THE Lower House of Askimbly of M. Marsh have combantly, and inercetually, bitt of the Secretary Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED

Seventeen Hundred and Trinty-line, RESSERVED, That his Lirdhip hath no Right to collect Puede. Puede A Constitutional Tax on the People to Support

A Constitutional Tax on the February Sopret an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly defined, frequently attempted, and a february solution of the Lower House.

Government for the Support thereof; and, or That a Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion as the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Countries of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years; the Districts of Trade for Want of a Circuming Medium, and the extreme Nacostry of Public Creditors, this Majesty in Council, on the Subject Mail or of Difference, without the Allotment of any English of Effectives, without the Allotment of any English.

his Majedy in Council, on the Subject Majer of Deference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to fettle Defoutes, reflore Public Credit, and lay a fure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A Subscription therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been opened, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Acent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the

Agent, and furporting 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 M new for

he fame Purpofes, the following SCHEME of a OTTERY, by which to raife ONE THOUSAND

OUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the Public.

200

182:19

1 PRIZE of £. 500

First drawn Blank,

2500 Prizes. 2500 Blanks.

Il chuie to act.

r Last drawn Blank, -

(Tickets, at Thirty

Shillings each, 2.7500 amount to

From which deduct - 1000 f. 6000

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the

Two and an Hair per Cent to be deducted from the rizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

The Drawing to be in the Court-Houtle at Annables, in the Prefence of the Managers, and as many the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

The Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq. fefficients Thomas Spring, WILLIAM PACA, John Chem.

FEFMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, South-River, THOMAS

INGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL,

HN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL; Annapolis, and Samuel Chase, or such of them as

THE faid Managers to give Bond to the Honourable

PEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful scharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in the MA-YLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon the Drawing is suitled, and these not demanded in

the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in

in Drawing is minined; and those not demanded as Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generally given to the above Use.
The SCHEME to be made public in the MARY-AND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and ENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH,"

IICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, of most of the Members of the Lower House of

\* 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 sill unfold; and are the Winter Season will be seen for advanced

as the Winter Seafon will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANA-GERS have refolved to begin the Drawing, cer-

tainly, 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. he MANAGERS take this Opportunity to

return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, who have affisted in the SALE of TICKETS

and beg they will return any they may have un-

fold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY II, 1768.

often refuted by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, 23 well as every other Expence necessarily attending the fixas every other expende necessarily ecution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defining of the Fowers of Government, ought to be defining out of the Fines, Forfeitures, American other Monies, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, 6 That the Continue the support thereof and, 6 That LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA,

LETTER VIII. MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

N my Opinion, a dangerous Example is fet in the laft Aft relating to these Colonies. The Power of Parliament to levy Money upon us, for raising a Revenue, is therein avowed and exerted. Regarding the Aft on this single Principle, I must again and I shipk it my Dury to repeat, that to me repeat, and I think it my Duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be unconflitutional.

to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

No Man who confiders the Conduct of Parliament, fince the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and the Disposition of many People at home, can doubt, that the chief Object of Attention there, is, to use Mr. Grencille's Expression, "providing that the DEPENDANCE and OBEDIENCE of the Colonies be ASSERTED and MAINTAINED."

Under the Influence of this Notion, instantly on repealing the Stamp-Act, an Act passed, declaring the Power of Parliament to bind these Colonies in all Cafes what seever. This however was only planting a barren Tree, that cast a Shade indeed over the Colenies, but yielded no Fruit. It being determined to enforce the Authority on which the Stamp-Act was founded; the Parliament having never renounced the Right, as Mr. Pitt advised them to do; and it being thought proper to disguise that Authority, in such a Manner, as not again to alarm the Colonies; some little Time was required to find a Method by which both these Points should be united. At last the Ingenuity of Mr. Grenville, and his Party, accomplished the Matter, as it was thought, in "an Act for gianting certain Duties in the British Colonies, and Plantations in America; for allowing Drawbacks, &c." which is the Title of the Act laying Duties on Pa-

The Parliament having feveral Times before imposed Duties to be paid in America, IT WAS EXPECT-ED, NO DOUBT, THAT THE REPETITION OF SUCH A MEASURE WOULD BE PASSED OVER AS AN USUAL THING. But, to have done this, without extrefily "afferting and maintaining" the Power of Parliament, to take our Money without our Confent, and to apply it as they please, would not have been for ficiently declarative of its Supremacy, nor sufficient ently depressive of American Freedom.

Therefore it is, that in this memorable Act, we find it expressly "provided," that Money should be levied upon us, without our Consent, for PURPOSES, that render it, if possible, more dreadful than the

That Act, alarming as it was, declared, the Money thereby to be raised, should be applied "towards ney thereby to be raised, should be applied "towards the defraying the Expences of desending, protesting, and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America;" and it is evident, from the whole Act, that by the Word "British," were intended Colonies and Plantations settled by British-People, and not generally, those subject to the British Crown. That Act therefore seemed to have something general and him therefore feemed to have fomething gentle and kind in its Intention, and to alm only at our own Welfare : But the Act now objected to, imposes Duties upon the British Colonies, "to defray the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing bis Majesty's Domis in America."

What a Change of Words! What an incomputable Mat a Change of Words: What an incomparable Addition to the Expences intended by the Stamp-Ad!

"His Majefy's DOMINIONS" comprehend not only the British Colonies, but also the conquered Provinces of Canada and Florida, and the British Garrifons of Nova-Scotia: for the day not describe the Name of Colonies. Scotia; for these do not deserve the Name of Colo-

What Justice is there in making us pay for "defending, protecting, and securing, THESE PLACES? What Benefit can we, or bave we ever derived from them? None of them was conquered for us; nor will be defended, protected, or fecured" for us.

In Fact, however advantageous the subduing or

ever advantageous the subduing or keeping any of these Countries may be to Grat-Britain, the Acquisition is greatly injurious to these Colonies. Our chief Property confifts in Lands. These would have been of a much greater Value, if such prodigious Additions had not been made to the British Territories on this Continent. The natural Increase of our own People, if confined within the Colonies, would have raised the Value full higher and higher every Rifteen or Twenty Years: Besides, we should have lived more compactly together, have been therefore more than the result of the result have been therefore more than the result of the res have been therefore more able to refift any Enemy. But now the Inhabitants will be thinly feattered over an immense Region, as those who want Settlements, will chuse to make new ones, rather than pay great Prices for old ones,

These are the Consequences to the Colonies, of the hearty Affishance they gave to Great-Britain in the late War—A War undertaken folely for her own Benefit. The Objects of it were, the securing to herself the rich Tracts of Land on the Back of these Colonies, with the Indian Trade, and Nova-Scotia, with the Fishery. These and much more has that Kingdom gained; but the inferior Animals, that hunted with the Lion, have been amply rewarded for all the Sweat and Blood their Loyalty cost them, by the Honour of having sweated and bled in such a Com-

I will not go fo far as to fay, that Canada and No-va-Scotia are Curbs on New-England; the Chain of Forts through the Back-Woods in the Middle Provinces; and Florida on the rest: But I will venture to fay, that if the Products of Canada, Nova-Scotia and Florida, deferve any Confideration, the Two first of them are only Rivals of our Northern Colonies, and the other of our Southern.

It has been faid, that without the Conquest of these Countries, the Colonies could not have been "protected, defended and secured:" If that is true, it may, with as much Propriety be faid, that Great-Britain could not have been "defended, protected and fecured," without that Conquest : For the Colonies are Parts of her Empire, which it as much concerns ber as them, to keep out of the Hands of any other Power.

But these Colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themselves before this Conquest was made; and could again do it, against any that might properly be called their Enemies. If France and Spain indeed should attack them, as Members of the British Empire, perhaps they might be distressed; but it would be in a British Quarrel.

The largest Account I have seen of the Number of People in Canada, does not make them exceed Ninety Thousand. Florida can hardly be faid to have any Inhabitants. It is computed that there are in our Colonies Three Millions. Our Force therefore muit increase with a Disproportion to the Growth of their Strength, that would render us very fafe.

This being the State of the Cafe, I cannot think it just, that these Colonies, labouring under so many Misfortunes, should be loaded with Taxes to maintain Countries, not only not useful, but hurfful to them. The Support of Florida and Canada, cost yearly, it is said, Half a Million Sterling. From hence, we may make some Guess of the Load that is to be laid on us; for, we are not only to " defend, protect, and fecure" them, but also to make " an adequate Provision for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Provinces, where it shall be found necessary."

Not one of the Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, or Florida, has ever defrayed these Expences WITHIN ITSELF. And, if the Duties imposed by the last Statute, are collected, all of them together, according to the best Information I can get, will not pay One Quarter as much as Pennsylvania alone. So that the British Colonies are to be drained of the Rewards of their Labour, to cherish the scorching Lands of Rlerida, and the icy Rocks of Canada and Nova-Scotia, which never will return to us One Farthing that we fend to

Great-Britain-I 'mean the Ministry in Great-Britain, has cantoned Canada and Florida out into five or fix Governments, and may form as many more. She now has Fourteen or Fifteen Regiments on this Continent; and may fend over as many mere. To make "an adequate Provision" FOR ALL THESE EXPENCES, is, no Doubt, to be the Inheritance of the Colonies.

Can any Man believe, that the Duties on Paper, It is in vain to hope, that because it is imprudent to lay Duties on the Exportation of Manufactures from a Mother-Country to Colonies, as it may promote Manufactures among them, that this Confideration will prevent them.

Ambitious, artful Men, have made the Measure popular; and, whatever Injustice or Destruction will attend it, in the Opinion of the Colonists, at Home,

t will be thought just and salutary.

The People of Great-Britain will be told, and they have been told, that they are finking under an immense Debt—that great Part of this Debt has been contracted in defending the Colonies—that these are so ungrateful and undustil, that they will not contribute one Mite to its Payment-nor even to the Support of the Army now kept up for their

"Defence, Protection, and Security" that they are rolling in Wealth, and are of to bold and republican a Spirit, that they are aiming at Independance-that the only Way to retain them in is Obedience", is to keep a strict Watch over them, and to draw off their Riches in Taxes—and that every Burden laid upon them, is taking off fo much from Great-Britain. These Affertions will be generally believed, and the People will be persuaded, that cannot be too angry with the Colonies, as that Anger will be profitable to themselves.

Qui sentit Commodum sentire debet et Onus. They who feel the Benefit, ought to feel the Burden.

AFARMER

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P A D U A, September 16.

E learn from Venice, that a Courier being arrived there from Admiral Emo, with the last Proposals of the Dey of Algier, the Senate, after continuing a long Time assembled, were divided in Opinion; but that at last, the Party for Peace gained the Assendant, and it was resolved to make up Matthe Ascendant, and it was resolved to make up Mat-ters with the Dey, by paying him the 10,000 Sequins.

VIENNA, Od. 24. A Report prevails, that the Archdutchefs Maria Carolina, who is a Year and some Months younger than the deceased Princes, is destined in Marriage for the King of the Two Sicilies.

COLOGNE, Off. 30. Just as the Post was going out, we received the melancholly News of the Death of her Serene Highness Louisa Dorothea de Saxe-Meininger, the reigning Dutchess of Saxe-Gotha, on the 22d Inftant, in the 49th Year of her Age.

L O N D O N, Odober 6.

It is faid, that many Persons of Rank and Fortune have lost all Hopes of rising at Court, on Account of the much lamented Death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York; an Event which has also destroyed the Hopes of many indigent Gentlemen of real Marit, whose Livelihood and future Profession. whose Livelihood and future Prospects depended on this generous benevolent Prince, who shewed himself, upon all Occasions, a Friend to modest Merit, in whatever Station he met with it,

Od. S. The Lion, Northam, from Rhode-Island to London, was funded the first Instant, near Montriviel, on the French Coast, but as the Weather was favourable, and the Ship new, there was some Hopes

of getting her off..
We are told that for some Days past, certain Persons have actually been canvaffing among the Livery for their Votes and Interest in favour of John Wilkes, Esq; to represent the City of London, in Parliament.

Oct. 13. We hear from Berlin, that the King of Prussia, in order to encourage the Manufactures of his

own Country, has, by a late Edict, prohibited the exposing to Sale of any other but what is made in his Kingdons; and at the fame Time has laid a heavy additional Duty on all foreing Country. ditional Duty on all foreign Goods.

OA. 17. The Right Hou. Charles Townsend, Esq. lately deceased, some Years since, built and endowed Two Schools at Raynham in Norfolk, for Boys and Girls, where they were cloathed and maintained, and by his Will, we hear se has greatly increased the Endowment, having left some Estates for their Support

for eyer.
We are informed, that the Reply made by his late Royal Highness the Duke of York to the French King, on his being asked what he thought of the Troops then reviewed, which has been misrepresented in the then reviewed, which has been mifrepresented in the Papers, was as follows: "I assure your Majesty, that I think they make as good an Appearance as any of the British Troops that were employed in the last War; and, for the Sake of [your Majesty, and of] my Brother, I hope I shall never see them are where else."

They write from Paris, that an ingenious Mechanic of that City, has lately sinished a moveable Saloon, of a very extraordinary Nature, which consists of a fine

or that City, has lately hinthed a moveable Saloon, of a very extraordinary Nature, which confifts of a fine Room of Twenty Feet Square, whose Carving, Gild-ing, and other Ornaments, vie with any in Europe, and may be taken to Pieces, and packed up with all the Ease imaginable, even to the Marble Chimney Piece, and the Glass Windows.

08. 29. Last Saturday's Gazette, contains his Ma-OB. 29. Last Saturday's Gazette, contains his Majesty's Order in Council, dated October 23, signifying; That his Majesty having received Information that the Price of Wheat in the Port of London, has been, for Two successive Market Days, above 483. the Quarter, Winchester Measure; his Majesty therefore prohibits the making, extracting, or distilling of any Kind of Low Wines, or Spirits, from any Wheat, Wheat-Meal, Wheat-Flour, and Wheat-Bran, or any Mixture therewith, until 14 Days after the Gommencement of the next Session of Parliament.

A Paper published at Warsaw, concerning the Con-

A Paper published at Warfaw, concerning the Confederacy of the Peafants, fets forth, That they claim the same Origin as the Noblesse, that they do not pretend to rid themselves of all Service, but require that the Bondage which they groan under be abolished, and their Service-restrained to Three Days in the Week's and that, after the Example of the Order of Peasants in Sweden, they insist on being admitted to the Dyet, and enjoying therein the same Privileges, &c.

GREEN, at the PRINTING-6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, Veek's Continuance. Long Ones Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, Sorts, with their proper Bonds of PRINTING-WORK performed

People in believing every Thing, which flatters their prevailing Paffien."

Huma's History of England.