

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXII<sup>d</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, January 15, 1767.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1114.]

To be SOLD, FREIGHTED, or CHARTERED, and if any Person be inclinable to Purchase, they may have her cheap, and Six Months Credit,



**THE Sloop CHARLOTTA,** a very good Vessel, and a Prime Sailer, upwards of 60 Tons Burthen, now lying in Herring-Bay. Any Person inclinable to Freight, Charter, or Purchase, may apply to the Subscriber at Herring-Bay. SAMUEL CHEW.

## SCHEME OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of Maryland have constantly and ineffectually hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hoghead on Tobacco exported.

A Constitutional Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the Fines, Forfeitures, Amerciaments, and other Monies received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A Subscription therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been Open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their other Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise One Thousand Pounds; Common Money, is submitted to the Public.

1 PRIZE of £. 500	is	500
1 of 250	is	250
1 of 100	is	100
2 of 50	are	100
2 of 30	are	60
4 of 20	are	80
4 of 15	are	60
10 of 10	are	100
20 of 5	are	100
50 of 4	are	200
80 of 3	are	240
73 of 2: 10	are	182: 10
2250 of 2	are	4500
1 First drawn Blank,		13: 15
1 Last drawn Blank,		13: 15

2500 Prizes. £. 6500  
2500 Blanks.  
5000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to £. 7500  
From which deduct 1000 £. 6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.  
The Drawing to be in the Court-House at Annapolis, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleas'd to attend, on the last Monday in May next, or sooner, if sooner full.  
The Managers are, William Mardock, Esq; Messieurs Thomas Sprigg, William Paea, John Wynn, Thomas Goffe-way, South River, Thomas Ringgold, B. T. B. Worthington, Henry Hall, John Hammond, Thomas Johnson, John Hall of Annapolis, and Samuel Chase, or such of them as shall chuse to act.  
The said Managers to give Bond to the Hon. SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.  
A List of the Prizes to be Published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.  
The Scheme to be made publick in the Maryland and Virginia GAZETTES, and Pennsylvania JOURNAL.  
"LIFE without LIBERTY is worse than DEATH."  
TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

ALL Persons that are any Way indebted to the Estate of Ann Pearman, of the City of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to make Payment, and those that have any just Claim against the said Estate, are desired to make them known to THO. HYDE, Administrator.

be following short ACCOUNT of the Kingdom of POLAND, it is hoped will not be unacceptable to the Readers, at this Season, when there is a dearth of News.

I SHALL not here pretend to give a History of any of the Kingdoms of Poland, since it could never lead us to form an Idea of the Government of this Country. No Nation upon Earth has a more destructive Constitution than Poland; and no People are more fond of what they falsely call Liberty; a Liberty that is destructive of the Freedom of the most useful Part of the Community. The Power of the King is so extremely limited, that the Kingdom is justly, filled a Republick; the Authority of the Nobles so unbounded, that they may all be considered as Sovereign Princes, who have no Law but the Caprice of their own Humours, and the Subjection of the Peasants to them is so extreme, that they are most abject Slaves.

Poland has scarcely any of those Commodities on which Trade is founded, and which may be called the moveable Effects of the Universe, except the Corn, which is the Produce of its Lands. Some of their Lords possess intire Provinces; and oppress the Husbandman, in order to have greater Quantities of Corn, which they send to Strangers, to procure the superfluous Demands of Luxury. If Poland, says a celebrated Writer of the present Age, had no foreign Trade, its Inhabitants would be more happy: the Grandees, who would have only their Corn, would give it to their Peasants for their Subsistence; and as their too extensive Estates would become burthensome, they would divide them amongst their Peasants; and every one would find Skins or Wool in their Herds or Flocks, so that they would no longer be at an immense Expence in providing Clothes: the Great, who are always fond of Luxury, not being able to find it in their own Country, would encourage the Labour of the Poor; and the Nation would then be more flourishing, at least if it did not become barbarous; and that the Laws might easily prevent. How wretched must the Constitution of that Country be, in which Trade, the Source of Plenty and Happiness to other States, is the Source of Poverty, and of the Misery of the People!

The common People are without Property; they have no Possessions, nor can they have any, and being obliged to work three or four Days in a Week for their Masters, the rest of their Time is employ'd in procuring a miserable Subsistence for themselves and Families. All they possess is at the Will of their Lords; and if one of them gives a Piece of Land to a Peasant, he orders his other Peasants to furnish him with a Cow, Hens, Geese, as much Rice as will serve him for a Twelve-month, and to build him a House. If they are ill us'd they bear it, and if treated with the least Insolence are thankful. Any Gentleman for killing a Peasant pays only a Fine of about the Value of Twenty Shillings. A Lord condemns his Vassal to die, sometimes on the most frivolous Pretences; and what is no small Aggravation of their Slavery, without any Form of Trial.

Their Councils, Assemblies, and Diets, where Order and Moderation should principally preside, are filled with Orators in Arms, and military Blustering. Scarce a Motion or Speech can be made but with Sword in Hand: Every one imagines that he has a Right to speak first, or at least to contradict the first Speaker, whence there soon arises a confused Clamour, which is only increased by the Voices of those who would silence it. In the midst of all this Confusion the Affairs of State are laid before them, discussed, and at last, when after long Contentions, and furious Debates, they seem coming to some Conclusion, they are often prevented by the Expiration of the Session, which cannot exceed six Weeks. At other Times, losing all Regard to Decency, and giving way to a Fury incited by the Heat of Contest, and of separate Interests, they lay aside their Debates, and making use of their Arms, conclude in a Skirmish.

Thus Anarchy seems to be settled by the Constitution of the Country, and Slavery by the Liberty indulg'd to the Nobles.

When the Throne becomes vacant, the Archbishop of Gnesse summons a general Convocation of the Clergy to meet at Warshaw. Mean while Care is taken to guard the Roads from Thieves, and the Frontiers from Invasions.

At the Time of the Election, the Diet forms an Act for the Security of their Liberties, which is filed the *Pacta Conventa*, which the King, before he is Recognized, swears to observe, and again repeats the Oath at his Coronation. This is the Rule of his Government, and contains the Maxims which he is oblig'd to follow. As this may give some Idea of his limited Authority, we shall here give an Abstract of the royal Capitulation, only observing, that other Articles are occasionally added to these, according as particular Circumstances may require; but the following are never omitted.

"That the King shall not appoint any Successor, but preserve all the Laws for the Freedom of the Election; that he shall pretend to no Right of coining Money, but leave that in the Hands of the Republick; that he will ratify and confirm all the Treaties made with foreign Princes; that he will maintain the Tranquillity of the Publick; that he will not declare War against any Prince, but bring foreign Troops into the Kingdom, or suffer any to go out, nor levy any new Troops, without the Consent of the Diet; that all Field-Officers, and Officers of the Guards, shall be either *Poles*, *Lithuanians*, or the Natives of those Provinces depending on the Crown of Poland; and all swear to be subject to the Grand Marshal; that he shall give no Man more Places than the Law allows; that after a Place has been vacant six Weeks, he shall bestow it on some well-qualified *Polish* Gentleman; that he shall not marry without the Consent of the Senate,

who shall assign his Queen what Revenues they please; that he shall regulate the Number of his Troops by Consent of his Council; that he shall build no Fleet without the Advice of his Senate; that he shall not diminish his Treasure in the Castle of *Cracow*, but rather increase it; that he shall borrow no Money without the Consent of the Diet; that he shall always administer Justice by the Advice of his Senators; that he shall be content with the Revenue of his Predecessors; that no Strangers be introduced into his Councils, and that he shall bestow no Offices or Dignities upon them; that he shall not diminish any of the Offices at his Disposal; that he shall maintain and defend all Rights, Liberties, and Privileges granted by former Kings to the *Poles* or *Lithuanians*, or to any of the Provinces that depended on these two Nations."  
The King bestows all Employments; but then they are enjoy'd for Life; by which means those on whom he has bestowed them are rendered entirely independent of the Crown, since he cannot take away what he has once given. The King, though always of the *Romish* Profession, swears to protect four Religions, the *Romish*, the *Protestant*, the *Greek*, and that of the *Jews*, for which the latter pay upwards of 12,000 *l.* a Year. From such a Constitution as we have just described, it is not at all to be wonder'd at, that the Country is the poorest, and that by far the greatest Part of the People, are the most miserable of any in *Europe*.

## LONDON, Otober 2.

THEY write from Algiers, that the Master of a Genoese Bark, who had ventured to put in there under English Colours, and a false Pass, had been thrown into Prison, and Circumcised, by Order of the Dey, and his Vessel confiscated; which that Prince had declar'd should be the Punishment of all such Offenders; the Crew, consisting of seven Men, were made Prisoners.

According to private Advices from Hamburg, a Report was current, that his Prussian Majesty was actually making Dispositions for bringing a powerful Army into the Field next Spring; but the secret Object of these Preparations were variously talk'd of.

Oct. 11. Last Friday a Number of genteel People of both Sexes, began to assemble at St. James's, in order to regale themselves with Caudle and Cake. The Doors were open till Five, at which Time they were increased to many Thousands, and thronged in such a tumultuous Manner, that one Lady was almost press'd to Death. The Battle-Axes were oblig'd to drive them all out, it being impossible (unless such a Miracle as that of the Loaves and Fishes had been wrought) to satisfy the craving Appetites of such a vast Multitude. This mortifying Disappointment chagrined a prodigious Concourse of Ladies, who thirsted for the Honour of having it to say, in future Times, that they had eat Cake, and drank Caudle, at the Birth of the Princess Royal of England.

Letters from Cadiz, dated Sept. 9, says, "The Advices from our Settlements in South America, which arrive here very regularly, by Means of the Packets established for that Purpose, say, that every Thing there is in a State of perfect Tranquillity; so that what has been published in foreign News-Papers to the contrary, is false, and invented."

Oct. 14. Every Body is pleas'd with the additional Honour his Majesty has confer'd upon Lord Northumberland: It is a Distinction that will be well supported on all Parts. Titles dignify other Persons: These dignify Titles.

Whitehall, Oct. 11. The King has been pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. Wills Earl of Hillsborough, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinson, Esquires, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Edinburgh, Oct. 8. On Monday last his Majesty's Commission came down, appointing the Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, Esq; Lord Privy Seal for Scotland.

Dublin, Oct. 5. It is talk'd here, that the Lists of all the Penfions, Civil and Military, on this Kingdom, that have been granted for Lives and for Years, are to be laid before the English Parliament next Session; as also the Enrolments of all the Patents, and his Majesty's Letters for granting Civil and Military Penfions on this Establishment.

Williamsburg, Dec. 11. On Monday the 20th of October last there fell in Halifax-County an amazing Shower of Hail,

which was preceded by a great Noise in the Air. Many of the Hailstones were as large as a Pin-Bowl, and one measured five or six Inches long an Hour after it fell. The Cloud arose in the North-West, and had its Direction to the South-East. The Trees are not only stript of their leaves but of their Boughs and Twigs also, and appear more Naked than they would have done in the Middle of Winter. The Noise which preceded the shower, and the Shower itself, which lasted near an Hour, were so dreadful that many People began to apprehend the last Day to be at Hand. It killed many Fowls, and some Hogs; (It was the LAST DAY to them,) and it is surprizing it did not kill even Cattle and Horses.

## ANNAPOLIS, January 15.

Tuesday last arrived here together, Three Brigantines from Whitehaven, the *Brayton*, *John Harrison*, the *Curwen*, *Charles Young-husband*, and the *Anne*, *Henry Jacques*. They are Mann'd with Eleven Men each, were Charter'd by one Merchant, all Built by one Man, Clear'd out together at Whitehaven, Sail'd from thence in one Tide, never saw one another on the Passage till they met together at our Capes, Enter'd at the Custom-House here together, all came for Wheat, and Sail'd together from hence for Baltimore.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Shop in ANNAPOLIS, for Ready Money,

EXCEEDING good Bohea Tea at 7 per lb. Green Ditto at 14 s. best London single refined Sugar at 17 s. per lb. by the Loaf, *bliss-despina* Ditto at 16 s. *West India* Rum at 4/6 by the Gallon, Molasses at 3 s. *Mulocara* Sugar at 9 s. 8 d. & 7 d. per lb. that at 9 d. is the very best Sort, Currans at 15 d. and Raisins at 10 s. per lb. Flour of Mustard, Coffee, Choccolate, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Indigo and Egg Blue, *Florence* Oil, *Stoughton's* Elixir, *Bateman's* Drops, and *James's* Powders, *Cassie* and *Philadelphia* Soap, Window Glafs of most Sizes, *London* Steel, and a few other Dry Goods, on the most reasonable Terms.

(3) W. WILKINS.

Imported in the Snow Industry, from LONDON,

SAIL-CLOTH, CORDAGE, SEINE STWINE, and small ANCHORS, to be sold at their Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Country Produce, by (4) BUCHANAN & M'G CHIN.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, living near Benedict Town, on Patuxent River,

BETWEEN five and six Hundred Bushels of very good WHEAT, for ready Cash. LEONARD HOLLYDAT.

## MARYLAND, January 13, 1767.

THE Subscribers continue to carry on their DISTILLERY at Baltimore-town, where their Friends and Customers may depend on being constantly supply'd, on the most reasonable Terms, with the best AMERICAN RUM made on the Continent; for which they will take Payment in Bar Iron, Flour, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Pine Boards, Shingles, Heading, Pipe, Hogthead, or Barrel Staves, if made according to the *Philadelphia* Staves, and cull'd. They have also to dispose of for Cash, or Bills of Exchange, best *West-India* Rum, Molasses by the Hogthead or Tierce, *Muscovado* and Loaf Sugars in Barrels, best *New-England* Mackerel and Fish Oil. SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

(4) Patuxent, January 12, 1767.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of *Suzanna Anderson*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceased, are desired to come and pay off their Accounts; and all Persons who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

ABSALOM ANDERSON, per. S. S. S. to the 10/2.