

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXII^d Year.]

THURSDAY, February 12, 1767.

[N^o. 1118.]

S C H E M E OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY

THE Lower House of Assembly of Maryland have constantly and ineffectually hitherto, since Seventy Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Majesty hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hoghead Tobacco exported.

A Constitutional Tax on the People to support an Appeal of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been great desired, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerks of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Power of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the Fine Forfeitures, Amercements, and other Monies received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentence being directly opposite to the Opinion the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allowment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A Subscription therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been Open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their other Grievances; and, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following S C H E M E of a LOTTERY, by which to raise One Thousand Pounds of Comm. Money, is submitted to the Public.

1	PRIZE of £. 500	is	500
1	of 250	is	250
1	of 100	is	100
2	of 50	are	100
2	of 30	are	60
4	of 20	are	80
4	of 15	are	60
10	of 10	are	100
20	of 5	are	100
50	of 4	are	200
80	of 3	are	240
73	of 2 : 10	are	182 : 10
2250	of 2	are	4500
1	First drawn Blank,		13 : 15
1	Last drawn Blank,		13 : 15

2500 Prizes. £. 6500
2500 Blanks.

5000 { Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to } £. 7500
From which deduct 1000 £. 6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

The Drawing to be in the Court-House at Annapolis, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend, on the last Monday in May next, or sooner, if sooner full.

The Managers are, William Mardock, Esq; Messieurs Thomas Sprigg, William Pava, John Waters, Thomas Galloway, South River, Thomas Ringgold, B. T. B. Worthington, Henry Hall, John Hammond, Thomas Johnson, John Hall of Annapolis, and Samuel Cleave, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

The said Managers to give Bond to the Hon. SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be Published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.

The Scheme to be made publick in the Maryland and Virginia GAZETTES, and Pennsylvania JOURNAL.

"LIFE without LIBERTY is worse than DEATH."

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

October 10, 1766.

THE JUSTICES of Queen-Anne's and Talbot Counties, being empowered by Act of Assembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of St. Paul's Parish, in the said Counties, certain Sums of Tobacco, to be applied by the Vestry and Church Wardens of the said Parish, towards Building and Compleating a new Parish Church; and building an Addition, and Galleries to the Chapel: The said Vestry and Church Wardens, will be ready to contract for the said Buildings, the First Tuesday in every Month.

Signed per Order, N. S. T. WRIGHT, Register.

(6m)

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, Oct. 30.

S I R,

IT has often been advanced in Writings and Conversations on Political Matters, that this Nation, by its overgrown Extent, Power, and Riches, will, like ancient Rome, soon suffer a fatal Revolution; but the Constitution of this Country widely differs from that State, either in its republican, aristocratical, or monarchical Government; and most probably if we decay, it will be from very different Causes. Our Laws are formed on different Principles, and our Opulence has been acquired by far different Means. The judicial and legislative Matters of ancient Rome were decided either by an Aristocracy, by an indeterminate Mob, inflamed by the Harangues of a popular Speaker, or by the Caprice of a Tyrant. And as our Riches have been acquired by the Arts of Peace, Manufactures, and Commerce, & theirs were acquired by ambitious and successful Wars. The Leaders of their Armies came home every Year in Triumph, loaded with the Spoil of conquered Nations, the pompous Parade of Devastation and Rapine. In the various Modes by which that Empire was governed, we find that private Property and public Affairs suffered greatly, from Partiality, Injustice, Confusion and Oppression. The Fabrick of Rome, fell because its foundation was rotten; but if we fall, it will be by a lethargic Supineness under the Weakness and Corruption of Ministers. Our Constitutional Laws, Thanks to our Ancestors, cannot be mended; but some Errors in the executive or legislative Power may, may have reduced us to a feeble and tottering Situation. I mean the bad Policy of these Ministers who first began, and continued to augment our national Debt to its present enormous Amount, which now seems to have brought us to a very singular and dangerous Crisis; such as no Nation ever experienced before, and being without Precedent in History, we cannot so easily foresee the Consequences, yet most Men fear the worst. God forbid, that I should be actuated by a factious Spirit, or that I should raise a Discontent in the Minds of Men. Too much of that already appears. I mean not to stigmatize this or any other Administration, but to recommend to them to consider seriously the Nature of our present Situation, that calls aloud for an animated Exertion of Public Spirit, and the most consummate Abilities. The grievous and unparalleled Taxes upon almost every Necessary of Life (arisen now to such a Height, that thirty Years ago every one would have thought were impossible to be borne, and I am afraid our Increase of Wealth is by no Means adequate to our Increase of Taxes) must give a Minister, who wishes well to his Country, a very serious Alarm.

The Tumults that have lately arose in many Counties in England are no other than the Murmurs of the People, which have been heard for some Years, burling out at last into Riot and Confusion; and unless the Cause be removed, will continue, and most probably increase, in spite of the civil or even Military Power. In vain may Sycophants whisper in the Ears of a Minister, that none but the Idle and Dissolute occasion Tumults. It is the Opinion and Voice of the whole. It is true the Abandoned are the first in every Act of Outrage. The Industrious patiently suffer Labour and Hardships as long as they can. But while the Industrious have been guilty of only Murmurs and Complaints, the Idle and Dissolute have proceeded to Violence; and many of the Honest, though they hitherto refrained from being Accessories, yet silently approve of their Conduct. The Poor are much oppressed, and the Orthen of late Years has come too fast upon them to be borne with a patient Resignation. We may callly discuss these Matters over a Bottle of Claret, after a plentiful Dinner, and say that the Poor in Ireland live upon Potatoes, and in France, another Countries, upon Turnips or Cabbage. We must take Things as we find them; our Poor are not accustomed to live in that Manner, nor will they easily give up Bread, &c. although they may be deemed Luxuries of Life, especially as they know they are deprived of them by the Oppressions of Taxes. I will

forbear to mention open Rebellion as a Consequence of their present Distress, yet this is certain, that our manufacturing and labouring Poor will fly to other Countries for Support, and our Commerce will gradually decay; an Evil that, though it may work more slowly, will be as certain a Destruction to this Kingdom. If our Ministers do not contrive some Means of relieving the present Distresses of the Poor, I will pronounce them weak, pusillanimous, or corrupted; and whoever, from particular Interest, Envy, or Faction, opposes so salutary a Measure, is an Enemy to his Country.

A. Z.

L O N D O N, November 8.

YESTERDAY Morning the Rev. Mr. Whitefield set out for Bath, where great Numbers have lately been converted by the Preaching of the Rev. Mr. Wesley, who is just arrived in Town from thence.

Nov. 15. Letters from the Hague mention, Advice having been received there, that a Crew of Pirates, commanded by a Brother of Angria, said to be the same who in 1764 attacked the Speaker East-Indiaman, now infests the Neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf, and had taken one Dutch, and two Portuguese Country Ships.

Nov. 19. Yesterday Mr. Gregg seized, in Billingsgate Market, several Hundreds of Flounders, most of which were not above 3 Inches long, and brought them to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for Condemnation; but the Owner made his Escape through the Crowd in the Market. His Lordship sent for Mr. Dawson, the Water-Bailiff, and desired that he and his Assistants would use their utmost Diligence in seizing all unlawful Nets, by which the Fry of the River Thames is, and, in Time, the entire Fishery thereof will be, quite destroyed.

Yesterday Afternoon a Woman passing through Newgate was taken in Labour, and with Difficulty got to the Corner of Giltspur-Street, where, before proper Assistance could be got, she was delivered of a fine Boy. She was immediately taken Care of by the Neighbours, and sent to St. Sepulchre's Workhouse, and is in a fair Way.

Wednesday a poor Tradesman, who had been confined several Days at a Spunging-House near Clare-Market, for a trifling Debt, having expended his little All in the House, and not having Friends either to pay the Plaintiff, or to bail him, was intended to be conveyed to Newgate, to which Place he swore he would not go; his Words, indeed, proved Prophetic; for as soon as the Bailiff, with some Difficulty, had got him into the Coach, the Affair so shocked him, that he dropped down dead.

Yesterday a most desperate Battle was fought for a Wager of 20 Guineas, and many large Bets depending, near the Bell in St. George's Fields, between Lion, the Fighting Waterman of Lambeth, and a Blackamoor Sailor; when, after an Engagement of near 43 Minutes, Victory declared for the Waterman.

Within these few Days, four Publicans have had their Licences taken from them, for keeping Houses of bad Repute, near Saffron-Hill.

Nov. 20. A Premium, it is said, will be settled by an august Assembly, for those Farmers and other Dealers, who bring the greatest Quantity of Wheat and other Grain, and the chief Necessaries of Life to any Public Market; it having been judged the most effectual Method of preventing Regrating, Engrossing and Forefalling.

The celebrated Miss Kitty Fisher has, within these few Days, been married to — N —, Esq; a Gentleman of considerable Family and Fortune.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, took the Oaths and his Seat in the House of Commons, he being re-elected for Harwich.

Same Day Isaac Barre, Esq; one of the joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland, took the Oaths and his Seat, on being re-elected for Wycombe in Bucks.

On the 4th Instant an extraordinary Marriage was performed at Thorne, in Yorkshire: A Man of that Place sold his Wife to a Neighbour for

Five Shillings, to whom he delivered her in a Halter; but the Purchaser being desirous of having her secured to him by Marriage, a few Days after went with the former Husband to Doncaster to apply for Licence to solemnize the same, which they obtained, and the Ceremony was accordingly performed at the above Time and Place, when the first Husband became Father, and gave her away; the Minister not knowing any Thing of the Circumstances of the Affair.

Nov. 22. It is said the Parliament will break up in March, and that their Majesties intend soon after to visit their German Dominions.

We hear that a noble Lord's Plan for providing for the Royal Family is thus:

Four Hundred Thousand Pounds to make good the Deficiencies in the Civil List.

The Duke of York to be Lord High Admiral, with the usual Salary.

The Duke of Gloucester to be Field Marshal and Generalissimo to the English Forces, with a Salary.

And the Duke of Cumberland to be Lord Lieut. (or Viceroy) of Ireland, for Life, with a Council to assist him.

The Number of good Measures, said to be projected by the Administration, are now made the Topics of Conversation in all Companies; and People are become so full of agreeable Hopes, that it may truly be said, if to hope is a happy Situation, the Public was never more happily situated than at present.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Waterford to his Friend in Dublin, dated Oct. 18.

"As I was on a Party of Pleasure with some Friends, going to Passage, the Wind blowing hard at S. S. W. we perceived a large Whitehaven Vessel, with her Sails furled, and seemingly in Distress; and perceiving no body on board, we made up to her, and hailed her; but receiving no Answer, we ventured to go on board, where we found a Parcel of Poor Women lying in a Fever, quite delirious, and not able to give any Account of themselves, whom we relieved as well as we could, with what Necessaries our little Vessel afforded.

"Upon searching further, we found the Cockit of the Vessel, which discovered her to be the Transport Ship, Capt. Ford, Commander, bound for East Florida from Dublin, with 150 Convicts on board. By all Appearances, we suppose the Hands have been murdered and thrown overboard, as we found on board their Compass, Quadrant, Cloaths, &c. Upon coming into Harbour, we gave Notice of it to the Officers in the Custom-House, who immediately went and brought her in here."

They write from Dublin, that an Express arrived there on Oct. 30, with the melancholy Confirmation of the murder of Capt. Ford, and his whole Ship's Company, by the Convicts: In the Night-time they had found Means to knock off their Chains, surprized the Captain and Crew, threw them overboard, and then making for the Shore, got clear off before any Discovery was made. Some of them, however, have been since apprehended, and committed to Dublin Gaol.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

A few Days ago a poor miserable Object, almost starved to Death, asked Charity of a dignified Lawyer in the Temple, and told him her Name was Hensley, the Daughter of Conscience, to which he replied, "Away, Woman, I know nothing of you or your Family, if I see you here again, you'll be sent to the House of Correction."

We hear from several Parts of an Island, once famous for Liberty, that the Poor (who are now in a starving Condition) have come to a Resolution to Kill and Salt up all the Prisoners that have been confined in Goal above six Months, and are so base as to persist in not being able to pay their Debts. Some Persons of Humanity here, with the same Method might be made use of by our Patriotic M —, as the great Numbers of Prisoners now confined in this Kingdom are a Burden to Community. Several useful Consequences would be the result of those Measures; the Poor might be fed at a low Price, the Plaintiff's Malice gratified, the Prisoner released from a Confinement that is worse than Death, and the Public eased of the Burthen of maintaining so many useless People.

OFFICE, in Charles-Street: Where all Yearly; and Advertisements of a moderate after: And long Ones in Proportion.