

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 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 Twopence per Hoghead on Tobacco-exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax for 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 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 Subscribers 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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. Includes entries for 1st Prize of £500, 2nd Prize of £250, etc., and a section for 5000 Tickets at Thirty Shillings each.

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 ANNEPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PAGA, JOHN WINGS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, Sept. Rivers, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL, of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, of such of them as shall 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 fast as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously 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 unsold; 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 unsold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all PER-TISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, Long Ones in Proportion to their Ads of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of WORK performed in the neatest and

The following LETTER, No. 1. said to be wrote by a FARMER, in PENNSYLVANIA, and insert at the Request of the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, and we intend continuing the subsequent Numbers, when Convenience permits.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA, to the Inhabitants of the BRITISH COLONIES.

L E T T E R I.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN, I AM a FARMER, settled, after a Variety of Fortunes, near the Banks of the River Delaware, in the Province of Pennsylvania. I received a liberal Education, and have been engaged in the busy Scenes of Life; but am now convinced, that a Man may be as happy without Bustle, as with it. My Farm is small; my Servants are few, and good; I have a little Money at Interest; I wish for no more; my Employment in my own Affairs is easy; and with a contented grateful Mind, undisturbed by worldly Hopes or Fears, relating to myself, I am completing the Number of Days allotted to me by Divine Goodness.

Being Master of my Time, I spend a good deal of it in a Library, which I think the most valuable Part of my small Estate; and being acquainted with Two or Three Gentlemen of Abilities and Learning, who honour me with their Friendship, I have acquired, I believe, a greater Knowledge in History and the Laws and Constitution of my Country, than is generally attained by Men of my Class, many of them not being so fortunate as I have been in the Opportunities of getting Information.

From my Infancy I was taught to love Humanity and Liberty. Enquiry and Experience have since confirmed my Reverence for the Lessons then given me, by convincing me more fully of their Truth and Excellence. Benevolence towards Mankind, excites Wishes for their Welfare, and such Wishes endear the Means of fulfilling them. These can be found in Liberty only: Therefore her sacred Cause ought to be espoused, by every Man, on every Occasion, to the utmost of his Power. As a charitable, but poor Person does not withhold his Aid, because he cannot relieve all the Distresses of the miserable, so let not any honest Man suppress his Sentiments concerning Freedom, however small their Influence is likely to be. Perhaps he "may touch some Wheel," that will have an Effect greater than he expects.

These being my Sentiments, I am encouraged to offer to you, my Countrymen, my Thoughts on some late Transactions, that appear to me to be of the utmost Importance to you. Conscious of my own Defects, I have waited some Time, in Expectation of seeing the Subject treated by Persons much better qualified for the Task; but being therein disappointed, and apprehensive that longer Delays will be injurious, I venture at length to request the Attention of the Public, praying only for one Thing, that is, that these Lines may be read with the same Zeal for the Happiness of British-America, with which they were written.

With a good deal of Surprise I have observed, that little Notice has been taken of an Act of Parliament, so injurious in its Principle to the Liberties of these Colonies, as the Stamp-Act was. I mean the Act for suspending the Legislation of New-York.

The Assembly of that Government complied with a former Act of Parliament, requiring certain Provisions to be made for the Troops in America, in every Particular, I think, except the Articles of Salt, Pepper, and Vinegar. In my Opinion, they acted imprudently, considering all Circumstances, in not complying so far as would have given Satisfaction, as several Colonies did. But my Dislike of their Conduct, in that Instance, has not blinded me so much, that I cannot plainly perceive, that they have been punished in a Manner pernicious to American Freedom, and justly alarming to all the Colonies.

If the British Parliament has a legal Authority to order, that we shall furnish a single Article for the Troops here, and to compel Obedience to that Order, they have the same Right to order us to supply those Troops with Arms, Cloaths, and every Necessary, and to compel Obedience to that Order also. In short, to do any Business they please upon us. What is this but to tax us at a certain Sum; and leaving to us only the Choice of raising it? How is this Mode more tolerable than the Stamp-Act? Would that Act have appeared more pleasing to Americans, if being ordered thereby to raise the Sum-Total of the Taxes, the mighty Privilege had been left to them, of saying how much should be paid for an Instrument of Writing on Paper, and how much for another on Parchment?

An Act of Parliament, commanding us to do a certain Thing, if it has any Validity, is a Tax upon us. The Expence that accrues in complying with it, is for this Reason, I believe, every Colony on the Continent, that chuse to give a Mark of their Respect to Great-Britain, in complying with the Act relating to the Troops, cautiously avoided the Mention of that Act, lest their Conduct should be attributed to its supposed Obligations.

The Matter being thus stated, the Assembly of New-York either had, or had not, a Right to refuse Submission to that Act.

If they had, and I imagine no American will say they had not; then the Parliament had no Right to compel them to execute it. If they had not this Right, they had no Right to punish them for not executing it; and therefore no Right to suspend their Legislation, which is a Punishment. In Fact, if the People of New-York cannot be legally taxed but by their own Representatives, they cannot be legally deprived of the Privilege of making Laws, only for insisting on that exclusive Privilege of Taxation. If they may be legally deprived, in such a Case, of the Privilege of making Laws, why may they not, with equal Reason, be deprived of every other Privilege? Or why may not every Colony be treated in the same Manner, when any of them shall dare to deny their Assent to any Impositions, that shall be directed? Or what signifies the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, if these Colonies are to lose their other Privileges, by not tamely surrendering that of Taxation?

There is one Consideration arising from this Suspension, which is not generally attended to, but shews its Importance very clearly. It was not necessary that this Suspension should be caused by an Act of Parliament. The Crown might have restrained the Governor of New-York, even from calling the Assembly together, by its Prerogative in the Royal Governments. This Step, I suppose, would have been taken, if the Conduct of the Assembly of New-York had been regarded as an Act of Disobedience to the Crown alone; but it is regarded as an Act of "Disobedience to the Authority of the BRITISH LEGISLATURE." This gives the Suspension a Consequence vastly more affecting. It is a parliamentary Assertion of the supreme Authority of the British Legislature over all Colonies, in the Point of Taxation, and is intended to COMPEL New-York into a Submission to that Authority. It seems therefore to me, as much a Violation of the Liberties of the People of that Province, and consequently, of all these Colonies, as if the Parliament had sent a Number of Regiments to be quartered upon them 'til they should comply. For, it is evident, that the Suspension is meant as a Compulsion; and the Method of compelling is totally indifferent. It is indeed probable, that the Sight of Red-coats, and the Hearing of Drums, would have been most alarming; because People are generally more influenced by their Eyes and Ears, than by their Reason. But, whoever seriously considers the Matter, must perceive that a dreadful Stroke is aimed at the Liberty of these Colonies. I say, of these Colonies; for the Cause of One, is the Cause of all. If the Parliament may lawfully deprive New-York of any of her Rights, it may deprive any, or all the other Colonies of their Rights; and nothing can possibly so much encourage such Attempts, as a mutual Inattention to the Interests of each other. To divide, and thus to destroy, is the first Political Maxim in attacking those, who are powerful by their Union. He certainly is not a wise Man, who folds his Arms, and reposes himself at Home, viewing, with Unconcern, the flames that have invaded his Neighbour's House, without using any Endeavours to extinguish them. When Mr. Hampden's Ship-Money Cause, for THREE SHILLINGS and FOUR-PENCE, was tried, all the People of England, with anxious Expectation, interested themselves in the important Decision; and when the slightest Point, touching the Freedom of One Colony, is agitated, I earnestly wish, that all the rest may, with equal Ardour, support their Sister. Very much may be said on this Subject; but, I hope, more at present, is unnecessary.

With Concern I have observed that Two Assemblies of this Province have, first, and adjourned, without taking any Notice of this Act. It may perhaps be asked, what would have been proper for them to do? I am by no Means fond of inflammatory Measures; I detest them. I should be sorry that any Thing should be done, which might justly displeas our Sovereign, or our Mother-Country: But a firm, modest Exertion of a free Spirit, should never be wanting on public Occasions. It appears to me, that it would have been sufficient for the Assembly, to have ordered our Agents to represent to the King's Ministers, their Sense of the Suspending Act, and to pray for its Repeal. Thus we should have borne our Testimony against it; and might therefore reasonably expect, that, on a like Occasion, we might receive the same Assistance from the other Colonies.

November 5. Concordia res parvae crescunt. Small Things grow great by Concord.

The Day of King WILLIAM the Third's Landing.

L O N D O N, September 3.

Extract of a Letter from Warsaw, August 19. PRINCE Radzivil has never seen the King since he had an Audience of his Majesty. His Highness's Retinue, when he goes abroad, is little inferior to that of the King. He has caused several of the Grandees to raise small Bodies of Troops, and the Starost-Danjedinski, among others, has levied a Company of 150 Horse-Grenadiers, for the Service of that Prince. A few Days ago an Effaette arrived here from Rome, whose Dispatches have for Object, the sending of the Apostolic Bulls for the Prince Primata. It is assured, that some Difficulties are still started by the Court of Rome on that Head.

A Letter from Dunkirk, dated August 17, says, "The French are repairing their Fortifications, and building a Bridge over the Harbour. The general Talk is of an approaching War."

Sept. 12. His Majesty's Marine Forces are to be formed into 6 Battalions of 800 Men each; the Command of which is to be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with the Rank of Major-General, and an Appointment of \$1. per Diem. His Royal Highness is also to have other Advantages, which is imagined will amount to near 6000l. per Annum.

Sept. 15. A Letter from Warsaw, dated August 21, says, "The King continues to enjoy a perfect State of Health, notwithstanding his constant Application to the Affairs of State at this critical Juncture. On the 16th, the Prussian Minister had an Audience of his Majesty, which lasted near Two Hours."

Several of the Grandees who came here lately, are set out for different Provinces, in order to assist at the Dyetines. Most of those who have been Marshals of particular Confederacies of Malcontents have done the same, in hopes to get themselves elected Nuncios at the approaching Dyet. The Affairs that are to be brought on in the Dyetines, and concerning which the Nuncios are to receive Instructions, are chiefly these: First, the maintaining of the Roman Catholic Religion; Second, the restoring Two great Generals to their former Authority; Third, the Preservation of the Liberton acts; Fourth, the Removal of the Commission of the Treasury, to Radom; And, Fifth, the total Abolition of the new Constitutions, inasmuch as they are contrary to the ancient Form of Government.

According to some Letters from Constantinople, the Tartars seem not to be satisfied with the new Chan which the Porte has given them.

A Sum not less than 80,000l. is monthly remitted, by Two Houses in the City of London, for the Use of the English Nobility and Gentry at Paris.

Sept. 17. They write from Gibraltar, that the Peninsula on the Land Side, towards Spain, was going to be fortified with large Piles of Timber drove into the Earth, and spiked with Iron, and a new Battery is to be erected on the Red Sands, of 40 Pieces of Cannon.

ST. JOHN'S, (in ANTIGUA) Nov. 4.

His Excellency William Woodley, Esq; Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the Leeward-Islands, was to embark for these Islands the latter End of the last Month, or the Beginning of this, in a Merchant Ship, escorted by Two Men of War.

Martied, by a Special Licence, at her Royal Highness the Princess Poniatowski's House, in St. James's-Street, Ralph Payne, Esq; of Conduit-Street, a West-India Gentleman, of great Fortune, to the Hon. Miss Calabella, Companion to her Royal Highness, and one of the Maids of Honour to her Imperial Majesty the Empress Queen.

On Tuesday, the 13th Ult. died at his House, in Nevis, the Hon. Joseph Herbert, Esq; many Years Chief Justice of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and President of that Island.

B O S T O N, November 26.

MR. DRAPER, You are desired by the Subscribers to publish the following:

THE Subscription-Rolls; for encouraging Oeconomy, Industry, our own Manufactures, and the Disuse of foreign Superfluities, are in the Town-Clerk's Hands, open to all Persons who have not yet subscribed. The Selectmen strongly recommended this Measure to Persons of all Ranks, as the most honourable and effectual Way of giving a public Testimony of their Love to their Country, and of endeavouring to save it from Ruin. We especially recommend it at this Time, as malicious Persons venture, in the public Prints, falsely to insinuate, that the above-mentioned Subscription is merely a Party-Business, and the Proposal only of a Junto; notwithstanding for many Gentlemen of the first Credit, Character, and Reputation, have already encouraged it by their Subscriptions.

We detest Mobs and riotous Assemblies; therefore, our Fellow-Townsmen, give us Leave to beg you to keep your Tempers, and study Moderation, when you meet with Incitements artfully thrown out to beguile you into illegal Measures. Believe us—they are intended so highly to excite your Resentment, that you may thereby, before you can take a second Thought, be thrown into such Expressions of it as may be improved by designing Persons to Ends that will tend to the Gratification of their own Avarice and your Ruin.

The Author of a Piece, in the last Monday's Evening Post, incoherently signed, The True Patriot, seems to have such an Aim as is above pointed out; as all who were present at the Two last Meetings of the Town, must know that he has misrepresented Facts, and that in so irritating a Manner, as every Reader must observe the Tendancy thereof is to raise the Passions.

Let us all, Gentlemen, guard against every Thing of the above described Complexion, and avoiding all Outrage, or lawless Proceeding, may we join as one Man, in a prudent Conduct, and cautious Behaviour, thereby convincing the World, we mean, with Resolution, and a truly Patriotic Spirit, to pursue our own true Liberty in a laudable and inoffensive Way.

JOSEPH JACKSON, SAMUEL SEWALL, JOHN RUDDOCK, JOHN HANCOCK, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, TIMOTHY NEWELL, JOHN ROWS, Select-Men of Boston.