

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXI<sup>st</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, April 17, 1766.

[No. 1075.]

INGTON and BROWN's  
Plate, and Goods LOTTERY.  
PRIZES: No BLANKS.

The Drawing of this Lottery, will certainly  
begin the 27th of next May, at all Even  
in Maryland.

Following Gentlemen are Managers,  
and Joseph Galloway, Thomas Smith,  
West, Esqrs; and Upton Scott, M. D.  
whom Messrs. Rivington and Brown have  
a penal Bond of Ten Thousand Pounds, a  
warranty to them, and every Adventurer, for  
execution of this Lottery, agreeable to the  
Statute. The Managers will attend to draw the  
Numbers, and there upon Oath, see Justice done  
by Individual.

Persons who are not supplied with Tickets, are  
not to be speedy in their Application.  
Wheat, Oats, Indian Corn, and Flax-Seed, (at  
the best Market Price,) will be taken for Tickets.  
TICKETS and SCHEMES of the LOTTERY,  
may be had of the following Gentlemen, viz.  
MARYLAND. Mr. Richard Meale, Baltimore.  
Lee, Esq; Baltimore. At the Printing  
and Taverns in Annapolis. Mr. Colin Campbell,  
Annapolis. Mr. John Craig, Port-Town.  
Key, Esq; St. Mary's. Mr. William Lee,  
Esq; Thomas Smith, Esq; Chesler. Rev.  
Montgomery, George-Town. Mr. Abraham  
at Rock-Hall. Mr. John Reresby, near the  
Iron-Works, in Baltimore County. Mr.  
Anderson, at Secretary Creek, Choptank. Mr.  
Baker, Cecil County. Mr. William Small,  
Charles County. Mr. Bernard O'Neil, at  
his Iron-Works, Frederick-Town, in  
County.

DELAWARE. Mr. Samuel Oakford, in New-  
Delaware.  
PENNSYLVANIA. Mr. John Dixon, in Williams-  
Campbell, Esq; and Mr. James Hunter, Esq;  
Burg. Mr. Scott, Norfolk. 5

March 4, 1764  
DLEN from the Subscriber, living near  
Annapolis, on the 24th of February last, a bay  
about 13 Hands high, with a standing  
bob Tail, has a Star in his Forehead, Shod  
a Natural Pacer, and carries his hind Leg  
also a black Mare, somewhat larger, with  
ing Mane, bob Tail, a white Spot on the  
side of her Neck, Trots and Gallops, the  
unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Horse and Man,  
delivers them to the Subscriber, shall receive  
of Twenty Shillings, or Ten Shillings for  
and reasonable Charges, paid by  
JOHN McDONALD  
B. They are suppos'd to have been Stolen  
George White, an old Offender, and his Account  
who broke Jail the same Night: Whoever  
finds the Thief or Thieves, on Conviction  
receive a further Reward of Five Pounds.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber  
has a new Erected FERRY, on Patuxent  
in Virginia, opposite to Cedar-Point in Mary-  
24 Miles distant from Westmoreland Court-  
House, 40 from Richmond, 12 from King George,  
10 from Stafford; from Leeds-Town 15 Miles,  
Port Royal 12, and from Frederickburg 14  
There is a good FERRY kept, with  
ENTERTAINMENT, &c. by  
GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Prince-George's County, February 14, 1766.  
AN away from the Subscriber, a Negro  
Man named JEM, he is a likely, lively,  
made young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9  
high, is upon the yellowish Order, and  
large Eyes. Whoever apprehends the said  
Man, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall  
REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS.

Who is a notorious Villain, it is requested that  
any Masters will make this known to their Servants,  
by Way of Encouragement, promise them the  
Reward. He has a very extensive Acquaintance,  
and may Travel far from home. I am told  
he is passed for a Free Negro in Frederick County  
ear.  
ROBERT TYLER.

in Charles-Street: Where all  
Advertisements of a moderate  
and long Ones in Proportion.

## A short View of some Interesting Matters.

**W**HEN an irregular Appetite for Money found Place among \*\*\*\*\* the Devilish STAMP-ACT was meditated. The clofeted Projectors against the Rights of even a considerable Portion of Mankind itself, were sometime hatching out their mischievous Imp, which at Length came forth in the Shape of a Stamp-ACT! The Colonies could not be Heard, when the common People of England made so free with their Money, as to give and grant it away, to gratify the earnest longing of those through whose itching Fingers it was to pass, unless by their virtual Representatives, who shewed the same Friendship to the Colonies, as a Hawk does to a Pigeon. It was against the Rules of the House to admit the People, whose Money was to be so liberally taken from them, to utter a Syllable against it. It was passed into a Law, not one of the American Agents daring, as Things then stood, to offer the most humble Supplications against taking away that which is conceived they could not lawfully do, even where the Word Rights had been carefully suppressed. That is to say, the People of England can give and grant away the Goods of Colonists at Pleasure, and that the most submissive Expostulations against it are almost Criminal. After getting the Act compleated, the next Jobb was to continue Ways and Means to secure an Execution of it. They were not sure that it would execute itself, as had been held forth, and well knowing what a notorious Violation it was of the natural Rights of the Subject, thought to amuse us by commissioning Americans to execute it. And here it is worthy of our Observation what Shifts Men are generally drove to, in the prosecuting Matters wrong in their Initiation. How weak is human Nature! Could the Ministry possibly suppose that only a bare Vote that our Monies should be taken away and given to the Lord knows who, would ever meet with the least Observance here, even if endeavoured to be put in Force, by Mother-Country Stamp-men? How little then must their Ideas be of what a Free born Subject must Claim as his Birth-Right, in their poor Contrivance of sending our own Countrymen, to execute the Machination. The Stamp-men were appointed, but soon discovered what Reception they must meet with. Some of them resigned their infamous Offices from Principles of Virtue and a Love of their Country; but others were obliged by an exasperated People to give them up, after being treated with the Ignomy which too many of them had merited.

VIRGINIA, the most ancient Colony, and remarkable for Loyalty, first asserted their Rights, in Opposition to the Act. Like Men of Principles, and Free Subjects; they Resolved against its binding Force. BOSTON, famous for being tenacious of their Privileges, discovered their Sentiments of this new invented Species of Oppression. Many there held forth to their Countrymen, in their manly Writings, the Injustice wherewith they were about to be used. The People were animated with the important Considerations, and firmly united to endure Extremities rather than submit in the least Instance to such an unrighteous Impostion. The Loyalty of the People broke forth with surprising Ardor, the Stamp man was blown out of his Place, his Stamp-Office levelled to the Earth, and the Materials destroyed. The prevalent Example encouraged the Inhabitants of Providence, (who first on the Continent instructed their Representatives,) Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire, to make use of every lawful Means in their Power, for securing inviolate their most valuable Privileges, handed down to them from their famous Ancestors. Those whose Conduct tended to encourage the Introduction of Slavery, felt the Repentment of the People: And if any innocent Persons suffered in the general Effort, it is not to be much wondered at. Where a Necessity is laid upon a People to vindicate their Possessions by Force, it is almost impossible to secure the Persons and Effects of some innocent Persons in the Day of Wrath. The hungry Placemen sent hither, have had in

View a full Glut of Money and Obsequiousness, in reducing the Americans to an abject Servility. The lordly Principles of these Gentle Folks, have generally dictated a similar Behaviour. Their uncommon Zeal to ruin the Country, hath run them into the most absurd Conduct. His Majesty's Service one would think required a very different Exertion. Perhaps it is Part of the Duty of the King's Officers, to keep the People secure in their Rights, and that in so doing they are serving their Master more effectually, than when they are directing Cannon against his Majesty's loyal Subjects, and threatening Conflagrations of whole Cities.

The Eyes of the whole Continent were upon New-York. If that Colony had submitted, the Liberties of America might have been greatly endangered. But their effectual Opposition hath dispelled every Doubt which might have been entertained of them. Their Situation was peculiarly dangerous, but their vigorous Efforts in the Cause of Liberty was in Proportion to their Extremity. And here I cannot but compliment Liberty's fairest Offspring there, in the glorious Opposition they have shewed to Chains. Their whole Stand made since the First of November, is known to the World, and for which their Posterity will rise up and call them Blessed.

Perhaps the general Opposition in all the Colonies, hath been promoted in nothing more than by the clear, convincing and pathetic Writings, which have appeared upon this most interesting Occasion. The PRESS hath never done greater Service since its first Invention. Many Pamphlets have been published on the Occasion, which for the cogency of Expression, strength and dignity of Style, and warm Sentiments of Freedom, do great Honour to the Authors. The argumentative Pieces, Letters, and Addresses in the News Papers, have had a singular Use in the great and good Cause. And here must not be passed over how much is due to the Authors of Britannus, Americanus, the Rights of Colonies, CONSIDERATIONS, &c. (wrote in Virginia or Maryland; and re-printed at New-York,) to Philolutherus, Freeman, Philo-Patriot, and many other Writers, without in the least derogating from the Merit of many others, who have rendered their Country singular Service by their seasonable and spirited Writings.

The Congress at New-York, first planned by the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Bay, secured the desirable Union of the Colonies. This laudable Step ought forever to be remembered, and imitated as often as our common Safety shall make it necessary.

The Colonies at length unitedly exerted themselves for the Retention of their just Rights and Immunities, and in their several Legislatives, most nobly asserted them, to their immortal Honour. Fired with the Example of Government's Interposition, the People, One and All, have expressed their Determination to protect their Liberty and Property, and never suffer a wanton Use of Power to gain an Inch upon them.

The Stamped Paper arrived in several of the Colonies about the last of October. This threw the whole Continent in a violent Commotion. His Majesty's Governors and Naval Commanders, busied themselves on the Occasion, and secured them in Forts and Men of War, in order to prevent their immediate Destruction; several of whom were thereby involved in Dangers and Difficulties scarcely to be conceived. In New York the People never rested, till they had the first Parcel, sent there, delivered from the Fort into the Custody of the Corporation of the City, not choosing to trust them in a Place from whence they could expect no good Things. At length it became dangerous to Shippers, Officers, and Others, to interpolate in the least about them, either by bringing them into the Country, or securing them when brought in, in order for Distribution when a favourable Crisis for that Purpose might hereafter happen. Some of the most active and zealous of the People were for destroying the Whole, at all Events; and at New-York, St. Kitts, and Nevis, those Sons of Freedom actually forced their Way to a large Portion of them, which they entirely destroyed.

Indeed the Military at Nova-Scotia have nearly extinguished the Civil Government, and in Canada, all Decisions are by Guns and Cutlery Ware. It is not then to be wondered at, that Stamps have been forced upon them in those Countries. In Georgia, the Governor hath lately raised an Insurrection, and crowded Stamps upon a few People in the little Town of Savannah, the sandy Residence of his Excellency; but it is thought his Triumph will be of a very short Duration, notwithstanding the Assistance afforded him by a few avaricious Merchants.—But in all the other Colonies on the Continent, namely, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, MARYLAND, North and South-Carolina, with the Others before spoken of, Liberty and Property are still existent, after great and glorious Struggles of the People in Defence of them; and it may be prophesied that they never will be taken away, while the People have Life left to defend their injured Country.

Stamps have been also crowded upon some of the People of Jamaica, and other Islands, who were kept in Awe by a Military Power.

The Burning of the Stamped Paper in several of the American Colonies, is indicative of the Desperation to which Men may be drove by bad Treatment. How far any new Stamp men may venture to distribute their Papers, cannot be told; but if any should set about fulfilling such an Office, I should not be willing to indemnify them.—And if any Persons should be hardy enough to take any of the said Papers, the most dreadful Consequences, in all Probability, would ensue. Several who have inadvertently countenanced the Act, have been obliged to do severe Penance, in order to appease their incensed Countrymen.

To make Amends for the Introduction of Stamps in some of the Colonies, who were too weak to withstand the Red-Coat Executives of Civil Government, Antigua, (besides the other of the Leeward Islands before-mentioned) hath, to its great Honour, most loyally withstood this Pest, contrived against his Majesty's loving Subjects. Even the Islands of Bermuda and New-Providence, whose Situation were against them, have discovered a Spirit of Loyalty, which must render their Memories sacred to their Posterity.—And no where hath the Stamps been favourably received, except by the base servile Barbadians, whom, as the greatest of all Punishments, it is hoped may ever wear the Chains they have riveted on their own Necks, while all other Parts of America shall glory and flourish in Freedom.

The Resolutions of the Merchants not to Import any more British Goods till the Act be repealed, joined to the general Spirit which hath diffused itself in the Colonies to become their own Manufacturers, hath at length awakened the Nation to an Attention to their true Interest. And perhaps what some call Mobbing, will have the same Effect in our Favour, as the Burning of Joab's Field of Barley by Absalom had. The latter had in vain solicited an Audience from the King for two Years (as we have done); but the Blames of the Field brought on a Hearing. [See 2<sup>d</sup> Book of the Prophet SAMUEL, ch. XIV, ver. 28,—33.]

But we have to comfort ourselves in a happy Change of the Ministry: And that the Administration hath devolved upon our principal Friends and Advocates at the Court. Here the Poet's Message from Heaven made to Turnus, is applicable: *Turne, quod Astanti Divum promittere nemo Audeat, vulvenda dies en attulit ultro.* VIRG. Behold O Turnus, what none of the Gods dared to engage, to your wishes, the Revolution of Time hath itself brought about.

We have great Expectations of Relief from the Goodness of our Cause, and the benevolent Intentions of the best of Kings, and his wise prudent Ministry; and that Harmony, Mutual Love and Confidence will be re-established between the Two Countries.—But if an ill-chosen Determination of FORCING an Observance of a Parliamentary Taxation should be the Result of their Deliberations, we shall THEN have to consider what will be a suitable Conduct on our Part.

A SON OF LIBERTY.