

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1769.

Piscataway, April 15, 1768
 or small Quantities, as may be
 Purchasers,
 AND, lying in Frederick County,
 all and Large Tomloway Creeks,
 Acres, called CALÉDONIA.
 tract, adjoining, called HAW.
 containing about 450 Acres,
 the Land as level as common, in
 ry, is well watered, and has fe.
 on it.—The Purchaser or
 3 or 4 Years Credit, on paying
 chafe-Money down, and giving
 for the Remainder. For further
 Mr. Charles Beatty, in Frederick
 GEO. FRA^r. HAWKINS.

May 26, 1769.
 are appointed a Committee of
 ty Court, to inspect the Public
 County, and Papers in the
 agreeable to Instructions, we do
 ice, that we intend to meet at
 Frederick-Town for this Purpose,
 th Day of September next, when
 ly, may have their Deeds and
 red with the Records.
 ANDREW HEUGH,
 THOMAS PRICE,
 JEN^r. CAMPBELL,
 THO^r. SPRIGG WOOTTON.

A M E E
 O F A
 T E R Y
 DOLLARS, for completing
 REFORM'D CALVINIST CHURCH,
 SCHOOL-HOUSE, in Shurburgh, in
 Maryland.—To consist of Two
 s, at Two Dollars each: Five
 -seven of which will be fortunate,
 tion, viz.
 of 200 Dollars, is 200 Dollars.
 100 - - - 200
 50 - - - 150
 25 - - - 100
 15 - - - 300
 10 - - - 500
 4 - - - 1900

drawn Blank, - 25
 drawn Blank, - 25
 600s=As'd.
 s, 2 Dollars each, 4000 Dollars.

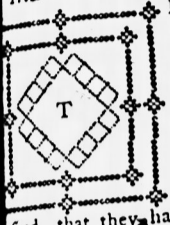
ere, there are little more than Two
 o a Prize, and the Profits retained,
 on the whole.—The Draw-
 Shurburgh, as soon as the Tickets are
 urren Days previous Notice, at
 the Maryland Gazette) in Prefe-
 rgers at least, and as many of the
 ll think proper to attend. The
 will be in Six Months, at farthest,
 of the Tickets are already engaged.
 Messieurs George Stricker, Christian
 b, William Good, Abraham Linzer,
 Michael Focklar, George Dagan, and
 no are to give Bond, and be on
 Discharge of their Trust.
 zes to be published in the Maryland
 s the Drawing is finished, and the
 ff, without any Deduction.—
 within Six Months from the Pub-
 o be deemed as generously given
 l, and applied accordingly.
 en Shillings and Sixpence, in Pen-
 will be received in lieu of each Dol-
 Tickets, and the said Currency to
 ment of the Prizes drawn by the
 ers.

ad of any of the Managers, and at
 ng-Office, in Annapolis.
 O P E N E D,
 be Subscriber, living in Church-
 s, for ready Money, or short Credit.
 DEPARTMENT of EUROPEAN and
 A GOODS, suitable to the dif-
 THOMAS HYDE

Baltimore County, June 7, 1769.
 find, by Experience, that I can
 Law, or Equity, recover the many
 order to discharge my just Debts;
 my Creditors are very impatient,
 commencing Suits at Law against
 me in much Trouble and Ex-
 y give this public Notice to all my
 shall Petition to the next General
 province, to pass an Act to release
 ff of Baltimore County, whose Cul-
 HENRY GASSAWAY.

N, at the PRINTING-
 r; ADVERTISEMENTS,
 ntinuanee. Long Ones
 most kinds of BLANKS,
 th their proper BONDS
 ING-WORK performed

From the LOWER ELBE, April 21.



HE following Advices have
 been received from Poland.
 The Confederates of Lenc-
 zyck and Gostyn, fought for
 Two Days with the Corps of
 1500 Russians, commanded by
 General Apraxin, between
 Kleezyn and Kutno. The
 Action was very sharp, and
 the Russians were so closely
 pressed, that they had no Opportunity to send Ad-
 vice of it to Prince Repnin 'til after their Defeat. Ge-
 neral Apraxin was wounded in this Action, and Prince
 Repnin, Colonel of his Regiment, killed. The Con-
 federates lost upwards of 400 Men. Mr. Gurowski,
 Marshal of Lithuania, who was going under the Pro-
 tection of this Russian Corps into Great-Poland, with
 a Commission from Court, was obliged to hide him-
 self in the Marshes, 'til he could find Means to make
 his Escape.

WARSAW, April 30. They write from Riga, that the
 King of Livonia have come to a Resolution of forming
 a Fund, for inoculating such of the Inhabitants as shall
 consent themselves for that Purpose.
 RATION, (in Germany) May 1. They have lately
 had, in the County of Chamb, violent Storms, which
 did, in some great Damage. The Lightning fell, in one
 place, on Nine or Ten Villages near the City of Chamb,
 without occasioning any other Mischief than beat-
 ing down the Towers and ringing the Bells. The In-
 habitants of these Villages have introduced a Custom
 of making repeated Discharges of Musquetry and small
 Cannon, on the first Hearing of Thunder, by which
 such Places are preserved from the Storm.

L O N D O N,

May 9. On Friday last his Excellency the Russian
 Ambassador received, by Express, the important News
 of the Imperial Majesty, the Czarina's Forces, having
 made themselves Masters of Asof.
 Three Thousand Pounds have been transmitted to
 General Paoli by Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Al-
 derman Trecothick, and Samuel Vaughn, Esq; which
 sum has been raised by Subscription, for the Relief of
 a Number of distressed Families in Corfica, who are
 driven from their Houses, and deprived of their Prop-
 erty, by the Invasion of an unprovoked Enemy.

May 13. It has been remarked, that a certain great
 lawyer, when speaking some Time ago in the House
 of Commons, concerning a Resolution of that House,
 respecting General Warrants, said, that "he valued
 the Resolution of the House of C—s, no more than
 that of a drunken Porter." And yet this same Gen-
 eral (it is reported) declared in a late solemn De-
 claration, "that the Resolution of the H. of C. is equal to
 the Law of the Land, and that constitutionally, and
 consistently, the *Electors* may become the *Electors*, when-
 ever a Majority of them may think proper."

May 20. All the Talk about the Earl of Chatham's
 coming into the Administration, we are assured is void
 of Foundation; and that some late Visits are not to
 be attributed to Motives of any political or public Na-
 ture.

A Letter from the Frontiers of Poland says, "As
 the Tartars are destined to figure for some Time on
 the Theatre of Europe, you will not be displeas'd if I
 give you a Description of those that serve in the Turk-
 ish Army. They are called Crim Tartars, because
 they inhabit Crimea, or Little Tartary, situated in
 Europe, tributary to the Grand Signior. The Family
 of Gheari, who govern it, were oblig'd in 1584 to
 submit to the Turks on the following Conditions:
 That the Kan and the Tartars shall be bound to at-
 tend the Grand Signior in the Field with 100,000 men,
 but shall only furnish Half that Number when the
 Grand Visier commands the Army. This People
 possess about 80,000 Villages, and a few Towns, and
 are strong, robust and warlike. From the Age of Seven
 Years they are taught to handle the Sabre and the Bow.
 They are excellent Horsemen; they stand upon the
 Stirrup, and shoot behind them at the Enemy, whilst
 on a full Gallop. Their Dress consists of Sheepskins,
 in the Winter they put the woolly Side next their Bo-
 dies, and in the Summer, or when it rains, they turn
 it outside. They wear no Turban, but a Bonnet
 after the Polish Fashion. They are never without a
 Bodkin, with which they make Straps to bind their
 Slaves. The Women that fall into their Hands are tied
 to the Tails of the Horses, and dragged in that lament-
 able Condition. They steal young Children, in order
 to sell them to the Turks, and on that Account they
 are called the Hounds of the Ottomans. Horse Fleth is
 their greatest Regale; they cut thin Slices of it, which
 they put under their Saddles and ride upon it to make
 it tender, and then eat it with the greatest Relish, &c.
 News is hourly expected that the main Body of her
 Imperial Majesty the Czarina's Forces have already
 made themselves Masters, and are in actual Possession
 of Choczim. If so there is no Doubt but by the Two
 important Victories, so early in this Campaign, that
 the Grand Signior has every Thing to fear for the
 Safety of his Metropolitan Residence, the City of Con-
 stantinople.

General Paoli according to Letters from Corfica, has
 been some Time fortifying Isola-Rossa, the most impor-
 tant Post of the whole Kingdom.
 By private Letters from Stockholm we learn, and
 which we believe will prove true, that the Swedish

Nation will declare War against the Imperial House of
 Russia before the first Day of June next and very prob-
 ably by the Return of the first Courier from the Court
 of Stockholm.

The LORDS PROTEST on the DOUGLAS Cause.

Die Lunæ, 27 Februarii, 1769.
 Dissident,
 "Because upon the whole of the Evidence it appears
 to us, that the Appellant has not proved himself to be
 the Son of Lady Jane Douglas and consequently not
 entitled to the Character of Heir of Tailzie and Provi-
 sion to Archibald Duke of Douglas.
 "Because we are of Opinion that it is proved, that
 the Appellant is not the Son of Lady Jane Douglas."
 BEDFORD, DUNMORE,
 BRISTOL, C. P. S. MILTON.
 SANDWICH,

May 27. It is said there are as many English Gentle-
 men on the Continent (though incog.) employed to
 find out the Source and Force of the Family Compact,
 as there are Astronomers in different Countries to ob-
 serve the Transit of Venus over the Sun.

As a Proof of the declining Power of the Church
 in France, the Benedictine Order, being supposed to be
 the most Wealthy since the Order of the Jesuits has
 been abolished, are commanded to give in an exact
 Rental of their Estates, upon Oath, on Pain of Milita-
 ry Execution.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who
 intends to pay a Visit to his Royal Sister, the Queen
 of Denmark, intends to embark on board the Mary
 Yacht, which is ordered to be got in immediate Readi-
 ness to sail from Deptford, and to be at Harwich the
 7th of next Month for his Highness's Reception.

Besides the intended Visit to their Danish Majesties,
 his Royal Highness will, upon his leaving their Domi-
 nions, make the Tour of the greatest Part of the Con-
 tinent.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will be
 at Portsmouth the 7th of next Month, and hoist his
 Flag on board his Majesty's Frigate Venus.

As the new Species of Court Arithmetic has lately
 found so much Noise in the World, we have been fa-
 voured with the following Toasts on that Subject:

ADDITION to his Majesty's loyal Subjects!—SUB-
 TRACTION to the Boot and Petticoat!—MULTIPLI-
 CATION to Mr. Wilkes's Friends!—DIVISION to
 his Foes!—REDUCTION to the National Debt!
 PRACTICE to Jack Ketch!

B O S T O N,

In the House of Representatives, July 14, 1769.

ORDERED, that Mr. Hancock, Col. Bowers, Major
 Hawley, Col. Buckminster, and Mr. Otis, be a
 Committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor
 with the following Answer to his Two Messages of the
 6th and 12th Instant.

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

May it please your Excellency,
 THE House of Representatives have contemplated
 your several Messages of the 6th and 12th Instant,
 as fully as the Time to which you were pleas'd to
 limit them would admit.

And as General Gage's Letter on this Subject dated
 the 15th of May, of which we are favoured with an
 Extract only, must have been received before the
 Meeting of the General Assembly, we think it very
 extraordinary that your Excellency should suffer Five
 extraordinary that your Excellency thought proper to
 or Six Weeks to elapse before you thought proper to
 give us the least Intimation of this Matter. It is also
 surprising that as the Barrack-Master General, Colonel
 Robinson, was in Boston near a Month, the greater
 Part of which Time the General Assembly was sitting,
 we never before heard of the "Demand, which he has
 had the honour to make," as he is pleas'd to express
 himself in his Letter to your Excellency of the 13th of
 June.

It is wonderful indeed that this House should have
 no Notice of that Demand 'til the 6th Instant, and
 that a quickening Message should so soon follow. Be-
 tween these Messages, Lord's Day intervening, the
 House had adjourned as usual from Saturday to Mon-
 day.

But it is truly astonishing, that when the gracious
 Desires of Majesty itself, of Aids in Men and Money,
 in the late War, in which we freely bled with our
 Fellow-Subjects and Brethren of Great-Britain, as
 well as of America, and on other no less arduous Oc-
 casions, have with Royal Clemency and great Conde-
 scensions, ever been intimated in the Form only of a Re-
 quisition, the Barrack-Master General should hold so
 high and peremptory a Tone as the Word Demand
 must necessarily imply. The Indignity thus offered to
 your Excellency's Commission, would have been an
 Affair intirely between your Excellency and the Bar-
 rack-Master General, had it not been communicated
 to us, and, as an Appendix, accompanied your Mes-
 sage of the 6th Instant, the Subject of which we shall
 now more immediately consider.

The public Proceedings of this House will, we
 trust, sufficiently evince to the whole World, and to
 all Posterity, the Idea we entertain of the sudden In-
 troduction of a Fleet and Army here; of the unparal-
 leled Methods used to procure this Armament, and
 the indefatigable Pains of your Excellency, and a few
 interested Persons, to keep up a Standing Army here
 by Sea and Land in a Time of profound Peace, under

the mere Pretence of the Necessity of such Force to aid
 the Civil Authority. But were it a Time of War,
 and the Necessity of such a Force ever so great, of
 which it is admitted the King, by virtue of his un-
 doubted Prerogative of marching his Armies, and
 directing his Fleets to any Part of his Realms or Do-
 minions, is the sole Judge, yet Sir, it should ever be
 remembered, that the very Nature of a free Constitu-
 tion requires that those Fleets and those Armies should
 be supported only by the Aids voluntarily granted by
 the Commons. Thus 'til very lately they have been
 supported, not only in Great-Britain and Ireland,
 but in all the British Dominions.

May it please your Excellency,

We are now constrained to be very explicit upon the
 Funds proposed, and the Law alluded to, both in your
 Message of the 6th Instant, and in the Extract of Ge-
 neral Gage's Letter before us. By Funds we presume
 is meant a Provision for the Reimbursement of such
 Expences as have been occasioned, or may accrue, in
 Consequence of quartering the Troops here; and by Law
 we presume is meant the *Mutiny-Act*, so commonly
 called, which was passed in the 6th Year of the Reign
 of our most gracious Sovereign. By this Act it is de-
 clared, the Officers and Soldiers quartered, as therein
 more particularly expressed, shall from Time to Time
 be furnished and supplied by a Person or Persons to be
 authorized or appointed for that Purpose by the Go-
 vernor and Council of each respective Province, or
 upon the Neglect or Refusal of such Governor and
 Council in any Province, then by Two or more
 Justices of the Peace residing in, or near the Place of
 quartering, with Fire, and other enumerated Articles;
 and that the respective Provinces shall repay such Per-
 son or Persons all such Sum or Sums of Money by him
 or them paid for the taking, hiring and fitting up in-
 habited Houses, and furnishing the Officers and Soldiers
 therein, and in the Barracks, with Fire, and the other
 enumerated Articles; and such Sum or Sums are by said
 Act required to be raised in such Manner as the public
 Charges for the Provinces respectively are raised: And
 it is also further declared by the said Act, that the extra-
 ordinary Expences of Carriages shall be paid by the Pro-
 vince or Colony where the same shall arise.

From hence it is obvious, that the Governor and
 Council have no more Right by this Act to draw Mo-
 ney out of any Colony Treasury than the Two or more
 Justices therein mentioned: The Duty prescribed to
 them all, is intirely confined to the Appointment of a
 Person or Persons to furnish and supply the Articles in
 said Act mentioned. Such is the Unreasonableness and
 Severity of the Act, that it leaves to the several As-
 semblies, on this Continent, not even the least Colour of
 Privilege, and only the pitiful Power to raise the Sums
 in such Manner as the public Charges of the Provinces
 respectively are raised; hence it is manifest how un-
 warrantably the Governor and Council have acted in
 the Payments they have ordered between the Dissoluti-
 on of the last Year's Assembly and the convening this,
 for supplying the 65th Regiment lately quartered at
 Cattle-William, it being well known there was no
 Fund provided, consequently there could be no Ap-
 propriation for that Purpose.

With your Excellency's Leave we shall now take a
 nearer View of the Act of Parliament above mention-
 ed. This whole Continent has for some Years past
 been greatly distressed with what are called "Acts for
 imposing Taxes on the Colonists, for the express Pur-
 pose of raising a Revenue," and that without their
 Consent in Person or by Representative. This Subject
 has been so fully handled by the several Assemblies,
 and in the Publications both in Europe and America,
 and we shall be as brief as possible upon this Head;
 but we take Leave to observe, that in strict Propriety
 all those Acts may be rather called *Acts for raising a*
TRIBUTE in America, for the Purposes of Dissipation
among Placemen and Pensioners. And if the present Sys-
 tem of Measures should be much further pursued, it
 will soon be very difficult, if possible, to distinguish
 the Case of Widows and Orphans in America, plun-
 dered by infamous Informers, from those who suffered
 under the Administration of the most oppressive of the
 Governors of the Roman Provinces, at a Period when
 that once proud and haughty Republic, after having
 subjugated the finest Kingdoms in the World, and drawn
 all the Treasures of the East to Imperial Rome, fell a
 Sacrifice to the unbounded Corruption and Venality
 of its Grandees. But of all the new Regulations, the
Stamp-Act not excepted, this under Consideration is the
 most excessively unreasonable: For in Effect, the yet
 free Representatives of the free Assemblies of North-
 America are called upon, to pay of their own, and their
 Constituents Money, such Sum or Sums as Persons, over
 whom they can have no check or controul may be pleas'd
 to expend! As Representatives we are deputed by the Peo-
 ple, agreeable to the Royal Charter and the Laws of
 this Province. By that Charter and by the Nature of
 our Trust, we are only empowered "to grant such
 Aids, and to levy such Taxes for his Majesty's Ser-
 vice as are reasonable," of which if we are not free
 and independent Judges, we can no longer be free
 Representatives, nor our Constituents free Subjects.
 If we are free Judges, we are at Liberty to follow the
 Dictates of our own Understanding, regardless of the
 Mandates of others. It is impossible we should be free
 Judges, if we are but blindly to give as much of our
 own and our Constituents Money, as may be demanded,
 or thought fit to be expended, by those we know not.