

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

THURSDAY, May 28, 1767.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1133.]

LOST, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 28<sup>th</sup> of February, A small POCKET-BOOK with several Papers therein, of little Value to any Person but the Owner; these is, in particular about 18 l. Virginia Currency, supposed to be Counterfeits, one 3 l. Bill, imported, D. M. G. naughey, Gen. Davis, Tench Francis, and John Rolfe; a 20 s. Bill, Alexr. Lawson.

Whoever may have found the said Pocket-Book, and will bring it to the Subscriber, with the Papers therein contained, shall have Thirty Shillings Currency, paid by  
(11) 12 S. MIDDLETON.

## S C H E M E OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of Maryland have this day Resolved, That the Lottery herein proposed, be drawn and drawn, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Majesty hath no Right to collect Twelve pence per Hoghead of Tobacco exported.

A Constitutional Tax on the People to support an Act 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 Power of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the Fine, Fees, Duties, Amerciaments, and other Monies received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentence 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 Credit, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allowment 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 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,		15 : 15
1	Last drawn Blank,		13 : 15
2500	Prizes.	10	£. 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 Advertisers as shall be pleas'd to attend, on the last Monday in May Inst. or sooner, if sooner full.

The Managers are, William Murdock, Esq; Messrs Thomas Sprigg, William Pace, John Wren, 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 think fit 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 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.

the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Advertisements of a moderate length; and long Ones in Proportion.

BERLIN, February 18. PRINCE Dolgoroucki, Minister from the Empress of Russia at this Court, hath published a Writing, entitled, "An Exposition of the Rights of the Princes, and of those of the Powers intended to maintain them."

Warsaw, Feb. 7. The Russian Troops continue to occupy nearly the same Quarters; they are not chargeable to the Inhabitants; and General Count de Soltikow causes strict Discipline to be observed among them.

Constantinople, Jan. 6. It is assur'd that the Porte has made Peace with the Georgians, upon Condition that they shall yearly bring 20 fine Female Slaves to the Seraglio, either Georgians or others; but that the Ottoman Officers shall not have it in their Power to refuse or exchange any of them.

Venice, Feb. 13. A Letter from Cairo, in Egypt, brings Advice, that a rich Merchant of that City had procur'd Letter-Founders and Printers from England, at his own Expence; by which Means he had established a Printing-House, in which he printed an excellent Work upon the Properties, Culture, and Commerce of Coffee; and that they are preparing to print an elegant Edition of the Alcoran, with Comments by Aben-Arum.

Paris, Feb. 23. Several Letters from Italy advise, that the Jesuits in Spain export large Quantities of Silver from Cadiz to Genoa, and thence to London, from the Confidence they have in the Court of England.

Feb. 24. The Dauphiness is extremely weak, and on Saturday received the Sacraments.

Warsaw, Feb. 12. By Letters from the Frontiers we are inform'd, that great Numbers of Recruits are raising in the States of the Empress Queen, and in those of his Prussian Majesty. The King hath created Count de Bruhl Inspector of the new Foundery of Cannon.

Vitna, Feb. 21. The reigning Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, Brother of the Empress of Russia, and Lieutenant-General of the Austrian Army, having repeatedly desired to resign his Military Employments, their Imperial Majesties have with regret consented to it. The Motive of this Prince's Resignation is not known. The Regiment of Cuirassiers, of which he was Colonel, is given to the Count de Poddatzky, General of Horse.

Madrid, Feb. 12. It is assur'd, that Spain and the Empire of Morocco have concluded a Treaty of Union offensive, against the Regency of Algiers. The Emperor of Morocco, at the Head of a numerous Army, which the King of Spain will maintain at his own Expence, will march, it is said, to Algiers, while 22 Spanish Ships of the Line, with 22 Xebecs, and Two Bomb-Vessels of the same Nation, will block up and bombard the Port thereof. It is believed, that Orders relative to this important Enterprize are already sent to Ferrol, and to all the Spanish Colonies in Africa.

Leghorn, Feb. 11. According to Letters from Tunis, of the 10th of January last, it is highly probable that the Peace between the Regency there and the Grand Dutchy will soon be concluded; the Bey having consented to an Article, by virtue of which his Corsairs will be oblig'd to keep at the Distance of Ten Miles from the Coasts of Tuscany.

The same Letters mention the Arrival there of an Emisary from Paoli, named Paciola, formerly a Lieutenant in the Genoese Troops, and charged with a Commission for negotiating a Treaty of Peace between the Bey and the Malecontents of Corsica. If this Negotiation should meet with Success, it would be a great Disadvantage to the Subjects of some Italian States; because the Tunisian Corsairs will find, upon occasion, an Asylum in many Ports of the same Island.

Leghorn, Feb. 11. In the Memory of Man there has not been at one Time so great a Number of Ships at Anchor, and in the Harbour of this City, as there is now. Since the Space of Eight Days there are arriv'd 32 from different Nations, many of whom had for their lading together 33,200 Sacks of Corn.

Turin, Feb. 8. Orders are given for the King's Troops to be put on a complete Footing by the End of next Month.

Warsaw, Feb. 14. Some considerable Corps of Russian Troops are assembled on the Confines of Ruffia on the Side of Lithuania, which are thought to be destined to augment those already in this Kingdom.

Naples, Feb. 24. An Earthquake has happened here this Morning, which has thrown down some Houses, and done other Damage; it is thought to have been occasioned by a sudden Eruption of Vesuvius. The whole City is in the greatest Consternation, and the Diversions of the Carnival are stopp'd.

Civita Vecchia, March 1. The Corsicans intend to continue the War with Vigour against the Genoese, as soon as the French Troops are withdrawn; and Councils are frequently held at Genoa, to consult upon the proper Measures to be taken to resist the Force of General Paoli, after the Departure of the French.

Ratisbon, March 6. At the Meeting of the Evangelic-Body, held the 4th of last Month, it was unanimously agreed by the Assembly, to address the Emperor in the most respectful Manner, and Petition for an Address of their religious Grievances, and the Restoration of Liberty of Conscience.

Silesia, March 7. They talk here variously of the Situation of Affairs in Poland. Some say, that Means will be found out to terminate them amicably, and that for this Purpose a new Diet will be held. Others pretend that a War between Ruffia and Poland is inevitable, and that of the former has already declared, she will do it soon. In order to abridge this War, Ruffia, it is said, will employ directly an Army of a Hundred Thousand Men. As yet we do not perceive, that the Court of Vienna has any Design to enter into this Affair. It remains to know, whether Circumstances may render its Neutrality necessary. The great Tranquillity, which is observ'd on this Head in all the Roman Catholick Courts, seems to give us to understand, that the Event alone will determine them. If unhappily other Powers should interfere, the War may become more general than was at first imagin'd.

Hamburg, March 13. A Rumour prevails here, that a Body of 30,000 Prussians are marching from Silesia for Poland; but the Report is probably without Foundation.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Private Letters from Lisbon mention that Count D'Oyeras, the Portuguze Premier, has at Length declar'd his earnest Desire of the Arrival of Mr. Littleton, that all the Differences between the two Crowns might be speedily and amicably settled.

Feb. 28. It is said that our Minister to a certain Republic will soon be recalled.

The Affairs of Geneva are, we hear, compromised to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concerned.

Extrait of a Letter from Brest, dated Feb. 12.

"A Man of War and a Frigate are arming here, of which M. de Bruggnon is to have the Command. This Officer, it is said, hath Orders to fail to Saltee, to make Proposals of Peace to the Emperor of Morocco; but if they are rejected, a more considerable Force will soon be sent towards the Ports of that Barbarian Prince.

They write from Genoa, that the Senate had received Intelligence, that the Malecontents of Corsica had actually made Preparations for investing several strong Holds occupied by the Troops of the Republick, both by Sea and Land.

They write from Berlin, that the Corsican Agent lately arriv'd there, had set out for the Hague, without its being publickly known what had been the Success of his Negotiation.

March 3. We hear, the last Letters from Copenhagen bring an Account of the Pregnancy of her Majesty the Queen of Denmark.

A Gentleman, said to be named Davers, died at the Angel Inn, Islington, a few Days ago, supposed by Poison; a Card, which he was seen to write some Hours before his death, contain'd the following Words: "Descended from an ancient and honourable Family, I have for Fifteen Years past suffer'd more from Indigence than ever. Years past suffer'd more from Indigence than ever Gentleman before submitted to: Neglected by my Acquaintance, traduced by my Enemies, and in-

fulted by the Vulgar, I am so reduced, worn down, and tired, that I have nothing left but that lasting Repose, the joint and dernier Inheritance of all.

Of Laudanum an ample Dose Must all my present Ills compose: But the best Laudanum of all I want; not Resolution, but a Ball. T. D."

March 5. If the Foreign Prints tell Truth, that the Genoese are constantly building Ships of War for the French; and the French themselves, under Pretence of being call'd in by the Genoese, to preserve their Sovereignty over the Island of Corsica, have cut down the Timber on that Island proper for building of Men of War, and constantly transported it from thence to Marseilles, or Toulon, and may continue to do so; where is the Danger, Impropriety, or Injustice, for Britain to take these Islanders under her Protection, and prevent thereby the like Evils for the future? The Navies of France and Spain are daily increasing. The Consequence is to be dreaded. If we have Sixty or Seventy Sail of Line of Battle Ships, they have more; the Manning of them must be left to Events, in themselves uncertain.

A large Ship, supposed to be a Virginian, is lost about Four Miles Westward of where the Lord Clive is on Shore, and it is supposed all the Crew perished.

March 10. It is said that America is to be Taxed to make good the Deficiency of the 500,000 l. taken off the Land-Tax.

It is said the Changes are all over.—The Gentleman who was to take the Lead in the intended Resignations is satisfied; in consequence of which the rest are content with their present Situation.

It is said that Bills of Exchange, to a very considerable Amount, have within these few Days been remitted here from Poland, to be invest'd in our Funds.

They write from Paris, that the Value of the Imports during last Year from the Islands of Hispaniola, Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. in the West-Indies, fell short of the Produce of the Year 1765, about Two Millions of Livres, notwithstanding the late Accession of all Hispaniola.

March 12. It is confidently reported, that his Majesty has declar'd his Intentions to support a Royal Academy for the Encouragement of the polite Arts.

The Differences and Disputes among the Great Ones, at the West-End of the Town, it is now said, are happily compromised, on which Account the expected Changes in the Ministry will not take place.

We are inform'd that 1,800,000 l. will be rais'd by Loans on Exchequer Bills, on the same Plan as last Year.

We are told that there were no less than 25 Petitions, against whom Statutes of Bankruptcy were issued during the Course of last Year, who kept their Carriages. A remarkable Instance of Extravagance amongst the Trademen of the present Generation.

We hear that the Earl of Chatham has had the Honour, since his Arrival in Town, of Three Private Conferences with his Majesty, at the Queen's Palace.

Her Royal Highness Maria Josepha, Dauphiness of France, died about 8 o'Clock in the Evening of the 13th Inst. in the 36th Year of her Age. She was a Daughter of Frederick Augustus the Third, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, and of Mary Archduchess of Austria, eldest Daughter of the Emperor Joseph. She was married the 19th of February 1747, to Louis the Dauphin of France, who died at Fontainebleau the 20th of Dec. 1765. The Issue of this Marriage are their Royal Highnesses the Dauphin, the Count de Provence, the Count d'Artois, and two Princesses. The King and Queen, and the Royal Family, are gone to reside at Marly for some Time.

By a Gentleman arriv'd in Town last Week from Brest, we learn that a Rear Admiral was to set sail from that Port, in a few Days, with Three Ships of 74 Guns, Two of 60, and Three of 40 each; but that their Destination was kept a profound Secret.

It is reported that a certain great Man has strongly enforced the Expediency of Great-Britain