

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1767.

M A D R I D, May 12.

On the 3d of this Month a great Concourse of People assembled in the great Square of this City, with what Design is not yet known; but on the Approach of some Detachments of Troops, they dispersed. The Council of Castile has promised a Reward of 100 Pistoles, for discovering the Motive and Promoters of this tumultuous Assembly, and a Pardon to the Promulgator, even in case he himself was concerned in the Affair.

Civita-Vecchia, May 15. It was believed that the Count Vindafchi, who is arrived here with a Detachment of Soldiers, had Orders to conduct the Spanish Jesuits into the Ecclesiastical State; but on the Arrival of Fourteen Vessels, having on board 572 of those Fathers, under Escort of Three Men of War, none of them, except the Sick, were permitted to disembark. The Rest are still uncertain of their Lot.

Leghorn, May 16. They write from Rogliano, in the Island of Corsica, that 91 of the Prisoners that were taken in the Island of Capraia, are arrived there. Those among them who are Genoese, or of other Nations, are treated according to the Rules of War in all Civilized Countries; but those who prove to be Corsicans, are sent to Prison, and treated as Rebels and Traitors to their Country.

Mitau, May 16. The Duke and the Nobility acceded Yesterday to the Confederacy formed by the Dissidents of Lithuania. In the Act of Accession, it is declared in express Terms, that this Step shall not alter in any respect the Relation or Connection in which the Duchies of Gotland and Semegalia stand, with regard to the Republic of Poland, nor the Rights of the Roman Catholic Religion; that the Marshal of the Confederation shall not exercise any Jurisdiction over these Two Duchies; that he shall not impose any Contribution on them; and lastly, that this Accession shall not be alleged in Example, when hereafter other Confederations may be in Agitation.

Terni, May 22. The 18th of this Month a large Detachment of Russian Troops, which are in this Town and its Environs, began to march, under the Conduct of Major General Count d'Apraxin, to take up their Quarters in some Places of Great-Poland.

Florence, May 23. By the last Letters from Rome, it seems as if the Pope had altered his Resolution with regard to the Admission of the Jesuits into his State.

Parma, May 23. The Infant, affected by the Ravages made in Tuscany and in the Bononias, by the Diseases occasioned by Scarcity, hath sent some Officers of the Militia, with an Order to go throughout his Dominions, and provide Grain for those Communities which may be in Want of it, and to administer to the Poor the Succours which they may have occasion for.

Turin, May 27. An Edict of the King is published, dated the 18th Inst. whereby his Majesty forbids the amassing of Grain, and the exporting it to foreign Countries; and orders every Person to make, yearly, an exact Declaration of the Quantity he shall have reaped.

Florence, June 30. The First and Second Convoy of Jesuits from Spain having been refused to land at Civita-Vecchia, they sailed from thence towards Corsica, where the Republic of Genoa had consented that a certain Number of them should be distributed in the Places that are garrisoned by the French Troops; But, by the last Letters received here from Genoa, we hear, that M. de Marbeuf, the Commander in Chief of those Troops, in that Island, had declared, that he could not permit the Jesuits to land there; and that the Republic had likewise made the same Declaration in regard to their landing in any Part of that State on the Continent; and that Notice thereof had been dispatched by a Vessel, to meet those Convoys at Sea.

Rank, appeared in the Manufactures of this Kingdom. Private Letters from Petersburg mention, that an Edict of the Empress was preparing, and would soon be published, forbidding the Jesuits to settle in any Part of the Russian Territories.

June 6. Yesterday the Dukes of Grafton and Ancaster, the Earls Talbot and Shelburne, and the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, gave grand Entertainments at their respective Houses, to the Nobility, &c. in Honour of his Majesty's Birth-Day. Last Night their Excellencies the French and Spanish Ambassadors illuminated the Fronts of their respective Houses in a most elegant Manner. The Mansion House was also illuminated on the same Occasion.

Two Companies of the Royal Train of Artillery are ordered to embark for New-York, to relieve those who have been there for some Years. Orders are sent to Woolwich for a considerable Quantity of Ordinance Stores to be got in readiness to be shipped for Halifax and Quebec. Letters from the North of Ireland inform, that great Swarms of Dutch and French Fishermen were arrived on that Coast.

This Morning the Britannia and Pitt Transports fell down the River to Woolwich, to embark a Quantity of Ordinance Stores for North-America. His Polish Majesty, and the Republic, having insisted upon the Recall of the Russian Troops from Poland, the Empress has given for Answer, That she will consent to that Demand, as soon as the Dissidents receive the Satisfaction due to them in respect to their Rights and Privileges.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, dated May 30. The 27th instant we received the melancholy News, that Prince Frederick-Henry-Charles, Brother of the Prince of Prussia, died the Day before, at Protzen, where, being on his March with his Regiment, he was seized with the Small-Pox, and the Purples. This Prince, who cannot be sufficiently regretted, was 19 Years of Age, and about Five Months.

A Letter from Rome, dated the 16th ult. says, Cardinal York hath presented Prince Edward, his Brother, to the Pope, who admitted him as a Stranger, keeping himself inognito, and gave him a tender and distinguished Reception.

They write from Lisbon, that Mr. Hay, the British Envoy, was shortly to embark on board an English Man of War in the Tagus, on his Return home. Last Saturday died at Portsmouth, in his 28th Year, after a tedious Illness, Lord Hope, eldest Son of the Earl of Hopeton. He had arrived but a few Days before from America, where he had gone by the Advice of his Physicians, in Hopes that a long Sea Voyage might contribute to his Recovery.

June 11. In a Letter from Lord Clive, received by the Grenville East-Indiaman, is the following Passage: "The general Terms in which I have mentioned the Depravity of this Settlement, obliges me to point out to your Attention the Instances, the very few Instances of distinguished Merit among the superior Servants. To such a Man, who in the midst of Luxury and Licentiousness, had retained the true Idea of commercial Oeconomy, who, inferior in Fortune to most of your civil Servants, in the Rank of Counsellor, was yet superior to all in Moderation and Integrity; whose Regard for the Welfare of the Public, and for the Reputation of Individuals, had made him warn others from falling into the Temptations of Corruption, which he law were approaching, and who could actually resist these Temptations himself, when a Share was allotted him of Money he thought unwarrantably obtained. To find such a Man in such a Settlement, would appear incredible to those who are unacquainted with Mr. Verelst. I have represented this Gentleman to you, as I would every one, in his real Character, and shall only add, that if you wish to see the Measures we are now pursuing, supported with Integrity, Abilities, and Resolution, you will endeavour to prevail upon him to continue in your Service, by appointing him to succeed Mr. Sumner in the Government."

Yesterday Sir James Grey, appointed Ambassador to the Court of Spain, took leave of his Majesty at St. James's; and on Tuesday next he will set out on his Embassy to that Court. William Henry Lyttleton, Esq; appointed Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon, also took leave Yesterday of his Majesty, and will set out on his Embassy to the said Court in a few Days.

DORCHESTER County, JULY 20, 1767. WHEREAS, MARY, the Wife of Mr. the Subscriber, did, on the 17th Day of JULY Instant, clope from Me, her said Husband: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting, from the Date hereof. (75) B. X. BENJAMIN KEENE.

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

THE Lower House of Assembly of Maryland have unanimously and effectually hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirti-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 Appeal 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 Expense necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the Finances, Easements, and other Means 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 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 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 *citoyen* 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 of a LOTTERY, by which to raise One Thousand Pounds Common Money, is submitted to the Public.

Table listing lottery prizes in pounds and shillings, including 1 Prize of £500, 2 Prizes of £250, etc.

2500 Prizes. 25 £.6500. 2500 Blanks.

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

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

The Drawing to be in the Court-House at Annapolis, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Admitters as shall be pleased to attend. From the best Estimate that can be found, there are about 300 of the 5000 Tickets still for Sale; and as Gentlemen have not sent their Account of Tickets unsold, the Drawing is put off till the Monday after the Third Tuesday of October next, which is then certainly expected, there should there be few 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 them against that Time; and the Managers are desired they do meet.

The Managers are, William Murdoch, Esq; Messieurs Thomas Sprigg, William Pace, John Weiss, Thomas Calloway, South River, Thomas Ringgold, B. T. B. Worthington, Henry Hall, John Hammond, Thomas Jobson, John Hall of Annapolis, and Samuel Chesle, or each 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 U. S.

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.

N, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Advertisements of a Year; and Advertisements of a moderate Length: And long Ones in Proportion.