

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 16, 1777.

pay their accounts with the ... and ...

To be S O L D, Subscribers, in ANNAPOLIS, of choice JAMAICA SPIRIT, in ...

WILLIAM WILKINS, JOHN MUIR. ...

Queen Anne, December 15, 1776. ...

December 26, 1776. ...

Baltimore, December 31, 1776. ...

Goodridge is a well made luffy man, ...

Goodridge is about 5 feet 10 inches high, ...

McDonald, about 23 years of age, middle size, ...

Annapolis, December 27, 1776. ...

at a two story brick HOUSE, near the pub- ...

Partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, ...

... ..

A copy of a letter to the right hon. lord viscount HOWE.

My LORD, WHATEVER error the court of Great-Britain may have fallen into in the commencement and prosecution of the present unhappy contest with America, it was certainly a most politic step to commit the conduct of this important affair to your lordship and the general your brother.

The name of HOWE is dear to America, and amongst the many distressing difficulties we have to surmount, it is certainly no inconsiderable one to overcome the predilection we feel for your family. The exalted virtues of your heroic brother, whose bones are embraced by that soil you are now drenching with blood, often rise in painful remembrance. We are ready to acknowledge the amicable dispositions that distinguish your private character, and whilst we feel the smart of the wounds you inflict, with they had been administered by another hand. We consider you as the executioner of another's wrath, not your own; and forgive with as much sincerity (pardon the allusion) as the condemned wretch forgives the appointed officer who is about to torture him into another state of existence. The idea I have of your lordship's character, compels me to suppose that before you undertook this fatal task, your judgment was fully convinced that the inflexible rules of honour and equity, the spirit of the British constitution, and the sacred rights of mankind, fully authorized the claims of the British court over her American subjects; and that a refusal of and a resistance to those claims on the part of America, is and ought to be deemed rebellion against government. Under such a conviction can we blame your lordship for asserting and enforcing the rights of your sovereign? For my own part, I can lay my hand upon my heart, and with sincerity declare, if you are so convinced, I blame you not. Let the same candour, my lord, be extended to the poor Americans! If they think, and are firmly persuaded, that neither honour nor equity, neither the spirit of the British constitution, nor the rights of mankind, can authorize the unbounded expectation of the British court, and that it is an indispensible duty they owe to themselves and their unborn posterity to defend their constitution against such claims, ought they not to be respected as men acting upon the best principles, however ill founded you may suppose their principles to be; and ought you not to pity whilst you punish?

The present dispute is what the rights of the crown and parliament are with respect to America, and what they are not. Great-Britain would have us acknowledge that her claims are just, and that without much reasoning upon the subject. She will not reason upon it, she will not hear what we have to say in our own defence, but we must acknowledge her claims are just. And when, my lord, were acknowledgements of this kind forced upon mankind with success? To own the supremacy of the British legislature over the lives and properties of the people of America, or to own the supremacy of his holiness over our immortal souls, are doctrines which can only be established by the sword and the faggot, amongst men who have the free use of their reason. But I am perhaps going too far! I mean not to offend your lordship, nor would I be wanting in that respect which is due to your character and station. If my zeal upon so interesting a subject should appear somewhat intemperate, your lordship will make the proper allowance; suffer me then to shed a few tears over the mangled limbs of my bleeding country! Know then that ruin and devastation, plunder and riot, insult and murder, mark the way of your savage mercenaries over this hospitable, cultivated, and once happy land. It is not enough that the hopeful youth, with fire in his eye, and a heart high beating in his country's cause, is called forth and cut down in the field of battle, where the crimson glow of health fades from his cheek, and he yields his breath an early sacrifice at the shrine of liberty; but the voice of the trembling virgin cries aloud to Heaven against the brutal force of the salacious ravisher, who, having accomplished his infernal purpose, spurns at the body he has compelled to give the unlicensed joy. Take a view of the country before you, villages demolished, cities abandoned; and the wretched inhabitants driven from their comfortable houses where they had long enjoyed all the endearing sweets of domestic felicity, to seek shelter at this incontinent season they know not where; whilst the remains of their property, acquired by long labour and industry, are left a prey to un pitying foreigners who destroy, without remorse, what they cannot immediately use or conveniently take away. I think not, my lord, that this is an exaggerated picture overcharged in the colouring, facts have justified the allusion, and the mournful occasion prompts the simile.

Such is the nature of the commission you are come to execute amongst us. Cruel as it is, I am nevertheless firm in opinion that your lordship thinks you are only brandishing the sword of justice, not exercising the rod of oppression, but how you can think so, is hard for an American to conceive. I have been told, and fondly encourage the belief, that your lordship holds in contempt those partriches who, through a selfish motive of securing themselves, basely betray their country's cause, and that although you think yourself obliged to take advantage of the treason, you despise the traitors. This is a principle of honour worthy your character, and perfectly consistent with the sentiments of a liberal mind. But I hasten to a conclusion of this address. The unpardonable fault of America now, it is said, is the declaration of independence. When our faults were less, they were as hardly thought of, and as highly

centured; even our modest complaints were called presumption, and dismissed with reproach. No lenient hand was held out to bring matters to a happy issue; no alleviation offered to the griefs we thought we suffered; no friendly shield interposed between us and the ruin we apprehended. Independence was so far from the wish of America, the very idea was distressing, but hard and cruel necessity drove us to the desperate determination. God only knows what the event will be! In the mean time, we would press upon you to call forth that humanity; which, like a healing balm lubricates every generous mind, and though you carry on your master's work, let not the hand of rapine spread unnecessary desolation through our suffering country. Arrest the plunderers greedy grasp, and let not the cries of the deplored virgin call to Heaven for vengeance, on those who regard not God, and who trample on the sacred rights of humanity. Wrongs like these fix a stain even on victory itself, which the floods of ages cannot wash away. Your's, &c. December 17th, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4. TO THE PUBLIC. IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Jan. 1, 1777.

Yesterday there arrived in this city near one thousand Hessian prisoners, taken by his excellency gen. Washington, in his late fortunate and successful expedition to New-Jersey. The general has recommended to this council to provide suitable quarters for them; and it is his earnest wish that they may be well treated, and have such principles inculcated into them, whilst they remain prisoners, that when they return, on being exchanged, they may fully open the eyes of their countrymen in the service of the king of Great Britain, who are at present not a little jealous of their English fellow soldiers. These miserable creatures now justly excite our compassion—They have no enmity to us—According to the arbitrary customs of the tyrannical petty princes of Germany, they were dragged from their native country, and sold, like cattle, to a foreign monarch, without either consulting their inclinations, or forming them of the place they were designed for, the enemy they were to contend with, or the nature of the war. Their pay being a mere pittance, they were encouraged and necessitated to plunder; it is therefore nothing strange that they have been guilty of great irregularities, though unequal to the brutal behaviour of the British troops. But from the moment they are rescued from the authority of the British officers, we ought no longer to regard them as our enemies, at least whilst their conduct will justify our favourable opinion. 'Tis Britain alone that is our enemy, the other powers of Europe are no otherwise so than as influenced by her, and many of them are from the strongest motives interested in our favour—'Tis the officers and troops of Britain only that are heartily engaged in this unjust war against us, from avarice, ambition and thirst of dominion. And notwithstanding the pains they have taken to prejudice the Germans against us, we hope they will find it impossible to prevail on them to continue to imbrue their hands in the blood of Americans, many of whom are their countrymen. The most favourable opportunity now offers to weaken the force of our enemies by making their auxiliaries our friends, and we earnestly intreat our countrymen to embrace it, by suppressing any resentment that might naturally arise on recollecting their late hostility, and treating the much injured and deceived Hessians, now in our power, in the most friendly manner; as a people we would wish to unite with ourselves, in cultivating the fertile forests of America, extending its manufactures and commerce, and defending its liberty and independency against all attacks of foreign and arbitrary power. By order of council, THO. WHARTON, jun. pres.

Tuesday se'nnight arrived here the continental brig Andrew Davis, capt. Robeson, from St. Eustatia and Martinico, laden with gunpowder, arms, and some woollen goods. On her passage she took two prizes; one a sloop of ten guns, fitted out by the Antelope man of war, at Jamaica, and commanded by lieut. Jones, of the Boreas frigate, who engaged capt. Robeson near three glasses, in which he had two men killed and one wounded, and the sloop seven men and her commander wounded; the number killed unknown, as they were thrown overboard during his engagement. The other prize a brig, mounting six carriage guns and six swivels, commanded by one Nichollson, bound from Jamaica to London; her cargo unknown. Capt. Robeson took fifty men out of the above vessels.

BALTIMORE, January 7. UNITED STATES LOTTERY, 1776.

The SCHEME is that this LOTTERY consist of four classes, of one hundred thousand tickets each.

Table with columns: No. of tickets, Prizes, Dollars. Includes 'FIRST CLASS' and 'SECOND CLASS' details.

Table for 'SECOND CLASS' lottery prizes, listing ticket numbers and prize amounts in dollars.

Table for 'THIRD CLASS' lottery prizes, listing ticket numbers and prize amounts in dollars.

Table for 'FOURTH CLASS' lottery prizes, listing ticket numbers and prize amounts in dollars.

Table for '42,317 Prizes' and '57,683 Blanks'.

100,000 Tickets. Not near one and a half blanks to a prize.

THIS lottery is set on foot, by a resolution of Congress, passed at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of November, 1776, for the purpose of raising a sum of money on loan, bearing an annual interest of four per cent. which, with the sum arising from the deduction, is to be applied for carrying on the present most just and necessary war, in defence of the lives, liberties and property, of the inhabitants of these United States.

The fortunate adventurers in the first class, and so in the second and third, who draw more than thirty or forty dollars, shall, at their option, receive a treasury bank note, for the prize or prizes drawn, payable at the end of five years, and an annual interest at the rate of four per cent. or the pre-emption of such tickets in the next succeeding class, as shall not be renewed within the time hereafter limited.

Every adventurer in the first class shall have a right to go through the subsequent classes, but shall not be obliged to do it.

The drawers of twenty, thirty, and forty dollars, in the first, second, and third classes, who do not apply for their money within six weeks after the drawing is finished, shall be deemed adventurers in the next succeeding class, and have their tickets renewed, without any further trouble.

If any other shall neglect or decline taking out and paying the price of their ticket for a subsequent class, within six weeks after the drawing is ended, their tickets shall be sold to the fortunate adventurers in the preceding class, or to such as shall apply for the same.

The fortunate adventurers in the last class, who draw fifty dollars, shall, upon application to the commissioners of the loan-offices in the respective states where the drawers reside, receive their money without any deduction; and all who draw above fifty dollars, shall receive in like manner, without deduction, for the sums drawn, bank treasury notes, payable at the end of five years after the drawing, at the loan-office of the state in which the drawers reside. The interest to commence from the last day of drawing, and to be paid annually at the said respective loan-offices.

As this lottery is established for the sole purpose of raising a sum of money, for carrying on the present just war, undertaken in defence of the rights and liberties of America, in which every individual, and posterity will be so deeply interested, it is not doubted, but every real friend to his country will most cheerfully become an adventurer, and that the sale of the tickets will be very rapid, especially as even the unsuccessful adventurer will have the pleasing reflection of having contributed in a degree to the great and glorious American cause. The managers appointed by Congress are, Sharp DeLary, John Purviance, Owen Biddle, David Jackson, Jacob Barge, Jonathan B. Smith, and James Pearce, who are upon oath, and give bond for the faithful discharge of their trust.