

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1769.

ERE is at the Plantation of *Tobacco* in *Baltimore County*, taken up as a *Stray*, in *July* 1765, a red and white *BULL* yearling with a *Crop* and a *Hole* in the right *Ear* in the *left*; and has been ever since with *le*. (4w)

Queen-Anne, November 15, 1768. I away from the Subscriber, some Time in *July* last, a *Mulatto* Servant Man, named *GRAY*, a well-set Fellow, about Five Feet high, and much pitted with the Small-pox; is supposed that he is harboured by some free near *Elk-Ridge*, or has made off to *Baltimore*. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him, shall be paid *TWENTY SHILLINGS* and reasonable Charges, if brought to *Wm. T. WOOTTON*.

S C H E M E

O T T E R Y

ing the Sum of *FOUR HUNDRED* and *FIFTY* *Dols*, for purchasing an *ORGAN* for the *Church*, and building a *MARKET-HOUSE*, in the *Town* of *ALEXANDRIA*, viz.

	Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.
5	100	—	500
5	—	50	—
0	—	25	—
0	—	10	—
0	—	5	—
0	—	30	—
0	—	—	1290

Prizes. First drawn Blank, 5
Blanks. Last drawn Blank, 5
Tickets at 20s. 3000
per Cent. deducted from the Prizes, amount to the Sum wanted.

Scheme, there are no more than Two Blanks; and, for the small Value, and Number of there are many considerable Prizes.—Many of Lotteries, for various Purposes, and of Constructions, are offered to the Public, they become common; by many it is reckoned of Gaming, it may be so, yet certainly this is justifiable, perhaps laudable, because for the Promoters hope they will meet with Success in the Sale of the Tickets, which will enable them to draw the Lottery in Six Months. The Act may be assured it will be drawn as soon as the Prizes are sold.—Immediately after Drawing, the Prizes will be published in the *Virginia* and *GAZETTES*.

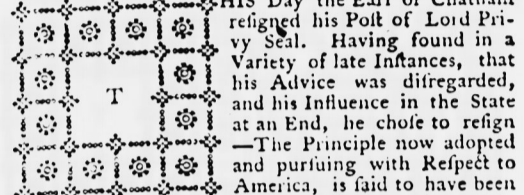
demanded in Six Months, after Drawing, to be given for the Benefit of the Lottery. The Names are, *William Ramsey, John Carbit, Robert Adam, John Muir, Harry Piper, Thomas, George Washington, Truitt, Thomas, Henry Reddie, Richard Ayle, Hall and Gilpin, James, Robert Harrison, Thomas Carson*, of which may be had: They act upon Oath, and faithfully to discharge their Trust. Prizes will be taken at Six Shillings, and paid away Rate.

October 14, 1768. last Night, from the Subscriber, living in *Prince-George's County*, near *Upper-Market*, a likely bright bay *HORSE*, Four Years out 14, and an *Half Hand* high, brand near *Buttock*; he paces, trots, and carries his Head high, when rode. secures the said Horse, so as I may get shall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid *JAMIN HALL*, (Son of *FRANCIS*.)

ST IMPORTED, *Nancy, Capt. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, AFRICA, and the WEST-INDIES, CRL of YOUNG HEALTHY VES*, and to be sold, at my Store, in *cash*; Bills of Exchange, *Toronto, Flag, or Iron.* JOHN STEVENSON.

BEEN, at the PRINTING- Year's ADVERTISEMENTS. Contiguance. Long Once ad, most kinds of *BLANKS*, with their proper *BONDS*. PRINTING-WORK performed

From the POLITICAL REGISTER, Oct. 15.



HIS Day the Earl of Chatham resigned his Post of Lord Privy Seal. Having found in a Variety of late Instances, that his Advice was disregarded, and his Influence in the State at an End, he chose to resign.—The Principle now adopted and pursuing with Respect to America, is said to have been one Cause of his Resignation. And, amongst many others, the following are added: The Plan now forming by the united Houses of Bourbon and Austria, to destroy the Peace and Liberty of Europe, being looked upon with Indifference, and treated as an idle Chimera by those who call themselves Ministers. The high Language lately held by the British Minister at Paris, upon the Invasion of Corsica by the French, and the strong Contradiction by Authority given to it here. The Memorial of a Southern Potentate, once the natural and firm Ally of Great-Britain (but now necessitated to bow with Humiliation to France and Austria for Security, and submitting to take an annual Stipend from France, as an Equivalent for a Territory, secured to him by Treaty, the great Object of his Wishes, and the Remuneration for his Services and Sufferings in the common Cause) representing the Danger to Great-Britain, as well as to himself, in the suffering France to acquire the Empire of the Mediterranean, these are his Words. The Family Compact beginning to operate in its utmost, and most dangerous Extent, and not one Effort made by Great-Britain to check its Progress. Mr. Lynch appointed Minister to the Court of Turin, contrary to the Resigner's Recommendation, which was in Favour of the Earl of Tankerville. A general Officer of unspotted Character and unfulfilled Honour driven from the Service of his Country, and banished into Obscurity, lest his Abilities or Bravery should contribute to prevent the approaching Distress. Public Business has for some Time been at a Stand; or what is worse, it has been executed only by Clerks. Men of profligate Character, whose Fortunes have been dissipated in Scenes of Lewdness and Debauchery, placed in great Offices of Honour, Trust and Emolument, with no other View but to aggrandize themselves, at the Expence of the Public; and who, knowing that their own Date in Office cannot be longer than while the Shadow of Peace is preserved, are daily disgracing and debilitating the State by the most infamous Practices. Corruption at the Height the most alarming and enormous, and practised in the most open and daring Manner, to the Danger both of the Public Liberty, and of the Property of every Individual in the Kingdom. And, to crown all, beyond their Incomes, they are known to have accepted of an annual 500l. out of the Minister's private Pocket-Book, under the Denomination of SECRET SERVICE, as the Reward for betraying their Country, or rather, as it were, to plunge the fatal Dagger into the Vitals of her Existence; the Arch-Fiend of Corruption is now performing the Part of *Lucum Tenens* to the absent Favourite; a Wretch, who upon his Legs in a certain Affair had once the Hardiness to defend the Principle and Practice of Corruption, and to add that the Public Business could not be carried on without it. Is it not alarming to see such a Man again trusted, and continued? and is it not the highest Impeachment of the Public Justice, that his former Conduct is suffered to sleep without Enquiry? At the Death of the late King, he was said to be worth at least a Million Sterling; and how much more hath he amassed by the Peace, and other Jobs?

Oct. 21. In Consequence of Lord Chatham's Resignation, the Earl of Shelbourne resigned the Seals of his Office (Secretary of State for the Southern Department) into his Majesty's Hand, in the Closet, at St. James's. He remember'd Argyle, What he did ere wibble, And he follow'd that Step of his Grace's Who seeing from afar, That there must be a War, Resign'd his Command, and his Places.

Oct. 22. The Earl of Rochford, who had been sent for from France, was made Secretary of State. Lord Weymouth was removed to Lord Shelbourne's Office, and Lord Rochford succeeded Lord Weymouth in the Northern Department.

One of the Favourite's Advocates speaks thus of the Union between them. "Of all the Indiscretions which are to be imputed to his Lordship, that of leaving with a hardy Veteran, long backney'd in the Ways of Corruption, was the most fatal, and the most inexcusable. By this imprudent Association, he, in some Measure, put it out of his Power to do the Good he meditated. He might have been sensible, that such a Colleague would gain him no Confidence with the Public; that the Interest created by his well-known Mode of Influence, was not only incompatible with his Lordship's approved Intentions, but that in the Hour of Need, it would desert him, as it had abandoned his Predecessor. If he had not intended to remedy the Abuses of former Administrations, he should not have accepted the high Office he filled. As he proposed to remedy them, nothing could be more preposterous than to unite with the very Man, who principally contributed to extend, and dare openly to avow, that corrupt System, which his Lordship professed to reform." Considerations on the present dangerous Crisis, Page 13, published in 1765.

No Ambassador to France is appointed, tho' our Affairs with that Court are in a Situation the most critical! No Lord Privy Seal is appointed, though the perplexed and distressed Condition of the British Government, call daily for the Assistance of all the great Officers of State.

The Earl of Egmont has been frequently applied to, both before and after Lord Chatham's Resignation, to take a Department in the State; but he has prudently declined to dance upon other Peoples Wires, though ready to take a Share of the Public Burden, when joined with Men of Abilities.

L O N D O N, November 9.

IT is looked upon as certain, that the Resignation of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne will be followed by that of the Right Honourable Isaac Barre, Esq; as one of the Joint Vice-Treasurers of Ireland.

The Turnkey of a certain Prison, has, it is said, been dismissed from his Place, for having behaved with too much Civility to a celebrated Gentleman, now confined therein.

Last Week died at Petworth, in Sussex, one Mary Precott, aged 105, who had bore 37 Children, most of whom are now living in good Credit: Her Death was occasioned at last, by a Cancer in her Breast.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor was at Court, and returned back with the Seals.

They write from Birmingham, that one Manufacturing-House there, discharged upwards of Twenty Artificers last Week, not having sufficient Work to employ so great a Number of Hands.

By a moderate Computation, there were upwards of Four Hundred Members in the House of Commons; and several more hourly arriving in Town from their respective Country Seats.

We hear for certain, that if the brave Corsicans can hold out 'till next Spring, more than one powerful Nation will effectually interfere in their Favour; several Overtures of too delicate a Nature for the public Eye at present, are now actually on the Carpet for that Purpose.

We can assure the Public from very intelligent Hands, who are perfectly acquainted with the present Temper of the French, the generality of the French Nation highly disapprove of their Minister's Conduct in regard to Corsica.

Letters from Leghorn of the 12th of October say, that the last Advices from Asia make mention of a bloody War which has broke out in that Part of the World; for, according to the Accounts brought by several Vessels, the King of Pegu and Bracina has almost subdued the Chinese Empire, which, he says, he is resolved to free from the Tyranny of the Tartars, to whom he gives no Quarter.

The Earl of Pembroke is absolutely set out for France, on a Visit to the celebrated Paoli; and it is said, our brave noble Englishman is determined to act, during his Stay, as a Volunteer, in support of the glorious Cause in which those magnanimous Islanders (the Corsicans) are engaged. Lady Pembroke, and Family, stay at Paris 'till his Lordship's Return.

According to some Letters from Genoa, a Treaty is on Foot with the Court of Versailles, for ceding back to the Republic the Sovereignty of Corsica.

It is rumoured that certain Persons, beyond the Atlantic, are soon expected to arrive here in *Salva Custodia*.

By the Holland Mail, which arrived Yesterday, we have the following Article, dated Leghorn, Oct. 25. A Vessel just arrived from Corsica, brings Advice, that the Malcontents who were encamped over against Mariana, having received a Reinforcement from General Paoli, attacked on the 9th the Reinforcement sent by the Marquis de Chauvelin to the Garrison of the Fortrefs, routed it, gave the said Day a general Assault to the Place, carried it after an obstinate Fight, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War. The Advices add, that the Loss of the French was computed at 500 Men, killed and wounded, besides Two Pieces of Cannon, and all their Baggage. This also said, that this Day, they have lost upwards of 5000 Men, killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners, among whom are Four General Officers, and 30 of inferior Rank; that M. de Grandmaison was dangerously wounded, and the French would suspend their Operations, as the Marquis de Chauvelin was on the Point of returning to Paris, with several other Officers.

The French Court is going to send a further Reinforcement of 25 Battalions to Corsica.

ADDRESS of the HOUSE of LORDS, to the SPEECH of his Majesty, inserted in our last.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty, our humble Thanks, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We desire, with Hearts full of Gratitude, to acknowledge that Royal Goodness, so evidently manifest to all your People, by your Majesty's constant Attention to the great commercial Interests of this Country. We should be wanting on our Part, if we did not apply to the Consideration of them, with that Alacrity which Objects so very important, and capable of producing the most essential Benefits to the Nation, demand of

us. The Resolution which your Majesty is pleased to express, that you will not suffer any Attempt to be made derogatory to the Honour and Dignity of your Crown, or injurious to the Rights of your People, does, and ever will, call from us, the Assurances of our most cheerful Support; nor do we conceive that any Conduct can contribute more than this will, to render all the other Powers of Europe as careful as your Majesty has ever been, to avoid taking any Step that may endanger the general Tranquillity.

We feel the most sincere Concern, that any of our Fellow-Subjects, in North-America, should be misled, by factious and designing Men, into Acts of Violence, and of Resistance to the Execution of the Law, attended with Circumstances that manifest a Disposition to throw off their Dependance upon Great-Britain. At the same Time, that we shall be always ready to contribute to the Relief of any real Grievance of your Majesty's American Subjects, we most unfeignedly give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that we shall ever zealously concur in support of such just and necessary Measures, as may best enable your Majesty to repress that daring Spirit of Disobedience, and to enforce a due Submission to the Laws, always considering, that it is one of our most essential Duties to maintain inviolate the supreme Authority of the Legislature of Great-Britain, over every Part of the Dominions of your Majesty's Crown.

We thankfully adore the merciful Interposition of Providence in the Relief which the poorer Sort of your Majesty's Subjects have received from the Distress they have so long laboured under, from the high Price of Corn. We shall apply our utmost Attention to prevent, as far as in human Prudence lies, the Return of such a Scarcity, and that give so important a Subject, your most Consideration, when the Nature of it necessarily requires.

Engaged in the Deliberation of so many important Matters, we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall studiously endeavour that our Proceedings may testify our Readiness to unite, wherever the Interest of our Country, and our Attachment to your Majesty, is concerned: Happy, if, by such an Example, the excluded Part of your Majesty's Subjects may be induced to return to their Duty, and gratefully feel the Blessings of the mildest Government, and most perfect Constitution.

His MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS, I RECEIVE, with great Satisfaction, the Assurance you give of your Resignation to pursue the Commercial Interests of this Country, and your Readiness to support the Honour of my Crown, and the Rights of my People. Your zealous Concurrence in every measure, that can bring Relief to my People, is well known to me, nor do I doubt of the Attention that you will always give to any real Grievances of my American Subjects. The strong Advantages I receive from you, at the same Time, of your Determination to vindicate the just legislative Authority of Parliament, over all the Dominions of my Crown, deserve my warmest Approbation.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, to his MAJESTY'S most gracious SPEECH, inserted in our last.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne; and beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princess; an Event which must afford the greatest Comfort to all your Majesty's Subjects, as it is an Increase of your own domestic Felicity, and an additional Security, that the Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's auspicious Government, will be continued to our latest Posterity.

We assure your Majesty, that, duly sensible of the Importance of those great Commercial Interests pointed out to us by your Majesty, we will, with all convenient Dispatch, enter upon the Consideration of them, and will use our utmost Endeavours to adjust and regulate them in such Manner as may be productive of solid and lasting Advantages to the Public.

We most gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's paternal Regard for the Ease and Welfare of your People, which has made you ever desirous of continuing to them the Blessings of Peace; at the same Time, we entirely rely on your Majesty's constant and watchful Attention to the general Interests of Europe; and feel the highest Satisfaction from your gracious Declaration, that no Consideration shall prevail on your Majesty to suffer any Attempt which may be made, derogatory to the Honour of your Crown, or injurious to the Rights of your People.

We sincerely lament that the Arts of wicked and designing Men should have been able to re-ignite that Flame of Sedition in some of your Majesty's Colonies in North-America, which, at the Close of the late Parliament, your Majesty saw Reason to hope, was well nigh extinguished.

We shall be ever ready to hear and redress any real Grievance of your Majesty's American Subjects; but we should betray the Trust reposed in us, if we did not withstand every Attempt to infringe or weaken our just Rights; and we shall always consider it as one of our most important Duties, to maintain entire and in-