

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1770.

Plantation of William Murphy, ...

REWARD. The Subscriber, living in Annapolis, ...

REWARD. The Subscriber, living near the ...

REWARD. The Subscriber, living near the ...

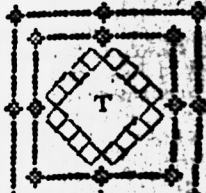
REWARD. The Subscriber, living near the ...

REWARD. The Subscriber, living near the ...

REWARD. The Subscriber, living near the ...

at the PRINTING-ADVERTISEMENTS, ...

L O N D O N, May 16. Letters from A L E P P O.



THE English all through Turkey are in the utmost Consternation.

May 17. Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has obtained Leave not to return any more to his Government of Massachusetts Bay.

May 18. It is asserted that the real Obstacle of a Coalition among the Great, is their Sentiments on the Colonies Affairs.

On Monday the Earl of Chatham made a Motion in the House of Lords, for an Address to the King, to desire he would dissolve the present Parliament.

On Thursday the Earl of Hillsborough, by his Majesty's Command, laid the Papers relating to American Affairs before the House of Lords.

On Thursday the Earl of Hillsborough, by his Majesty's Command, laid the Papers relating to American Affairs before the House of Lords.

From the London Gazette of May 19. Wednesday, May 18. This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity.

Wednesday, May 18. This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity.

Wednesday, May 18. This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity.

Wednesday, May 18. This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity.

Wednesday, May 18. This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity.

Wednesday, May 18. This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity.

Wednesday, May 18. This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I return you my Thanks for the Supplies you have so cheerfully granted for the Service of the current Year.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I most earnestly recommend to you to exert, in your respective Counties, the same Zeal and Prudence that you have shewn in Parliament for promoting the Peace and the Welfare of the Kingdom.

Then the Lord Speaker, by his Majesty's Command said, It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 19th Day of July next.

May 20. The postponing the Enquiry into certain Papers, which now lie on the Table for Examination from Day to Day, is said to be owing to the Backwardness of both Parties to enter into Consideration of Affairs which they relate to; but from different Motives.

May 21. Friday last his Grace the Duke of Richmond made a Motion in the House of Lords, for taking the Affairs of America into Consideration.

First, Resolved, That in several of his Majesty's Colonies in North-America, Disorders have of late prevailed, prejudicial to the Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom, and destructive to the Peace and Prosperity of the said Colonies.

Resolved, That the Letter of the Earl of Hillsborough, of the 24th of April, 1768, to Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, was a common Office Letter, without any particular Mark, or special Direction, for keeping the same, or any Part of the same, secret.

Resolved, That the Directing the Dissolution of the Assemblies of North-America, upon their Refusal to comply with certain Propositions, operated as a Measure injurious to the deliberative Capacity of the Assemblies, excited Discontent, and contributed to produce unjustifiable Combinations.

Resolved, That the Assemblies of North-America having been dissolved, for not disavowing or discountenancing certain Combinations, the suffering new Assemblies to sit, without disavowing or discountenancing the said Combinations, was a Proceeding full of Inconvenience, and tending to lower, in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects in America, all Notions of the Wisdom and Firmness of his Majesty's Councils.

Resolved, That Lord Botetourt, his Majesty's Governor of the Colony of Virginia, was instructed, by a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough, in the following Words: "His Majesty relies on your Prudence and Fidelity for such an Explanation of his Measures, as may tend to remove the Prejudices which have been excited by the Misrepresentations of those who are Enemies to the Peace and Prosperity of Great-Britain and her Colonies, and to re-establish that mutual Confidence and Affection, upon which the Glory and Safety of the British Empire depends."

Resolved, That these his Majesty's Measures appear by the said Letter, to be Measures concerning the Distinction of certain Principles of Taxation, and the Repeal of certain Taxes imposed by Authority of Parliament.

Resolved, That in Consequence of the said Instructions, Lord Botetourt was authorized (as far as the Letter of a Secretary of State was Authority) to state these Measures as his Majesty's Measures, and to explain the same according to his Notions of Prudence.

Resolved, That Lord Botetourt did accordingly assure the Assembly, that his Majesty would rather lose his Crown, than preserve it by Deceit.

Resolved, That this Declaration is highly improper, inasmuch as it is personally involving his Majesty in the Measures of his Ministers.

Resolved, That the said Assurance related to the Repeal of certain Taxes, and the Distinction of certain Duties.

Resolved, That it is unwarrantable, of dangerous Consequence, and an high Breach of the Privilege of Parliament, to promise to the Assemblies in North-America, the Interposition or Influence of his Majesty, or of his confidential Servants with Parliament, in any Manner which may tend to create an Opinion in those Assemblies, that such Interposition or Influence must necessarily bring on a Repeal of any Duties, or Taxes laid, or to be laid, by Authority of Parliament.

Resolved, That it is highly derogatory from his Majesty's Honour, and from the Freedom of Parliamentary Deliberation, to pledge the Faith of the Crown to the said Assemblies, for repealing or laying on, or continuing, or not laying on any Taxes or Duties whatsoever.

Resolved, That to give Assurances in his Majesty's Name, distinguishing certain Principles of Taxation, and disclaiming an Intention to propose any Taxes within the said Description, in order to establish and justify unwarrantable Distinctions, has a Tendency further to disturb the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects in America, and to weaken the Authority of lawful Government.

Resolved, That to lay before this House Suggestions of Treason or Misprision of Treason, subsisting in America, in order to bring this House into a Plan for the repressing and punishing such supposed Treason and Misprision of Treason, when in Reality no such Treasons or Misprisions of Treason did subsist, or if they did subsist, no Measures whatsoever have been taken, or appear to have been intended, for apprehending and punishing the Persons concerned in the same, is an audacious Insult on the Dignity of Parliament, and in its Consequences tends either to bring a Reflection on the Wisdom and Justice of Parliament; or to encourage Treason, or treasonable Practices, by neglecting to carry into Execution Measures recommended by Parliament.

Resolved, That the many ill-judged and inconsistent Proceedings, have been a principle Cause of the aforesaid Disorders.

Resolved, That the many ill-judged and inconsistent Proceedings, have been a principle Cause of the aforesaid Disorders.

Resolved, That the many ill-judged and inconsistent Proceedings, have been a principle Cause of the aforesaid Disorders.

Resolved, That the many ill-judged and inconsistent Proceedings, have been a principle Cause of the aforesaid Disorders.