessors and Ancestors have been charged afore-time. And that they have and hold, posside, and enjoy, all their Liberties, Freedoms, and Franchises, in as ample and large Form, as ever they had in our, or any of our said Progenitors Days. And that ye fail not thereof, as we trust you, and as you deem to please us.

Given under our Signet of the Eagle, at our Pallace of Westminster the Eighth Day of March, *Anno* R. R. H. 6. *Vicessimo Nono*.

To our trusty and well beloved in GOD, the Abbot of our Monastry of Chester; and to our trusty and well beloved Knights Sir Thomas Stanley, our Justices of Chester, Sir John Manwaring, and to every of them."

Considering Mr. Pownall as once a Governor in America, and who thence had an Opportunity of knowing thoroughly the People of that Country, the Regard he appears to have for them, and his Testimony that they are universally loyal Subjects to the Crown, though they dispute to the Taxing Power of Parliament, does them some Honour; and considering him as an Englishman, and a Member of the British Parliament, his Impartiality does Honour to himself. In short, there is so much valuable Knowledge relating to the Colonies, contained in this very intelligent Work, that we cannot but recommend the Perusal of it to all who wish to be rightly informed upon a Subject, which is now become of very great Importance.

* The above is a literal Transcript of the Record as published by Daniel King. I have not the Means of consulting the Original, there is certainly some Omission or Defaute in the Copy. I have inserted the Words but by such Laws as they, printed between Hooks. I see no other Way of making Sense of it. I have also in the same Manner between Hooks inserted the Words be wrong.

CASINCA, (*in* CORSICA) *Sept.* 29.

IN consequence of a Resolution taken in the last Council of War, the National Troops are divided into several Corps, and are so advantageously posted, that they can, at the same Time, observe the Motions of the Enemy, and assist each other. The Corsican Army is reinforced daily by Volunteers. Two Lieutenant Generals, Abbatucci and Gaffori, are appointed to direct the Military Operations in those Parts where Paoli cannot be present.

LEGHORN, *October* 7. The Day before Yesterday a Dutch Squadron arrived here from Algiers, commanded by Vice-Admiral Roemer Vlacq, who has renewed a Peace with the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Oct.* 7. Selictar Hamzey Pacha, Grand Visier, arrived here the 22d of last Month. His Predecessor is exiled to Rhodes.

On the 3d Instant a Grand Council was held at the Seraglio, at which the Visier and all the principal Officers of State assisted. In Consequence of what then passed, the Sieur Obreskoff, Resident from Russia, was invited to go to Court the 6th Instant, when he was introduced into the Apartment of the Grand Visier. The Conversation was not long, but it was very spirited; and the Russian Minister probably not being able to comply with what was required of him, was ordered to retire into another Apartment, and wait for the Determination of the Porte. Upon the Report that was made to the Grand Signior of what had passed, his Highness ordered the Russian Minister to be sent to the Castle of Seven Towers, whither he was accordingly conducted the same Afternoon, together with his Secretary, Three of his Interpreters, and some Domesticks. The Sieur Delavachow, Charge d'Affaires from Russia, and who is intended to succeed the Sieur Obreskoff, not having accompanied his Colleague at the Audience above-mentioned, did not partake of his Disgrace.

WARSAW, *Oct.* 3. Yesterday a Courier arrived from Lithuania, with Advice that the Confederates of Prazaw have had a sharp Rencounter with the Russian Troops, in which the former were much worsted, having had about 400 Men killed and wounded, and lost Eight Pieces of Cannon, and all their Baggage.

FRANKFORT, *Oct.* 19. The French and Austrians are buying up Corn to fill their Magazines. The former bid up against the Merchants employed by the King of Prussia in buying up all the Saltpetre they can meet with.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 2. A Courier, sent from Constantinople, brought the Day before Yesterday, to this Court, some Dispatches, dated the 13th of last Month, which not only confirm the Account relative to the Arrest of the Russian Minister, but likewise add, that the Sieur Delavachow, who was furnished with Credentials to the Porte, and the intended Successor of the Sieur Obrescow, in case of the Decease of the latter, is also confined in the Castle of the Seven Towers. They further inform, that War was declared against Russia, the 8th of the same Month; that Public Prayers have been put up in the Mosques for Success to their Arms; that Orders have been sent to the Troops dispersed in several Provinces of the Empire, to assemble in the Neighbourhood of Adrianople, to form there the principal Army, which, when entirely done, the Grand