

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1767.

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twentieth Pence per Hoghead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and is 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 Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMENDMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That the Sentiment 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 Creditors, 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 other Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also 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 " " 250 " 250
1 " " 100 " 100
2 " " 50 are 100
2 " " 30 " 60
4 " " 20 " 80
4 " " 15 " 60
10 " " 10 " 100
10 " " 5 " 100
50 " " 4 " 200
80 " " 3 " 240
73 " " 2 : 10 " 182 : 10
2250 " " 2 " 4500
1 First drawn Blank, - - - 13 : 15
1 Last drawn Blank, - - - 13 : 15
2500 Prizes, - - - 13 : 15
2500 Blanks, - - - 13 : 15

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 Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN TEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, South-River, THOMAS INGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL; ANNAPOLIS, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as all chuse to act.

The said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable 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 Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generally given to the above Use.

THE SCHEME to be made public 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.

* There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unfold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience.—It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn.

THE MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have unfold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all PERMITS, of a moderate Length, long Ones in Proportion to their Value, of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and SUPER BOND annexed; BILLS of FARE performed in the neatest and

The Great Cause relating to the DOUGLAS Estate in Scotland, being the Subject of much general Conversation, we cannot, in our Opinion, give our Readers a more acceptable Present, than an Extract from the Concise Narrative of the DOUGLAS Cause, and the Proceedings in this celebrated Affair, as lately published in London.

The Pamphlet opens with the following Circumstances:

IN 1761 the late Duke of Douglas died, devising his Estate to Archibald Stewart Douglas, his Nephew; at the same Time revoking a prior Deed of Settlement in Favour of the Family of Hamilton.

Lady Jane Douglas, Sister to the Duke, a Mother to Archibald, had in the Year 1746, been privately married, at her House near Edinburgh, to Col. Stewart of Grandtully, a Gentleman of good Family, strict Honour, and engaging Manners.—He was then pretty far advanced in Life, and Lady Jane herself was in her Forty-seventh Year.—Unluckily for the newly-married Couple, the Duke had conceived some unaccountable Umbrage against Mr. Stewart, which, as Lady Jane was entirely in the Power of her Brother, made it necessary to conceal their Marriage from him for some Time.

Judging, however, that it could not long remain a Secret, whilst they resided in Scotland, they resolved to set out for France. Accordingly, Lady Jane, attended by Mrs. Helen Hewit, as her Companion, a Gentlewoman of Character, who had been much about the Marchioness her Mother, and Two Maid-Servants, Isabel Walker, now Mrs. Glafs, and Effy Caw, set out from Drumleugh, near Edinburgh, the 16th or 17th of August 1746, Six Days after the Marriage; being joined at Huntington, in England, by her Husband, Col. Stewart, who, to save Appearances, was unwilling to accompany her from Scotland.—They spent the following Winter at Utrecht and the Hague, and in the End of April, 1747, set out for Aix-la-Chapelle, where they continued to reside till the First of June 1748.

In all these different Places Sir John and Lady Jane cohabited as Husband and Wife; yet in so private a Manner, that the Intimacy of their Connection was not generally known, for the same Causes which rendered their Departure from Scotland necessary, suggested the Necessity of Privacy, even in foreign Countries.

An Event, however soon happened, which, whilst it removed the Necessity of further Precautions, obliged them at once to pull off the Mask.—Lady Jane, in the End of the Year 1747, proved with Child. An Event, big with such important Consequences, occasioned an immediate Alteration in this Plan. Their Marriage was now no longer to be concealed; and Lady Jane, hoping that her Brother could not be offended at an Event, of which he should no sooner hear than he should be informed of its happy Consequences, wrote to Lord Crawford, then with the Army, begging him to acquaint the Duke of Douglas of her Situation.

Mean while, her Friends at Aix-la-Chapelle observed, with Pleasure, the Progress of her Pregnancy. Of the Number of these were Lady Wigton, Miss Primrose, Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn of Keith, and Mrs. Hewit, who all particularly depose, that Lady Jane had the Appearance of a Woman big with Child.

After this a Cloud of Witnesses are mentioned, and said to prove the real Pregnancy of Lady Jane, and her Delivery of Twins; but their Affairs rendering their Return (Lady Jane's and her Husband's) to Britain necessary, they set out in November 1749, to Paris, to bring from thence their youngest Son, Sholto, who was now about Sixteen Months old, and by the Attention of the Surgeon, considerably better in Point of Health.

At Paris they staid a very few Days, and then set out for Rheims, and soon after for London, where they arrived a Week before Christmas.

As the first Effect of the too easy Credulity of her Brother, Lady Jane had been deprived of her Pension of 500 l. a Year, about Six Months after the Birth of her Children; and as she had been left by her Father entirely at the Duke's Mercy, herself and Family would have been totally destitute, but for the generous Compassion of Lord Morton, who being acquainted with her straits, and the unhappy Misunderstanding with her Brother, instantly remitted her Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

The Distress to which the unhappy Lady Jane was reduced, during a Residence of Two Years and Ten Months at London, and Chelsea, exceeds Description. She knew her Enemies had been busy with her Reputation—she was aware of the Arts that had been used to destroy her in the Opinion of her Brother—the Duke had been grossly abused—but how to undeceive him? He was inexorable—he was inaccessible! To add to the Keenness of her Affliction, Mr. Stewart had contracted Debts, and was confined to the Rules of the King's Bench; whilst herself and helpless Children were pining in actual Want. To a Woman of Lady Jane's Sensibility and exquisite Feelings, what a terrible Situation! She bore it, however, with that Composure, that Dignity, and Elevation of Mind, which are ever found inseparable from true Greatness. It was during this melancholy Period that she wrote to Mr. Pelham, a Letter with an unusual Elegance of Sentiment, discovering a Soul superior to the severest Strokes of Fortune.

This Letter had the desired Effect. And Lady Jane, hoping to undeceive her Brother, made a Journey into Scotland, in August 1752, accompanied by her Children, Mrs. Hewit, and Isabel Walker; Mr. Stewart

still remaining in London. In Scotland the Resemblance of the Defendant, to the Duke, his Uncle, was universally allowed; and Sholto, the youngest, it was agreed, was the very Picture of his Mother. Lady Jane, trusting in her Innocence, and honestly thinking that the very Sight of her Children must convince the Duke that his Suspicions were false, made an Effort to be admitted into his Presence. She accordingly went to Douglas Castle, with her Two Sons, but was refused Admittance.—Isabel Walker, who accompanied her, deposes, "That upon her asking Admittance, Lady Jane was directed to go to a Terrace-Walk, to wait the Return of the Message which she had sent to the Duke, informing him that she and her Two Sons were come to wait on him—That the Message was brought her there, and was, that the Duke would by no Means see her—And that Lady Jane, upon receiving this Message, was greatly distressed.—It is not to be supposed that the Duke, if left to himself, could have refused to his Sister the Opportunity which she now requested, to vindicate her injured Honour. But the inhuman Stockbriggs, a Name odious to the Defendant, by an artful Repetition of the hated Tale, and an affected Conviction of the Imposture, roused his Resentment anew, and stifled every tender Emotion in the Breast of the relenting and much deceived Duke.

Two Days after they left Scotland, the younger Boy, Sholto, caught a Fever, of which he died. This was a terrible Stroke to poor Lady Jane, who had little Need of such an Addition to her Griefs. Certain it is, the Death of her Son, affected Lady Jane more sensibly than all her other Afflictions: Nay, the lively Grief which it is clearly proved she expressed upon that melancholy Occasion, was so striking, that the Pursuers saw the Necessity of diminishing its Effect, by pretending it to be affected. But will the Pursuers say, that she affected to die likewise?—And, that she died of Grief, and a broken Heart, particularly for the Loss of her Son, appears from Proof.—And Mrs. Hewit, to that Effect, deposes, "That Lady Jane was attended in her Sickness, at London, after Sholto's Death, by Mr. James Pringle, Surgeon to the Guard; and afterwards by Mr. Fordyce—That these Gentlemen told the Deponent, that Lady Jane's Disease was a broken Heart."

On the Death of Lady Jane, Lady Shaw, of Greenock, Bar^l. and Grandmother to the Hon. Mrs. Napier, took the Defendant under her Protection. This Lady, whose Memory Mr. Douglas will ever gratefully revere, not bearing to see the Son of her late Friend left destitute, and well convinced of the Falseness of the malicious Reports which had been raised to his Prejudice, generously took him into her House, and gave him an Education suitable to his Birth and Rank.

Mr. Stewart succeeding to the Estate of Grandtully, by the Death of his Brother Sir George Stewart, came to Scotland, where the first Thing he did, was, to execute a Bond for Fifty Thousand Merks, in Favour of Mr. Douglas, his Son, which he wrote all over with his own Hand, from the Scroll made of it by Mr. Loch, his Agent; who, with his Son, and Sir John's Servant, were Witnesses.

The Family at Douglas Castle, had at last undergone a remarkable Revolution. Stockbriggs, the inveterate Enemy of Lady Jane and her Children, was dead; the Duke had overcome his Aversion to Society, and was married; and the Influence of the Adherents of the Family of Hamilton were greatly diminished. At the Persuasion of the Dutchess, the Duke left his Retirement, and resided, during the Winter, at Edinburgh. He enlarged the Circle of his Acquaintance; directed himself of the contracted Ideas which he had acquired during his Retreat; and perceived how much he had been abused by the Minions who possessed his Ear. At this favourable Juncture, the Dutchess commenced a keen Advocate for the Defendant. She explained to her Husband the Motives of Partisans of the Family of Hamilton, to raise Reports so injurious to the unfortunate Lady Jane; and convinced him of the Falsity of many of the Stories that had been told him. She concluded with urging him, in the most affecting Manner, to acknowledge his Nephew, and cancel the Settlement which had been extorted from him.

But the Duke's Prejudices were too deeply rooted to be removed at once.—The Dutchess continued her Importunities—the Duke was displeas'd, and a Misunderstanding ensued. On Recollection, however, he found he had been in the Fault.—He was reconciled to the Dutchess, and promised to make Enquiries concerning the Birth. Mrs. Hewit, who accompanied Lady Jane to Paris, and was present at her Delivery, was still alive, in Edinburgh.—The Duke saw and conversed with her often; and from her strong, uniform, and consistent Account, was at length convinced of his Sister's Innocence and Honour, and the Legitimacy of the Defendant. The generous Douglas, after dropping a Tear to the Memory of his unfortunate, much injured Sister, immediately cancelled the Writings by which he had settled his Estate on the Family of Hamilton, and devised it to his Nephew Archibald, the Defendant.

The Duke did not long survive this Settlement; and Mr. Douglas was served Heir to his deceased Uncle. In serving Heir, or proving Propinquity, it is common to bring a Proof of what is called Habit and Repute; only; that is, a Proof that the Claimant is generally believed to be the Son of such and such Parents. In the present Case, to remove the Stigma which the late injurious Suspicions had thrown upon the Character of his Mo-

ther, the Claimant brought not only an ample Proof of Habit and Repute, but of the Pregnancy, at different Places, and the actual Delivery, at Paris, by the Testimony of a Witness who was present at the Birth. Upon such Proof was the Verdict of the Jury founded, "Serving the Defendant nearest and lawful Heir of Tailzie, and Provision in general, to the deceased Archibald, Duke of Douglas, his Uncle."

So much for the Facts stated by the Defendant.

N A P L E S, August 18.

MOUNT Vesuvius has been much agitated of late, continually throwing up great Quantities of inflated Matter, with Explosions; and though it has been rather more quiet for these Two Days past, it is thought the First Rains will increase the Fermentation, and that it will discharge itself in a Lava. The Ashes and Stones which it has thrown up, have added at least Sixty Feet to the Height of the Mountain since the End of June last.

L O N D O N, September 7.

A Letter from the Grenades mentions, that Admiral Parry had dispatched Two Frigates of War to the Triangles, where the French had lately erected a Stone Obelisk, Sixty Feet high, and landed some Troops and Artillery.

Sept. 9. Saturday Evening a well-dressed elderly Man, passing along Great Russell-Street, observed a Girl, of about Eleven Years of Age, sitting at a Door, and bemoaning herself after a very piteous Manner; he, from a Principle of Humanity, making Inquiry after the Reason of it, she replied, that she had broke a Bottle which her Mistress had given her to fetch some Oil in, and that she dared not go home, she should be so cruelly beat; for, that the Person she lived with, was not a Degree better than the Woman in Newgate. The Gentleman gave her Six-pence, with which she went to a neighbouring Shop, bought a Bottle, and had some Oil put into it, but having watched which Way her Benefactor took, she was again at his Heels presently, and still incessantly crying: The Gentleman turning about, and perceiving the same Girl, asked her what she cried for then? She told him that she should certainly be murdered by her Mistress, for staying so long, unless he would be so good to go with her, and intercede in her Behalf; she lived but a little Way off, she said, and for her own Cafe, she was a poor helpless Foundling, who had been apprenticed by the Parish, and that she was beat most unmercifully many Times every Day, without any Provocation, and half starved into the Bargain. The Gentleman, actuated by Compassion, went along with her, when she conducted him into a ruinous Piece of Building behind Tottenham-Court-Road, where were Two Fellows (no doubt planted for the Purpose) playing at Chuck-Farthing; but immediately leaving their Game, they seized the Gentleman, and robbed him of some few Shillings, and some Half-pence, a Silk Handkerchief, a Snuff-Box, and a Toothpick-Case; after which they tied an old Rag about his Eyes very tight, and bad him not offer to remove it in less than Five Minutes, on Pain of being shot through the Head; to which being conformable, when he took it off, he saw no more of the Adventurers, who were got clear off with the Booty.

Sept. 16. They write from Brest, that Two Thousand Tons of Ship Timber had just arrived there in Swedish Transports, from the Baltick, for the Use of the King's Dock Yards.

A Letter from Hawick, in Roxburgh-Shire, gives the following Particulars relating to a late terrible Inundation. The 5th Inst. the Water of the River Slitrick, which runs through that Town, and divides it on the West, was observed to rise to an uncommon Height. It was first observed about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and continued increasing till after Six, when the Water was Twenty-two Feet higher than usual. Fifteen Dwelling-Houses, besides Shops and Offices, and the large Corn-Mill at the End of the Town, have been entirely swept away, and the very Rock on which they were founded, washed so clean, that not a Bit of Rubbish or Vestige of a Building is left. As no human Assistance could avail, the Minister of the Place called the Inhabitants to the Church, to supplicate Heaven to avert the Judgment that seemed to threaten them. One particular Incident ought not to be omitted: At the height of the Flood, when the Houses in that Quarter were entirely deserted, a Servant Maid belonging to a Merchant of the Town recollected that her Master had in the House, (which was one of those now surrounded by the Water) about 500 l. in Gold: Her master being from home, she acquainted the Neighbours, and begging their Assistance to recover it; but none of them could be found to venture; upon which the Girl herself boldly made her Way into the House, and got hold of the Bag with the Cash; but in coming out, she was carried down by the Stream, without a Possibility of Assistance being given her. Providence, however, interposed for her Safety. She was cast on Shore by the Force of the Water, on a Green a little below the Town, just alive, and the Money grasped in both her Hands, so fast, that with some Difficulty it was got removed. A little Way above the Town, Three Houses were quite covered with Water, except the Chimney-Tops; they were in an Eddy which saved them. What formed an odd Figure was, several Packs of Wool, which, by the Eddy, were whirled round and round these