

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1768.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29, 1767. H E M E OF THE LIBERTY LOTTERY.

OF THE LIBERTY LOTTERY. The Assembly of MARYLAND, and ineffectually, hitherto, since and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, with no Right to collect Twelve per Cent Tax on the People to support the appointment of the Lower House, and frequently attempted, and as Upper House.

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

LETTER X. MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN, THE Consequences, mentioned in the last Letter, will not be the utmost Limits of our Misery and Infamy, if the late Act is acknowledged to be binding upon us. We feel too sensibly, that any Ministerial Measures relating to these Colonies, are soon carried successfully through the Parliament. Certain Prejudices operate there so strongly against us, that it may be justly questioned, whether all the Provinces united, will ever be able effectually to call to an Account before the Parliament, any Minister who shall abuse the Power by the late Act given to the Crown in America. He may divide the Spoils, torn from us, in what Manner he pleases, and we shall have no Way of making him responsible. If he should order, that every Governor should have a yearly Salary of 5000 l. Sterling; every Chief Justice of 3000 l. every inferior Officer in Proportion; and should then reward the most profligate, ignorant, or needy Dependants on himself, or his Friends, with Places of the greatest Trust, because they were of the greatest Profit; this would be called an Arrangement in consequence of the "adequate Provision, for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government." And, if the Taxes should prove, at any Time, insufficient to answer all the Expences of the numberless Offices, which Ministers may please to create, surely the House of Commons will be so "modest," as not to "contradict a Minister" who shall tell them, it is become necessary to lay a new Tax upon the Colonies, for the laudable Purposes of defraying the Charges of the "Administration of Justice, and Support of Civil Government" among them. Thus, in Fact, we shall be taxed by Ministers. In short, it will be in their Power to settle upon us any CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, OR MILITARY Establishment, which they chuse.

We may perceive, by the Example of Ireland, how eager Ministers are to seize upon any settled Revenue, and apply it in supporting their own Power. Happy are the Men, and happy the People, who grow wiser by the Misfortunes of others. Earnestly, my dear Countrymen, do I beseech the Author of all good Gifts, that you may grow wise in this Manner; and, if I may be allowed to take such a Liberty, I beg Leave to recommend to you in general, as the best Method of attaining this Wisdom, diligently to study the Histories of other Countries. You will there find all the Arts, that can possibly be practised by cunning Rulers, or false Patriots, among yourselves, so fully delineated, that changing Names, the Account would serve for your own Times.

It is pretty well known on this Continent, that Ireland has, with a regular Consistency of Injustice, been cruelly treated by Ministers in the Article of Pensions; but there are some alarming Circumstances relating to that Subject, which I wish to have better known among us.

The Revenue of the Crown there, arises principally

"The Gentleman must not wonder he was not contradicted, when, as minister, he asserted the right of parliament to tax America. I know not how it is, but there is a modesty in this house, which does not chafe to contradict a minister. I wish Gentlemen would get the better of this modesty. If they do not, perhaps the collective body may begin to abate of its respect for the representative." Mr. Pitt's Speech.

"Within this act (statute de tallagio non concedendo) are all new offices erected with new fees, or old offices with new fees, for that is a tallage put upon the subject, which cannot be done without common consent by act of parliament. And this doth notably appear by a Petition in parliament in anno 13 H. IV. where the commons complain, that an office was erected for measure of cloth and canvas, with a new fee for the same, by colour of the king's letters-patents, and pray that these letters-patents may be revoked, for that the king could erect no offices with new fees to be taken of the people, who may not be charged but by parliament." 2d Inst. p. 533.

An enquiry into the legality of pensions on the Irish Establishment, by Alexander M'Aulay, Esq; one of the King's council, &c.

Mr. M'Aulay concludes his piece in the following beautiful manner. "If any pensions have been obtained on that establishment, to serve the CORRUPT PURPOSES OF AMBITIOUS MEN—If his Majesty's revenues of Ireland have been employed in pensions, TO DEBAUCH HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS of both kingdoms—If the treasure of Ireland has been expended in pensions, FOR CORRUPTING MEN OF THAT KINGDOM TO BETRAY THEIR COUNTRY; and men of the neighbouring kingdom, to betray both—If Irish pensions have been procured, TO SUPPORT GAMESTERS AND GAMING-HOUSES; promoting a vice which threatens national ruin—If pensions have been purchased out of the national treasure of Ireland, under the MASK OF SALARIES ANNEXED TO PUBLIC OFFICES, USELESS TO THE NATION; merely invented, FOR THE PURPOSES OF CORRUPTION—If Ireland, just beginning to recover from the de-

from the Excise granted "for Pay of the Army, and defraying other public Charges, in Defence and Preservation of the Kingdom"—from the Tonnage and additional Poundage granted "for protecting the Trade of the Kingdom, at Sea, and augmenting the Public Revenue"—from the Hearth-Money granted—as a "Public Revenue, for Public Charges and Expences." There are some other Branches of the Revenue, concerning which, there is not any express Appropriation of them for Public Service, but which were plainly so intended.

Of these Branches of the Revenue, the Crown is only Trustee for the Public. They are unalienable. They are inapplicable to any other Purpose, but those for which they were established; and therefore are not legally chargeable with Pensions.

There is another Kind of Revenue, which is a private Revenue. This is not limited to any Public Uses; but the Crown has the same Property in it, that any Person has in his Estate. This does not amount, at the most, to Fifteen Thousand Pounds a-Year, probably not to Seven, and is the only Revenue, that can be legally charged with Pensions.

If Ministers were accustomed to regard the Rights or Happiness of the People, the Pensions in Ireland would not exceed the Sum just mentioned: But long since have they exceeded that Limit; and, in December 1765, a Motion was made in the House of Commons, in that Kingdom, to address his Majesty, on the great Increase of Pensions on the Irish Establishment, amounting to the Sum of 253,685 l.—in the last Two Years.

Attempts have been made to gloss over these gross Encroachments, by this specious Argument—"That expending a competent Part of the PUBLIC REVENUE in Pensions, from a Principle of Charity or Generosity, adds to the Dignity of the Crown; and is therefore useful to the Public." To give this Argument any Weight, it must appear, that the Pensions proceed from "Charity or Generosity only"—and that it "adds to the Dignity of the Crown," to act directly contrary to Law.

From this Conduct towards Ireland, in open Violation of Law, we may easily foresee what we may expect, when a Minister will have the whole Revenue of America in his own Hands, to be disposed of at his own Pleasure: For all the Monies raised by the late Act are to be "applied by virtue of Warrants under the Sign Manual, counterigned by the High Treasurer, or any Three of the Commissioners of the Treasury." The "RESIDUE" indeed is to be "paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and to be disposed of by Parliament." So that a Minister will have nothing to do, but to take Care, that there shall be no "Residue," and he is superior to all Controul.

Besides the Burden of Pensions in Ireland, which have enormously increased within these few Years, almost all the Offices in that poor Kingdom, have been, since the Commencement of the present Century, and now are, bestowed upon Strangers. For, though the Merit of Persons born there, justly raises them to Places of high Trust, when they go abroad, as all Europe can witness; yet he is an uncommonly lucky Irishman, who can get a good Post in his NATIVE Country.

When I consider the Manner in which that Island

vasations of massacre and rebellion, be obstructed in the progress of her cure, BY SWARMS OF PENSIONARY VULTURES PREYING ON HER VITALS—If, by squandering the national substance of Ireland, in a LICENTIOUS, UNBOUNDED PROFUSION OF PENSIONS, instead of employing it in nourishing and improving her infant agriculture, trade and manufactures, or in enlightening and reforming her poor, ignorant, deluded, miserable natives, (by nature most amiable, most valuable, most worthy of public attention)—If, by such abuse of the national substance, sloth and nastiness, cold and hunger, nakedness and wretchedness, popery, depopulation and barbarism, still maintain their ground; still deform a country, abounding with all the riches of nature, yet hitherto destined to beggary—If SUCH PENSIONS be found on the Irish establishment, let such be cut off: And let the perfidious advisers be branded with indelible characters of public infamy; adequate, if possible, to the dishonour of their crime."

In Charles the Second's time, the house of commons, influenced by some factious demagogues, were resolved to prohibit the importation of Irish cattle into England. Among other arguments in favour of Ireland, it was insisted—"That by cutting off almost entirely the trade between the kingdoms, ALL THE NATURAL BANDS OF UNION WERE DISSOLVED, and nothing remained to keep the Irish in their duty, but force and violence."

"The king (says Mr. Hume, in his history of England) was so convinced of the justice of these reasons, that he used all his interest to oppose the Bill, and he openly declared, that he could not give his assent to it with a safe conscience. But the commons were resolute in their purpose."

"As the spirit of TYRANNY, of which NATIONS are as susceptible as INDIVIDUALS, had animated the English extremely TO EXERT THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER their dependant state. No affair could be conducted with greater violence than this by the commons. They even went so far in the preamble of the bill, as to declare the importation of Irish cattle to be a NUSANCE. By this expression they gave scope to their passion, and at the same time barred the king's prerogative, by which he might think himself entitled to dispense with a law, SO FULL OF INJUSTICE AND BAD POLICY. The lords expunged the word, but, as the king was sensible that no supply would be given

has been uniformly depressed for so many Years past, with this pernicious Particularity of their Parliament continuing as long as the Crown pleases, I am astonished to observe such a Love of Liberty still animating that LOYAL and GENEROUS Nation; and nothing can raise higher my Idea of the INTEGRITY and PUBLIC SPIRIT of a People, who have preserved the sacred Fire of Freedom from being extinguished, though the Altar on which it burnt, has been overturned.

In the same Manner shall we unquestionably be treated, as soon as the late Taxes laid upon us, shall make Poits in the "Government," and the "Administration of Justice" here, worth the Attention of Influence in Great-Britain. We know enough already to satisfy us of this Truth. But this will not be the worst Part of our Case.

The Principals in all great Offices will reside in England, making some paltry Allowance to Deputies for doing the Business here. Let any Man consider what an exhausting Drain this must be upon us, when Ministers are possessed of the Power of affixing what Salaries they please to Poits, and he must be convinced how destructive the late Act will be. The injured Kingdom, lately mentioned, can tell us the Mischiefs of ABSENTEES; and we may perceive already the same Disposition taking Place with us. The Government of New-York has been exercised by a Deputy. That of Virginia is now held so; and we know of a Number of Secretaryships, Collectorships, and other Offices, held in the same Manner.

True it is, that if the People of Great-Britain were not too much blinded by the Passions, that have been artfully excited in their Breasts, against their dutiful Children, the Colonists, these Considerations would be nearly as alarming to them as to us. The Influence of the Crown was thought by wise Men, many Years ago, too great, by Reason of the Multitude of Pensions and Places bestowed by it. These have been vainly en-

by the commons, unless they were gratified in all their PREJUDICES, he was obliged both to employ his interest with the peers, to make the bill pass, and to give the royal assent to it. He could not, however, forbear expressing his displeasure at the jealousy entertained against him, and at the intention which the commons discovered, of retrenching his prerogative.

This law brought great distress for some time upon Ireland, BUT IT HAS OCCASIONED THEIR APPLYING WITH GREATER INDUSTRY TO MANUFACTURES, AND HAS PROVED IN THE ISSUE, BENEFICIAL TO THAT KINGDOM.

Perhaps the same reason occasioned the "barring the king's prerogative" in the late act suspending the legislation of New-York.

This we may be assured of, that we are as dear to his Majesty, as the people of Great-Britain are. We are his subjects as well as they, and as faithful subjects; and his Majesty has given too many, too constant proofs of his piety and virtue, for any man to think it possible, that such a prince can make any unjust distinction between such subjects. It makes no difference to his Majesty, whether supplies are raised in Great-Britain or America; but it makes some difference to the commons of that kingdom.

To speak plainly, as becomes an honest man on such important Occasions, all our misfortunes are owing to a LUST OF POWER in men of abilities and influence. This prompts them to seek POPULARITY by expedients profitable to themselves, though ever so destructive to their country.

Such is the accursed nature of lawless ambition, and yet—What heart but melts at the thought!—Such false, detestable PATRIOTS, in every nation, have led their blind, confiding country, shouting their applauses into the jaws of shame and ruin. May the wisdom and goodness of the people of Great-Britain save them from the usual fate of nations.

MENTEM MORTALIA TANGUNT."

The last Irish parliament continued 33 years, during all the late king's reign. The present parliament there has continued from the beginning of this reign, and probably will continue till this reign ends.

I am informed, that within these few years, a petition was presented to the house of commons, setting forth, "that herrings were imported into Ireland, from some foreign parts of the north, so cheap, as to discourage the British herring fishery, and therefore praying, that some remedy might be applied in that behalf by parliament."

That upon this petition, the house came to a resolution to impose a duty of Two Shillings sterling on every barrel of foreign herrings imported into Ireland; but afterwards dropped the affair, FOR FEAR OF ENGAGING IN A DISPUTE WITH IRELAND ABOUT THE RIGHT OF TAXING HER.

So much higher was the opinion, which the house entertained of the spirit of Ireland, than of that of these colonies.

I find, in the last English papers, that the resolution and firmness with which the people of Ireland have lately asserted their freedom, have been so alarming in Great-Britain, that the lord lieutenant, in his speech on the 20th of last October, "recommended to that parliament, that such provision may be made for securing the judges in the enjoyment of their offices and appointments, DURING THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOUR, as shall be thought most expedient."

What an important concession is thus obtained, by making demands becoming freemen, with a courage and perseverance becoming freemen!

Thirty Tickets each, £7500 to deduct - 1000 £6500

per Cent to be deducted from the Expences of the Lottery. In the Court-House at Annapolis, the Managers, and as many as shall be pleased to attend. W. MURDOCK, Esq; PRIGG, WILLIAM PACE, JOHN ASSAWAY, South-River, THOMAS WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL; NUEL CHASE, or such of them as

to give Bond to the Honourable upon Oath for the faithful

to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTES, and those not demanded in Drawing, to be deemed as general Use.

made public in the MARYLAND GAZETTES, and A JOURNAL.

is worse than DEATH, to be had of any of the Managers, Members of the Lower House of

having been such a full Return of TICKETS as could have been too many TICKETS to lie on the HOME, being still unfold; and reason will be too far advanced County Courts, the MANAGER to begin the Drawing, on Thursday after the Third Tuesday when many of the Adventurers Convenience.—It is hoped the TICKETS will be sold, and not, the PUBLIC may rely on the PUBLIC being then drawn.

RS take this Opportunity to thank to those Gentlemen, in the SALE of TICKETS, I return any they may have un-

at the PRINTING-ADVERTISEMENTS, inance. Long Ones

of kinds of BLANKS, their proper BONDS

NG-WORK performed