

BRITISH DOLLARS for LONDON BILLS  
of EXCHANGE. WALTER DULANT.

**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 most becoming 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

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

Drawing will begin at *George-Town* as soon as the Tickets are disposed of. The Prizes will be drawn in the *Maryland and Pennsylvania* Galleries 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 Rafin, Walter Dulant, James Loutit, Charles Gordon, James Maxwell, James Pearce, John Schaw, James (Susquehanna Ferry), Hugh Wallis, and John Duff*, who are to give Bond and be upon the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them.

Agents are now selling by the Managers, in several respectable Habitations, and by Messieurs *Robert Couden, at Annapolis; by David Ross, and Thomas Campbell, in George's County; by Mr. John Boyd, in Prince Georges County; by Captain George Cæcil, in Cecil County; by Messieurs Thomas and Thomas Smith, in Chester-Town; by John Bracco, and Matthew Dockery, in Anne's County; by Dr. Charles Leib, at Court-House; by Mr. John Anderson, at Annapolis; and by Messieurs William M'Ilvaine, Charles Pettit, Merchants, in Philadelphia.*

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, March 11, 1762.

Mr. GREEN, Kent County, March 1, 1762.

**A**MONGST the many unhappy Prejudices, which often subsist in Countries, whose Prosperity must entirely depend upon Commerce, scarce any is attended with so general and destructive Consequences, as the common and false Distinction made betwixt the landed and trading Interests; and in Pursuance thereof, treating them at all Times as separate and incompatible. This is one of those vulgar Errors, which by being suffer'd to spread too far, it's malignant Influence, is often productive of the greatest Mischiefs to a State; and by prejudicing the Minds of Numbers of well designing Men who are but little acquainted with the true Principles of Commerce, gives to unhappy a Bias to their Actions, as often to subject them very undeserv'dly to the most severe Obloquy, and Contempt.

It will not, I hope, therefore be look'd upon as an unpardonable Presumption in me, in modestly attempting to convince those who have receiv'd such unhappy Impressions, of the Fallacy, as well as Absurdity of this Doctrine; and of the same Time to point out to them some of those great and glorious Advantages, arising to every Country from the Possession of a well-regulated and extensive Foreign Trade. I am extremely sensible, there are many Gentlemen in the Province, who, from being Masters of more Leisure, and superior Abilities, are much better qualified to treat a Subject of this Nature. For the Information of such this Paper is no Way intended; but as there are others again, who, from a general Inattention to such Kind of Enquiries, I'm persuaded, not only look upon, but have often treated the Connection betwixt the landed and trading Interests, as an inexplicable Problem, I shall think my Pains amply requir'd, if by any Thing deliver'd here, I may be able to bring them to a more just and reasonable Way of Thinking; but infinitely more so, should I be happy enough in engaging the Generality of the landed Gentlemen to devote some of their Leisure Hours to a Study of the Nature and Genius of Commerce, a Subject, as a late Writer observes, as delightful in Speculation, as it is useful in Practice, and which by leading us to the Discovery of those secret Springs from whence have flow'd the Wealth and Grandeur of other Countries, points out to us the most effectual and certain Methods for advancing the Welfare and Prosperity of our own.

As Agriculture, on the one Hand, is so universally allow'd to be the essential Foundation, and Support of the trading Interest; so, on the Other, it seems only Necessary to make appear, that Trade is the true and only Support of the landed Interest; and in Order to do this, I shall endeavour to prove,

1<sup>st</sup>. That a flourishing Commerce gives full Employment to the People.

2<sup>dly</sup>. That it greatly increases the Number of Inhabitants.

3<sup>dly</sup>. That it raises the Prices of Commodities, and consequently the Rents and Value of Land.

That Trade is the Foundation of the Industry of the People, appears by Instances too numerous to be mention'd here, as in *England, Holland, Venice, Genoa, Hamburg*, and many other populous States, and Cities in *Europe*, in all which Places, an infinite Number of People receive their Bread from the many, various, and necessary Employments, which are establish'd, like so many Pillars, to support the Fabric of an extensive Commerce.

What a noble and permanent Fund of Wealth and Power did the glorious Queen *Elizabeth* lay, by prohibiting the Fleeces of the Sheep to be exported out of her Dominions, and by inviting the *Flemings* to come over and teach her People the Art of Manufactory; by spurring on her Merchants to Navigation and the most enlarged Enterprises, and by her Embassies, and Treaties to, and with, foreign Princes, introducing thereby the Manufactures of *England* into the Ports of the *Levant*, and the *Baltic Seas*? These Measures that wise Princess foresaw would prove an inexhaustible Golden Mine to *England* in the Industry of her People, and how fully Time has evinc'd the Wisdom of her Conduct, the present State of the *British* Commerce, and particularly of that noble Manufactory, sufficiently testifies. In the Parish or Vicarage of *Halifax* in *England*, where the coarse Woollen Manufactory is carried on, (according to the Author of the Plan of the *English* Commerce) and which "is computed not to be above a Circle of twelve Miles Diameter, there have been reckon'd sixteen Chapels of Ease, and an hundred thousand Communicants, besides fourteen or fifteen Meeting Houses, the People of all which live at large, scatter'd and spread over Hill and Dale (it being a mountainous Country) as the Convenience of Water, Coal, and other Things proper for the Manufactory, obliges them. The Wheel is going almost at every Door; the Wool and Yarn hanging up at every Window; the Weavers, the Winders, the Combers, the Carders, the Dyers, the Dressers, all busy; and the very Children, as well as Women, constantly employ'd." What a most valuable Spot of Earth is this in the *British* Dominions, and what an amazing Number of Ships, as well as Mariners and People of other Denominations, does this little Garden of Manufactory give Employment to, before the Produce of the Industry of it's Inhabitants enters a foreign Port! The same is observable in and about the populous Towns of *Manchester, Norwich, Birmingham, Colchester, &c.* where by the Blessings

of full Employment, the Means of Life are easily attain'd; Industry, like *Proteus*, wears a thousand Shapes, and Plenty smiles in every Aspect. If we would change the Prospect, and look into the Sea-port Towns, such as *London, Bristol, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Hull, &c.* where Merchandize, Manufacture, and Navigation seem to go Hand in Hand; What Groves of lofty Ships appear upon their Waters! What Multitudes of smaller Vessels are constantly passing and repassing! And what an infinite Number of People of various Occupations receive from them their Subsistence, all which are the glorious Effects of a profitable foreign Commerce. What would become of the Tobacco, the Wheat, the Corn, &c. of this Province, was there no foreign Demand for our superfluous Labour? The Lands must lie uncultivated; the Slaves would not only be rendered useless, but become a Burthen; Poverty and Depopulation would maintain an universal Empire, and the few wretched Inhabitants left, might indeed justly be said to breathe, but not to live.

Let us now turn our Eyes abroad a little, and observe the Conduct of the *Dutch*, who from a Set of Fishermen, Soldiers, and Cheefmongers, compell'd to seek an Asylum amongst Bogs and Morasses, have acquir'd the Appellation of the High and Mighty States. What a surprising Change is made in the Face of their Country! What a Spirit of Industry runs through all their Territories! What numberless Canals have been dug in order to drain off the Waters! on which and their Rivers not less than Fifty Thousand Men are said to be now employ'd in their Navigation; Nor have they stopt from prescribing Bounds, even to the Sea itself. They send and receive Embassadors to, and from, foreign States; their Marine has been so powerful as to have struck Terror into the Hearts of the neighbouring Princes; populous Cities have rear'd up their lofty Heads; Arts and Sciences flourish, and the most perfect and refin'd Policy is found in their Government. Their Mines are in their Fisheries, their Manufactories, and their Navigation; and tho' the Numbers of their People are so greatly increased by the full Employment their Commerce affords, that the Produce of the Lands which they inhabit sufficeth not for their Maintenance; yet so various, and infinite are their Resources, that they convert even this Scantiness of Territory to their great Emolument; for with the Spices of the *Indies*, and the Produce of the Fisheries, in those rich Offsprings of their national Industry, they in great Measure purchase the Corn of *Poland* and other States.

Compare then this Hive of industrious Bees with the Drones of the *Spanish* Dominions, where you will find their Inland Towns, notwithstanding their *Peruvian* Treasures, thinly inhabited; the People wretched, dispirited, and unemploy'd; and all owing to the Want of an active foreign Commerce. What then are the richest Mines of Gold and Silver, compar'd to the Industry of a whole populous Nation? The one is perpetually increasing the national Stock, whilst the other is divided and dispersed to every Quarter of the Globe, to purchase those very Commodities, which they almost alone, by administering to the Pride and Indolence of the People, occasion the Want of. In short, it is Commerce the People, occasion the Want of. In short, it is Commerce alone which can constitute the Wealth, Power, and Grandeur of a Nation, by promoting the Spirit of Industry amongst it's People.

Let us now enquire, if, in a political Sense, a flourishing foreign Commerce may justly be esteem'd the true Parent of People; and in this the Task seems no way arduous; for wherever that pleasing Object of the Poor, full Employment, is, thither will they most certainly migrate. Like Birds of Passage, they will explore every unknown Region to reach the Necessaries, and Conveniences of Life. They boast not the attractive Charms of wide Domains, or hidden Wealth, or smiling Patrons, to fix one constant Residence. Hunger, and the various Sufferings of their faithful Wives, and tender Infants, plead with Eloquence irresistible. The so much boasted *Amor Patriæ*, and all other Ties of Friendship and Consanguinity, are absorb'd in these, that being the poor Man's Country, where Subsistence, the Want of which destroys all social and domestic Happiness, is most easily attain'd. What Cause gave Birth to that Inundation of Barbarians bursting from the North, and overwhelming so many potent States and Empires, but that the Lands sufficed not for their Maintenance. Had Commerce flourish'd then amongst them, they would, like the industrious *Hollanders*, have found infinite Resources within themselves. Their Necessities had been supplied from the Fruits of their own Industry, and the *Roman* Eagle might possibly have fill spread his Wings over the greatest Part of *Europe*. How did that politic Prince, *Lewis* the XIV<sup>th</sup>, after the Loss of several Battles, during the Time of a severe Scarcity in *France*, recruit his different Armies, which then wanted Eighty Thousand Men, but by proclaiming throughout his extensive Dominions, that the greatest Plenty reign'd amongst his Soldiers? Did not the hungry Poor flock to fast from every Village, in order more fully to satisfy the craving Demands of Nature, that over and above the Numbers wanted, Twenty new Regiments were rais'd? If Poverty then, and the Want of due Subsistence, will induce Men to brave the greatest Dangers, even that of Death itself, how much more must they operate when no such Danger occurs? View but the Number of *Germans* and other Emigrants, whom Hopes of obtaining a more generous Support have brought into our neighbouring Colonies, and say by what Means could have been so long continued to them that Assistance they enjoy,

except by foreign Trade, which, by exporting the Fruits of their superfluous Labour, not only gave fresh Spirits to their Industry, but even caus'd them to invite others to come and partake with them of the general Happiness.

Double only in Idea the Stocks of our Merchants, whose Land of *Canaan* is found in Commerce, and see the glorious Effects. What Multitudes of industrious Shipwrights, Joiners, Carvers, Ropemakers, Smiths, Coopers, Caulkers, Bakers, &c. straight ensue! Are Numbers still found wanting, the Merchant's Industry and high Wages will quickly fetch them from our Neighbours. Ships must plough the Seas, Seamen must be found to navigate, Provisions must be had, Mechanics of various Kinds employ'd, all tending to promote the general Increase of People. Just was the Observation of the judicious Sir *Josiah Child*, that "such as our Employment is, so many will our People be;" and again, "where there is much Employment, and good Pay, if we want Hands of our own, we shall soon draw them from others." What Weakness then attends the Arguments of such who would contend, that from these Causes our People would not increase. The Merchant, far unlike the Miser, hazards his Treasure on the deep and faithless Ocean. His Eyes receive no Pleasure in viewing useless, for'd Wealth. Circulate it must, and disseminate Plenty to numerous Dependants. How pleasing then and honourable is that Employment, which, in the Prosecution of a just and laudable Industry, imparts Happiness to Thousands! Search into the Histories of different States, and see what Numbers of People have come into their respective Dominions to court the Assistance their Commerce affords. What a most valuable Addition to the Wealth and Power of *Britain* has been made by those Multitudes of *Flemings* and *French* Refugees, who, when in Distress, sought her Territories as an Asylum, where Trade would afford them all due and necessary Means of Subsistence! The great *De Witt* informs us in his political Maxims, that the Poor of the neighbouring Governments came to dwell "in *Holland*, in Hopes of Earning their Living by Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation." Hear too how even the learned *Spaniard, Uxartiz*, delivers himself: "Then as Trade begins to flourish, and People are sure of Employment, there will come into us large and constant Supplies of Catholics from Abroad, and who are also skillful in those Fabrics; and their marrying and settling in *Spain* with their Families, is a sure, and easy Way, to increase the Inhabitants considerably."

Let us now just observe, how, in Proportion as Trade has dwindled away, the most potent Cities and Towns have been depopulated: Witness the famous Cities of *Tyre, Carthage, Susa, Alexandria, &c.* and to come nearer ourselves, *Antwerp* in the *Low Countries*, *Dunkirk* in *Flanders*, and even *Southampton, Ipswich, and Winchelsea*, in *England*.

3<sup>dly</sup>. Since Commerce then so greatly enriches a State, by introducing Numbers of useful and industrious Subjects into it's Dominions, may we not reasonably presume, that the most happy Effects must flow from it to the landed Interest.

Say, from what Cause shall we derive the present Power and Opulence of the *British* Nation. How came the Soil to rise in Value so far superior to what we find recorded in the Annals of former Ages? Was not Commerce this self-efficient Cause? which, by inviting Multitudes of industrious Poor to taste the Sweets of full Employment; by promoting the Spirit of Agriculture, and the manufactural Arts; and by exporting the superfluous Labour of the People, brought even the Wealth of *Mexico* and *Peru* into her Dominions. Behold, with what steady Perseverance she pursues that excellent and wise Maxim of rendering her annual Exports of greater Value than what she buys from other States! This is the Golden Rule, by the constant Observance of which she renders foreign Princes in great Measure her Tributaries; and from this Source, as from a fruitful Spring, flow all her Wealth and Power, as Gold and Silver ever pay the national Balance. How wretched then and unfortunate must that State be, which by the Observance of a contrary Conduct, in buying annually more in Value, than what she sells to, foreign Countries, lays the sure Foundation of Poverty, Misery, and Depopulation. By the happy Influence of the former, the Wheels of Trade receive a brisk Motion, the Spirit of Agriculture is promoted, and the Rents of Lands are advanced; the particular Quantities of Gold and Silver in a State, being in general the Standard or Criterion of their Value; but on the contrary, the Wheels are clogg'd, Husbandry neglected, and the Lands left in Time, like a desolate Forest, fit only as an Habitation for the fierce and unciviliz'd Savages of the Woods. In high Estimation indeed would the Lands of this Province have been held, cou'd the current Prices of our Staple in the Year Seventeen Hundred and Fifty-nine have been since supported; but to what, except to the great Disproportion of Money at Market to purchase, and Tobacco for Sale, cou'd it's extraordinary Advance even at that Time be justly attributed. Had Bills or Money, in the Merchants Hands, been equal only to half the Value of Tobacco sold, how great must have been the Fall of the latter; but how much greater still, had the Disproportion been at first as much revers'd. What a just and important Object then of the Attention of every Country is the Increase of her trading Stock, since from the particular Quantum of Gold and Silver in it, which are alone the true and genuine Offsprings of a successful foreign Commerce,