

OF THE  
MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and effectually, 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 as 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 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. Includes entries for 500, 250, 100, 50, 30, 20, 15, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 10, 20, 50, 80, 73, 2250, 5000.

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 SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, Scut-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 Rink 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 sold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

M GREEN, at the PRINTING-Shop, 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, 1 Week's Continuance. Long Ones 2 Weeks. Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, and all Sorts, with their proper BONDS and other of PRINTING-WORK performed

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1768.

MONACO, February 13.

By the Treaty of Peace with Corsica, it is said, that the Genoese are to acknowledge that Island to be free and independent; that the Corsicans are to evacuate Capraia in Favour of the Genoese; and that the Port of Bonifaccio is to be in Possession of the Corsicans, on Condition of their making an annual Payment to Genoa of 30,000 Livres.

LONDON, March 1.

Letters from Petersburg, dated Jan. 28, say, "We learn from Moscow, that when M. Pskirky, Resident of the King of Prussia, presented to her Imperial Majesty lately a Memorial soliciting the Enlargement of the Four Prisoners of State, the Empress replied, That as she had not caused them to be arrested, but upon solid Representations, and only for the Welfare of the Republic, the very same Reasons obliged her to detain them; whereby there will be more Safety for the Dyet, and greater Hope of re-establishing the Peace of the Nation; instead of which, if she should consent to set them at Liberty, it would rather be abandoning the State to them, than restoring them to it."

It is talked that Two Regiments of Foot, on the Irish Establishment, are soon to be embarked for North-America.

March 5. We are informed, that the next new Parliament will meet early in the Month of May next, for the Dispatch of Business.

March 8. This Day the following Bills received the Royal Assent by a Commission, previous to his Majesty's going to the House of Peers, on Thursday, viz.

The Bill to raise 1,900,000, by Annuities and Lottery, for the Service of the present Year.

The Bill to amend and render more effectual, in his Majesty's Dominions in America, an Act of this Session, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.

The Bill to continue several Acts for the better encouraging the Whale-Fishery.

The Bill for more easy and effectual Recovery of the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by Acts, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies in America.

The Bill to encourage the Trade to Newfoundland. And also to several other public and private Bills.

March 10. By Letters from Paris, an Account is received of the Death of the Queen of France; upon which Event, it is said, that City was surrounded by the Soldiers, to prevent the Emigration of the Manufacturers, which has usually been very great there on occasion of long Mournings.

We are informed, that an English Gentleman of Distinction, who arrived last Thursday from Calais, declared that he was detained there by the Governor a fortnight, and not suffered to depart; all his Papers examined, and Letters opened; that he dispatched an Express to Paris, who returned with an Order for his Departure, under the King's own Hand, upon which he was permitted to go: But many others (among whom were Three German Counts, and Two English Couriers from Lord Rochford) were detained. That many Conjectures were formed, and great Uneasiness appeared concerning the Cause of such extraordinary Proceedings; but none, not even the Governor himself, could account for it. Some thought of the Clergy, others of the King; but all agreed that the Death of the Queen, which was expected, could not produce such an Effect.

The true Cause of which was, however, waited for with great Impatience.

A Letter from Lancashire says, "To such a Degree has Faction raged here, that had all the Ships in the adjoining River, been Men of War, and had bombarded the Town, the Windows and Doors of every House, of both Parties, could not possibly appear in a more ruinous and shattered State. But, at Preston, the Scene is still much worse, where last Week an unthinking Mob (computed at about 3000) entirely demolished and levelled several good and genteel Houses, together with the Popish Chapel. In other Places they have broke to Pieces all Sorts of Household Furniture; whereby great Numbers of People in that neat and beautiful Town are not only reduced to the last Extremity, but also several have lost their Lives, and others are dangerously wounded and maimed in opposing them. Such are the dire Effects of the present Mode of Election. On the Whole, it is very difficult to guess which Party in Lancashire will, at the General Election, prove victorious: At present they seem nearly on a Par.

It was currently reported on Monday, that some good News was arrived over Land from the East-Indies; in consequence of which the Stock rose Four per Cent.

March 11. On Wednesday next at the General Election for Members to represent this City in Parliament, John Wilkes, Esq; intends offering himself a Candidate, having purchased his Freedom of this City for that Purpose, in the Worshipful Company of Joiners, and paid his Money, as customary, in the Chamber of London, in order to be admitted into the Freedom of London, next Tuesday, at a Court of Aldermen.

The Gentlemen who have given one Guinea, for one Hundred, in case Mr. Wilkes is returned for the City of London, have now insured themselves at Twenty-five Guineas, from paying that Sum; so great is the Expectation of his succeeding; and we hear that a respectable Alderman of the City intends to support his Interest.

It is also said, the Letter to a great Personage was presented by the D. of N. and a Permission of Return was granted, upon Condition that there is no personal Appearance at C....

We are informed that many Hundred Livermen have determined to give John Wilkes, Esq; their single Votes, as the only effectual Means of serving him.

The Bess run high at the West-End of the Town, that Mr. Wilkes will be returned one of the Members for the City of London.

BOSTON, April 25.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN, You are desired to publish the inclosed Yours, A FARMER.

GENTLEMEN, IT is impossible for me to express the reverential Gratitude, with which I receive the very great Honour, you have been pleased to confer upon me by your late Letter.

The Rank of the Town of Boston, the Wisdom of her Councils, and the Spirit of her Conduct, render, in my Opinion, the Approbation of her Inhabitants, ineffable; and therefore I shall ever place this Testimony of it, among the chief Blessings of my Life.

Love of my Country engaged me in that Attempt, to vindicate her Rights, and assert her Interests, which your Generosity has thought proper so highly to applaud; and if my humble Labours prove useful to the good People of these Colonies—A Glory! beyond which my Ambition never wished to rise—I am persuaded that this happy Effect must flow from the Influence and Lustre bestowed upon them by your favourable Notice.

Never, until my Heart becomes insensible of all worldly Things, will it become insensible of the unspeakable Obligations, which, as an American, I owe to the Inhabitants of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, for the Vigilance with which they have watched over, and the Magnanimity with which they have maintained the Liberties of the British Colonies on this Continent.

May the same sacred Zeal for the common Welfare, the same Principles of Loyalty to our excellent Sovereign, of Affection to his illustrious House, and of Duty to our beloved Parent Kingdom, which have uniformly actuated and guided your Colony, animate and direct every other, so that at length that Union in Sentiments and Measures may be firmly formed, which as you, Gentlemen, most justly observe, "is so indispensably necessary for the Security of the Whole."

Amongst my warmest Wishes, these will ever be—that the Province of Massachusetts-Bay may rejoice in a perpetual Prosperity; that the Town of Boston may always flourish with a Dignity becoming the Capital of so very respectable a State; that the Purity of her Intentions, the Prudence of her Designs, and the Vigour of her Actions, may constantly confound the Machinations of her Enemies; and that the Virtues of her present Inhabitants may be transmitted down from Age to Age, that so the latest Posterity in these Colonies, may never want faithful Guardians of American Freedom.

Pennsylvania, April 11, 1768. A FARMER.

"To the very respectable Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON."

May 2. The late Speaker of the House of Representatives has received a very genteel Letter from the Speaker of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, in Answer to the circular Letter of the House, written in the last Session of our General Assembly, which got to Williamsburg in good Time, as their Assembly was to sit in a few Days. Their Principles of Liberty, it is said, are so well established, and the Tendency of the late Acts of Parliament imposing Duties and Taxes on the Colonies are so manifest, as to leave no Doubt but they will approve of the Measures taken, and readily concur in the Plan proposed for the Support of their Constitutional Rights. Their noble, timely and spirited Resolutions in the Year 1765, so satisfactory to the People of America, afford abundant Reason for us ever to respect that Province, and to speak of them in the same Terms in which the Honourable Gentleman is pleased politely to mention this, "as very vigilant and steadfast Guardians of American Rights."

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 19.

On Tuesday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, meets here.

Since our last the Captains MAYNARD and SMITH from LONDON, arrived here, but have brought no late Advices.

ADVERTISEMENTS omitted this Week, for Want of Room, shall be inserted in our next.

TO THE PRINTERS.

E crassa strepitus Mus pice ridiculus, The poor little captive Moufe hath squeak'd from a Pitch Barrel.

Ecce iterum Crispinus; et est mihi sepe vocandus Ad partes, monstrum nulla virtute redemptum A vitium, exeger, Jolaque libidinis fortis.

Once more Crispinus, call'd upon the Stage, (Nor shall once more suffice) provokes my Rage: A Monster, to whom every Vice lays claim, Without one Virtue to redeem his Fame. Feeble and Sick, yet strong in Lust alone.

CRUEL it would be, honest, honest IACO, to filch from thee the smallest Particle of thy good Name; it

would make thee, poor indeed!—As the Bystander has, at length, discover'd, that a bad Life hath subjected him to Reproach, his Resolution that a future good one, shall refute all personal Invektive, is very prudent and laudable. Let us then not despair of his Amendment, of seeing him discard some, at least, of his most disgusting Indecencies; for no one can be quite regardless of the World's Censure, who does not deserve it.—But whatever his present Resolution may be, I fear that certain Vices have enter'd too deeply into his Habit, to be subdued at once. His Self-gratulations on supposed Victory, unless they allude to his Resolution of becoming a new Man, of acquiring Knowledge in Things commendable, and casting off his Arrogance, smell too rankly of that inordinate Vanity, which hath been so generally offensive. When he plumes himself upon a Triumph over Objections he has not attempted to answer, he lays aside the Mask he had prepar'd for Disguise. The wretched Effusions of his Doggrel Muse, can scarce pretend to the Character of an Answer, and especially when he tells us in a Note, that his third Letter was actually written, and prepar'd for the Press, the Week after C. D.'s Composition appear'd, and therefore even before his Madrigals were published, except those admirably modest ones; applied to himself; about his sacred Name, &c.—Craftiness is a despicable Quality, and undoes itself. He who acts by it, can't always be disguised, and when detected, he becomes impotent by arming every one against him.—If Illustrations of this Remark were necessary, certain Vestrymen; as well as others, could furnish them.—I have, indeed, been informed, that the Exclamation "Hear him—Hear him"—is not unfrequent in the House of Commons, either to check the Forwardness of an Impertinent, or to remove the Interruption given to an agreeable Speaker; but I have also heard it, in more private Assemblies, where a very rude Fellow has made an Uproar, not only with the utmost Exertions of his Voice, but with clapping his Hands, and knocking the Floor with his Heels, and have observ'd that his Turbulence generally proceeded from Tiffness.—Under some Delusion, the Bystander certainly was. The Gazette was all silent—the Impressions of the Types did not vociferate—whence then the Tumult, that was to be appear'd? "Vain Phantasy, as light and thin of Substance as the Air!" The Bystander misconceiv'd his real Situation, and what so delusive as Tiffness?—Drunk!—Oh yes—not drunk, but tipsy, by which I meant that Degree of Exhilaration from an extraordinary Bottle or Bowl, that makes a Man (very little inclined to Decency at any Time) totally forget his Function, the Place and Company he is in, and betray an ungovernable Prurency in his eternal Allusions circa circumlocution—Indecorums, which dull stupid Sobriety takes Care to avoid.

To the Term Drunkenness, different Men might annex different Ideas.—Some might think, when you charge another with being drunk, that he was disabled from walking or standing.—To avoid Misconstruction, I used the Word Tipsy, in which Condition, the Bystander may not only stand and walk, but dance top, and talk very—shrewdly, especially to the Women, and laugh very heartily at those Flashes of his Wit, that Modesty is apt to resent.

If a Member of the House of Commons, for aught I know, I might suffer the Rebuke of Interruption; but if the Consequence would only be, "my not being able to hear my own Ears," a temporary Suspension of such an ordinary Use of that Organ, would not be very terrible.

Who said the Parson was a Whoremaster?—I never heard of his keeping W-----s.—They are expensive Baggages, and he is extremely frugal.—There is indeed something in my former Letter; about sweet pretty Mulattoes, a Phrase, that ought not to offend the Ears of him, whose Mouth has so often pronounced it.—It is an high Taste, and sometimes disastrous, unless the Bystander "has been greatly belied, even by himself."—C. D. probably will never turn Father-Confessor, nor will the Bystander need his Assistance in that Character, for a Mother-Confessor will serve his Turn.

"The Parson, says he, has never yet been seen in "Liquor, or detested with a W-----."—The Person, who asserts this, must, to be sure, have been very long and intimately acquainted with him; but this Person is not the Parson himself. We pretty well know, that no one here, was acquainted with him, before he came among us, except one, who nobody can imagine affects the Character of a Sage of the Law, a Canonist, and a Poet.—We know too, that he has been here but a short Time, and that his sacred Name, notwithstanding the Celebrity of it, had not reach'd us before he brought it with him. Who then can this Bystander be? How

One of the Bystander's Mottos, to his Third Letter, is, Semper ego Auditor tantum; nunquamne reponam; Vexatus toties

This was properly said by Juvenal, in the Introduction to his First Satire, but applied to the Bystander's Third Letter, it is a Blunder as big as a Bull, and shows the Tenacity of the Man's Genius, when he cannot even furnish a Motto with tolerable Propriety. But perhaps he may intend it for a modest Acknowledgment, that altho' he had written Two Letters before, he had said nothing. I acknowledge the Weight of the Plea, and dare say it may be equally admitted thro' the whole Course of Fifty Letters more, should he oblige the Public with that Number, and so he may go on with his Auditor tantum's and nunquamne reponam's, to the end of the Chapter—without further Animadversion.