

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1767.

MY Wife ANNE having eloped and taken with her my Children, Four of my Negroes, several of my Horses, and sundry other of my Effects; I give Notice to all Persons, not to Trust her on my Account, and forbid all Persons to buy or contract with her for any of my Effects, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, and will endeavour to recover any Thing again which she may dispose of.

EDWARD DAY.

S C H E M E

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY

THE Lower House of Assembly of Maryland have constantly and ineffectually hitherto, since the Year 1750, and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Majesty hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hundred of Tobacco exported.

A Constitutional Tax on the People to support an Appeal of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been proposed, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the Public Forfeitures, Amerciaments, and other Monies received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That some" ment 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 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,		13 : 5
1 Last drawn Blank,		13 : 5

2500 Prizes. 26. - £. 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 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 Assistants as shall be pleased to attend. From the best Estimate that can be found, there are about 800 of the Tickets still for Sale; and as Gentlemen have not yet 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 against that Time; and the Managers are desired to meet.

The Managers are, William Murdock, Esq; Messrs Thomas Sprigg, William Pace, John Watts, Thomas Gibson, South River, Thomas Ringgold, B. T. B. Warburton, Henry Hall, John Hammond, Thomas Johnson, John Hall Annapolis, and Samuel Chase, or such of them as shall be thought fit.

The said Managers to give Bond to the Hon. SPEAKER 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 Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above.

The Scheme to be made publick in the MARYLAND 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.

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

CIVITA VECCHIA, June 20.

LAST Sunday a fresh Cargo of 200 Jesuits arrived here, which immediately sailed for Genoa, not having been able to disembark at Corfica, as General Paoli had executed himself to the Commander of the French Troops from procuring the necessary Subsistence for those Fathers, on account of the Scarcity of Provisions. It is believed that the Republic will settle these Jesuits in the Maritime Places; at least, if some Letters from Genoa may be credited, which inform, that if the Republic should fail in its Engagement with the King of Spain, by refusing to receive the above Fathers expelled from his Kingdom, his Most Christian Majesty will withdraw his Troops from Corfica.

LISBON, June 10. A Vessel of War, and Three Transports, are sailed from the Tagus, for the Azores, with Troops on board, for appeasing a dangerous Tumult in the Isle of Terceira, which is imputed to the Intrigues of the Jesuits.

WARSAW, June 21. We are informed from Radosin, that the Election of a Marshal-General of the Confederacy, is to come on there To-morrow. This Confederacy, the like of which was never known before, actually consists of 75,000 Gentlemen, and the Number is daily increasing.

NAPLES, June 9. A Turkish Galley, coming from the Coast of Africa, and laden with Tributes for the Grand Signior, lately attacked a small Corfican Vessel; the Crew of which, being resolved to defend themselves to the last Extremity, boarded the Turk, and gave such Proofs of their Valour as are almost incredible; but were almost overcome by the great Number of their Antagonists, when a Maltese Galley, commanded by the Chevalier Rosellini, came up to their Assistance, and boarding likewise the Turkish Galley, they soon made themselves Masters of it. The Corficans had for their Share of the Prize some Pieces of Cannon, several Fire-Arms, a great Quantity of Ammunition, and 16,000 Pieces of Silver Money.

FLORENCE, June 20. Letters from Rome say, that the Cardinals are greatly divided in their Opinions with respect to the Manner in which the Pope ought to treat the Jesuits.

GENOA, June 17. They write from Leghorn, that the Corficans have fitted out a large Felucca in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, to cruise against the Genoese Ships. Letters from Bastia advise, that there are but 150 Corficans left in the Island of Capraia. The Sieur Barbisgi, who is appointed Governor of that Island, has sent to Corfica all the Brass Canon in that Fort, and supplied the Place with Iron Guns. He hath also ordered all the Entrenchments, made during the late Siege, to be destroyed, and Three small Forts to be built for the Defence of the Island. In the last Assembly of the Malecontents held at Corte, it was resolved to tax all the Inhabitants of the Island, One Thousandth Part of their Estates, where they exceed the Value of One Thousand Livres. The Produce of this Tax is to defray the Expence of the Siege of Capraia, and of the Subsistence of the Garrison of that Place.

L O N D O N, July 11.

Private Advices from Lisbon mention, that Orders were lately issued for raising Ten Additional Regiments of Foot, which occasioned much Speculation as to the Motive of such a Measure in Time of a profound Peace.

A Letter from Versailles, dated July 1, says, "An Officer is arrived here from Morocco, sent by the Count de Breugnon, the King's Ambassador there, with Advice of a Peace having been concluded with the Emperor Muley Mahomet. This Treaty was signed the 30th of May last, when all the French Slaves, without Exception, were set at Liberty, and the Three Ships which were taken by the Moors, during the Time that this Negotiation was carrying on, were restored."

Extraß of a Letter from Stockholm, June 30.

"The Subsidy-Treaty, which is on the Tapis between this Kingdom and Great-Britain, seems to be on the Point of Maturity, and there is no Doubt of its speedy Conclusion. It is however certain, that many Persons who have some Share in the Management of Affairs, have declared it as their Opinion, that it would be better for us to renew our Engagements of this Sort with France."

Extraß of a Letter from Dantzick, June 23.

"The State of Affairs in this Kingdom becomes every Day more critical. The Facility with which the numerous Confederacies are formed, has no Example in History. The chief Causes of these Leagues appears to be the Law made in the present Reign, by which the Power of the Two great Generals is very much limited, tho' the Alteration affects not those who are at present invested with

those eminent Charges. The great Authority granted to the Board of Treasury, has also given Disgust to many, though it was really necessary to the Public Weal. But, after all, if the last Dyet had been more favourably disposed to the Dissidents, the last Declarations of the Court of Petersburg, and Berlin, would not have appeared, and consequently we should not have seen all those Confederacies which now seem to endanger the Public Tranquillity."

Extraß of a Letter from Lisbon, July 4.

"The Expedition, consisting of Four Men of War and Transports, has been fitted out with greater Dispatch than was ever usual in this Place, and is sailed. These Ships are to take in Two Regiments that are quartered in the Province of Algarve, and are to be embarked from the Ports of Saint Uval and Tavira. General Bohm, a German Officer in this Service, is Commander in Chief. The certain Destination of this Armament, however, still remains a profound Secret; for, though some People had thought it was to join the Spaniards against the Settlements of the Jesuits in Paraguay; others, to quell an Insurrection in the Island of Terceira; and others again, to put their Islands in some Posture of Defence, from an Apprehension of the Court of England, on Account of Differences, it is now thought to be for a Matter of far greater Consequence. Many of the People of Rio de Janeiro, complaining of the ill Treatment of their Governor, and the destructive Schemes with which their Trade has been oppressed of late Years, had quitted that Settlement, it is said, and had retired into the Woods, where others had joined them.

"When Measures, contrary to the Inclination and Interest of the People, are carried on, it is not surprising their Discontents should be frequently breaking out; neither can it be expected, that those Measures will be observed any longer, than while the reigning Government has Power to enforce Obedience."

Lord Rochfort, we hear, is sent for from Paris, being destined, as supposed, for some considerable Post in the ensuing new Administration.

It was this Morning reported, that the Earl of Rochfort will be appointed to succeed the Right Hon. Mr. Conway, as one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State. Some Dispatches were forwarded to his Lordship Yesterday.

July 18. Letters from Spa, in Germany, give an Account of the Arrival of the Prince and Princess of Brunwick, at that Place, in perfect Health.

Extraß of a Letter from Bengal.

"All is Peace in this Country, and is likely to continue so. Lord Clive has displayed great Capacity and Abilities in the judicious Plan he has established for preserving the Company's valuable Possessions here. Many of his last Appointments and Regulations have given such general Satisfaction, that Clamour and Discontent are absorbed in Admiration of his many great and shining Virtues."

Lord Clive landed at Portsmouth on Tuesday Evening, in perfect Health, from on board the Britannia, and his Lordship arrived in Town Yesterday.

Yesterday Lord Clive and Col. Carnac waited on his Majesty, at St. James's, and were graciously received.

After Lord Clive had waited on his Majesty at St. James's Yesterday, his Lordship went and paid his Compliments to the Court of Directors at the East-India House, who were sitting, and received his Lordship in the most cordial and polite Manner. His Lordship, with his late Acquisitions, is now worth 80,000l. per Annum, which is more than any other Man possesses in England.

This Morning the Right Hon. Lord Clive had a numerous Levee of the Nobility and Gentry, at his House in Berkley-Square, to compliment his Lordship on his Arrival from the East-Indies. It is said that his Lordship has brought over some valuable Presents for his Majesty.

It is talked that a great Post in the Administration will be offered to Lord Clive.

'Tis said, that as the Government is now interested in the Affairs of the East-India Company, the Services of Lord Clive will be honoured with a Ducal Coronet.

We hear some great Personages are so alarmed at the News of a certain celebrated Exile's writing the New History of England, that some shrewd Politicians begin to think, with no small Degree of Confidence, that they will procure a Pardon for him, on Condition of his not continuing the said History further than the Reign of his late Majesty King George II. Others are of opinion, that if he does not obtain a Pardon, he will certainly receive a very considerable Sum of Money, on the same Con-

dition.—So great is their Fear of having their Fame transmitted to Posterity, by a Writer, whose Parts and Abilities will insure Immortality to his Work.

Last Week the First Volume in Manuscript of Mr. Wilkes's History of England, was sold to a Bookseller at the Court-End of the Town, for Six Hundred Guineas.

On Monday Evening Two Persons made their Appearance at Vauxhall, the one assuming the Title of a Nobleman, and the other that of a Baronet, attended by French-Horns, &c. but their Behaviour not agreeing with the Titles they had taken, gave Umbrage to some Gentlemen present, and a general Uproar began, when the Constables, with proper Assistants, were obliged to take them into Custody: His Lordship, on Enquiry, appeared to be no less than a Master-Taylor, and the other a Carpenter.

The New-York Mail of last Saturday was detained by Orders from Above, and was not dispatched Yesterday in the Evening.

This Morning an Express was sent off to Fal-mouth, to be put on board the Packet Boat for New-York, said to contain some extraordinary Dispatches for Sir Henry Moore.

It is with Pleasure we can inform the Public, that the Legislature of the Province of New-York has voluntarily passed the Mutiny-Bill, conformable to the Act of Parliament, induced by a Sense of the Justice and Propriety of that Law, without any previous Knowledge of the late Steps taken here to enforce a Compliance. A clear Demonstration of the Wisdom of the Measures pursued, which were rather calculated for allowing Time to the Colonies to return to Reason and their Duty, than for proceeding with Violence against them.

July 9. In the Course of last Sessions of Parliament, 209 Bills received the Royal Assent, 95 Public, and 114 Private, which is the greatest Number that has received the Royal Assent in one Sessions for several Years.

There are now living at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, a labouring Man and his Wife, whose Ages together make 217; he being 110, and she 107.

Extraß of a Letter from Edinburgh, July 11.

"On Tuesday came on, before the Court, the Decision of the Douglas Cause: The Opinions of the Judges upon which, stand as follows:

For Hamilton, spoke on Tuesday, Lord President. Thursday, Barjarg, Alemore, and Ellicock. Friday, Stonefield. This Day, Kennet, and Halls.

For Douglas, spoke on Tuesday, Lord Strichen. Wednesday, Kaims, Auchinleck, and Coalition. Friday, Pitfour. This Day, Gardenston.

There remains only Justice Clerk and Monboddoo to speak on Tuesday, one of whom, it is certain, will be for Hamilton, and the other Douglas, whereby there is an Equality, and resolving upon the President's Casting Vote, the Hamilton Family carries it here. It is needless to mention what a Consternation this Affair makes in Edinburgh.

By the final Decision of the great Douglas Cause, not only the Title, but a very considerable Fortune, we hear, comes to the Hamilton Family."

Edinburgh, July 11. We are told that Two Engineers, accompanied by several Gentlemen, are now surveying the Grounds between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, in order to fix upon the most proper Tract to carry the large Canal, which is proposed to join the Two Friths. And we are also told, that a narrow Canal is projecting between Perth and Forfar, for the Purpose of Inland Navigation, which, if carried into Execution, will be productive of the greatest Advantages to that Place.

N E W P O R T, August 31.

The following is a particular and authentic Account of the melancholy Accident which happened on board the Brig Dolphin, commanded by Capt. John Malbone, of this Town, viz. Last Wednesday Night she arrived off Point Judith, from Jamaica, and when within about Five Miles from the Land, at half after Ten o'Clock, the same Night, a Negro Boy went down between Decks, amongst the Rum, where there stood several Puncheons of Water, and (as he says) with an Intention to draw some Water, but mistook, and broached a Cask of Rum; at the same Time the Door of the Lantern, in which he carried the Candle, being open, and the Candle falling into the Rum, set it on Fire: This so affrighted the Boy, that he neglected to stop the running of the Rum, and in less than half a Minute the Head of the Cask flew out, and the Flames were immediately communicated to Fifteen Casks more, all between Decks, so that all possible Means used to extinguish it proved intirely ineffectual.—The Vessel was all in Flames in a very few Minutes, and consequently reduced Twenty-six Persons, being the Number of People, including Passengers on board, to a Distress and Horror that must be left to the Reader's Imagination.—Amou