

ERAS *Thomas Wilson*, of *Queen-Anne's* County, Gentleman, hath, by Power of Authority, authorized and empowered the Subscriber, and disposed of, in the Name of him the said *Wilson*, and for the Purposes therein contained, One Tract or Parcel of LAND called *Jackson's Boggs*, containing Seven Hundred and seven Acres, more or less: And, another Tract or Parcel of LAND adjoining to the said *Jackson's Boggs*, containing Forty more or less, commodiously situated on the Water on the Eastern Bay, in the aforesaid County (opposite to *Kent-Island*, and the Land County belonging to *Matthew Tilghman*, adjoining to the Land of Mr. *John* whereon are several Tenements in good which Rent for Thirty-five Pounds Current upwards, after deducting the Quit-Rents and Tax.

Notice is hereby given, that the aforesaid will be exposed to Sale by Public Vender in *Queen's-Town* in *Queen-Anne's* County, on the Twenty-third Day of *August* next, in Gold, Currency, or Bills of Exchange payable in *London*. Any Person inclining to purchase, may be satisfied concerning the Title, by applying to
JOHN BRACCO.

A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

using the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the STOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Affairs within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15s each, 1204 of which are fortunate, viz.

Value.	is	Amount.
of 100 £.	are	100 £.
of 75	are	150
of 50	are	200
of 25	are	200
of 15	are	180
of 10	are	200
of 5	are	150
of 2	are	250
of 1:2:6	are	1125
first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize		6
last Drawn, Ditto,		4

Prizes, Amounting to 2565
Blanks, Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

Tickets at 15s. each, make 3000 £.

Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good of the Community, as well without as within the City; the best Expedient that could be used at this Time for raising that Sum, being a Lottery, and the Scheme thereof calculated to the Advantage of the Adventurers, and to bring Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, (Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) more need be said for its Recommendation, and it is not doubted but the Tickets will be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

On the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing to begin immediately, in the Court-House in *London*, in the Presence of Five of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be proper to attend.

Managers, viz. *Messieurs John Brist, Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Dulany, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett* Clerk, give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Management of their Trust.

LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the *GAZETTE*; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: and if not demanded in Six Months afterwards, shall be deemed as generously given to the Public, and the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in *England*.

Managers to be had of any of the Managers.

Fourteen Days Notice, at least; will be given in the *GAZETTE*, of the Time of Drawing.

This Office in *Charles-street*; 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 14, 1758.

LONDON, June 3.

ON Monday Morning, about 10 o'Clock, *Florence Hensy, M. D.* was brought from *Newgate* to the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, in *Westminster-Hall*, to take his Trial upon an Indictment by the Crown for High Treason, before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and Judges *Dennison, Foster, and Wilmot*: The Council for the Crown were the Attorney and Solicitor General, *Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Norton, Mr. Parratt, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Serjeant Pool*. The Council for the Prisoner were *Mr. Moreton, and the Hon. Mr. Howard*.

From one of his Letters it appeared, that the Doctor solicited Employment from a Fellow-Student at *Leyden*, who is promoted in France, wherein he says that he had a great Regard for the French Nation, and that he offered his Service not only from Interest but Inclination, to promote the Welfare of that Country.

It appeared, in the Course of the Trial, that soon after the Declaration of War in 1756, he became a Pensioner to France, and agreed for 100 Guineas per Annum, to give the French the best Intelligence he could of the State of Affairs in this Kingdom.

A Difference afterwards arose about his Salary, which he represented as too small, and as an Argument in his Favour, he said he belonged to a Club in the Strand (from which he could gain great Intelligence) at which they always drank French Wine at Dinner; and in January, 1757, a fresh Bargain was made, that the Doctor should receive Twenty-five Guineas per Month, on Condition of his sending a Letter of Intelligence every Post, and to forfeit a Guinea for every Omission; but he received no more than one monthly Payment, and they gave for Reason, that his Intelligence was nothing but Extracts from the News-Papers.

The Plan for carrying on this Correspondence was the following: The Doctor wrote a common Letter with Ink, and between each Line the Secrets of *England* in *Lemon Juice*. This was inclosed under three or four different Covers, directed to different Persons in the Secret, who conveyed them from one Hand to another, till the first inclosed came to the Principal for whom it was designed. He had a Brother who is a Jesuit, and was Chaplain and Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague, from whom our Resident at that Court gained a Knowledge of some Secrets relating to *England*; and learnt that he had a Brother a Physician in *London*, which was the Occasion of the Doctor's being watched; and Twenty-nine of his Letters being stopped.

From these Letters it appeared, that he gave the French the first Account of *Admiral Boscawen's* sailing to *North-America*, and of the taking the *Alcide* and *Lys*, with every minute Circumstance relating thereto, and from that Time of the Sailing of every Fleet, and its Destination; and was so minute as to give an Account even of the Launching of a Man of War: He also gave an Account of all the Difficulties relating to raising of Money, and particularly described the secret Expedition in 1757, and assured them it was intended against *Rocheport* or *Brest*, but gave his Opinion for the former. And, in one of his Letters, he particularly advised a Descent of the French upon our Coast, as the most certain Method of distressing the Government, by affecting public Credit; and mentioned the Time when, and the Place where, it would be most proper.

The Trial began at Half an Hour after Ten in the Morning, and ended at Half an Hour after Eight in the Evening; when the Jury, after staying out about Half an Hour, brought him in guilty. And this Afternoon, at Three o'Clock, he was brought to the Bar, where he received his Sen-

tence. He is a Native of *Ireland*, aged 44, and has a Diploma from the University of *Leyden* to practice Physic.

June 6. The Habeas Corpus Act still remains as sufficient as ever for every Case but one; and that one may never happen. We are informed that the sole Reason why the Extension of it is put off till next Winter is, that instead of being a Relief, it would in the Manner in which it was proposed to be made, have been a Grievance to the Subject. Through some Inadvertency, the Judges had not been consulted in the Drawing of the Bill, as they are wont to be in Bills of this Nature: But the Judges themselves are to prepare a Bill against the Beginning of next Sessions, which will fix this Matter to the utmost Wish of every true Friend to the Liberties of the People.

The Habeas Corpus is lost.—A melancholy Hearing to *English Ears*! But not without Remedy while the People's Minister has still any Power. We have received some comfortable Assurances that new Attempts will be made next Year for obtaining this invaluable Privilege, and we shall not be disappointed by a Man who has never disappointed us hitherto. By his Struggles and his Friends we have obtained Hopes that some Part of the late Bill will certainly pass; but the essential Part remains to come, that is, our Liberties are never secure till the Habeas Corpus is declared by Act of Parliament a Bill of Right, and, of Course, not to be denied at the arbitrary Discretion of a Judge. This Security we need not despair of, while *Mr. PITT's* Virtue and Eloquence are as dear as they ought to be to his Countrymen. Let us strengthen his Hands and he will strengthen our Liberties. He has restored our Glory abroad, and we need not fear but he will do as much for us at home. The Behaviour of him and his Friends on the Habeas Corpus Bill is a new Proof of the Uprightness of his Intentions. When was there ever before a Minister who contended against his Fellow Ministers for the Liberty of the Subject against the Prerogative? And I may say too, When was there ever an Attorney-General who pleaded for the Liberty of the Subject against the Prerogative? And I may say too, When was there ever a Time before, when the Crown was willing to part with its Prerogative? Since then the Crown is ready and disposed to confirm any Act for the Extension of our Liberties, and since we have a Minister who sues for them, shall we not petition for them ourselves? I say, shall we not hope the Servants of the Crown will imitate the Virtue of *Mr. PITT*? We all know under what Administration *Minorca* was lost, and by whose Carelessness. Our Affairs are in quite another Posture at present. Great Sums have been raised, it is true: But do not we see how they are employed? We were told that the British Armies would not be idle this Summer. We already see that they are not. Every Word and Action of *Mr. PITT's* Administration is founded in Truth and Uprightness. Last Year a Million was asked on a Vote of Credit, and only 800,000l. of it was expended! What Minister ever forbore to take all the Money that was granted?

In short, what Question can be asked, relative to *Mr. PITT's* Administration, which may not be answered greatly to his Honour? For Example, What *Sinecures* has he got for himself? What *Reversions*? What *Garters*? What *Peerages* for his Family? What *Pensions* does he distribute, or promise? Does he build fine Villas or Houses? Does he keep a luxurious Table? Does he game? Does he go to *Arthur's*? Is France as formidable to us as she was two Years ago? What Settlements has she taken from us since he was Minister? Are *English Armies* sunk, or raised, in Credit? Do we invade, or are we invaded? Does he propose Laws to extend the Prerogative, or to extend the Liberty of the Subject? Is he a

Borough-monger? Does he deal in Remittances? Does he deal in Agencies?

If all these Questions must be answered, as certainly they must, to his Advantage, it is surely not too much to give him our Hearts in Return. He will lay out our Affections to our Benefit, for we can trust him with no Power but what he will employ to encrease the Glory of *Old England*, and the Good of his Countrymen. As he asks no pecuniary Rewards, and seems to shun all Honours, I would propose to my Fellow Citizens to celebrate, by some decent and not tumultuous Festivities, the Birth Day of a Man who was born to restore this sinking Country.

BOSTON, August 28.

We hear that his Excellency, the Honourable *Admiral Boscawen* has, in a generous and polite Manner, by a Letter to this Government, made a Tender to us of the Province *Snow Prince of Wales*, upon our sending People to man her, and bring her up: This *Snow* was taken from us by the French last Year, and has since been employed as a Cruiser from *Louisburg*, and was in that Harbour when the Place surrendered.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

Monday Night last arrived here the Sloop —, Capt. *Wayt*, in 15 Days from *Louisburg*: By her we have the following Letter from a Gentleman who was in the Siege of that Place from first to last, and whose Station as an Officer, afforded him an Opportunity of knowing all that passed during it. It is certainly the best and most accurate Account of the Attack, Siege, and Surrender, of *Cape-Breton*, than any yet received; and as such we venture to give it our Readers.

Camp at the Light-House Point, on the East Side of Louisburg Harbour, August 4, 1758.

"It gives me the greatest Pleasure, in having the Happiness to wish you Joy, which I do with all my Heart, for the late Success of his Majesty's Forces in this Quarter. British Colours once more adorn the Walls of *Louisburg*; the Garrison surrendered the 27th of last Month to General *Amherst*, all Prisoners of War, except the Inhabitants, who are to be transported to France. The Island of *St. John* is included in the Capitulation to be delivered up to the English. The Number of the Garrison consisted, at the Time of its Surrender, as follows.

- 233 Officers.
- 2757 Soldiers.
- 1300 Sick Sailors.
- 1100 Well Ditto.

5390 Prisoners of War, to be sent to *England*.

About 1800 Inhabitants, to be transported to (France).

Total 7190

We have taken 800 Pieces of Cannon, including those of the several Ships; 10,000 Stand of Small Arms, and 10 Colours; a Number of Mortars, large and small, and more Ammunition than we brought out for the Siege. We have killed between 1500 and 2000 of our Enemy, including the Inhabitants, Men, Women, and Children; burnt the Citadel, with the Church and Barracks therein, to the Ground. Their fine new Barrack, in the East Part of the Town, underwent the same Fate; in short we made the whole City a Heap of Ruins, having thrown down most of the Houses, and those that remain standing are all shattered to Pieces, not one of them but several Cannon have gone through. A few Days before the Garrison surrendered, we made the Town so warm by the continual firing of Cannon, and throwing Bombs, and killed so many of the Enemy, that they could not carry out their Dead, but buried Numbers of them in the Streets, which they will be obliged to take up and bury in a proper Place. We