

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1768.

ANNAPOLIS, O.C. 29, 1767. S C H E M E

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 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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. Includes entries for 1st Prize (£500), 2nd Prize (£250), 3rd Prize (£100), 4th Prize (£50), 5th Prize (£20), 6th Prize (£10), 7th Prize (£5), 8th Prize (£3), 9th Prize (£2), 10th Prize (£1), 11th Prize (£0.50), 12th Prize (£0.25), 13th Prize (£0.10), 14th Prize (£0.05), 15th Prize (£0.02), 16th Prize (£0.01), 17th Prize (£0.005), 18th Prize (£0.002), 19th Prize (£0.001), 20th Prize (£0.0005).

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; Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGO, WILLIAM PACE, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, Scuth-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 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.

M GREEN, at the PRINTING-Shop, 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, a Week's Continuance. Long Ones, 1 s. 6 d. Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, and all Sorts, with their proper BONDS, and every other of PRINTING-WORK performed

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the approaching Session is the last of the present Parliament; and we must have a new one chosen in a few Months; so I find, great Interest is making in many Parts of the Kingdom against the next Election. But, I am not a little surprized, that some old Members, can have the Assurance to appear as Candidates again. Men who did all in their Power to put a Yoke upon the Necks of their Fellow-Subjects, and force their Money out of their Pockets without their own Consent. And also shew themselves ready and willing to sacrifice, and give up the Liberties and Privileges of the People of Great-Britain; to subject our Persons and Properties unto seizure and Imprisonment at the capricious arbitrary Will and Pleasure of a S— of State. Can there be a greater Insult upon the Understanding of a Free People, than for them to think we shall ever be willing to intrust our Liberties, Privileges, Persons, and Properties, in the same Hands any more? Surely they must think us the most egregious Fools, and that we are willing to be made Slaves.

If the British Electors should be so weak and venal, as to chuse those Men for their Representatives, will it not evince our Degeneracy from the noble Spirit of our Ancestors; and that we are become, not only ripe, and fit, but even willing to be Slaves? And may not some future corrupt Minister, make Use of such fit Tools to establish for himself an arbitrary despotic Power; and thereby deprive us and our Posterity of all those invaluable Blessings and Privileges, which our brave Forefathers maintained with the noblest Fortitude and Resolution, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes; and for which they freely shed their Blood to convey the same down intire to their dear Posterity? A Minister may now see how Members have been influenced, and if the People chuse those Men again, he may thereby justly conclude, we will as tamely submit to the Lois of all our envied Liberties, without the least Danger to himself. If there should be found (which God forbid) an Elector in Britain, so degenerate and base, as to vote for one of those who were so willing to betray our Liberties, and enslave us; let him be for ever despised, abhorred and detested, as the Bane of Society, and Enemy of Civil Liberty.

One of these Tools, at a Meeting of the Gentlemen and Clergy of the County he now represents, when he found them disposed to set him and his Colleague aside, and put Two other Gentlemen in Nomination, threatened to spend his paternal Estate (which is known to be very large) but he would be chosen: And, at another Time, said, he had Six Thousand Pounds by him, which he did not well know what to do with, and he would spend that. Speeches which clearly discover what his Principles are, and that, if he cannot get into the Parliament by the Free Choice and Good Will of the Electors, he will endeavour to get in by Bribery and Corruption. And we may assure ourselves, that those who buy us with their Money, will as certainly sell us for a Place, a Pension, or a Title. But those venal Gentlemen should themselves consider, that when they give up, or undermine the Liberties of others, they are forging Fetters and Chains for their own Children, and all their Descendants to curse their Memory.

In order to prevent those Evils, I should be glad to see the Names of all those who voted for General Warrants, and the American Stamp-Act, printed weekly in our Public Papers, that they may be universally known, and the honest Electors secured from Imposition or Mistake. And, if they are every where, rejected with that Contempt, which they justly deserve, it will display a becoming British Spirit in the Electors, and may prevent other Members in future, from voting for any Thing which has the least Tendency to undermine, or retrench our invaluable Liberties.

AN INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Mr. GAINE, is pleased to give the following a Place in your Paper, and you will oblige your constant Reader,

AGRICOLA.

THE People of America in general are strangely possessed with an Opinion, that Wine cannot be made in this Country: But if they knew how to plant, and manage Vines, if they were acquainted with the Method of making, fermenting and preserving of Wines, they would find that nothing is more easy; and that the greatest Part of this Continent, upon Trial, would be found finely adapted to that Purpose. The Climate generally is dry and warm, from the Middle of April, to the Middle or End of October, and very hot during the Summer Season, and as the Country opens, it is visible to every sensible Observer, that our Seasons become more dry: Most of the valuable Grapes, for making of Wine, come to full Maturity within that Time. As to the Severity of the Winter Season, that ought not to discourage any Man, because the severest of them, may easily be guarded against, by forming

the Heads of the Vines near the Ground, which indeed is the best Way, and now generally practised, and by burying the Branches, which is soon done: Two Hands can lay down and bury an Acre of Vines in one Day. As to the Profits arising from Vineyards, it is agreed upon on all Hands, that have writ upon the Subject, or are acquainted with the true Value of them, that they are by far the most advantageous of any Culture in Husbandry in Northern Countries. Four Acres of good Vines, well cultivated, and well secured, in a good Season, will yield as much clear Profit, as Four Hundred Acres of good Land generally do in these Countries. Some few Attempts have been made for making of Wine in some Parts of America; but, unhappily, the common Burgundy, as being the most common and easiest to be had, has been pitched upon for the Purpose. This Vine, which is the Munier, or Miller's Grape, is hardy and thrifty, grows well in any dry Soil that is in tolerable good Heart, and bears well; these Properties, I imagine, have been the chief Inducements to this Choice; but then this same Burgundy, of all Grapes that I am acquainted with, is most apt to burst and fall, just as they begin to ripen, if a smart Rain, or wet Season happens about that Time. All Black Grapes are not subject to this Accident, and no White Grapes are subject to it; and therefore it is the greater Misfortune for America, that this critical and precarious Grape, should, of all others, be pitched upon, for the first Trial; for that failing, after Five or Six Years Trial, all farther Attempts have been laid aside, and the Thing for some Time has been looked upon as impracticable; However some fresh Attempts are now making, and a little Time will discover the Success: It is not every Spot of Ground that is fit for a Vineyard, and therefore particular Regard ought to be had to the Choice of it, as well as to the Nature of the Vines that are planted in it; since on these, as well as on the right Culture of them, depends the Success of a Vineyard. But these and all other Things relating to this Affair, shall be fully explained whenever there shall be a proper Occasion.

That Wine can be made in America, I know by Experience; I have tried it, and find that it can be done with Ease and Certainty.

Many Men, and some of them Men of Learning and Figure, have writ upon the Culture of Vines, and the making of Wine; but they have generally taken Things upon Trust, and have never gone through the Process themselves; and therefore have delivered Things by Halves, and in a Manner unintelligible to those who are to learn the Whole from the Beginning, and are unacquainted with every Part; besides, their Rules and Precepts, are calculated either for the warm Countries of Italy, Spain, Portugal, or the South of France, or else for the cold, wet Country of Great-Britain; neither of which at present suits this Part of the World.

If the Gentlemen of Public Spirit in the different Colonies, or the Bodies of Men associated for promoting Arts, Manufactures and Agriculture, shall think the making of Wine a Subject or Matter worthy of their Attention at this Time, and will unite in the Expence of a Public Vineyard, to be planted in some convenient Place, nearly central, for the Benefit of the Whole, from which may be drawn such Vines as may best suit any Part, by any Person demanding the same, free and clear of any Expence; which is the best Method I can think of at present, for a ready general Supply; or will fall upon any other Measure for carrying the Thing into Execution, for the general Good; upon their giving Public Notice of their being willing to set on Foot an Affair of this Importance, I will, at their Desire, freely furnish them with such Instructions, for the planting of Vineyards, making of Wine, and curing of Raisins, as shall fully answer those Purposes, adapted to the meanest Capacities, and calculated for the Meridian of every Colony, which being printed in a Small Volume, may be of general Use.

This Affair is new to the People of America, and most People born here, are unacquainted with the Nature of it: But many of the Germans and French in this Country, are well acquainted with the Management and Profits of Vineyards; they have seen both in France and Germany, as far North as Paris, and the Rhine, which lay in Fifty and Fifty-one Degrees, Numbers of fine Vineyards, and have drank excellent Wines of their Produce; our Country is as dry as theirs, the Air as serene and warm, the Heat more intense and more lasting, and our Falls at least as favourable; I mean in our Northern Colonies; those to the South of Delaware; are every Way much more so; and it is well known, that, as our Country opens, and is cleared, the Swamps, Bogs, and wet Grounds drained, the Seasons become more mild, dry and warm, which are Circumstances not a little favourable to Vines.

If some Gentlemen of Fortune would lead the Way; in the different Colonies, and observe the Rules which shall be laid down in as plain and full a Manner as need be required, the Thing would become general in a few Years: The Sides of sloping Grounds, of Hills and Mountains, would be covered with Vines; America soon, and Great-Britain, in Time, would taste and enjoy the Sweets of her Labours, and the rich Product of her Colonies: Wine would become a Staple, a ready and lasting Remittance, and a reciprocal Advantage in Point of Trade. Many a poor Man, that could rent or purchase a Piece of Ground, that now lies neglected and little esteemed, should be able soon to maintain a Family in a comfortable Manner, and contribute by their Labour, to the Public Emolument:

S M Y R N A, September 3.

THE Plague is happily ceased here, so that the Ships that are ready to sail from this Port, may now be furnished with Bills of Health. They write from Constantinople, that great Havock is still made there, by that terrible Dittemper.

Moscow, Sept. 24. Letters have been received here from Astracan, which advise, that above 1000 Buildings, in that Capital, have been consumed by Fire.

BOLOGNA, Oct. 3. They write from Milan, that a Pragmatic Law has lately been published there, which is from henceforward to be observed throughout the Austrian Lombardy. This Law, which is divided into several Articles, contains principally, that all the Rights which the Pope or the Bishops have hitherto had over Ecclesiastics, either with Regard to their Effects or their Persons, shall be transferred to a Council, established for that Purpose, at Milan; that all Ecclesiastics shall be obliged to sell their Estates which they have become possessed of since the Year 1722; and that no Subject, either Ecclesiastic or secular, shall be permitted to go to Rome, without the Consent of the Council, to solicit any Favour, except Letters of Indulgence. This Law is the same as was published at Venice, under the Pontificate of Benedict XIV, and which occasioned so many Debates, that the Republic was obliged to abolish it in the Beginning of the Pontificate of Clement XIII. It is thought this Law will be by no Means agreeable to the Court of Rome, on account of the Consequences that will result from it.

WARSAW, Nov. 21. This Day the great Affair of the Dissidents was entirely concluded, and signed to their Advantage. They and the Greeks are to have a Church in this Capital, Temples and Schools in all the Districts of the Provinces of the Kingdom, and of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, on Condition, that if they have a Mind to build any in the Towns, they shall be obliged to obtain Leave, for that Purpose, from the King; the Nobles however shall be at Liberty to grant them the same Favour, in their respective Territories: Further, the Dissidents and Dissident may make Use of Bells and Organs, administer Baptism, marry and bury; according to their own Form, without the least Obstacle.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 1. The Dutch are in the highest Spirits on Account of the Marriage of the Stadtholder with a Princess of Prussia; and now laugh at our Threatnings of confining their Fisheries in proper Bounds, and making this and that Demand. They have now got a good Barrier and Friend in the King of Prussia, against England. And England is the Object of Jealousy and secret Resentment of the Family Compact, the Powers of France, Spain, and Austria, in consequence of our late Successes in the East and West; which Increase of Wealth and Power has also excited the Jealousy of the Dutch. And the Revenge of the King of Prussia is excited by our making Peace without him, and not answering his Demand; and may induce him to join the Family Compact, on Condition of his having Silesia guaranteed by them; which, when completed, he will have no Power to obstruct his paying himself the Demands he has upon England, by seizing Hanover; which will be a fine Acquisition, and is to be guaranteed also by the Compact Powers—Such are the Conjectures of many of our most shrewd Politicians.

We are told, a Treaty is already on Foot between Prussia and Holland, whereby Prussia is to guarantee the Dutch in their Fisheries, against any Power who shall oppose them.

The Mob which arose at Kidderminster in Worcester-shire, last Week, amounted to near 2000, and they forced the Farmers to sell their Wheat at 5 s. a Bushel, which before was sold at 7 s. and; at the same Time, obliged them to sell their Butter for 6 d a Pound, which before was sold at 8 d. They paid for what they had, and then went home quietly.

Nov. 6. They write from Hamburg, that a Report was current among the Politicians, of his Prussian Majesty's having formed an extraordinary Design of transporting a Body of Troops to Corsica.

Dec. 19. A Writer in one of the Papers, on the critical Situation of Affairs, says, "There never was an Era in the English History, wherein so many ominous and ill boding Appearances concurred, as at present; and yet never were People more listless and more inattentive to them—An immense National Debt; a Decline of Manufactures; Taxations as numerous, as burdensome; a Fifth Part of our Subjects denying our Authority; a petty Prince insulting us; Timidity in Government; a War, perhaps, not distant, with extreme Venality, and many Expedients; form a Catalogue sufficient to alarm the securest. This is not the empty Cant of Political Writers; the Facts are incontestible, and as such, long since recognized by the Public."

Extract of a Letter from Lybon, Sept. 20.

"The King has issued an Edict, by which his Majesty forbids his Subjects, of all Ranks and Conditions, to accept of any Letters of Fraternity from the Jesuits, and orders, at the same Time, all those who have engaged themselves in any Association with that Society, to renounce the same; it being his Majesty's Pleasure, that no Regard be paid to the Bull of the Court of Rome, dated the 16th of September 1766, beginning with the Words, "Anamarum Salute, &c." Lastly, the King enjoins all those who continue to have any Connection with the said Fathers, to quit his Dominions immediately."