

November 18, 1773.  
 A committee of grievances and courts of justice is hereby given, that the committee attend every day, during this session, at the assembly room, at the afternoon, at the assembly room, to hear such matters as may come properly before them.  
 Signed by order of the committee,  
**JOHN COURTS JONES, CLK.**

That undertakings farming and making roads, that will undertake the care of the roads, and bring proper recommendations of his grace and fidelity, may meet with encouragement, and applying to  
**DANIEL OF SAINT THOMAS JENIFER.**

**S C H E M E**  
**O F A**  
**L O T T E R Y**

the sum of five hundred and six pounds, to be laid out in building a market-house in Chester-Town, and in repairing the wharf, and erecting ferry stairs for the convenience of the public passing to and from Queen's-county.

Dollars.	Dollars.
1000	1000
500	500
250	500
100	400
50	500
20	1000
10	1000
5	4000

First drawn 50  
 Last drawn 50

tickets, at 4 dollars each, are 9000  
 little more than one and a quarter blanks  
 per cent. to be deducted for the above

necessity of repairing the town wharf, and erecting ferry stairs, for the convenience of the public, will be readily acknowledged—and the condition of the market-house, must induce us to the prosperity of the town or country, to wish, but to assist, in having it removed, that and convenient edifice erected in its stead to effect these good purposes the above offered,—and it is presumed a lottery sale to the adventurers, and instituted for the designs, cannot fail to meet with the patronage of the public.

drawing is to begin on the 22d day of February at the court-house in Chester-town, under the direction of the following gentlemen, who are managers, and will give bond, and be faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in them, viz. Thomas Smyth, Eleazer M'Comb, Col. Lloyd, John Maxwell, John Voorhes, John Page, Jeremiah Nicols, Thos. Willoughby, William Sluby, jun. and Dr. Willoughby. As soon as the drawing is finished, the names of the winners will be published in the Baltimore and Philadelphia news papers. Prizes paid by the respective managers who are tickets.

There may be had of the managers, and of Gilpin and Jurey of Kent county, of Richard Tilghman Earle, & Co. of Meff. Anne's county, of Mr. John Clapham, and Charles Wallace, at Annapolis, and of Mr. Weston, at Baltimore.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.  
 persons indebted to the estate of Walter Dulany, Esq; deceased, are requested to make payment; those indebted by bonds or who cannot comply with the above, are desired to renew without loss of time, as otherwise they will be put in suit. They who have any objections to bring them in proved as the law directs.

**DANIEL DULANY, jun. administrator,**  
 Annapolis.  
 subscriber not having disposed of the lots and houses belonging to John Morton Jeronimus; deceased, will either sell or rent the same. The terms may be known by applying to  
**WILLIAM BERNARD.**

November 29, 1773.  
 of the subscriber, on Saturday the 11th of December, on the premises,  
 of a tract of land called Grammar's Park containing 130 acres. For title and copy to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pig-Point. All sold some hoes and cattle, with the usual utensils.  
**WILLIAM WILLIAMS.**

**EEN and SON.**

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 23, 1773.

**R O M E, September 1.**  
 HE pope, in consequence of his promise to the King of Spain, is actually preparing to put the finishing stroke to the existence of the once formidable Society of Jesus. He has begun with the novitiates, and will proceed with the professed. Some say the dead warrant is ready, and will be issued out in three days. Many of the bigotted fathers imagine that their founder will work a miracle in their favour, and deliver them from the jaws of destruction. St. Ignatius, it is imagined by these superstitious wretches, will be too hard for the kings of Spain and France, and all the powers combined against them. Divers portions of scripture, which relate the circumstances of our Saviour's condemnation and death, have been misapplied to the case of the Jesuits. The several princes of Europe and his holiness are made interlocutors in this sacred dialogue; but it is all over with the society. The pope, instead of treading on the necks of princes, as he used to do, is obliged to lie down, and be trod on himself.

The pretender is said to be extremely jealous of his wife: he is certainly much addicted to drinking, and bears the marks of that vice in his countenance. The poor cardinal of York inherits all the bigotry of James the second. Your court may be perfectly easy about these wretched remains of the Stuart race. I expect to find you all toried when I return to England, as the very shadow of rivalry and opposition is quite gone.

**DANTZICK, Sept. 5.** We have long wondered here at the supineness of the English nation, under the Prussian impositions upon its trade entering our port. We did not till lately know the claims, ancient and modern, that hang over that nation, and therefore could not suspect that it might submit to those impositions from a sense of duty, or from principles of equity. The following edict, just made public, may, if serious, throw some light upon this matter:  
 "Frederick, by the grace of God, king of Prussia, &c. &c. to all present and to come, health. The peace now enjoyed throughout our dominions, having afforded leisure to apply ourselves to the regulation of commerce, the improvement of our finances, and at the same time the easing our domestic subjects in their taxes: for these causes, and other good considerations us thereunto moving, we hereby make known, that after having deliberated these affairs in our council, present our dear brothers, and other great officers of the state, members of the same, we, of our certain knowledge, full power and authority royal, have made and issued the present edict, viz.  
 "Whereas it is well known to all the world, that the first German settlements made in the island of Britain, were by colonies of people, subject to our renowned ducal ancestors, and drawn from their dominions, under the conduct of Hengist, Horsa, Hella, Uffa, Cerdicus, Ida and others; and that the said colonies have flourished under the protection of our august house, for ages past, have never been emancipated therefrom, and yet have hitherto yielded little profit to the same. And whereas we ourself have in the last war fought for and defended the said colonies against the power of France; and thereby enabled them to make conquests from the said power in America, for which we have not yet received adequate compensation. And whereas it is just and expedient that a revenue should be raised from the said colonies in Britain towards our indemnification; and that those who are descendants of our ancient subjects, and thence still owe us due obedience, should contribute to the replenishing of our royal coffers, as they must have done, had their ancestors remained in the territories now to us appertaining: we do therefore hereby ordain and command, that from and after the date of these presents, there shall be levied and paid to our officers of the customs, on all goods, wares, and merchandizes, and on all grain and other produce of the earth exported from the said Island of Britain, and on all goods of whatever kind imported into the same, a duty of four and a half per cent. ad valorem, for the use of us and our successors. And that the said duty may more effectually be collected, we do hereby ordain, that all ships or vessels bound from Great-Britain to any other part of the world, or from any other part of the world to Great-Britain, shall in their respective voyages touch at our port of Koningsherg, there to be unladen, searched, and charged with the said duties.

"And whereas there have been from time to time discovered in the said island of Great-Britain by our colonists there, many mines or beds of iron stone; and sundry subjects of our ancient dominion, skillful in converting the said stone into metal, have in times past transported themselves thither, carrying with them and communicating that art; and the inhabitants of the said island, presuming that they had a natural right to make the best use they could of the natural productions of their country for their own benefit, have not only built furnaces for smelting the said

stone into iron, but have erected planting forges, smelting mills, and sted furnaces, for the more convenient manufacturing of the same, thereby endangering a diminution of the said manufacture in our ancient dominion. We do therefore hereby farther ordain, that from and after the date hereof, no mill or other engine for smelting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel, shall be erected or continued in the said island of Great-Britain; and the lord lieutenant of every county in the said island is hereby commanded, on information of any such erection within this county, to order and by force to cause the same to be abated and destroyed, as he shall answer the neglect thereof to us at his peril. But we are nevertheless graciously pleased to permit the inhabitants of the said island to transport their iron into Prussia, there to be manufactured, and to them returned, they paying our Prussian subjects for the workmanship, with all the costs of commission, freight, and rique coming and returning, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

"We do not however think fit to extend this our indulgence to the article of wool, but meaning to encourage not only the manufacturing of woollen cloth, but also the raising of wool in our ancient dominions, and to prevent both, as much as may be, in our said island, we do hereby absolutely forbid the transportation of wool from thence even to the mother country Prussia; and that those islanders may be farther and more effectually restrained in making any advantage of their own wool in the way of manufacture, we command that none shall be carried out of one county into another, nor shall any wooled bay or woollen yarn, cloth, says, boys, kerseys, serges, frizes, druggets, cloth serges, flannels, or any other drapery stuffs, or woollen manufactures whatsoever, made up or mixt with wool in any of the said counties, be carried into any other county, or be waterborne even across the smallest river or creek, on penalty of forfeiture of the same, together with the boats, carriages, horses, &c. that shall be employed in removing them. Nevertheless our loving subjects there are hereby permitted (if they think proper) to use all their wool as manure for the improvement of their lands.

"And whereas the art and mystery of making hats hath arrived at great perfection in Prussia, and the making of hats by our remote subjects ought to be as much as possible restrained. And for as much as the islanders beforementioned, being in possession of wool, beaver, and other furs, have presumptuously conceived they had a right to make some advantage thereof, by manufacturing the same into hats, to the prejudice of our domestic manufacture, we do therefore hereby strictly command and ordain, that no hats or felts whatsoever, dyed or undyed, finished or unfinished, shall be laden or put into or upon any vessel, cart, carriage or horse, to be transported or conveyed out of one county in the said island into another county, or to any place whatsoever, by any person or persons whatsoever, on pain of forfeiting the same, with a penalty of five hundred pounds sterling for every offence. Nor shall any hat-maker in any of the said counties employ more than two apprentices, on penalty of five pounds sterling per month; we intending hereby that such hat-makers, being so restrained both in the production and sale of their commodity, may find no advantage in continuing their business. But lest the said islanders should suffer inconvenience by the want of hats, we are farther graciously pleased to permit them to send their beaver furs to Prussia; and we also permit hats made thereof to be exported from Prussia to Britain, the people thus favoured to pay all costs and charges of manufacturing, interest, commission to our merchants, insurance and freight, going and returning, as in case of iron.

"And lastly, being willing farther to favour our said colonies in Britain, we do hereby also ordain and command, that all the thieves, highway and street robbers, house breakers, forgers, murderers, forgers, and villains of every denomination, who have forfeited their lives to the law in Prussia, but whom we, in our great clemency do not think fit here to hang, shall be emptied out of our jails into the said island of Great-Britain for the better peopling of that country.

"We flatter ourselves that these our royal regulations and commands will be thought just and reasonable by our much favoured colonists in England, the said regulations being copied from their own statutes of 10 and 11 Will. III. C. 10—5 Geo. II. C. 23—23 Geo. II. 29—4 Geo. I. C. 11. and from other equitable laws made by their parliaments or from instructions given by their princes; or from resolutions of both houses entered into for the good government of their own colonies in Ireland and America.

"And all persons in the said island are hereby cautioned not to oppose in any wise the execution of this our edict, or any part thereof, such opposition being high treason, of which all who are suspected shall be transported in fetters from Britain to Prussia, there to be tried and executed according to the Prussian law.

"Such is our pleasure.  
 "Given at Potsdam this twenty fifth day of the month of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and in the thirty third year of our reign.  
 "By the king in his council.  
**RECHTMÆSSIG, Sec.**

Some take this edict to be merely of the king's *jeux d'esprit*: others suppose it serious, and that he means a quarrel with England; but all here think the assertion it concludes with, "that these regulations are copied from acts of the English parliament respecting their colonies," a very injurious one; it being impossible to believe that a people distinguished for their love of liberty, a nation so wise, so liberal in its sentiments, so just and equitable towards its neighbours, should, from mean and injudicious views of petty immediate profit, treat its own children in a manner so arbitrary and tyrannical!

L O N D O N, September 23.

It is said that his excellency William Tryon, governor of New-York, will be created a knight of the bath, in the room of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor.

Sept. 24. They write from Rome, that the plate found in the different colleges and churches belonging to the Jesuits is valued at one million of scudis, and has been all confiscated. It has also been discovered that the Jesuits had lodged in the bank of Venice, three years since, immense sums of money, for which they had 60,000 scudis per ann. which is now stopped.

They write from Paris that one Dr. D— was last month broke upon the wheel there, for the murder of a priest. The doctor was seventy-four years of age, it is said, and had twelve wives living.

They write from Amsterdam, that a person in a capital way in the banking business at Antwerp; has lately disappeared with 700,000 ducats private property.

Extraß of a letter from Cleves, September 31.

"The council of Regency in this city have published a placart here, and throughout the whole duchy, dated the 26th of this month, the tenor of which is as follows:

We Frederick, by the grace of God, king of Prussia, to all and every one our well beloved and faithful subjects, greeting. Although you are already informed that you cannot circulate any bulls or briefs from the pope, without having received our approbation concerning them, we do not in the least doubt, that you will conform to that general order, in case that the pope's bull for the suppression of the society of Jesuits should be brought to the tribunal of your jurisdiction: Wherefore we have judged it necessary to remind you again of it; and as under the date of Berlin of the 6th of this month, we have resolved for reasons which moved us thereto, that this annihilation of the society of Jesuits lately promulged, should not be published in our dominions; we graciously order you to take within your jurisdiction the necessary measures for the suppression of said bull from the pope; for which purpose, you will immediately on receipt of the present, expressly forbid in our name, under penalty of being severely punished, all ecclesiastics of the roman catholic religion, dwelling within your jurisdiction, to publish the said Pope's bull, which annihilates the society of Jesuits. We enjoin you to see this order strictly put into execution, and to give us immediate notice in case that any foreign dignified clergymen should attempt to slip into this country any bulls of that nature.

Sept. 29. They write from the Hague, that the states general have just ordered 1800 seamen to be raised which are to man those vessels that are ordered to cruise in the north sea.

Oct. 2. A noble lord has lately had a scheme presented him by which the public are to be released of two thirds of the national debt in about 39 years; provided we are at peace; and that without any additional tax on the people.

Oct. 3. A correspondent observes, on the state of the inhabitants in the duchy of Cleves; if they refuse obedience to the pope's bull, they are to be excommunicated as heretics; and if they comply, the king of Prussia will punish them as rebels.

Oct. 7. The Russians have at length taught their enemies the Turks to fight. A generous foe should never push things to extremity. The most despotic power upon earth cannot counteract the designs of nature. Russia is, by a long and bloody, though successful war, deprived of inhabitants, and exhausted in wealth. The Turks may now insist upon terms which the Russians, in the height of conquest, would not grant.

The present grand visir of the Turks, Mouffour Ogleu, who is the bravest officer in the army, has always shewed the greatest disposition to peace of any man in their empire; the same abilities which gave him such a superiority in the field, enabled him to