

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1767.

JUST IMPORTED, the Patent, Capt. David Lewis, from London... COMPLETE AFFORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS...

S C H E M E 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 Majesty hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hoghead of Tobacco exported.

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

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other expense necessarily attending the Execution of the Power Government, ought to be defrayed out of the Public Treasures, Amercements, and other Monies received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentence 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,..."

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 an 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 S C H E M E is proposed to raise One Thousand Pounds Sterling Money, is submitted to the Public.

Table with columns for Prize value and quantity. Includes entries like '1 PRIZE of £.500 is 500' and '1 First drawn Blank, 13:15'.

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

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the said 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.

PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Advertisements of a moderate length are taken on in Proportion.

G E N O A, May 9.

On the 5th Instant, the Republic received Letters from Senator Pinelli, with Advice, that on the 3d Instant, Two Hours before Day-light, he landed 150 Volunteers on the Island of Capraia, who marched Three Hours, and surprized a Picquet Guard of the Corsicans of 16 Men, without being discovered: The ill-tim'd Zeal and Heat of an Officer, with a few of the Volunteers, to pursue Five Corsicans they saw at a little Distance, was the Occasion of their being discovered, and giving Alarm to the whole Body of Corsicans, who immediately assembled their Forces, and marched against the Volunteers. By some Fatality, the Signal made from the Boat, after the Volunteers were landed, was not seen by the Vessels that had the other Troops on board, who were to support those already landed, and those Vessels by the Current were driven some Miles distant from the Island, so that the Corps of Volunteers was by this Fatality abandoned; and, being overpowered by Numbers, only Nineteen of the whole Corps with great Difficulty got to the Boats. Two Captains, One Lieutenant, One Ensign, and Forty-one Rank and File, were killed; Four Captains, One Lieutenant, Six Ensigns, One Cadet, One Sergeant, and Seventy-two Rank and File, were taken Prisoners by the Corsicans, many of them wounded.

May 11. Colonel Matra, who brought off our Troops on the 3d Instant from the Island of Capraia, under a continual Fire, was slightly wounded in Two Places. As soon as the Government received Advice of the Action, they dispatched a Reinforcement of 400 Men, who are to join the other Troops under the Senator Pinelli, and attempt a Second Disembarkation. When the last Letters came from Corfica, the Fort of Capraia still held out, after a Defence of near Three Months.

L O N D O N.

May 16. We are credibly assured, that Episcopacy will never take Place among our Subjects in America. We hear strict Orders are sent over to his Majesty's American Governors, to prohibit the holding any future Congress of the different Colonies, as was lately done in the Case of the Stamp-Act.

A Negotiation for a Change of Ministers is certainly on Foot, and has been for several Days past. Lord E-----, it is said, will be made Secretary of State for the Southern Department, with the Name and Power of Minister annexed to his Office. Others again say, that there are no less than Three Negotiations on Foot for a new Set of Ministers; and that the next it is thought would be a Tory-Ministry.

We hear a Committee of American Merchants will in a few Days attend the Ministry, on Affairs of great Importance. No Acts of the American Assemblies will for the future be allowed to be valid, unless they shall wholly comply with the late Act for quartering Soldiers in America.

We also hear that the American Assemblies will be obliged to conform to all Acts of the British Legislature, respecting both their internal as well as external Policy and Government. The Odds lately against the Americans were 8.

According to recent Letters from Rome, the Jesuits were on the Point of losing the Protection of his Holiness the Pope, influenced thereto, it is said, by the Discovery of certain Intrigues of the Society, highly derogatory to the Honour and Interests of the Court of Rome.

May 18. We hear a Plan has been proposed, by a great Man in the Administration, to regulate East-India Sales, by which the Monopoly of Teas in particular, will be in a great Measure prevented. By Yesterday's Mail from Holland we learn, that the Corsicans have reinforced their Troops at Capraia with 150 Men; and the Genoese not having been able to give Assistance to the Commander of the Fortrefs, the Corsican Officer was offered a Capitulation, who immediately sent an Exprefs to General Paoli, for Orders how to proceed.

A private Letter from Hamburgh mentions, that a Treaty of Commerce is on the Carpet between the Courts of Petersburg and Madrid. A Tradesman in the City is making a Diamond Stomacher for a Lady of Quality, against his Majesty's Birth-day; valued at 25,000 Guineas.

A grand Promotion of Military Officers is expected in a few Days.

Some Letters from Leghorn advise, that General Paoli had intind Orders for all the Ports in Corfica to be shut against the Jesuits; great Numbers of whom, it was said, were preparing to take refuge in that Island.

May 21. His Majesty was attended Yesterday to the House of Peers, by the Duke of Ancafter, and the Earl of Denbigh; when the Royal Assent was given to 18 public Bills, among which were (besides those mentioned Yesterday) the Bill to prevent Ex-tortion by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, in Cafes of Execution; and the Bill for extending the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh over certain adjoining Lands, &c. and to enable His Majesty to grant Letters Patent for establishing a Theatre in Edinburgh: And to several private Bills.

We hear General Murray, some Time ago most honourably acquitted of the Charge preferred against him while Governor of Quebec, will in a few Days embark for that Place as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Province of Canada.

Thursday last a Number of Artificers in the Steel and Bras Manufactures, were engaged on good Encouragement to embark for Philadelphia. They write from Scotland, that several foreign Agents have lately appeared in the Northern Parts of that Kingdom, to enlist Highlanders for the Service of his Prussian Majesty.

It is reported, that another Regiment of Light Horse will soon be raised for his Majesty's Service, the Command of which, it is said, will be given to one of the Royal Family.

Letters from Quebec, dated Feb. 23, say, that next Spring they were in great Hopes of discovering a navigable Communication from Lake Superior to the South-Seas, by Means of a great River, which the native Indians had reported to run many Leagues to the Westward.

May 29. At a General Court of the East-India Company held on Wednesday at Merchant Taylor's Hall, the following Question was proposed: "That a Petition be humbly presented to Parliament, setting forth, that a Bill now depending for regulating the making of Dividends by the East India Company, and tending to rescind an Act done on the 6th of May by a General Court of Proprietors of the said Company, would, if passed into a Law, be extremely prejudicial to the Rights and Properties of the Petitioners, and would materially prejudice the Public Credit, as well as the particular Interest of the Company, and praying that the Petitioners may have Leave to lay before Parliament, the Motives of the Conduct of the Proprietors at the said General Court, together with the Circumstances of the Company; and that they may be heard by themselves and Council, against such Parts of the Bill as may affect their Rights and Interests."

After some Debates, the Court agreed that it should be determined by Ballot Yesterday; which accordingly began at Eleven in the Morning, and closed at Six in the Evening, where then appeared For the Petition, 244 Against it, 149 Majority, 104

The Transfer-Books were ordered to be shut till the above Question is reported.

In the Act of Accession of the Three great Cities of Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzick, to the Confederation on the 10th ult. is the following Passage:--- "We accede and take Part in this Act of Confederation of the whole Dissident Noblesse of this Province, and the Kingdom of Poland (under the high Protection of her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, and of his Majesty the King of Prussia) for the Re-establishment of all our Rights, Spiritual and Temporal, and we engage ourselves to act in concert in every Thing that concerns the Ecclesiastical and Political Rights of the Province of Prussia, as well those of the Noblesse, as the Cities, and to employ our whole Power, our Effects and Lives, for the Re-establishment, Conservation, and Defence of these Rights, and in no Respect to separate ourselves from this Confederation, until under the high Protection of her Imperial Majesty, and the other high Guarantees of the Peace of Oliva, the spiritual Rights of all in general, and each in particular, be entirely re-established and have resumed their ancient Force; protesting nevertheless, that we will inviolably persevere in our Duty, and the Fidelity owing and sworn to his Majesty, the King, our most gracious Master; and reserving to ourselves the perfect Enjoyment of all our Rights and Immunities.

Extrañ of a Letter from on board the Dolphin Man of War, dated in Port Famine, in the Streights of Magellan, the First of January.

"I am sorry I can't hear from you in answer of your Well-doing, by reason no Ships comes this Way, so that I rest contented until I have the Pleasure of seeing you myself, which may be in about Two Years Time, for we are going to find out as much as possible. We have been among the Tall-Men, and have had some of them on board us, but none exceeding 8 Feet high: The Common

Run is about 7 Feet and a Half, who all ride upon Horses, most white, with Wooden Spurs. They have Two Stones, which are slung in a Sort of a Skin, some Distance from one another, with which they heave out of their Hands, and kill wild Fowl, which is pretty plenty; they being of a Savage Nature, eat the Flesh of those Fowls raw. As for any other Particulars, shall let them alone until my Return. I remain, dear Sir, Your's, &c. &c."

DUBLIN, May 23. In the Cambric Manufacture of this Kingdom, are now employed not less than 160 Looms at Dundalk, where, in the short Space of one Year only, above 70,000 Yards have been made, the greater Part already at Market, or sold; and it is observable, that this Quantity has been made between May 1766, and May 1767, which shews that this important Manufacture is in an improving State, and will be of the utmost national Advantage, which is already obvious from the gradual Diminution of the Importation of French Cambrics into this Kingdom.

N E W - Y O R K, July 20.

Extrañ from the VOTES of the HOUSE of COMMONS of GREAT-BRITAIN, the 15th May 1767.

"RESOLVED, That it appears to this Committee, that the House of Representatives of his Majesty's Province of New-York have, in direct Disobedience of the Legislature of Great-Britain, refused to make Provision for supplying with Necessaries his Majesty's Troops in such Manner as is required by an Act of Parliament, made in the 5th Year of his Majesty's Reign, intitled, An Act to amend and render more effectual, in his Majesty's Dominions in America, an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."

"RESOLVED, That it appears to this Committee, that an Act of Assembly hath been passed in the said Province, for furnishing the Barracks in the Cities of New-York and Albany with Fire-Wood and Candles, and other Necessaries therein mentioned, for his Majesty's Forces, inconsistent with the Provisions, and in Opposition to the Directions of the said Act of Parliament.

"RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that until Provision shall have been made by the said Assembly, for furnishing the King's Troops with all the Necessaries required by the said Act of Parliament, the Governor, Council and Assembly, be respectively retrained and prohibited from passing, or assenting to any Act of Assembly, for any other Purpose whatsoever.

"The First Resolution of the Committee being read a Second Time;

"The House was moved, that an Act, made in the 5th Year of his present Majesty's Reign intitled, An Act to amend and render more effectual, in his Majesty's Dominions in America, an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army, and their Quarters, might be read.

"And the same being read accordingly;

"A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that the said Resolution be re-committed: It passed in the Negative.

"A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that, for the better securing the Dependency of His Majesty's Dominions in America, upon the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain, all Persons within His Majesty's said Dominions, who shall be elected or appointed Governor, Member of the Council, General Assembly, House of Representatives, or General Court, of any Province, within the same, and also all other Persons residing within the same, who, by any Charter, Act of Parliament, or Provincial Law, are required to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, be required to subscribe a Declaration, That the Colonies and Plantations in America, are, and of Right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain; and that the King's Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, hath, hath, and of Right ought to have, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of sufficient Force and Validity, to bind the Colonies, and People of America, Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, in all Cases whatsoever: It passed in the Negative.

"RESOLVED, Nemine Contradicente,

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to confer some Marks of his Royal Favour on those Governors and Officers in the several Colonies, who distinguished themselves by their Zeal and Fidelity in supporting the Dignity of the Crown, the just Rights of Parliament, and the Supreme Authority of Great-Britain over the Colonies, during the late Disturbances in America."