

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXII^d Year.]

THURSDAY, February 19, 1767.

[N^o. 1119.]

SCHEME OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY

THE Lower House of Assembly of Maryland have constantly and ineffectually hitherto, since Seventy-Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Majesty hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hoghead 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 Clerks of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Power of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the Funds of the Province, and not to be charged on the People. That the Government for the Support thereof; and, That the Subject being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim, the principal Occasion of 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 Credit, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, with out 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 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 of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purpose, the following SCHEME of a LIBERTY 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
4	of 30	are	60
4	of 20	are	80
10	of 15	are	60
20	of 10	are	100
50	of 5	are	100
80	of 4	are	200
73	of 3	are	240
2250	of 2 : 10	are	182 : 10
	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 pleased to attend, on the last Monday in May next, or sooner, if sooner full.

The Managers are, William Mardock, Esq; Messieurs Thomas Sprigg, William Pata, John Weems, Thomas Galloway, 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. SPEAKERS, 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 public 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.

October 16, 1766.

THE JUSTICES of Queen-Anne's and Talbot Counties, being empowered by Act of Assembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of St. Paul's Parish, in the said Counties, certain Sums of Tobacco, to be applied by the Vestry and Church Wardens of the said Parish, towards Building and Compleating a new Parish Church; and building an Addition, and Galleries to the Chapel: The said Vestry and Church Wardens, will be ready to contract for the said Buildings, the First Tuesday in every Month.

Signed per Order, N. S. T. WRIGHT, Register.

From FELIX FARLEY'S BRISTOL JOURNAL, October 18.

SIR, I have myself, that the following Extract from "An Account of the Giants lately discovered, in a Letter to a Friend," will be entertaining to your Readers; and by inserting it, you will oblige, Your's, &c. S. G.

AFTER humbly reciting the particular Reports of Capt. Byron's Discovery of the Patagonians, the Author proceeds to consider what political Advantages may accrue from it to the British Nation:

"You will be impatient, says his Correspondent, to know if Captain Byron took Possession of the Country for the Crown of England, and to have his Majesty's Charter, GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of Great-Britain, France, Ireland, and the Giants! You will ask why some of their Women were not brought away to mend our Breed, which all good Patriots assert has been wanting for some Hundreds of Years; and whether there is any Gold or Diamonds in the Country?"

As soon as they are properly Civilized, that is, ENSLAVED, the Care will undoubtedly be taken to specify in their Charter, that these Giants shall be subject to the Parliament of Great-Britain, and shall not wear a Sheep-skin that is not legally stamped. A Riot of Giants would be very unprofitable to an infant Colony. But Experience, I hope, will teach us, that the invaluable Liberties of Englishmen are not to be wantonly scattered all over the Globe. Let us enjoy them ourselves, and they are too sacred to be communicated. If Giants once get an Idea of Freedom, they will soon be our Masters instead of our Slaves. But what Pretensions can they have to Freedom? They are as distinct from the common Species as Blacks, and by being larger, may be more useful. I would advise our prudent Merchants to employ them in the Sugar Trade; they are capable of more Labour, but even then they must be worse treated, if possible, than our black Slaves are; they must be lamed and maimed, and have their Spirits well broken, or they may become dangerous. This too will give a little Respite to Africa, where we have half exhausted the human, I mean, the black Breed, by that wise Maxim of our Planters, that if a Slave lives four Years, he has earned his Purchase-money, consequently you may afford to work him to Death in that Time.

The Mother Country is not only the first, but ought to be the sole Object of our political Considerations. If we once begin to extend the Idea of the Love of our Country, it will embrace the Universe, and consequently annihilate all Notion of our Country. The Romans, so much the Object of modern Admiration, were with Difficulty persuaded to admit even the rest of Italy to be their Countrymen. The true Patriots never regarded any Thing without the Walls of Rome, except their own Villas, as their Country. Every Thing was done for immortal Rome, and it was immortal Rome that did every Thing. Conquered Nations, which to them answered to discovered Nations with us, for they conquered as fast as they discovered, were always treated accordingly; and it is remarkable that two Men, equally famous for their Eloquence, have been the only two that ever had the Weakness to think, that conquered Countries were entitled to all the Blessings of the Mother Country. Cicero treated Sicily and Cilicia as tenderly as the District of Arpinum, and I doubt it was the Folly of that Example that misled his too exact Imitator on a late Occasion. However, the Giants must be impressed with other Ideas: Bless us, if like that Pious Old Oliver, they should come to think the Speaker's Place a Bubble!

What have we to do with America, but to conquer, enslave, and make it tend to the Advantage of our Commerce? Shall the noblest Rivers in the World roll for Savages? Shall Mines teem with Gold for the Natives of the Soil? And shall the World produce any Thing but for England, France and Spain? It is enough that the Overflows of Riches in those three Countries are every ten Years washed in Germany.

Still, my political Friend, I am not for occupying Patagonia, as we did Virginia, Carolina, &c. Such might be the Politics of Queen Elizabeth's Days. But modern Improvements are wiser. If the Giants in Question are Masters of a rich and flourishing Empire, I think they ought to be kept under their Majesties, a West-Indian Company; the Directors of which may retail out a small Portion of their imperial Revenues to the Proprietors, under the Name of a Dispersal. This is an excellent Scheme of Government totally unknown to the Ancients. I can but think how poor Livy or Tacitus would have been hampered in giving an Account of such an Imperium in Imperio. Cæsar's Alius Cæsar (for they latinized every proper Name, instead of delivering it as smoothly pronounced by their Soldiers and Sailors) would have founded well enough: But Dividends, Discounts, India Bonds, &c. were not made for the Majesty of History. But I am wandering from my Subject; though, while I am talking of the Stocks and Funds, I could chalk out a very pretty new South-Sea Scheme, a propos to the Patagonians. It would not run above half the Nation, and would thake the Fortunes of such industrious Gentlemen as during the Want of a War in Germany, cannot turn Commissaries."

This Writer proceeds further to remark, that many perhaps will think, that this Race of Giants (peaceable and harmless as they are said to be) should be exterminated, and their Country Colonized; but he rather advises us to let them live, because of the great Use we may make of them as Slaves, and has no Objection to our importing some few of them for the Sake of mending our Breed; but he would by no Means come into any Project where Propagation is not concerned. For "Ireland, says he, is already kept in a State of Humiliation. We check their Trade, and do not allow them to avail themselves of the best situated Harbours in the

World. Matrimony is their only Branch of Commerce unrestricted, and it would be a most crying Injustice to clog that too.

In Truth, we are not sufficiently acquainted with these Goliaths to decide peremptorily on their Properties. No Account of them has been yet transmitted to the Royal Society: But it would be exceeding advisable, that a Jury of Matrons should be sent in the next Embarkation to make a Report; and old Women for old Women, I would trust to the Analysis of the Matrons, in Preference to that of the Philosophers."

He concludes with the following merry Conjecture concerning the Poetry of such great Men: "Their Poetry, says he, will be another Object of Inquiry, and if their Minds are at all in Proportion to their Bodies, must abound in the most lofty Images, in the true Sublime. Oh! if we could see come at an Heroic Poem penned by a Giant! we should see other Images than our puny Writers of Romance have conceived; and a little different from the cold Tale of a late notable Author, who did not know better what to do with his Giant than to make him grow till he shook his own Castle about his own Ears."

LONDON, Nov. 13.

BY Letters from Mittau in Courland we have Advice, that the Sieur Simolin, Counsellor or State to the Empress of Russia, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to Duke Ernest John of Courland, being returned there from Petersburg the 9th of September, had, Two Days after, published a Declaration of her Imperial Majesty, on the Subject of the Differences which still subsist between the said Prince and Part of the Noblesse of the Dutchy. This Piece is dated the 30th of Sept. 1766, and contains the following Passages:

"THE Empress having, since her Accession to the Throne, proposed as an invariable Rule the employing all the Forces which God has entrusted her with, for the Maintenance of the interior Tranquility, as well general as particular, of the States bordering on her Empire, with whom she has common and intimate Ties of Interest, her Majesty cannot permit the Troubles in Courland, or the extravagant Conduct of the Ill-affected in that Dutchy any longer to subsist. Consequently she finds herself obliged to use serious Means, capable of preventing the total Subversion of the Country. 'Tis from this Motive, worthy of her greatness of Soul, that her Majesty thinks it proper and necessary for the Public Good to order her Minister of State, Simolin, to signify to the Nobles and States of the Dutchy, principally to those who persevere in their Obstinacy and Disobedience:

"That her Imperial Majesty cannot consent that the Officers, dismissed from their Employment, shall be reinstated, or even indemnified, as they drew upon themselves that Disgrace by their Stubbornness and Disobedience, and only met with what they justly merited. That in case all those who have participated, or still participate, in the Troubles and Disorders of their Country, do not repeat of their Faults, abstain from Sedition, cooperate incessantly to the Re-establishment of the interior Tranquility and Concord, take the Oaths of Fidelity and Submission to the Duke, and behave themselves like true and good Sons of the Country, in Four Weeks, reckoning from the Day of the Publication of the present Declaration, her Majesty is firmly resolved to cause a Body of her Troops to march into Courland, to live at Discretion on the Lands and Estates of the Ill-affected, till such Time as Tranquility and Union shall be perfectly Re-established in the Country.

"All those, therefore, whom this Declaration concerns, will do well to avert, from themselves and their Country, the Effects of the just Displeasure of her Imperial Majesty, in giving Proofs of a speedy Repentance, and Obedience, whereby they will render themselves worthy of her Favour and high Protection.

"Finally, her Majesty, to convince the Noblesse and States of the Country, how much she is ready to prefer Mildness to Severity, has charged her Minister, if they seem earnestly to desire an Accommodation, to assist therein and contribute all in his Power to re-unite their Minds during the prescribed Term: If not, he has Orders to accomplish the present Declaration of her Majesty without Delay, and without any Exception of Persons, out to follow punctually her high Intentions."

A Letter from Italy, dated Oct. 30, says, "I hinted to you in my last of my Intentions, making

a Tour to Corfica: I have since put them into Execution. I had a most agreeable Journey, and passed eight Days at Corte with General Paoli,— This is really the most extraordinary Person I ever met with; he is above all Praise, his Age is 82, his Person graceful, and his Address extremely polite. He is learned in the ancient and modern Languages, has a Fund of Knowledge that would astonish you, and so happy a Memory, that you cannot quote any Passage out of any Writer of Reputation, which he is not able to go on with. He has suffered much in his Health by the vast Fatigue and Anxiety which he has undergone; and he mentioned to me, that he can even feel a sensible Decay in his Faculties. However he is still of so superior a Class, that I am persuaded you would be charmed with the Knowledge of him. Corte is in the Centre of the Island, amongst almost impassable Mountains, and has much the Air of an old Grecian Town."

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) Dec. 29.

On Saturday Evening last, between the Hours of 9 and 10 o'Clock, a Fire-broke out in a Store situated to the Windward of the Dwelling-House of Mr. Paul Bedford and Co. the Flames communicated themselves to the said Dwelling-House, from thence to the Buildings of Gedney Clarke, Esq; and took their Course all the Way to the Stepping Stones Wharff. On the other Hand (notwithstanding the Wind was very high, and blew from the North-east) it took its Course up one Side of the Green, carrying before it every Building from that of John Hall, Esq; to that of Mr. Duncan, near the Church, including, in the Destruction, the House tenanted by Irenæus Moe, Esq; To mention the exact Number of Buildings destroyed by this Fire is impossible at present, but according to Computation upwards of Forty principal Dwelling-Houses, besides Stores, have fallen a Sacrifice to the Flames. To what Means this unhappy Accident was owing, is very uncertain; but such is now our miserable Situation, that those very Stores which providentially escaped the late dreadful Conflagration, and whose humane Owners contributed so much to the Relief of the poor Sufferers thereby, are now destroyed, and with them almost every Lumber-Yard in Town. In short, Words can but faintly convey an Idea of the Distresses of the Inhabitants, whose Lamentations pierced the Air, and must have drawn forth Pity from the most obdurate Heart.

By Capt. Styles, from Anguilla, we are informed, that on the first Instant the Sloop Bee, William Robertson Master, from South-Carolina, was run over the Reef, and still lies there. They report that the Master was drowned, but there is great Reason to believe both he and the Mate were murdered. She was loaded in Charles-Town by Col. Laurence, and is said to belong to John Tarleton, of Liverpool, and bound to Grenada.

St. GEORGE'S-TOWN, (Granada) October 25, 1766.

This Island, whose happy Situation has hitherto screened it from those Accidents, which lately befel almost all the neighbouring ones, was on the 21st Instant exposed to very great Danger, by the most alarming Earthquake that has been felt for many Years. It began about 5 o'Clock in the Morning, and continued without Intermission for above 2 Minutes, in a Direction from about S. E. to N. W. a Duration of which perhaps there is hardly an Example. However, very providentially, no Damage has happened in Town; but the Country has not escaped so well, as several Stone Buildings on many Estates, particularly to Windward, have been shattered, and others have lost their Roofs. On the 24th at Night, Two smart Shocks were felt here, without doing any Hurt. They write from St. Vincent and Coracoa, that it was also felt in both these Islands at the very Moment it happened here; but the Accounts received from Trinidad, by a Launch which arrived Yesterday, are truly dreadful, the Description they give of it is beyond Conception. They alledge the Face of the Island is totally changed, whole Mountains being levelled, and that the Barth was so strongly agitated, as to make it impossible to stand on one's Feet.

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