

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1769.

of Richard Earl, in Alexan- River, on Monday the 21st

of Land known by the Name of Prince-William County, out 7500 Acres. The Quality Land, and its being free of Recommendations to those who will be sold in Parcels, Purchasers at the Day of Sale, the greatest Part of the Money, and Interest.—We think Public, (as there has been some Sale of this Land) that it will be at the Time now mentioned, the Subscribers for certain Sums engaged for. The Sale will be WILLIAM BRENT, DANIEL CARROLL, HENRY ROZER.

Piscataway, April 15, 1769, or small Quantities, as may best be Purchasers,

ND, lying in Frederick County, all and Large Tenoway Creeks, Acres, called CALEDONIA, tract, adjoining, called HAW- D, containing about 450 Acres. the Land as level as common, in r, is well watered, and has f on it.—The Purchaser or 3 or 4 Years Credit, on paying rchase-Money down, and giving for the Remainder. For further Mr. Charles Beatty, in Frederick. GEO. FRAS. HAWKINS;

May 26, 1769. are appointed a Committee of ty Court, to inspect the Public d 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 are with the Records. ANDREW HEUGH, THOMAS PRICE, JEN. CAMPBELL, THO. SPRIGG WOOTTON.

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

st drawn Blank, - 25 st drawn Blank, - 25 600S^rrais'd. ets, 2 Dollars each, 4000 Dollars.

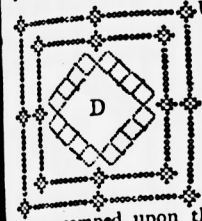
me, there are little more than Two f to a Prize, and the Profits retained, at on the whole.—The Draw- sharpburg, as soon as the Tickets are Fourteen Days previous Notice, at in the Maryland Gazette) in Presence anagers at least, and as many of the hall think proper to attend. The ed, will be in Six Months, at farthest, c of the Tickets are already engaged. are, Messieurs George Stricker, Christian mitb, William Good, Abraham Ling- Michael Facklar, George Dagen, and who are to give Bond, and be on ful Discharge of their Trust.

Prizes to be published in the Maryland as the Drawing is finished, and the off, without any Deduction.— ed within Six Months from the Pub- to be deemed as generously given ed, and applied accordingly. ven Shillings and Sixpence, in Pres- will be received in lieu of each Dol- Tickets, and the said Currency to yment of the Prizes drawn by the rurers.

be had of any of the Managers, and at nting-Office, in Annapolis.

EN, at the PRINTING- ear; ADVERTISEMENTS, Continuance. Long Ones, most kinds of BLANKS, with their proper BONDS NTING-WORK performed

From the Frontiers of POLAND and HUNGARY, May 10.



URING the last Month no less than Thirteen Battles have been fought between the Confederates and the Russians; Five of which ended to the Advantage of the Rebels, and Six in Favour of the Russians; in the other Two, the Success on both Sides was pretty equal. Five Bodies of Confederates are encamped upon these Frontiers, Dzierzanowski, and Prince Lubomirski, who have all publicly declared, that they will adhere to the Terms of the Confederacy of Bar.

LEGHORN, May 16. There have been several Actions in Corsica almost at the same Time. The Relations vary; but the following, we are told, may be depended on as the Substance of what has happened: The Corsicans have taken 60 loaded Mules, and entirely defeated a Detachment of 200 French who escorted them.

The Count de Vaux having advanced with the greatest Part of his Army by Rollino, there possessed himself of some Heights, from whence he played his Artillery. On this General Paoli making a Feint of retiring, the French came down with great Impetuosity, which brought on a most furious Engagement, the Issue of which was not at all favourable to the French. General Paoli had even cut off their Communication with Bastia and San Fiorenzo, that they were in Danger of being forced to surrender. It is added, that in this disagreeable Situation, the Count de Vaux, had dispatched a Felucca to Bastia, to demand Succour. The French, who were posted at Ajaccio, having marched out from thence, advanced as far as Mezzana. But their Enterprize according to the Accounts, has turned out very unsuccessfully, they having been beaten and obliged to re-enter into Ajaccio. Those at Calvia, who pursuant to the Plan of Operations, had set themselves in Motion on the same Day, had met with the like Fate.

HAGUE, (in Holland) May 28. On the 20th Instant, the Baron de Mussin Pouschkin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of Russia, received a Courier with the following Dispatches, which he immediately communicated to the President of the Assembly of the States General. "The Russian Army, commanded by Prince Gallitzin, has defeated, near Choczim, a Body of 30 or 40,000 Turks, and taken a great Number of Prisoners. The Turks, besides many Thousands of killed and wounded, have lost all their Baggage and Artillery, their Military Chest valued at 50,000 Golden Crowns, and 70 Camels loaded with Provisions and valuable Effects. As the Turks have burnt the Town of Choczim, and destroyed all the neighbouring Country, Prince Gallitzin, notwithstanding this Advantage, was obliged to repass the Niefter, in order to be near his Magazines; which he has, nevertheless, brought forward. A more circumstantial Detail of this Affair will soon be published."

PARIS, May 29. Since the Count de Vaux has ordered Ships to cruise round the Island, the Captain of a Genoese Felucca, has taken a Neapolitan Vessel from Leghorn, laden with Shot, Cannon Balls, &c. a small Chest was also found, containing Three Parcels and Two Bags filled with Gold; consigned to General Paoli.

L O N D O N,

May 29. Friday Col. Scott arrived at his House in Pall-Mall, from his Regiment at New-York, after having made a Tour through all the Provinces in North-America.

A certain great Personage, it is said, upon reading over a late Petition, told those that were with him, who were smiling at it, "That it required more mature Consideration than they were aware of."

May 31. It is said the English at Bengal have been grossly deceived by a Number of French Deserters, which came over to them last Year from the Islands of Mauritius and Madagascar, under Convivance of the French Commander in Chief, and that these Deserters have only been employed by the French as Spies upon the English Armaments in Asia.

To counter operate this bad News, it was Yesterday Morning confidently reported, that the English Ministry have consented to send over Five Regiments of Foot to Bengal immediately, and that this Military Force is to be supported with Six Ships of the Line; otherwise the East India Company will not be in a Situation of making good their annual Payment of 400,000 l. And it is further talked, that a Commander in Chief, with a Plenipotentiary, will be appointed at the Head of this Expedition.

We are informed, that an Express arrived on Saturday Night last to the Russian Ambassador, with Advice, that the Russians had gained a great Victory over the Turks near the Banks of the Black Sea; the Turks set Fire to a fortified Town in all the Four Quarters, which facilitated their Retreat; It is said they retired towards Constantinople, with great Loss.

The celebrated Hyder Ally, who has been so formidable to the English Troops at Madras, was, some Years ago, a Sergeant of Sepoys in the East India Company's Service, and shewed at that Time the strongest Marks of possessing great Courage, and an uncommon Capacity.

It is said that a certain Northern Baronet, since the melancholy Accounts from India, has been losing at the Rate of Ten Thousand Pounds per Day by the sudden Fall of Stocks.

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY. The humble PETITION of the FREEHOLDERS of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Most Gracious Sovereign, WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, beg Leave, with all affectionate Submission and Humility, to throw ourselves at your Royal Feet, and humbly to implore your paternal Attention to those Grievances, of which this Country and the whole Nation complain, and those fearful Apprehensions with which the whole British Empire is most justly alarmed. With great Grief and Sorrow we have long beheld the Endeavours of certain evil-minded Persons, who attempt to infuse into your Royal Mind, Notions and Opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious Tendency, and who promote and counsel such Measures as cannot fail to destroy that Harmony and Confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous Prince, and a free and loyal People.

For this disaffected Purpose, they have introduced into every Part of the Administration of our happy, legal Constitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary Power; to prevent which is the sole Aim of all our Laws, and was the sole Cause of all those Disturbances and Revolutions, which formerly distracted this unhappy Country; for our Ancestors, by their own fatal Experience, well knew, that in a State where Discretion begins, Law, Liberty, and Safety end. Under the Pretence of this Discretion, or, as it was formerly, and has been lately called— Law of State—we have seen English Subjects, and even a Member of the British Legislature, arrested by virtue of a General Warrant, issued by a Secretary of State, contrary to the Law of the Land—

Their Houses rifled and plundered, their Papers seized, and used as Evidence upon Trial— Their Bodies committed to close Imprisonment— The Habeas Corpus eluded— Trial by Jury discountenanced; and the first Law-Officer of the Crown publicly insinuating, that Juries are not to be trusted— Printers punished by the Ministry in the Supreme Court, without a Trial by their Equals, without any Trial at all— The Remedy of the Law for false Imprisonment bartered and defeated— The Plaintiff and his Attorney, for their Appeal to the Law of the Land, punished by Expences and Imprisonment, and made, by forced Engagements, to desist from their legal Claim— A Writing determined to be a Libel by a Court, where it was not cognizable in the first Instance, contrary to Law, because an Appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior Courts and Juries influenced by such Pre-determination—

A Person condemned in the said Court as the Author of the supposed Libel unheard, without Defence of Trial— Unjust Treatment of Petitions, by selecting only such Parts as might be wrested to criminate the Petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure his Redress— The Thanks of one Branch of the Legislature proposed by a Minister to be given to an acknowledged Offender for his Offence, with the declared Intention of screening him from Law— Attachments wrested from their Original Intent of removing Obstructions to the Proceedings of Law, to punish, by Sentence of arbitrary Fine and Imprisonment, without Trial or Appeal, supposed Offences committed out of Court— Perpetual Imprisonment of an Englishman without Trial, Conviction or Sentence, by the same Mode of Attachment, wherein the same Person is at once Party, Accuser, Judge, and Jury—

Instead of the antient and legal Civil Police, the Military introduced at every Opportunity, unnecessary and unlawfully patrolling the Streets, to the Alarm and Terror of the Inhabitants— The Lives of many of your Majesty's innocent Subjects destroyed by Military Execution— Such Military Execution solemnly adjudged to be legal— Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded— The Civil Magistrates rendered contemptible by the Appointment of improper and incapable Persons— The Civil Magistrates tampered with by Administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their Duty— Mobs and Rioters hired and raised by the Ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal Proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's Mind by false Insinuations against the Loyalty of your Majesty's Subjects—

The Freedom of Election violated by corrupt and undue Influence, by unpunished Violence and Murder— The just Verdicts of Juries, and the Opinion of the Judges, over-ruled by false Representations to your Majesty; and the Determinations of the Law set aside, by new, unprecedented, and dangerous Means; there-

by leaving the guilty without Restraint, and the injured without Redress, and the Lives of your Majesty's Subjects at the Mercy of every Russian protected by Administration—

Obsolete and vexatious Claims of the Crown set on Foot for Partial and Election Purposes— Partial Attacks on the Liberty of the Press: The most daring and pernicious Libels against the Constitution, and against the Liberty of the Subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest Libel against a Minister is punished with the utmost Rigour— Wicked Attempts to increase and establish a Standing Army, by endeavouring to vest in the Crown an unlimited Power over the Militia; which, should they succeed, must, sooner or later, subvert the Constitution, by augmenting the Power of Administration in Proportion to their Delinquency—

Repeated Endeavours to diminish the Importance of Members of Parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on Administration collectively. Even Threats have been employed by Ministers to suppress the Freedom of Debate; and the Wrath of Parliament denounced against Measures authorized by the Law of the Land— Resolutions of one Branch of the Legislature set up as the Law of the Land, being a direct Usurpation of the Rights of the Two other Branches, and therefore a manifest Infringement of the Constitution—

Public Money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all Inquiry into the Cause of Ar-rears in the Civil List prevented by the Ministry— Inquiry into a Pay-Master's Public Accounts stopped in the Exchequer, though the Sums unaccounted for by that Pay-Master amount to above Forty Millions Sterling— Public Loans perverted to private Ministerial Purposes— Profittion of Public Honours and Rewards to Men, who can neither plead Virtue nor Services— Irreligion and Immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your Majesty's Royal Example, encouraged by Administration both by Example and Precept—

The same Discretion has been extended, by the same evil Counsellors, to your Majesty's Dominions in America, and has produced to our suffering Fellow Subjects in that Part of the World, Grievances and Apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at home.

Most gracious Sovereign, SUCH are the Grievances and Apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best Part of your Majesty's loyal Subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your Royal Repose, though ready to lay down our Lives and Fortunes for your Majesty's Service, and for the Constitution as by Law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a Constitutional Remedy by the Means of our own Representatives: But our legal and free Choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the Right of Election now finally taken from us, by the unprecedented Seating of a Candidate who was never chosen by the County, and who, even to become a Candidate, was obliged to vacate his Seat in Parliament, under the Pretence of an insignificant Place, invited thereto by the prior Declaration of a Minister, that whoever opposed our Choice, though but with four Votes, should be declared Member for the County: We see ourselves, by this last Act, deprived even of the Franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject State of Slavery, and left without Hopes or Means of Redress, but from your Majesty or God.

Deign then, Most faithful of your Majesty's Subjects; and to banish from your Royal Favour, Trust and Confidence for ever, those evil and pernicious Counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the Affection of your Majesty's most sincere and dutiful Subjects, and whose Suggestions tend to deprive your People of their dearest and most essential Rights; and who have traitorously dared to depart from the Spirit and Letter of those which have secured the Crown of these Realms to the House of Brunswick, in which we make our most earnest Prayers to God, that it may continue untarnished to the latest Posterity.

(Copy) Signed by 1565 Freeholders. June 1. A Letter from Leghorn, which arrived by the last Mail, contains the following extraordinary Piece of Intelligence: "By an Account from the Chevalier de Saintgriev, who attacked and carried the Pass of Borgo; we are assured, that several Women were found in Arms at that Place, and that great Numbers of them, inspired with the Flame of Liberty, had insisted upon following the main Body of Paoli's Troops, in order to take Care of the sick and wounded, provide Provisions and Forage for the Army, and do other Offices to lessen the Fatigue of the Men."

Letters by Yesterday's Flanders Mail bring Advice, that Paoli has had a general Action with the French in Corsica, and has obtained a complete Victory over them, and made 5000 Prisoners, who it is thought will be put to the Sword, as the French put to the Sword the Inhabitants of the Villages they passed through.

The French have already lost, by Sickness and the Sword, above 7000 Men, including Prisoners; since their first Operations against the gallant Paoli. June 2. A Plan is now under Consideration for making the Island of Bermuda a free Port, in Confe-