

ENGLISH DOLLARS for LONDON BILLS
EXCHANGE. WALTER DULANY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.
THE Members of the Presbyterian Congregation in Kent County, Maryland, find themselves under the Necessity of soliciting the Favour and Assistance of the Public in this Way, in order to enable them to compleat and finish their two new Houses now building, and also to purchase a Parsonage or Glebe; that they may be enabled, with Decency, to worship GOD, and in the same Manner to support a Gospel Minister among them, according to their own Persuasion. They Doubt not but this their laudable Design will meet with all proper Encouragement, from those who wish well to the common Cause of Religion, and are acquainted with their Circumstances, especially as the Scheme is well calculated to the Advantage of the Adventurer.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of 8.	Total Value.
1	of 1000	is 1000
1	of 750	is 750
2	of 500	are 1000
3	of 250	are 750
10	of 100	are 1000
20	of 40	are 800
50	of 10	are 500
1250	of 8	are 10000
drawn Blank	1 of 50	is 50
drawn Blank	1 of 50	is 50
drawn Blank	1 of 25	is 25
drawn Blank	1 of 25	is 25
drawn Blank	1 of 25	is 25
drawn Blank	1 of 25	is 25
drawn Blank	1 of 25	is 25
drawn Blank	1 of 25	is 25

1343 Prizes,
2657 Blanks.
4000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are 16000

In this Scheme there is not two Blanks to a Ticket; the Number of high Prizes are as many Lotteries consisting of 5000 Tickets; the Prize is only 15 per Cent; so that upon the whole, this will appear to be one of the most profitable Schemes for the Adventurer yet offered.

The Drawing will begin at *George-Town* as soon as Tickets are disposed of. The Prizes will be distributed in the *Maryland and Pennsylvania* Gazette, and the Prize Money paid as soon as the Drawing is finished. That which is not Demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be paid as generously given to the Use of the poor, and applied accordingly.

Following Persons are appointed Managers, *John Hepburn, Esq;* Messrs. *William Rasin, Dulany, James Louttit, Charles Gordon, Maxwell, James Pearce, John Schaw, James McQueen (Susquebanna Ferry), Hugh Wallis, and McDuff*, who are to give Bond and be upon the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them.

TICKETS are now selling by the Managers, at their respective Habitations, and by Messieurs *Green, and Robert Couden, at Annapolis;* by *Messrs David Ross, and Thomas Campbell, in George's County;* by *Mr. John Boyd, in Cecil County;* by Messieurs *Thomas Green, and Thomas Smith, in Chester-Town;* by *Messrs John Bracco, and Matthew Dockery, in Anne's County;* by *Dr. Charles Leib, at Court-House;* by *Mr. John Anderson, at Edge;* and by Messieurs *William M'Ilwaine, Charles Pettit, Merchants, in Philadelphia.*

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for the better and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is now expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan therefore think it their Duty, to inform all who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and discharge the same; otherwise they will be liable against as the Law directs.

Signed per Order,
ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

PRINTING, at the PRINTING-HOUSE, may be supplied with this length are taken in and inserted in Proportion for long Ones.

THE

[Numb. 876.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 18, 1762.

LONDON, November 10.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL, in Parliament assembled, November 6, 1761.

Most Gracious SOVEREIGN,
WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is impossible to approach Your Royal Presence at this Time, without making our first Offering to Your Majesty, of our most joyful Congratulations on the auspicious Occasion of Your Royal Nuptials. We want Words to describe how warmly we are affected with an Event, so highly interesting to Your Majesty, and to all Your faithful Subjects; or to express our Gratitude to Your Majesty, for giving us a Queen, who whilst She compleats Your Happiness, promises every Virtue and amiable Accomplishment, the greatest Addition to that of Your People. May Heaven grant the longest Duration to this Felicity! And may it be attended with a numerous Progeny, to transmit the great Examples of their illustrious Parents, and perpetuate the Blessings of Your Reign to future Ages.

We thankfully acknowledge Your Majesty's Goodness in communicating to us, that Overtures had been made, by the several Belligerent Powers, in order to a general Pacification; and by France, for a particular Peace between Your Majesty and that Crown, whereupon a Negotiation had followed, and which is since entirely broke off. No other Proof could be wanting to us, that the Continuance of the War and the Effusion of Christian Blood, cannot, with any Shadow of Justice, be imputed to Your Majesty, besides the known Generosity and Benevolence of Your own innate Disposition.

Your Royal Wisdom has appeared in nothing more, than in not suffering Your military Operations to be suspended or delayed: And we beg Leave to congratulate Your Majesty on the present signal Successes of Your Arms. Besides the important Conquests with which they have been blessed, Your Enemies have, in other Parts, been made once more to feel, that superior Numbers cannot avail them against the superior Capacity and Conduct of Your consummate General Prince Ferdinand of Brunfwick, and the unshaken Bravery of Your Officers and Troops. We cannot see, without Admiration, those repeated Proofs of Magnanimity and Ability, which your great Ally, the King of Prussia, though surrounded with so many Difficulties, has given to the World.

Your Majesty's Sentiments cannot fail to have the greatest Weight with us, because we are sure that they proceed upon wise Principles, founded in the Love of Your People. It is therefore from Conviction, that we declare our humble Concurrency in Your Opinion, that it is necessary steadily to exert our most vigorous Efforts in every Part, where the Enemy may still be attacked with Advantage.

We beg Your Majesty to accept the strongest and most affectionate Assurances, that we will, with the greatest Zeal and Ardor, and at the Hazard of every Thing that is dear to us, stand by and support Your Majesty in prosecuting the War in the most effectual Manner for the Interest of Your Kingdoms, and in performing, to the utmost of Your Power, Your Engagements to Your Allies; nothing being more evident, than that this is the only Method to procure such equitable and honourable Conditions of Peace, as may, with Reason, be expected from our Successes.

We should be greatly wanting to ourselves, as well as to Your Majesty, if we did not testify our particular Thanks for Your paternal Goodness, in having so expressly declared, that both in carrying on the War, and in making Peace, no Consideration whatsoever shall make You depart from the true Interests of these Your Kingdoms, and the Honour of Your Crown.

This Resolution, so truly worthy of a British Monarch, and so engaging to all Your loyal Subjects, calls for adequate Returns on our Part. Penetrated with the liveliest Sense of Your unbounded Tenderness and Concern for our Welfare, we do, from the Bottom of our Hearts, assure Your Majesty, that we will, with the utmost Duty and Zeal, correspond to that Confidence which Your Majesty reposes in us; being fully persuaded of the Necessity of Unanimity, Firmness, and Dispatch, in the present critical Situation; and animated thereto, by the gracious Admonition of the best of Kings.

LONDON, October 30.

A private Letter from Embden, dated October 16.

DEAR SIR,
YOU have no Doubt been already informed, by the public Papers, of the Calamities this Principality has groaned under for a Fortnight; but apprehending the Particulars of this sad Affair will be more satisfactory to you, we give you the following true Account.

The 22d of last Month the Marquis de Conflans, and M. de Campfort, with three Thousand irregular Troops, took Possession of the Country, as Lier, Weender, and Jemgum, and immediately plundered those Places, as also

the Farm Houses adjacent. The 24th they advanced to Embden. Our Garrison consisting but of 200 Invalids, of whom above 100 were sick in the Hospital, could make no Resistance; therefore they capitulated, and at Three in the Afternoon the Enemy took Possession of the Town. The Capitulation was, that all Burghers and Inhabitants should enjoy the same Rights and Privileges, without being in the least molested or injured, as under the King of Prussia, and the Garrison reputed as Prisoners, yet be at Liberty.

But alas! before Night the Enemy had plundered all the Shops, particularly Silver and Goldsmiths. Poor Mrs. ———, who is lately married, and had a fine Shop of Silks, Velvet, and Lace, is totally ruined. At Night they quartered themselves in the Houses, where they spoiled all the Goods, and beat the People most cruelly. Our Father had 14 Hussars in his House, and did give them 100 Ducats; upon which they went away, and never more troubled him. My Brother Charles had 4 Grenadiers quartered upon him, who obliged him to give them each a new Watch and four Ducats, made very free with his Provisions, would have Beef boiled in Butter as well as Fish, took out the Bung of our Wine and Brandy Pipes, and let the Liquors run out; and at their Departure they set the House on Fire, but it was happily extinguished. I had three Hussars, who the first Night behaved like Devils: Mrs. B. was obliged to sit from Eight at Night to Six in the Morning upon the Top of our Warehouse with my two Sisters; and the being far advanced in her Pregnancy, you cannot imagine how glad I was that they did not see them. They have abused many Women and Girls, and there was no opposing it: If one made only gentle Remonstrances, a Scar in the Face, or cutting off a Hand, was the Consequence. At Five in the Morning, the Hussars having done plundering my House, went to Bed: At eight o'Clock, when Breakfast was ready, they awoke, and told me that I must cloath them directly. Not being able to get so much Scarlet and Crimson, I was obliged to send to Groningen for eight Yards: I was also forced to find them new Shoes and Stockings, and then they wanted each 12 Ducats. After Dinner the Hussars being obliged to go to the Guard-room, I took that Opportunity to escape with my Wife and Sisters through the Mud to a little Island called Nesterland, from whence we went in a small Boat to Delfryc, where we remained a Fortnight. My Father and Mother are yet at Delfryc, and very sick; I doubt they will not live to see Embden again. Many Inhabitants have already died of Frights. The Handkerchiefs and Lace I had bought of you saved me a good Deal of Trouble: The Hussars would have Handkerchiefs, and no where could I get any; as they had plundered all the Shops. At last the Peasants, some armed with Pitchforks, and some Flails, assembled to the Number of 4000, and marched against the Enemy: But there has been bloody Work; 135 Hussars were killed, and all the Peasants might have been slain, had they not made their Escape in the Trees and Morasses; but most of those that got into the Trees were either killed or wounded. The Enemy reduced to Ashes a little Village before Aurick call'd Hextum; and several Houses, especially the best, they forced the Inhabitants to pull down to the Ground. You cannot imagine with what Tyranny and Barbarity they behaved. Some Peasants that fell into their Hands had their Bowels taken out, and then were blown up with Gunpowder. They cut off Womens Breasts, salted them, and then made them eat them. Some Men they mutilated, peppered and fried what they had cut off, and made them eat the same.

The Contributions they have raised are exorbitant. Embden has paid 60,000 Ducats, Lier 30,000, Weender 30,000, Jemgum, Norden, and Effens, 20,000 each; some Villages have paid 2000, some 1200, others 600, and 400. So that this Country, which had not felt the Ravages of War these four Years past, is now stripped bare and naked, and will hardly recover from this Blow in 40 Years. We have paid for our Share 600 Ducats, and are almost ruined. Were it not for our Houses and Lands, Mills, &c. I would not stay a Day longer in the Country; but we can find no Purchasers for them. The Hussars also took from me two Horses and three Oxen: My Uncle, who is a Dealer in Horses, has had 43 taken from him; and many other People have their Horses and Cattle. I would have given you a more regular and exact Description of our Calamities, but we are not yet settled and composed, therefore conclude with Compliments to, &c."

October 26. Workshop Manor, the Seat of the Duke of Norfolk, which was burnt on Tuesday, was, by several Improvements made by the present Duke, thought to be the finest Seat in England; there were 500 Rooms in it, and the Damage is supposed to amount to upwards of 100,000 l.

Nov. 2. Those who are most forward in blaming Mr. P. for resigning, have not presumed to disapprove of the Council he gave, to demand from Spain a Copy of her Treaty with France. Several Attempts have been made to induce the Public to believe that Spain hath entered into no new Engagements with France; but this hath never been asserted in express Terms. If there be no new Treaty, why did not the Person, who drew up the famous Article from Madrid, in the Gazette that followed Mr. P's Resignation, say so? And if there be nothing in the new Treaty prejudicial to England, why is it not published, in Justification of that Majority which rejected Mr. P's Motion?

Nov. 5. They write from Exeter, that at a Chamber

held on Friday last at Guildhall, it was unanimously agreed to instruct their Representatives in Parliament on the present interesting Crisis of our national Affairs; and a Committee was appointed to draw up the same.

It was also unanimously agreed, That the Thanks of that Body be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, late one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for the great and eminent Services rendered to his King and Country; which the Committee was also desired to draw up.

To JOHN TUCKFIELD, and JOHN WALTER, Esqrs.

Gentlemen,
THE Instructions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, to their Representatives in Parliament at this Juncture, are so agreeable, and so intirely coincide with our Sentiments, that we desire you will both use your utmost Endeavours to obtain the salutary Ends that they have wisely recommended; Points (we think) essentially necessary to the Honour, Prosperity, and Preservation of Great-Britain.

As our Acquisitions in North America, and the Preservation of our invaluable Fisheries in particular, are of the utmost Importance to the Kingdom in general, and more particularly so to this City, and the Ports adjacent: We earnestly recommend to you to oppose all Schemes for restoring to our inveterate Enemies, any Place that, in its Consequences, may either injure or weaken our Security there, or add Strength to them, by any Re-establishment of their naval Power:—A Power, however great at the Beginning of this War, by the glorious Success of His Majesty's Arms, is now almost dwindled to Contempt.

EXETER, October 30, 1761.

At a Chamber held this Day at the Council-Chamber of the Guildhall of the said City, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Thanks of this Body be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, late one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for the important Services rendered to his Kingdom during his happy Administration of public Affairs: And to assure him, that they shall ever retain an exalted and grateful Sense of his Merit and great Abilities, whose Wisdom, and truly British Spirit, animated and excited the Hearts of the Nation when sunk into a State of Timidity and Despondence; restored its ancient Lustre, and raised our commercial Interest, together with our military Glory, to a Sublimity of Dignity and Honour, never experienced, nor even known before.

Ever firmly loyal to our King and Country, we cannot, therefore, but bewail, at this grand Crisis, the national Loss of so able and upright a Minister.

Nov. 12. The Magistrates and Town-council of the Burgh of Stirling, in Scotland, having met at their Council-house, unanimously Resolved, that an Address should be presented to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; for his past signal Services to his Country, and that he should be requested to continue to act up to the same patriotic Principles, which have so eminently distinguished him; and appointed a Committee of their Number to prepare the said Address to be signed by their Preses, and transmitted to their Member of Parliament to be by him delivered.

NEW-LONDON, January 8.

Captain Hinman, in a Brig from St. Croix, informs us, That about the beginning of December last, in the Night, a Number of Negroes, supposed about an Hundred, having some Small Arms with them, took Possession of a Schooner belonging to St. Croix, which lay back of that Island, and steered for Port Rico; but being pursued by three armed Vessels, one of them fortunately came up with them, when the Negroes defended themselves very resolutely for a considerable Time, but finding they were likely to be overpowered, they threw the Captain of the Schooner over board, and then the whole of them followed, excepting Six, who were carried back, and put to Death.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

The Rochester Man of War, Captain Burnet, having 11 Sail of Vessels under Convoy, Transports and Merchantmen included, left the Hook on Wednesday last, with a fair Wind, for the West-Indies.—There are three or four other Transports preparing to follow, under proper Convoy.

Yesterday Capt. Fairley arrived here from Madeira: A few Days ago he spoke with a French Polacca Ship, a Prize belonging to the Letter of Marque Brig Mars, Captain M'Gillivray, of this Port, which he took about four Weeks since: He was bound from Martinico for France, loaded with 200 Hogheads of Sugar.

January 21. The Storm on Sunday the 10th Instant, has made prodigious Devastations in several Parts of the Government of New-Jersey. Five or six Mill-Dams, on the Branches of Raway River, and some Bridges, are entirely destroyed, as also four Mill-Dams upon one small Stream in the West Part of Woodbridge: A fine new Bridge, built last Summer, and but just finished in the Fall, which cost above 300 l. across Raritan River, at a Place called Bound-Brook, was swept away, and some Pieces of it found 30 Miles below: At New-Brunswick, and the Landing, the Water was all over their lowest Streets, and many Stores and other Houses, with Goods therein, damaged.—As there had been Snow on the Ground, and a Thaw of three or four Days before the Storm came on, the Sea-Water rising so high, prevented the Freshes going off so speedily as it otherwise would, and the great Rains falling at the same Time, gives Room to think that more Damage is done throughout the Country, than we yet have Account of.