

STRAY'D or STOLEN from Elk-Ridge Landing, sometime in November last, a small bay HORSE, about 13 and an Half Hands high. He has a large Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and a small Blaze down his Face, a hanging Mane; he trots and gallops, has one of his hind Feet white, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder, thus, PW, (joined together.)

Whoever brings the said Horse home, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, on applying to the Subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge.

(6*) THOMAS WHITE, Son of JAMES.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow A MITT Capt. John Sowerby, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a very low Advance, for Bills, Cash, or Tobacco,

A PARCEL of GOODS, to the Amount of £. 380 prime Cost, consisting of Kendal Cottons, British Osnabrigs, Irish Linens and Felt Hats. They are divided in small Packages, therefore may suit those who may only want a Part of such Articles.

(4*) JOHN BAYNES.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 11th of December last, a Bay MARE, about 13 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a switch Tail, and several Saddle Spots: She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

Whoever brings the above Mare to Newport, in Charles County, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, on applying to

(*) ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

Prince-George's County, Jan. 10, 1768

RAN away from the Subscriber, living within Four Miles of Bladenburg, an Apprentice Lad, named DAVID HENNIS, by Trade a Cordwainer and Tanner, near 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, with dark brown Hair, tied behind: Had on, when he went away, a spotted Swanskin Jacket, a black Broad Cloth ditto, pretty much worn, an Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair of ch! Buckskin Breeches, and Osnabrig Trowers, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Fall Shoes, with Buckle-Straps, and an old Felt Hat, very much worn.

Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him in any Jail, shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, paid by

RICHARD BEALL.

January 1, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in November last, an Irish Convict Woman, named MARY FLOYD. She was imported in October 1766; in the Randolph, Capt. Price. She is of a middle Stature, thin visag'd, has light brown Hair, a fresh Complexion, and is very bold and talkative. Her Dress is uncertain, as she has been harboured and entertained a considerable Time in the City of Annapolis.

Whoever takes up the said Convict Servant Woman, and commits her to any Jail, shall receive a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, on applying to

EDMUND JENNINGS.

Prince-George's County, Sept. 7, 1767.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, on Monday Night, the 31st of August last, a large light coloured grey Horse, near 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been used to draw in a Chaise.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, with reasonable Charges, if brought home, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, if he be Convicted, paid by

(*) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, in George-Town, Frederick County,

A VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE. For Terms, apply to Mr. William Deakins, jun. in George-Town.

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, November 19, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, swarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and his Beard grey, his Body is much scarified, if well look'd into, his Cloaths are uncertain; it is thought he is a good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, paid by

JOHN LEGG.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz: COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

Bladenburg, (Maryland) January 1, 1764.

INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of Patuxent River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from Bladenburg, the same Distance from George-Town, and Eight Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4s. per 100 lb. I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 24 Bushels of Wheat and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn.—The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from George-Town, near Patuxent River; 100 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land.—Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered.—The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

* If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I proposed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

THE Subscriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will dispose of them on very easy Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaser, giving Bond with Security. He also desires all Persons who have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, that they will come and settle the same, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as well as to

WILLIAM STEWART.

Prince-George's County, November 11, 1767.

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in Baltimore County, near the Fork of Gunpowder, and about 12 Miles from Baltimore-Town. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to

FRANCIS HALL.

IMPORTED,

In the NELLY, Capt. M'KIRDY, from GLASGOW, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, CHAR-TICO, ST. MARY'S County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange,

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, consisting of coarse Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of Kendal Cottons, and coarse Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Cost.

(*) PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, from LONDON,

At his Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON'S, in GAY-STREET,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public in general, and the Ladies in particular, that he makes all kind of STAYS in the neatest Manner, and after the newest, most genteel, and best approv'd Fashions, at the same Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the same Abatement, if paid for within a Month after Delivery. Those Ladies who may be pleas'd to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being serv'd with Dispatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material suitable for his Business, and a sufficient Number of Assistants. The Measure of STAYS, if not taken by himself, must be measured after the following Manner:

- I. From the Top of the Breast, to the End of the Peak.
II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waist.
III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

* All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by Their most humble Servant, EDWARD PRESTON.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29, 1765.

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 Twelve-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 "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 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 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 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Total. Includes entries for 1st Prize of £500, 2nd Prize of £250, and various smaller prizes down to 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 ANNAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleas'd to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SERIQQ, WILLIAM PACE, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, South-River, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, or 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 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 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 wish'd; 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 resolv'd to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tussday in May, next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience.—It is hop'd 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 assist'd in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have unfold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

MARYLAND

THE

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

LETTER IX.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN, HAVE made some Observations on the Purposes for which Money is to be levied upon us by late Act of Parliament. I shall now offer to your Consideration some further Reflections on the Subject; and, unless I am grossly mistaken, if these Purposes are accomplished, according to the express Intention of the Act, they will be found effectually to supersede that Authority in our respective Assemblies, which is most essential to Liberty. The Question is not whether some Branches shall be lost off—The Ax is laid to the Root of the Tree; and the whole Body must infallibly perish, if we remain idle Spectators of the Work.

No free People ever existed, or ever can exist without keeping, to use a common, but strong Expression, "the Purse Strings" in their own Hand. Where this is the Case, they have a constitutional Check upon the Administration, which may thereby be brought into order without Violence; but, where such a Power is not lodged in the People, Oppression proceeds uncontrolled in its Career, till the government transported into Rage, seeks Redress in the midst of Blood and Confusion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. Hume, speaking of the Anglo-Norman Government, says, "Princes and Ministers were too ignorant to be themselves sensible of the Advantages attending an equitable Administration; and there was no established Council, or Assembly, which could protect the People; and, by withdrawing Supplies, regularly and peaceably admonish the King of his Duty, and ENSURE THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS."

Thus, this great Man, whose political Reflections are so much admired, makes this Power one of the Foundations of Liberty.

The English History abounds with Instances, proving, that this is the proper and successful Way to obtain Redress of Grievances. How often have Kings and Ministers endeavoured to throw off this legal Curb upon them, by attempting to raise Money a Variety of Inventions under Pretence of Law, without having Recourse to Parliament? And how often have they been brought to Reason, and peaceably oblig'd to do Justice, by the Exertion of this constitutional Authority of the People, veiled in their Representatives?

The Inhabitants of these Colonies have, on numerous Occasions, reap'd the Benefit of this Authority lodged in their Assemblies.

It has been for a long Time, and now is, a constant Instruction to all Governors, to obtain a permanent Support, for the Offices of Government. But, as the Author of the Administration of the Colonies says, "this Order of the Crown is generally, if not universally, rejected by the Legislatures of the Colonies."

They perfectly know how much their Grievances would be regarded, if they had no other Method of engaging Attention, than by complaining. Those who rule, are extremely apt to think well of the Constructions made by themselves, in Support of their own Power. These are frequently erroneous and pernicious to those they govern—Dry Remonstrances, few, that such Constructions are wrong, and oppressive, carry very little Weight with them, in the Opinion of Persons, who gratify their own Inclination in making these Constructions. They CANNOT understand the Reasoning that opposes their Power and Designs: But let it be made their Interest to understand such Reasoning—and a wonderful Light is instantly thrown on the Matter; and then rejected Remonstrances become as clear as "Proofs of Holy Writ."

The Three most important Articles, that our Assemblies, or any Legislatures, can provide for, are First—The Defence of the Society: Secondly—The Administration of Justice: And, Thirdly—The Support of Civil Government.

Nothing can properly regulate the Expence of making Provision for these Occasions, but the Necessities of the Society; its Abilities; the Convenience of the Modes of levying Money among them; the Manner in which the Laws have been executed; and the Conduct of the Officers of Government; all which are Circumstances that cannot possibly be properly known but by the Society itself; or, if they should be known will not, probably, be properly considered, but by that Society.