

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1769.

SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, by Mr. SAMUEL SHEW, of HERRING-BAY, MARYLAND, A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, called DUNKEIL, lying in Baltimore County...

SOLD, on Tuesday the 4th Day of April next, THE valuable Tract of LAND, known by the Name of BRENTON, containing 8,000 Acres...

ROBERT BRENT, WILLIAM BRENT, DANIEL CARROLL, HENRY ROZER.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD. AN away from the Neahio Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October a Country born Negro Man Slave, named LIE, the Property of the Hon. John Taylor...

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near Upper-Market, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old about 14 and an Half Hands high...

GREEN, at the PRINTING-Shop, a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, week's Continuance. Long Ones Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, Reports, with their proper BONDS, and PRINTING-WORK performed.

the following PETITION from the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of the Province of Maryland, to the KING, passed the House, on the 21st of June last, and was transmitted by the Honourable Speaker, to Charles Garth, Esq; to be presented to his Majesty.

to the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

Most gracious SOVEREIGN, OUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the Freemen of your Province of Maryland, happy in their Allegiance to the best of Kings, and warm in Affection and Attachment to your sacred Person and Government, with all Humility, beg Leave to approach the Throne, and supplicate your Majesty, ever graciously inclined to hear the just Complaints of your most dutiful Subjects.

Your Majesty's People of this Province, conceive it fixed and unalterable Principle in the Nature of Things, and a Part of the very Idea of Property, that whatever a Man hath honestly acquired, cannot be taken from him, without his Consent. This immutable Principle, they humbly apprehend, is happily engrained, as a Fundamental, into the English Constitution, and is fully declared by Magna Charta, and by the Petition and Bill of Rights: Hence it is, that your Majesty's most distant Subjects are justly entitled to all the Rights, Liberties, Privileges, and Immunities, of your Subjects born within the Kingdom of England. Under this Idea, your Majesty's royal Predecessor, King CHARLES I. by his Charter of this Province, did grant as follows: "We will also, and of our more abundant Grace, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain, and command, that the said Province be of our Allegiance, and that all and singular, the Subjects and Liege-men of Us, our Heirs and Successors, transplanted, or hereafter to be transplanted into the Province aforesaid, and the Children of them, and of others, their Descendants, whether already born there, or hereafter to be born, be, and shall be Natives, and Liege-men of Us, our Heirs and Successors of our Kingdom of England, and Ireland, and in all Things shall be held, treated, and reputed, and esteemed as the faithful Liege-men of Us, and our Heirs and Successors, born within our Kingdom of England; also Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Services, and other Hereditaments whatsoever, within our Kingdom of England, and other our Dominions, to inherit, or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy, and possess, and the same to use and enjoy, and the same to give, sell, alien, and bequeath; and likewise, all Privileges, Franchises, and Liberties of this our Kingdom of England, freely, quietly, and peaceably, to have and possess, and the same may use and enjoy, in the same Manner as our Liege-men, born, or to be born within our said Kingdom of England, without Impediment, Molestation, Vexation, Impeachment, or Grievance of Us, or any of our Heirs, or Provision, to any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision, to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding. And further, we will, and do, by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, covenant and grant to, and with the aforesaid now Baron of Baltimore, his Heirs and Assigns, that we, our Heirs and Successors, at no Time hereafter, will impose, or make, or cause to be imposed, any Impositions, Customs, or other Taxations, Quotas, or other Contributions, whatsoever, in, or upon the Residents, or Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid, for their Goods, Lands, or Tenements, within the same Province, or upon any Tenements, Lands, Goods, or Chattles, within the Province aforesaid, or in, or upon any Goods, or Merchandizes, within the Province aforesaid, or within the Ports, or Harbours of the said Province, to be laden, or unladen: And we will, and do, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, enjoin and command, that this our Declaration, shall, from Time to Time, be received and allowed, in all our Courts and Prætorian Judicatories, and before all the Judges whatsoever, of Us, our Heirs and Successors, for a sufficient and lawful Discharge, Payment, and Acquittance thereof, charging all, and singular, the Officers, and Ministers of Us, our Heirs and Successors, and enjoining them, under our heavy Displeasure, that they do not, at any Time, presume to attempt any Thing to the contrary of the Premises, or that may in any wise contravene the same; but that they, at all Times, as is fitting, do aid and assist the aforesaid now Baron of Baltimore, and his Heirs, and the aforesaid Inhabitants, and Merchants, of the Province of Maryland aforesaid, and their Servants, and Ministers, Factors, and Assigns, in the fullest Use and Enjoyment of this our Charter."

Our Ancestors firmly relying on the royal Promise, and upon these plain and express Declarations of their inherent, natural, and constitutional Rights, at the hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, transported themselves and Families to this Country, then scarcely known, and inhabited only by Savages. The Prospect of a full and peaceable Enjoyment of their Liberties and Properties, softened their Toils, and strengthened them to overcome innumerable Difficulties. Heaven prospered their Endeavours, and has given to your Ma-

jeffy, a considerable Increase of faithful Subjects, improved the Trade, and added Riches to the Mother-Country.

Thus, happy in the Enjoyments of the Rights and Privileges of natural-born Subjects, have they, and their Posterity lived, and been treated as Freemen, and thus, hath the great fundamental Principle of the Constitution, that no Man shall be taxed, but with his own Consent, given by himself, or by his Representative, been ever extended, and preserved inviolate in this remote Part of your Majesty's Dominion, until questioned lately by your Parliament.

It is therefore with the deepest Sorrow, may it please your most excellent Majesty, that we now approach the Throne, on Behalf of your faithful Subjects of this Province, with all Humility, to represent to your Majesty, that by several Statutes, lately enacted in the Parliament of Great-Britain, by which fundry Rates and Duties are to be raised and collected within your Majesty's Colonies in America, for the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue, this great fundamental Principle of the Constitution, is, in our Apprehension, infringed. The People of this Province, Royal Sire, are not in any Manner, nor can they ever possibly be, effectually represented in the British Parliament: While, therefore, your Majesty's Commons of Great-Britain continue to give and grant the Property of the People in America, your faithful Subjects of this, and every other Colony, must be deprived of that most invaluable Privilege, the Power of granting their own Money, and of every Opportunity of manifesting, by cheerful Aids, their Attachment to their King, and Zeal for his Service; they must be cut off from all Intercourse with their Sovereign, and expect not to hear of the royal Approbation; they must submit to the Power of the Commons of Great-Britain; and, precluded the Blessings, shall scarcely retain the Name of Freedom.

May we then, most gracious Sovereign, be permitted, humbly to implore your tender Consideration of this unhappy Circumstance of your American People? May we pray, that your Majesty will extend to your faithful People of Maryland, that paternal Regard which your Majesty hath so invariably shewn to the just Rights of all your Subjects, and be graciously pleased to grant them such Relief, as to your Majesty's Wisdom and Justice shall seem meet?

W A R S A W, December 16.

THE Confederates of the Sieur Malczewsky fell the 4th Inst. upon the little Town of Zirke, near the Wartha, and demanded of the Inhabitants a Contribution of 20,000 Florins, besides all the Corn and Forage they took away with them; but the Administrator having, not long before their Arrival, carried off all the Cash to Driesen, these Malecontents destroyed the Castle, and most of the Houses, and in Revenge, for having missed their Prey, they massacred several of the unfortunate Inhabitants.

LEGNOR, Dec. 16. They write from Corsica, that Two English Noblemen, who came there, after having spoken with General Paoli, returned to Italy in a Ship under French Colours. The Corsicans have taken into their Pay 5000 regular Troops, in Order to enable them to oppose the 40 Battalions of French Troops that are to go to Corsica in the Spring. Notwithstanding these Reinforcements, the Corsicans are more than ever determined to spend the last Drop of Blood in Defence of their Liberties.

PARIS, Dec. 19. Some Letters from Poland advise, that the Empress of Russia will command in Person her Army against the Turks.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 20. Some Differences having arisen between the Senate and the College of the Chamber, the former resolved on the Establishment of an extraordinary Tribunal to take Cognizance of, and to decide them. Of which the King being informed, he went to the Senate on the 18th of this Month, declared his Disapprobation of that Measure, proposed the holding an Assembly of the Registers of the Senate, in his Presence, at the End of which his Majesty declared, that if the College continued to oppose the Convocation of the States, he would abdicate the Crown.

As soon as the King had retired, the Senate took into Consideration his Majesty's Declarations. At the Close of their Deliberation, the Senators Friefendorff and De Ribbing went to Court, and earnestly prayed the King that he would desist from his Demand; but his Majesty declared he would not, and desired that the Senate might give him a categorical Answer. An Hour after, Six other Senators went, and intreated the King to grant the Senate a Delay of Four Days. His Majesty, then losing all Patience, told them, that he considered their Request of a Delay as a Refusal; that he renounced the Government 'til the States should be assembled, that he forbade the dispatching the least Business in his Name, and that he insisted the Seals should be delivered to him.

The next Day the King sent the Prince-Royal to the respective Colleges, there to read the following Declaration:—"We order, by these Presents, our dear Son, the Prince-Royal, to notify to the Colleges of the State, that, judging it necessary to convoke the States of the Kingdom, we had presumed that the Senate would have consented thereto this Day, which not being done, we can only consider their Silence, as a Refusal;

consequently, we find ourselves under the Necessity of abdicating the Regency, until the said States shall be convoked. Done at Stockholm, Dec. 13, 1768.

(Signed) ADOLPHUS FREDERICK."

The Prince-Royal went directly to the College of the Chancery, read there, with a loud Voice, the above Order, and demanded that the Seal, with the Royal Arms, should be delivered up to him; but the Keeper of it being absent, this Request of his Royal Highness could not be complied with. The Prince, however, signified to the Members of the College, that they should answer it to his Majesty, and the States, if they continued to make Use of the Seal.

From this College, the Prince-Royal went successively to the others. The Streets were filled with Crowds of People, impatient to learn the Issue of a Scene so extraordinary and critical.

While his Royal Highness was making this Tour of the Colleges, the Senate continued assembled, and sent a Third Deputation to the King, praying him to change his Resolution. This Attempt having also proved as fruitless as the Two preceding, Friefendorff, Hitzne, Horn, Lagerbielke, Walwick and Funck, came to a Resolution of conforming to the King's Intention, and consenting to the Convocation of the States; their Voices, joined to his Majesty's, formed a Majority.

In about Three Hours after, the King resumed the Crown and the Scepter, and the Assembly of the Dyet was fixed for the 15th of March.

L O N D O N,

Dec. 22. This Day, that from what passed at the India-Court Yesterday, it appears that the India-Company have already procured by their Territorial Acquisitions more than Five Millions Sterling, for they have discharged in Bengal, Bond Debts to the Amount of 700,000 l. they have allowed Increase of their Annual Accounts 1,600,000 l. they have remaining in the different Treasuries of Bengal 800,000 l. they have at Madras 1,200,000 l. they have 200,000 l. in China; they have paid off in England 1,000,000 l. Total 5,640,000 l. Exclusive of this, they have their Warehouses full of Goods, their homeward and outward-bound Ships richly laden, and they have just acquired the Dewanny of the Mylore Country and Bagat Carnatic; an Acquisition which is variously represented, some stating it at Three Millions, annually, and others at no more than Two.

It is said that when her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales accompanies their Majesties next Summer to Hanover, she will retire to Zell, which Place her Royal Highness proposes to make her future Residence, and will not return again to England.

Dec. 24. The Empress of Russia's Declaration of War against the Turks, has already appeared in Poland, where Fifty Thousand Troops are speedily expected from Finland, Ingermania, and Livonia, besides Twenty Thousand Calmucks.

According to Letters from Leghorn, General Paoli has now a Number of Scotch Highlanders in his Pay, several of whom had served in the last War.

A Letter from the Confines of Poland, dated Dec. 9, says, "We learn from Caminiec, that the Turks and Tartars have Orders to retire from the Frontiers of Moldavia, and Walachia, probably, in order to go into Winter-Quarters."

Dec. 29. The General Court of the East-India Company last Wednesday was held, to consider some Advices of the State of their Concerns in several Parts of the Company's Settlements, and also the Consideration of some Proposals made by the Directors to the Board of Treasury, and the Answers of that Board to them. The principal Matters were, an Offer of 400,000 l. for Five Years, in Consideration of waiving any Claim to the Territorial Revenues of the Company in Affa, and on an implied Condition, that the Restriction on the Dividend should be enlarged to Twelve and an Half per Cent. with the Limitation, that not more than one per Cent. Advance be made in one Year. The Sense of the Court, as far as could be gathered from the Debates, and other Appearances, seemed to be against concurring with the Proposals; but the farther Consideration was adjourned 'til that Day Fortnight.

The Term of Two Years, for which the India Company paid the Government 800,000 l. to avoid any Discussion of the Claim of the Crown to the Revenue accruing from their Asiatic Dominions, being expired, there is great Reason to believe, that their Affairs will occasion great Speculation and Dispute. Their Negotiations with the Ministry will not only be attended with great Difficulty, but besides, the Two Parties are struggling for the Directorship; the Directors themselves are now engaged in warm Disputes respecting their Measures.

A Correspondent at Bath, informs us, that an Officer there took an Opportunity lately, in the Hearing of a Lady pretty nearly related to Mr. Wilkes, to speak of that Gentleman in a disrespectful virulent Manner, and concluded with saying, d— him, I wish I had his Head." To which the Lady replied, with a very significant Emphasis, "I wish, Sir, you had but Half his Head." What do you mean by that, Madam, returned the Officer?—"Because (replied the Lady) you would not then, Sir, have rendered yourself so ridiculous as to calumniate an absent Man, who, notwithstanding the Aspersions you have scandalously thrown out against him, is greatly above being guilty of so mean, so unmanly an Act."