

[Numb. 777.]

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 27, 1760.

Frederick-Town, February 26, 1760.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR raising Five Hundred Dollars, for purchasing a FIRE ENGINE for the Use of Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, to consist of 1750 Tickets at Two Dollars each, 532 of which to be Fortunate, without any Deduction, viz.

1 of 200 DOLLARS,	is	200
2 of 80	are	160
3 of 40	are	120
4 of 20	are	80
20 of 10	are	200
50 of 8	are	400
450 of 4	are	1800
1 First drawn Blank,		20
1 Last drawn Blank,		20

532 Prizes. Sum raised 500
1218 Blanks:

1750 Tickets at 2 Dollars each, is 3500

THE Overplus of the Profits after purchasing the FIRE ENGINE and its Appurtenances (if any) to be applied towards erecting of a MARKET-HOUSE in the said Town.

By the above Scheme there are little more than Two Blanks and a Quarter to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not quite Fifteen per Cent upon the Whole.

When the Tickets are disposed of, the Drawing is to begin (on 14 Days previous Notice, at least, to be given in this Gazette) in the Court-House of the said County, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Drawing, it is supposed, will be in Two Months at farthest, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are, Messrs. Thomas Schly, James Dickson, Conrad Grofs, Arthur Charlton, Christopher Edlin, Michael Ramar, Caspar Sbaaf, Thomas Price, Lewis Coban, John Cary, and George Murdock, who are to give Bond, and take an Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in this Gazette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and the Prizes to be paid off without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforesaid, to be deem'd as a generous Present for the Use intended, and applied accordingly.

N. B. The Value of Seven Shillings and Six Pence in Maryland or Pennsylvania Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar in the Sale of Tickets, and the same Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes by the fortunate Adventurers.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD,

PLANTATION situate in Kent County, within a Mile and a half of George-Town, upon the main Road, very convenient for either a Merchant or Tavern-keeper, having good Improvements thereon. For Terms of Sale apply to Mr. William Rafin in George-Town.

JOHN WATSON.

WANTED,

A SOBER diligent MAN, who writes a good Hand, and understands the Italian Method of Book-keeping. Such a One may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

N. B. None need apply who can't be well recommended.

LIKEWISE WANTED,

A Person to undertake the Building a WHARF. Apply as above.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship BETSY, Capt. ANDREWS, from BRISTOL, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

A LARGE Quantity of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for both Winter and Summer Season.

JOHN WELDON.

N. B. A good Price to be given for Tobacco.

WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-Office, all Persons may be supplied with this moderate Length are taken in and inserted, and in Proportion for long Ones.

LONDON, October 30.

Translation of a Letter from a Gentleman at Hanover to his Friend at London, dated Hanover, Oct. 12.

“IF ever the French Troops, in contempt of the Laws of War, gave the Lie to their Nation's Boast of surpassing all Europe in Humanity, it was on occasion of the Retreat or Flight which they were forced to make after the memorable Battle of Minden or Tonhausen.

The greatest Part of the Principalities of Calenberg, Gottingen, and Grubenhagen, will bear, for many Years, the melancholy Marks of the Violences committed by the French Troops; which flew too plainly what the King's other German Dominions would have suffered, had not Providence employed the unparalleled Valour and Mighty Arm of the worthy Prince Ferdinand of Brunwick, and the Troops under his Command, to hinder the Execution of Instructions given by a Minister Respectable for his Rank and for his Years; but highly to be Blamed for his Sentiments of Inhumanity; Proofs of which have fallen into the Hands of those, whose Country, according to him, was to be made a Desert. But let us come to the Fact, or rather to the Facts, the recital of which makes my Hair stand an End; I should be inclined to question the Truth of them, if I had not made the strictest Enquiry into it.

To constrain the Inhabitants, on their Rout, to furnish all the Provisions they had in their Houses without leaving any for the subsistence of themselves and their cattle, would have been, in some measure, excusable in an Army, which after losing a Battle and a great Part of its Baggage, was retiring precipitately, having at it's heels the brave Hereditary Prince of Brunwick, the guardian Angel of the poor People whose Lives and Effects were heavily threatened.

To burn what was not used, and to search, for that end, the Vaults, Graineries, and Fields, is but little in comparison of the Cruelty of those Runaways, in forcing the Inhabitants, without regard to Age, by beating them with Sticks, by Blows with Swords, Bayonets, and Muskets, and even by such Tortures as are employed only to condemned Malefactors put to the question, to declare whether they had any Money, and where it was hid.

To pillage and take away all they could carry; to destroy the rest; to set Fire to Towns as well as Villages, and to drive away, wounds, and even kill, those who came to extinguish the Flames; to ravish Women and Maids, who were unfortunate enough to be in their way, and to drive away, with blows of Swords or Muskets, Fathers, Mothers, Husbands, or Relations, who ran to save them by their Tears and Entreaties, from the Brutality of a fugitive Enemy without discipline.

These, Sir, are exploits of which I could give you a melancholy detail; mentioning the Place and Persons who have been thus Treated: But the length of my Letter would fatigue you, and the Subject would be too much for your Humanity. We must do the justice to some Officers, in whose presence the like violences were attempted, to acknowledge, that they were at great pains to curb the licentiousness of the Men under their Command; but those Gentlemen were very few in Number: Many others discovered great indifference at the sight of these abominable Scenes, or showed by their Looks and Behaviour that they did not disapprove them.

Don't imagine, Sir, that this mal-treatment was confined to the common People: No, Persons of Distinction were not spared.

At Hattenbeck, a Lady of Quality received many Blows with a Stick after she had herself opened all her Bureaus, which they pillaged, as well as her whole House; and she would certainly have been left Dead on the spot, with all her Family, had not an Officer interposed.—The Magistrates of some Towns being unable to procure the enormous Quantity of Provisions and Forage which was demanded, were bound with Ropes and carried to the Market Place, and there thrown on Straw, and beat so unmercifully that some of them will be lame as long as they live.

The first Magistrates of Gottingen (in which Town an Advocate, a Burgher, and a Woman with Child, were killed out of mere wantonness, in the public Street, without having given any Offence) suffered the grossest Abuse, even in the Apartments where the Magistrates hold their Assemblies. What they made Colonel Landberg and Major General Hugo suffer, would put even the most brutal Troops to the blush. Both are Veterans, who have lived many Years retired in the Country, with a Pension from the King. But this did not hinder the first from being treated in a most shocking Manner; to personal Insults they added the Barbarity of Robbing him of all his Money, Furniture, Linen, and Cloaths; infomuch, that had it not been for a Peasant's old Coat, which he had the good Luck to procure, he would have been for some Days without enough to cover his Nakedness. Major-General Hugo met with no better treatment at Wierkershausen, the Place of his Retirement, where, notwithstanding the pitiable Condition he was in by a painful Illness, they took every Thing from him, not excepting the Shirt on his Back and the Bed on which he lay. They even carried their Brutality so far as to cut off one of his Fingers that had a Ring on it; which they would actually have done, had he not had the good Fortune, by the extraordinary Efforts he made, to get the Finger from them which they wanted to cut off.

Could you imagine, Sir, that with all this, the Troops who had rendered themselves odious by so many Acts of cruelty, should carry their Gallantry so far as to employ the Protection of the fair Sex. What happen'd at Hachmuler in the Bailiwick of Springe, will prove and explain what I mean. A Body of the King's Hunters having come up with a Body of French Troops near a Village, and being on the Point of charging them, the latter carried off from the Village a Reinforcement of Women and Maids, whom they placed in their first Rank, whether it was to excite the Humanity and Complaisance of the Hunters, or to give a Turn to the Action of which they feared the Issue.

The Ready Money extorted by the Runaways, and the value of the other Things which they carried off and destroyed, amount to Immense Sums.—But I will not enlarge on this Head; and shall end this faithful Narrative, supported by incontestable Proofs, without adding any of those Reflections which your good Sense and Probity will easily suggest.

Amidst the unfeigned Grief with which I am overwhelmed for the sufferings of a multitude of my Countrymen, I ever remain, your, &c.”

Dec. 20. We hear that a Cook to one of the Colleges in Cambridge, has, out of his Regard for the King of Prussia, made up a Collar of Brawn, weighing near an Hundred Weight, and cased it up properly, and sent it over as a Present to that Monarch.

Last Tuesday the Hon. House of Commons Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of Eight Millions be raised, by transferable Annuities, after the Rate of Four Pounds per Cent. per Ann. and that an additional Capital of Three Pounds be added to every One Hundred Pounds advanced, which additional Capital shall consist of a Lottery Ticket of the Value of Three Pounds, to be attended with like transferable Annuities, after the Rate of Four Pounds per Cent. per Ann. to commence from the 5th Day of January, 1761, for 20 Years, and then to stand reduced to Three Pounds per Cent. per Ann. and that the said Sum of Eight Millions do bear an Interest after the Rate of Four Pound per Cent. per Ann. commence from the 5th Day of January, 1760, for 21 Years, from thence forward, and then to stand reduced to Three Pounds per Cent. per Ann. the said several Annuities to be transferable at the Bank of England, and to be redeemable by Parliament, in the Whole, or in Part, by Sums not less than 500,000 Pounds at one Time, after the Expiration of 21 Years, to be reckoned from the 5th Day of January, 1760, and not sooner, six Months Notice having been given of such Payment or Payments respectively; that every Subscriber shall on or before the 15th Day of January next, make a Deposit of Fifteen Pounds per Cent. on such Sum as he shall choose to subscribe, towards raising the said Sum of Eight Millions, with the Cashiers of the Bank of England, as a Security for his making the future Payments, on or before the Times herein limited; that is to say,

Ten per Cent. on or before the 26th Day of February, 10 per Cent. on or before the 25th Day of March, 10 per Cent. on or before the 29th Day of April, 10 per Cent. on or before the 31st Day of May, 10 per Cent. on or before the 3d Day of July, 15 per Cent. on or before the 14th Day of August, 10 per Cent. on or before the 16th Day of September, 10 per Cent. on or before the 28th Day of October. Which several Sums, so received, shall by the said Cashiers be paid into the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from Time to Time, to such Services as shall then have been voted by this House, in this Session of Parliament, and not otherwise; and that such of the Proprietors of Tallies and Orders, made out at the Exchequer, by Virtue of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of One Million, for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned, as shall be desirous of subscribing a Sum equal to the principal Sum contained in such respective Orders, and shall, on or before the 8th Day of January next, produce their said Orders, and signify such their Desire to the said Cashiers, shall be admitted Subscribers for such Sums; and that any Tallies and Orders, made out at the Exchequer, by Virtue of the said Act, shall be received by the said Cashiers as Cash to the Amount of the respective Sums, contained in such Tallies and Orders, and the Interest that shall be due thereupon, as well in making the said Deposits, as in all subsequent Payments; and that the Tallies and Orders, so received, shall be taken at the Receipt of the Exchequer, and allowed, in the Payments to be made by the said Cashiers, for the Amount of such principal Sums and Interest; and a Subscriber, who shall pay in the whole of his Subscription, on or before the 16th of September next, shall be allowed a Discount, after the Rate of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum, from the Day such Subscription shall be so completed, to the 29th Day of October next.

They also Resolved, That the said Annuities and Lottery be charged, upon the Duties on Malt (3d per Bushel in England, and 1 h. d. per Bushel in Scotland) for which the sinking Fund shall be the collateral Security.

It is said of a truly honourable Gentleman, in a high Office, that being lately solicited for a Church Living in Hampshire, worth about 150 l. a Year, he cut the Person short, thus—Sir, I have in my own Mind disposed of the Living already; there is a Man in my Neighbourhood, whose Modesty will not permit him to ask for it, who has a numerous Family to provide for, and Merit sufficient to entitle him to it.

From a late BOSTON Paper.

S I R,

THE Gentlemen who had proposed to amuse themselves, and their Friends, by the Representation of a PLAY, with the wise Men of Boston to understand, that the Piece they had made Choice of for that Purpose, was, Mr. Addison's CATO; and that they are very sorry they should have been suspected to be promoters of Vice, Impiety, Immorality, &c. And as it was intended to have been introduced by the Original Prologue, a little alter'd, to adapt it to the Times, I send you a Copy thereof to insert in your next Paper.

PROLOGUE to CATO, intended to be spoke in the Character of an Officer of the Army.

To wake the Soul by tender Strokes of Art,
To raise the Genius, and to mend the Heart;
To make Mankind, in conscious Virtue bold,
Live o'er each Scene, and be what they behold;
For this the Tragic Muse first trod the Stage,
Commanding Tears to stream thro' ev'ry Age;
Tyrants no more their savage Nature kept,
And Foes to Virtue wonder'd how they wept.
Our Author shuns by vulgar Springs, to move
The Hero's Glory, or the Virgin's Love;
In pitying Love, we but our Weakness show,
And wild Ambition well deserves its Woe.
Here Tears shall flow from a more generous Cause,
Such Tears as Patriots shed for aying Lawes;
He bids your Breasts with ancient Ardour rife,
And calls forth Roman Drops from Britis' Eyes.
Virtue confess'd in human Shape he draws,
What Plato thought, and Godlike Cato was:
No common Object to your Sight displays,
But what with Pleasure, Heav'n it self surveys;
A brave Man struggling in the Storms of Fate;
And greatly falling with a falling State;
While Cato gives his little Senate Lawes,
What Plato thought, and Godlike Cato was:
Who sees him act, but envies ev'ry Deed?
Who bears him groan, and does not wish to bleed?
Britons attend: Virtues like these approve,
If found at home, they merit more your Love;
Marcus of Rome, with martial Virtue fir'd,
But faintly shews how Briton's WOLFE expir'd;
The Sword of Vengeance, He with Justice drew,
Conquering He fell, for Liberty and you;
Grief, Joy, and Gratitude, together rise;
And fill my Breast with Pain, with Tears my Eyes;
—But peace my Heart; Great GEORGE triumphs
(phant lives,
In Him, kind Heav'n a Conquering Cato gives,
Not pent by Foes within a narrow Bound,
But spreading Conquests all the World around.
AMHERST, to lead us on, again prepares,
Peace to restore, and ease our Sov'reign's Cares:
Oh! may Success the gallant Leader crown,
While you with Gratitude his Merits own.

Cambridge (New-England) January 30, 1760.

IN truth, I am not a little concern'd, that I was not sooner apprised of the COMET, which made us a short Visit the Beginning of this Month. The first Notice I had of it was on the 12th Inst. when it appeared not brighter than a Star of the fourth Magnitude, and without a Tail. I then observ'd its Place and its Motion for 4 h.; but have never been able to see it since, nor to procure any particular Information about it. It the Observations made at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, may be depended on, I conclude, that the Comet was in its Perigee, or least Distance from the Earth on the 7th Instant about 3 b. before the first of those Observations was made, and its Opposition to the Sun, about 3 b. after; its Distance from the Sun being near 82 Millions of Miles. It came much nearer to the Earth than the Comet of last April did; its least Distance being scarcely four Million Miles.—It shot by the Earth with a Velocity of near 79,000 Miles in an Hour; and the Direction of its Motion being almost contrary to that of the Earth's, was the Reason of its very great apparent