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 Patent, Capt. David Lewis, from London,
 to be SOLD very cheaply, by the
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 Exchange, Tobacco, or Country Produce.
 COMPLETE Assortment of EUROPEAN
 and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to
 different Seasons.

RALPH FORSTELL

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

The Lower House of Assembly of Maryland have constantly and ineffectually petitioned, since Seventy-dred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Majesty hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hoghead of Tobacco exported.

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

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other necessary attending the Execution of the Powers Government, ought to be defrayed out of the Public Treasury, Amalgamated, 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," principally upon the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upward of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors, impelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, with the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, 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 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 Purpose, the following SCHEME of a Lottery, by which to raise One Thousand Pound Sterling 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
250 of 2	are	450
1 First drawn Blank,		13
1 Last drawn Blank,		13

1000 Prizes.
 1000 Blanks.
 £. 6500

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

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from Prizes, to defray the Expence of the Lottery.

The Drawing to be in the Court-House at the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adversers as shall be pleased to attend. From the Lottery that can be found, there are about 600 of the Tickets still for Sale; and as Gentlemen have not their Account of Tickets unfold, the Drawing is put off till the Monday after the Third Tuesday of October, which is then certainly expected, even should there be Tickets remaining to be taken on the Risk of the Lottery. Those Gentlemen who have generously assisted in the Sale of Tickets, are requested to send an Account of the same at that Time; and the Managers are desired that they will be ready to receive the same.

The Managers are, William Murdoch, Esq; M^r Thomas Sprigg, William Pace, John Weems, Thomas C. South River, Thomas Ringgold, B. T. B. Worthington, Henry Hall, John Hammond, Thomas Johnson, John H. Annapolis, and Samuel Chase, or such of them as shall be appointed.

The said Managers to give Bond to the Hon. Speaker and 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. The Scheme to be made publick in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

"LIFE without LIBERTY is worse than DEATH"
 TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, or of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 13, 1767.

[The following Proposals are inserted at the Request of the Trustees of Philadelphia College.]

College of Philadelphia, July 29, 1767.

A Meeting of the Trustees, held the 12th of last May, it being moved to the Board, that conferring the usual Degrees in Physic, on deserving Students, would contribute greatly to encourage the Medical School, lately instituted in this Seminary, promote Emulation among the Students, and tend to put the Practice of Physic on a more respectable Footing in America; the Motion was unanimously agreed to, and the following Course of Studies and Qualifications, after mature Deliberation, was fixed on and enacted, as requisite to entitle physical Students to their different Degrees, viz.

For a BACHELOR'S DEGREE in PHYSIC.

I. It is required that such Students as have not taken a Degree in any College, shall, before Admission to a Degree in Physic, satisfy the Trustees and Professors of the College, concerning their Knowledge in the Latin Tongue, and in such Branches of Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, as shall be judged requisite to a medical Education.

II. Each Student shall attend at least One Course of Lectures in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Chemistry, the Theory and Practice of Physic, and One Course of Clinical Lectures, and shall attend the Practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital for One Year; and may then be admitted to a public Examination for a Bachelor's Degree in Physic; provided that, on a previous private Examination by the Medical Trustees and Professors, and such other Trustees and Professors as chuse to attend, such Students shall be judged fit to undergo a public Examination, without attending any more Courses in the Medical School.

III. It is further required, that each Student, previous to the Bachelor's Degree, shall have served a sufficient Apprenticeship to some reputable Practitioner in Physic, and be able to make it appear that he has a general Knowledge in Pharmacy.

QUALIFICATIONS for a DOCTOR'S DEGREE in PHYSIC.

It is required for this Degree that at least Three Years shall have intervened from the Time of taking the Bachelor's Degree, and that the Candidate be full 24 Years of Age, and that he shall write, and defend a Thesis, publicly, in College, unless he should be beyond Seas, or far remote on the Continent of America, as not to be able to attend without manifest Inconvenience; in which Case, on sending a written Thesis, such as shall be approved by the College, the Candidate may receive his Doctor's Degree, but his Thesis shall be printed and published at his own Expence.

This Scheme of a Medical Education is proposed to be on as extensive and liberal a Plan, as in the most respectable European Seminaries, and the utmost Provision is made for rendering a Degree a REAL Mark of Honour, the Reward only of distinguished Learning and Abilities. As it is calculated to promote the Benefit of Mankind, by the Improvement of the beneficent Art of Healing, and to afford an Opportunity to Students of acquiring a regular medical Education in America, it is hoped it will meet with public Encouragement; more especially, as the central Situation of this City, the established Character of the medical Professors, the Advantages of the College, and of the public Hospital, all conspire to promise Success to the Design.

For the further Advantage of medical Students, a Course of Lectures will be given by the Professor of NATURAL and EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, each Winter, in the College; where there is an elegant and complete Apparatus provided for that Purpose; and where medical Students may have an Opportunity of completing themselves in the Languages, or any Parts of the Mathematics, at their leisure Hours.

Agreeable to the foregoing Regulations, the Public is now informed, that on the First Monday in November next, the following Courses of Lectures will be begun by the respective Professors, viz.

A complete Course of Lectures on ANATOMY; to which will be added all the Operations in SURGERY, and the Mode of applying all the necessary Bandages, &c.

A Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of MEDICINE; which will be preceded by a general Explanation of the Theory of CHEMISTRY, accompanied with some necessary Operations, to render a Knowledge of this Science easy and familiar to the inquisitive Student.

A Course of CLINICAL LECTURES to be delivered in the Pennsylvania Hospital, wherein the

Treatment of both ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES will be exemplified, in the Cases of a great Number of Patients.

Each Course of Lectures will be finished by the Beginning of May, in Time for those who intend to offer as Candidates for a Degree in Physic; to prepare themselves for the Examination before the Commencement of the ensuing Year.

Such Gentlemen as incline to attend the above Courses, are desired to apply some Days before the Lectures begin, to furnish themselves with the necessary Tickets of Admission.

F L O R E N C E, April 25.

ACCORDING to the last Letters from Rome, the Pope, on the Representation made to him by his Catholic Majesty's Minister, hath at length permitted that the Jesuits driven from Spain may come and settle in the Ecclesiastical State. The Spanish Ships debark these Religious at the Port of Civita Vecchia.

Warsaw, May 2. When the Deputies of the Two Confederations of Dissidents had finished their Speeches, at the Audience granted by the King, on the 28th ult. the Count Zamoriski, Grand Chancellor of the Crown, replied to those of the First Deputation, and Prince Czartoryski, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, to those of the Second. This Reply was concise, importing, that his Majesty could not resolve any Thing relative to the Objects in Question, without the States being assembled; that he would take Care to propose them at the approaching Dyet, and that, on his Part, he would do every Thing in the Affair he possibly could.

Copenhagen, May 1. Yesterday their Majesties received the Sacrament, and this Day they were crowned by the Bishop of Seeland, in the Chapel of the Castle. This Solemnity was performed with great Pomp and Decorum, and the Nobility who attended it were numerous. We hear that the King made choice of the following Motto, *Gloria ex Amore Patrie, My Glory is in the Love of my Country.*

Copenhagen, May 11. In the Night of the 4th Instant, a Brewery in this City was burnt down; and on the 7th a second Fire destroyed the King's Brewery, and the Magazine of Wood belonging to the Queen Dowager Julia-Maria. The Damage done by these Two Accidents is valued at a Ton of Gold.

Berlin, May 12. The King hath honoured the Princess of Prussia with a Visit, to congratulate her on her happy Delivery, and made her a Present of a Breakfasting-Service made of Gold.

From the HAERLEM COURANT.

Paris, May 14. His Catholic Majesty is said to have intimated to the Pope his Procedure against the Jesuits, only by the following laconick Letter:

"Holy Father: All my Tribunals having judged that the Fathers Jesuits are of no Good to my Kingdoms, I could do no less than conform to their Representations. Of this, as a Son of the Holy Church, I acquaint its Supreme Head. I recommend your Holiness to the Divine keeping."

Frankfort, May 15. There were Three Shocks of an Earthquake at Rothenburg, in the Country of Hesse, on the 12th of April at Night. All the Windows of the Castle were broke, and most of the Chimneys thrown down. The Landgrave's Family were in the Garden, under Tents, for Three Days.

L O N D O N, May 21.

A Letter from Paris, dated May 10, says, "It is no longer a Secret, that the King has been informed by his Catholic Majesty of his Reasons for taking the late Steps against the Jesuits. The Marquis d'Olson, our Minister, at the Court of Spain, has written a Letter, which has been read before the King's Council, and confirms the Report of his Catholic Majesty's having escaped Assassination, by retiring from Madrid, on Account of the Disturbances, Three Days before the English Project was to have taken Place."

It is said, as soon as the Reviews are over, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick will, for the Remainder of the Summer, visit most of the capital Towns in England, Sea Ports, &c.

Some very disagreeable Advices are said to have been received from the East-Indies.

A Petition, of a very extraordinary Nature, is said to have been received from one of our Colonies. According to Letters from Leghorn, the Coasts of Sardinia are at present much infested by the Algerine Corsairs, which had occasioned an Order of the Court of Turin, for some armed Vessels to be fitted out at Cagliari, to cruise against these Barbarians.

Some Letters from the above Place say, that all the Ports in the Isle of Sardinia are ordered to be shut against the Jesuits.

An Account is said to have been received this Week of the Pregnancy of her Danish Majesty.

The Senate of Venice have been informed by their Consul at Algier, that he has concluded a Truce with the Dey for 4 Months, in order, if possible, to conclude a formal Peace before the Expiration of that Term; but the Conditions which the Dey requires are so disadvantageous to the Republic, that there is no Likelihood of their being accepted. He demands, 1st, that the like Presents be sent to him, as were given to his Predecessor when the Peace was concluded, and which consisted of the Sum of 50,000 Zequins, a Saddle laced with Gold, and enriched with Jewels, and a great Quantity of very rich Stuffs. 2dly, he demands, That instead of 10,000 Zequins, which the Republic had engaged to pay annually, they pay him for the future 12,000. 3dly, That they send him, without delay, all the Presents which he demanded of the Republic, at the Time of his Advancement to the Dignity with which he is invested. And, 4thly and lastly, he makes the following very extraordinary Demand, viz. That his Corsairs may have the Liberty of cruising in the Gulph of Venice, to pursue there, and attack the Ships of those Nations with whom he has no Treaty; and that if any of those Corsairs should happen to be taken, the Republic shall be obliged to repair the Loss in ready Money.

M. Mello, the Portuguese Minister here, has received a circumstantial Account of the Plot, laid by the Jesuits, to assassinate his Most Catholic Majesty; which horrid Proceeding, joined with their other bad Behaviour of forging Bulls, &c. was, beyond all Doubt, the certain Cause of the late total and eternal Expulsion of those Fathers from Spain.

It is said, that his Most Christian Majesty has, by his Ambassador at Rome, demanded of his Holiness to issue a Bull, or Ordonnance, abolishing forever the Society of Jesus, and the very Name of Jesuits.

The Hague Gazette, brought by this Day's Mail, contains the following Article, dated Paris, May 11.

"The Day before Yesterday the Parliament, all the Chambers assembled, made an Arret, in consequence of the Opinion of the King's Council, which declares the Society of Jesuits an Enemy to Sovereigns, and to the public Tranquillity of States. In consequence whereof, that Supreme Court orders those among them, who on the 6th of August 1761, were Members of the said Society, and who, taking the Benefit of the Indulgence granted them by the Edict of November 1764, have remained in the Kingdom, to depart from hence at the Expiration of 15 Days, including that of the Publication of the present Arret, under Pain of Criminal Prosecution, except those who have taken the Oath prescribed by this Tribunal. By the same Arret, all those who are thus to quit the States of the Kingdom, are forbidden to return hither under any Pretence whatever. Governors of Provinces, Bailiffs, and other Judges, are ordered not to suffer any Jesuits within their Districts. His Majesty's Subjects of every Rank and Condition, are forbidden to afford an Asylum to the Jesuits, or keep up the least Correspondence with them, or to receive from the Society Letters of Fraternity. Archbishops and Bishops, and all Heads or Communities, of Schools, and other Establishments, are enjoined not to employ any of that Society for the Instruction of Youth. Moreover his Majesty will be implored to use his good Offices with the Pope and other Catholic Princes, to engage them to abolish a Society so dangerous to Christianity and Sovereign Powers. Lastly, his Majesty will be equally implored to make the Tenor of this Arret a fundamental Law of the State."

They write from Petersburg, that her Imperial Majesty had just assigned a large Tract of Land in North Russia, to such Polanders who chuse to seek an Asylum in her Dominions, where great Numbers had lately arrived, and were to enjoy an Exemption of Taxes for Ten Years.

May 26. We are informed that the rapid Increase of Popery in this Kingdom, which has escaped the Notice of so many Administrations, is to be made the Subject of an Enquiry; a Proof that our Ministers are not inattentive to our Civil and Religious Liberties.

We hear that Orders are sent to the different Ports, for completing, with all Expedition, the Men of War ordered for immediate Service.

We hear that great Encouragement will be given to the Culture of Wheat and Rye in this Kingdom.

One of the Morning-Papers say, we are informed that the Government hath agreed with a certain Company, to take 400,000 l. per Annum for Three Years.