

the SUBSCRIBER, as for Ready Money only. DEIRA WINE, at Twelve Gallons. JOHN CLARKE.

HIGHEST BIDDER, TOWN, Kent County, for Bill Paper Currency, on Tuesday the 1st next, being the first Day of

RE or TENEMENT, called D.E., commodiously situated in Chester River, for the Grant and Quare-Ant's, being about Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles from the Head of the River, sits of a good Dwelling-House and Brick Store-House with a Rainy, and other Out-Houses, Garden, and about 18 Acres of under good Fence. The Land-harsh, where a Vessel of 2000 may come and load.

may be viewed at any Time by applying to Mr. John Ecclesford.

over on Record from the late Sons, Esquires. H. CALLISTER.

SCHEME OF A TERY,

OF FOUR HUNDRED and POUNDS, for further Securing ANNAPOLIS, and other Public said CITY; to consist of 4000 Tickets, each, 1204 of which are

Amount.	is
100	are
150	are
200	are
250	are
300	are
350	are
400	are
450	are
500	are
550	are
600	are
650	are
700	are
750	are
800	are
850	are
900	are
950	are
1000	are

Amounting to 2355 Sum raised £. 435 for above Use.

each, makes 3000 £. which the above Sum of 435 £. ed, tending to the Public Good.

Community, as well without as the best Expedient that could be for raising that Sum, being the Scheme thereof calculated to advantage of the Adventurers.

Blanks and a Half to a Prize on the whole not 15 per Cent. be said for its Recommendation.

doubted but the Tickets will near One Thousand of them.

are dispos'd of, the Drawing lately, in the Court-House in presence of Five of the Managers of the Adventurers as shall

vid. Messieurs John Brick, Charles Maccaubin, James Dick, Hans Roberts, Laurens Jansen, John Green, Henry Woodward, John Chapman, and Blazius Christ, be upon Oath for the faithful

raft. Tickets to be published in the and Paid off, without any as the Drawing is said to be ended in Six Months afterwards, liberally given to the Public, mentioned in the Statute, as near as may be, as Statute Lotteries in England, of any of the Managers. Days Notice, at least, will be re, of the Time of Drawing.

at the PAINTING- lled with this CA- taken in and inserted n for long Advertis-

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 21, 1758.

Mr. GREEN, SIR,

AS I am myself a Merchant, I have taken Notice of a Vice which is endemical among the Planters, and therefore the less noticed. It is the Disrespect they have for Merchants, and especially those they so unnaturally distinguish by the ill fitting Epithet of FOREIGNERS; for such we call the Natives of Great-Britain, to whom we owe the greatest Obligations, and who avowedly treat them with more Candour and Good-Nature than they receive from their own Countrymen.

Whence this Acrimony proceeds, is not very difficult to discover; there is something so preposterous and refractory in our Nature, that we often hate those to whom we owe the greatest Obligations.

Should a Merchant propose any Thing that might be of general Advantage to the Country, this Spirit of Aversion to the Merchant, and Opposition to every Scheme we apprehend to be beneficial to Trade, make us conclude it of Consequence ruinous to the Planter.

Nay, to such a Pass are we come, that if an Action brought by a Merchant will bear the least Colour of a Dispute, it infallibly must be a Trial, and on the Trial we are generally so prudent as to consider how soon it may be our own Case; and what is no small Disgrace to us, we are never at a Loss for a Sort of ***** who will undertake the dirtiest Cause. He is true to his Client, but an Enemy to Truth.

As the Merchants among us are in many Respects more enlighten'd, as well as justly distinguished for their Integrity, than some who are even prefer'd in our Councils, it would not be amiss, that those who have the Honour and Prosperity of their Country at Heart, would endeavour to wipe off this Disgrace, and put the honest Merchant in a fair Light. With this View I send you, from an ingenious Author, a Specimen of the Esteem the Merchant should be held in, if we would be a flourishing Country; to which you will probably think worth while to afford a small space in your GAZETTE, a Favour you often grant to Matters of infinitely less Importance.

Extrait from Mr. POSTLETHWAYT'S Treatise, ENTITLED,

GREAT-BRITAIN'S TRUE SYSTEM.

AS Commerce is what renders every Country Rich and consequently Powerful; so the Merchant, in this View, may be said to be the most useful Member of the Society in which he lives. It is he, who renders the Product and Manufactures of our own Country valuable, and brings, besides a Balance in Money, those of the most distant Countries, for our Use. He runs the Hazard of Seas and Storms, and sails to every Quarter of the World for his Country's Good, depending on nothing but his own Skill and Industry for the Advancement of his Family and Estate. Under whatever Government he lives, the Merchant may be truly said to be an independent Man. He must always be an Enemy to Arbitrary Power, and his Industry will set him above the Temptation of Corruption. It is Liberty which makes Trade lastingly flourish, and a flourishing Trade makes such a Fluctuation of Property, especially amongst the Commonalty, that it is the great Means of preserving Liberty; and thus they mutually depend on each other.

What a Pleasure is it to see the bustling mercantile Scene, and the perpetual Hurry of Business to be observed in our Trading Cities! The Channel fill'd with Ships; the Quays crowded with infinite Numbers of People, like so many busy Bees about their Hives! Who can help wishing them Prosperity! Who does not grieve to consider the many Obstacles, which Necessity hath obliged us to lay up-

on Trade already; and whose Grief must be increased, when he considers, that an Increase of public Debts must increase our commercial Grievances?

There is nothing left to be done, but for all honest Men to join Heads, Hearts and Hands, to find Means, &c. &c. X.

Mr. GREEN,

WE have hitherto had to do with a very mischievous Animal, well known by the Name of Wevil or Corn-Beetle: The Damage they do to our Crops of Wheat and Indian Corn, tho' very great, we have endured with Patience, as being inconsiderable when compared to the Wolf or Moth, which has established its Residence among us within these 3 or 4 Years, and is now got to such a Pitch, that we find the Bread and Flour, manufactured from the two last Crops of Wheat, unfit for any Foreign Market, and hardly eatable at Home. We have some Complaints from the West-Indies of the Mustiness of our Flour, of which they accuse the Miller, and the Bread was not half baked, &c. being ignorant where the Defect lies, for indeed we knew no Remedy, tho' we in Maryland knew very well where the Disease lay. As the Continuance of this Calamity must not only ruin a very considerable Branch of our Commerce, but deprive us of the most valuable Staff of Life; for this Prince of Vegetables is thereby rendered less salutary and pleasant, than perhaps any other Grain that is cultivated in Maryland: I doubt not some Account of this destructive Insect, with a Method to prevent the Devastation he occasions, must be acceptable to the Public. It is in vain for the Few, who may be acquainted with a Remedy, to hug themselves with the exclusive Possession of the Secret; every Man who has any Corn in his Possession, that is to say, every House-keeper in the Community, ought to be made acquainted with it; for the Fecundity of these Insects will baffle the Industry of Thousands.

In the curious Mr. ADAMS'S Micrographia Illustrata, I find that this Insect is not unknown in Europe: from him I shall give a Description of him; if any Man should imagine he perceives a Difference from what he has observed in this Maryland Moth, he may boldly presume it is no more than what is found between Animals of the same Class and Genus in Europe compared with those of America, as the Turtle-Dove of Europe and that of America, whose Character and Qualities are the same, and the like may be said of other Animals, Vegetables, &c.

Of the WOLF or SMALL MOTH.

THIS Insect is a little white Worm, which infects Granaries and Corn Chambers. In its perfect State it is really a Moth, nearly of the Size and Form of the Cloaths Moth; it has four whitish Wings spotted with black Spots.

When in the reptile State, it is a very small Caterpillar, the Forepart of its Body having six Feet, which are not discernable till the Worm is turned on its Back. As it creeps along, an exceeding fine Thread or Web issues from its Mouth, by which it hangs to every Thing it touches; its Mouth is armed with a Pair of reddish Forceps, wherewith it gnaws its Way, not only into Wheat and other Grain, but even perforates into Wood, and almost every Thing it meets with.

In these Corn Chambers that are infested with this Vermin, they may be seen near the Decline of the Summer, crawling up the Walls in great Numbers, searching out for Places where they may abide in Safety, during their aurelia State: For when the Time of undergoing a Change into that State approaches, they forsake their Food, and

those little Cells they had formed of hollow'd Grains of Corn, clog'd together by Means of the Web coming from their Mouths; and wander about till they find some wooden Beam, or other Body to their Mind; into which they gnaw Holes with their sharp Fangs, capable of concealing them; and there envelope themselves in a Covering of their own Spinning; where they soon become metamorphos'd into dark colour'd Aurelias, and continue so all the Winter unactive and harmless: But about April or May, as the Weather grows warm, they are transformed into Moths of the Kind before described. Then are they to be seen in great Numbers taking little Flights, or creeping along the Walls; in the Fly State they eat nothing, therefore are not mischievous, but soon copulate and lay Eggs, not larger than a Grain of Sand, in Shape like those of a Hen, each Female sixty or seventy, which, by Means of a Tube at the End of her Tail, she thrusts or insinuates into the little Wrinkles, Hollows or Crevices of the Corn; where, in about sixteen Days, they hatch, and then the Plague begins: For the minute Worms or Maggots immediately perforate the Grain where they are hatched upon, eat out the very Heart of it, and with their Webs cement other Grains thereto, which they likewise scoop out and devour, leaving nothing but Husks and Duff, and such a Quantity of their Dung, as shews them to be more voracious Insects than the Wevil.

The Methods of destroying this Vermin are, when they forsake their Food, and ascend the Walls, or when they appear in the Moth State; at both these Times they may be crush'd to Death by clapping Sacks upon them: But they may still be more effectually destroyed by closing up all the Doors and Windows, and filling the Corn Chambers with the Fumes of Brimstone, by leaving it burning on a Pan of Charcoal, without giving it any Vent for 24 Hours: However, after that great Care must be taken to open them all again for some Hours, that the Fumes may be entirely gone before any Body enters.

N. B. The Fumes of the Sulphur are not hurtful to the Grain.

We are indebted to the Curiosity of the ingenious Mr. Leewenback for the foregoing microscopical Observations, and many others. But it is supposed by many among us, that these Insects lay their Eggs on the green Wheat in the Field, in the Manner of the Pea Bug; if this be so, the Remedy will seem somewhat more difficult. Yet tho' the foregoing Method may be followed with Success, we will endeavour to give another, which probably may extirpate the whole Species in one Season in our Region, at least for a considerable Time. By whatever Means they have been introduced among us, whether by the Aurelia, or the Egg being lodged in the Body or in the Crevices of the Grain, which may have been imported within these few Years, perhaps from Germany, Sicily, &c. in order to make Trial of a new Sort of Wheat in this Country (for there are other Kinds of Wheat, which possibly might turn to a better Account in some Soils, than that which is commonly cultivated among us), or in any other Matter wherein the same may have lay hid; the whole Tribe of Insects being well known to live many Months, and some of them Years, in the inactive State of an Egg or of an Aurelia; it is observable that these Flies have not got Footing to the Northward of Maryland, the Climate, as I presume, being too cold for their Constitutions. And as most Insects of whatever Class, but especially Moths of all Kinds, perish in the Winter, if already arrived at the perfect State of a Moth; this Observation seems to point out a Method, which, if duly attended to, will effectually exterminate them Root and Branch in one Season only.

Leewen, Exp. and Com. Epist. 71.