

## VIRGINIA



## GAZETTE.

*With the latest Advices,*

*Foreign and Domestick.*

ST. JAMES'S, March 23.

**T**HE following address of the House of Burgesses of the colony and dominion of Virginia has been presented to his Majesty by their Agent, Edward Montagu, Esq; one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, being introduced by the Earl of Eglington, Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting; which address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously, and he had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, animated with the highest and most lively sense of that filial respect and gratitude which is due to the best of Kings, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal presence with the warmest assurances of our most cordial and inviolable attachment to your sacred person and government; to the support and maintenance of which we ever have been, and at all times shall be, disposed most cheerfully to devote our lives and fortunes.

The reflection that any unlucky incident should ever have interrupted that salutary and pleasing harmony which had subsisted between Great Britain and your Majesty's colonies, from their first establishment, has been extremely irksome and grievous to us; but the occasion of our uneasiness, and the late distractions in America, being now, by the wisdom and justice of your Majesty's counsels, happily removed, we humbly beseech your Majesty to accept our most hearty and unfeigned thanks for your paternal attention and care to promote the general welfare of all your people, especially and most remarkably exemplified by your Majesty's gracious assent to the ever memorable act of Parliament declaring the repeal of the late oppressive Stamp Act. By this your Majesty's seasonable and benign interposition, your good and faithful subjects of America are relieved from the greatest anxieties, and their minds restored to that state of quietude which is so very essential to the happiness of every people.

Permit us, great Sir, to implore your fatherly goodness and protection in every future attempt that may be made to the prejudice of us your Majesty's most dutiful subjects; and to hope that though we be far, too far, removed from the seat of your empire, your Majesty will, at all times, favourably allow us to throw ourselves at the foot of your throne, where, from your Majesty's known justice, and that uprightness which has, and we trust will ever influence our actions, we cannot doubt of receiving your Majesty's most gracious indulgence and Royal approbation.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker.

HAMBURG, April 3.

**L**ETTERS from different parts of Poland continue to represent the tranquillity of that country as on the eve of being disturbed if the King does not hasten to convoke a Diet extraordinary. There are actually in that kingdom several bodies of Russian troops, whose numbers together amount to about 30,000 men. All the world knows the motive which engaged the Empress of Russia to send them thither, a motive which her Ministers at foreign Courts have also orders to make known to them, by word of mouth, and in writing.

April 17. All our advices from Poland and Prussia Royal agree that perfect tranquillity prevails as heretofore, and that the confederacy formed at Thorn has occasioned no disorders. Among these letters there are some very extraordinary particulars, the authenticity of which we do not vouch; namely that certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, fearing that the demands made by the Court of Russia in favour of the Dissidents may occasion new troubles and fresh disturbances, have removed from their several churches and convents all their ornamental plate, and put it under the protection of several Protestant Gentlemen.

VENICE, March 27. According to advices from Dalmatia, three colonies who inherit the banks of the Catara, a rude and hardy set of people, have risen with arms, and entered the city of Budoa. The Governour of the province immediately called the military together, but the result is not known. The insurgents, at their first rising, massacred several Turkish merchants, and pillaged their houses.

GENOA, March 28. We have received advice that two of the pinks, which the Republic sent to the assistance of Capraja, seized two Corsican vessels laden with provisions and stores for the Malcontents that are besieging that island. Letters from Bonifacio advise that the besiegers, after having advanced within a mile of the place, thought proper to retire.

WARSAW, March 26. The King being told that a confederacy was on the point of being formed in Polish Prussia, he has charged his Ministers to exhort all his subjects, and the Palatines of the said province, to prevent the execution of such a measure, and to make use of all possible means for maintaining tranquillity in that country.

The Secret Council, convoked by his Majesty the 21st of this month, is composed of 16 persons, Nobility and Officers. Approaching and numerous assemblies are talked of, to be held in this city, on affairs of the last importance. The Marshal of the Crown has caused publications to be made, by sound of trumpet, that every one should provide himself with six months provisions.

Besides the Russian troops which have entered this kingdom by way of Courland, 8000 men, under the command of General Nummers, are advanced beyond Smolensko. A second corps, still more considerable, commanded by General Kreczeznikow, passed by Czernichow several days ago, and is marching forward. Another party of Russian troops which cantoned here, and in the neighbourhood of Lithuania, are actually in the city of Thorn.

March 30. The Court have learnt that five Russian regiments, under the orders of General Apraxin, and another General, have entered Lithuania; and that in several parts of Polish Prussia placards of the Empress of Russia have been fixed up, by which her Imperial Majesty gives notice to every one not to molest in any manner the Dissidents out of hatred of their confederacy, that Princes being resolved to take signal vengeance for any such molestation, by her troops.

April 2. A courier arrived on the 25th past from Sluck, in Lithuania, to inform Prince Repnin that all the Russian troops in the duchy were mustered in that city on the 18th ult. and that on the 20th the Protestant and Greek Nobility of Lithuania, having entered into an association, had elected Major General Grabowski their Marshal. The Russian and Polish Ministers immediately communicated this intelligence to the King, to whom also on the 26th each of them delivered a declaration on the same subject from his Court.

April 8. Universalia have been delivered for holding a Senatus Consultum some time next month, who are to fix a day for opening an extraordinary Diet.

THORN, March 31. As soon as the Dissidents had finished the signing of their manifesto, they appointed 24 Gentlemen of their own body to assist Lieutenant Coliz in the office of Marshal.

DANIZICK, March 28. The magistrates of this city have acceded to the confederacy of the Dissidents, under the express condition of not being subject to the Marshal of that confederacy, or entering into any measure contrary to the duty they owe the King and Republic.

April 11. An express is arrived from Thorn, with despatches to our Government, from the Marshal of the association of the Dissidents, notifying the resolution they have taken to send a deputation to the King of Poland, and answer to the Empress of Russia, and to request the Empress to appoint a number of deputies on her own part to act in concert with those of the Dissidents. The Great Council of this city have had an extraordinary meeting on the subject; and after a debate, which continued almost the whole day, have resolved that their first Secretary should be named as their deputy, who is to be joined to the deputation appointed to wait on her Imperial Majesty.

LEGHORN, April 4. We are informed by letters from Porto Ferrato that the Corsican troops on the island Capraja consist of 600 men, that they have been joined by 200 of the inhabitants, and that they are provided with ammunition and provisions for 13 months. The Genoese have several times attempted a disembarkation, but without success; particularly on the 19th ult. on which they suffered a considerable loss.

MADRID, April 2. On the 31st past, between 11 and 12 at night, large detachments of troops were sent to each of the six different houses of Jesuits in this city; and the doors being opened, the bells were first secured, and a sentinel was posted at every cell, the occupier of which being obliged to rise, they were assembled, and the King of Spain's commands were signified to them. In the mean time all the hired coaches and chaises at Madrid, together with a number of waggons, were properly distributed; and early in the morning the Jesuits, to the number of about 350, were in motion. They were allowed to carry every necessary along with them. They took the road to Carthagena, where they will embark for Rome. This method will be used in all parts of Spain, and vessels are disposed for the same purpose in several parts of the kingdom. It is assured that they are each allowed a pension of 161. a year.

LONDON, April 16.

According to the list of changes during the present reign, just published, it appears there have been no less than two Lord Chancellors, 4 Lord Presidents, 5 Lord Keepers of the Privy Seal, and once the Seal in commission, 5 First Lords of the Treasury, 13 other Lords of the Treasury, 6 Chancellors of the Exchequer, 5 Lord Chamberlains, 2 Vice Chamberlains, 3 Grooms of the Stole, 31 different Lords of the Bedchamber, 22 different Grooms of the Bedchamber, 4 Keepers of the Great Wardrobe, 4 Groom Porters, 2 Lord Stewards, 5 Comptrollers, 5 Treasurers, 5 Coeffiers, 12 different Clerks of Board of Green Cloth, 3 Treasurers of the Chamber, 5 Masters of the Horse, 11 Secretaries of State, 7 First Lords of the Admiralty, 23 different Lords of the Admiralty, 8 First Lords of Trade, 18 different Lords of Trade, 9 Postmasters, 4 Paymasters, 3 Treasurers of the Navy, 3 Secretaries of War, 5 Keepers of Privy Seal of Scotland, 8 Vice Treasurers of Ireland. There are above as many more changes mentioned in the said list.

April 18. We hear that a very considerable sum of money, about 250,000l. had been found out, which for some time had lain unnoticed, and which would help to meliorate and ease the present burthenome taxes.

We are told that a certain Nobleman has declared that he will no further interest himself in behalf of the Americans, as they have deceived him by their late conduct, for whose good behaviour he had given his honour; and that he referred them to the laws of this country, if they wanted redress.

We are informed that a Right Hon. Gentleman has proposed some very beneficial designs of great public utility, which are to be shortly adopted; and we hear that after the holidays he will produce the plan or scheme, that will not only gain the public esteem and confidence, and the approbation of Parliament, but will also fully preserve the Americans obedience to the Mother Country.

It is now confidently said that the Earl of Bute will speedily accept of a principal post in the Administration.

Letters from Warsaw, dated March 30th, say, "On the 22d instant Prince Repnin, Ambassador from Russia, presented a declaration to the King, signed by the Empress, by which she demands that the Dissidents of Poland and Lithuania be forthwith restored to the enjoyment of their ancient rights and privileges. This declaration is forth that her Imperial Majesty, in conjunction with other Powers, guarantees the treaty of Oliva, not being able to effect the restoration above mentioned by her amicable representations, found herself obliged to order 30,000 of her troops to enter this kingdom: that these troops will not leave the country until the Dissidents are restored to their privileges, and are upon an equal footing with the other citizens; and that in order to accomplish this in a legal manner, it will be necessary that the King should immediately convoke an extraordinary Diet, &c. This declaration has made different impressions upon the Members of the Council of the Senate, whose embarrassment upon this occasion is more easy to be conceived than described. In the mean time it is to be observed that, as the Court of Russia makes use of force upon this occasion, we cannot see how the Republic can oppose it."

Mr Boswell, on his return from Corsica some time ago, was driven by distress of weather into the island of Capraja, lately belonging to the Genoese, but which surrendered to the Corsicans the 15th ult. gives the following account of Capraja: "It is 6 miles in length, and between two and three in breadth, exceedingly rocky, but very fertile in vines. It has a very good port, where numbers of vessels, passing the Mediterranean, are obliged to put in. The number of inhabitants is about 3000. The men all use the sea, and are reckoned the hardiest sailors in that part of the world. It will be of considerable advantage to the Corsicans, if they can keep it."

According to private letters from Lisbon, the last memorial of the British Court is said to have been actually delivered by the English Minister to his Most Faithful Majesty in person, who appeared greatly affected with the contents.

Letters from Warsaw advise that the Dissidents confederated at Thorn had resolved to send a solemn deputation to the King, to represent to his Majesty that the most urgent necessity had obliged them to enter into that league, and to beseech him at the same time not to take it in an ill light. This resolution, it seems, occasions more surprise than the confederacy itself; and people are very impatient to see whether the King will receive the deputies or not, and in the first case what answer he will give them.



Several Noblemen, of great distinction, have this week arrived in town from Spain.

April 21 and 23. One of the principal objects of deliberation in the councils at Warlaw is the question whether or not it is proper for the King, in the present conjuncture, to convene an extraordinary Diet.

*Extract of a letter from Barcelona, April 4.*

"Yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, began a revolution which no one expected: The Jesuits church, convent, and college, being surrounded with troops, the Walloon guards entered the church, and seized every one of the good Fathers, with their effects, &c. while the regiments of Africa and Naples occupied the back part of the college, to hinder any one from escaping; and last night all the Jesuits were sent to Tarragona, where they are to embark, with the rest of their brethren in Catalonia, for Italy, being banished Spain for ever. The King's order for the expulsion of the Jesuits is general, and was executed yesterday throughout all the Spanish dominions, even in the Indies. It was done with the greatest secrecy, no body having the least suspicion of such an affair. Spain will be new modelled; superstition loses ground daily, and the King is resolved to bring down the church to a lower power than it is in France, where indeed it is but a mere shadow."

The Royal edict for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain had been so framed and conducted as to admit of the like event taking place, on the same day, throughout the whole Spanish dominions.

The late banishment and disgrace of the Jesuits by the Court of Madrid has been attributed to the discovery of some very dangerous designs of that society against the state.

The declaration in favour of the Dissidents which the Empress of Russia has ordered her Ministers to present at the Courts where they respectively reside, begins thus: "The Empress has spared no pains to prevent the present critical situation of the Republic of Poland, through the sad effects of the oppression which the Dissidents have so long suffered from their countrymen. In the steps which her Imperial Majesty has taken to prevent a disagreeable rupture between two parts of the nation, equal in their rights, yet where the one, being superior to the other in number, have proceeded so far, by repeated acts of an abused authority, as to deprive them of all the advantages of citizens, and to reduce them to a state of servitude, it is easy to perceive that the character of neighbour and friend, always preponderating with the Empress, leaves but little room for that of guarantee of treaties; and that methods of mildness and conciliation have always appeared to her preferable to the strict and rigorous executions of the engagements of her Crown."

The Dissidents, at the conclusion of their declaration, express themselves as follows: "We protest before the Judge of judges, who knows our grief, our innocence, and the purity of our hearts, that we have no intention to do any thing to the detriment of the Roman Catholic religion; and that, as a proof of our fidelity towards the King, our love for our country, and our desire to support the general liberty, we are ready to sacrifice our fortunes, and our lives, even to the last drop of our blood."

April 25 and 28. Letters from Madrid advise that the attorneys of the Jesuits, and all those who managed their affairs, were closely guarded, and would be obliged to give an exact account of all the possessions of that society, which are declared confiscated to the profit of the Crown.

By advices from Paris we learn that the Jesuits proposed to make a free gift of one million sterling to Paschal de Paoli, General of the Corsicans, to obtain an asylum in that island.

The Paris gazette says that the King of Spain has not only banished the Jesuits for ever from his dominions in all parts of the world, but likewise seized all their effects.

Letters from Hamburg inform that the Prussian agents are now buying up immense quantities of saltpetre, both in Holland and Russia, for the use of the King's magazines.

*Extract of a letter from the banks of the Vistula, dated April 10.*

"The Dissidents have not yet taken any step tending to disturb the public tranquillity. They wait, doubtless, to see what turn their affairs will take in the extraordinary Diet, which there seems to be a design of convening; but, if we may judge from appearances, that assembly will be so thin that nothing can be there concluded on. The Court of Russia, if it continues to observe the same conduct (that of moderation) will keep its troops in the country until the affair is decided; and, sooner or later, must carry its point. In the mean time the Russians observe a strict discipline. They must however have provisions, and they pay indeed with ready money; but their commissaries fix their own prices. Those who think they penetrate into the true motive of the repugnance to re-establishing the Dissidents say that such re-establishment would occasion the ruin of several great families, who enjoy, as they pretend, the estates of several Dissidents, who have been condemned or banished the country."

*Extract of a letter from Warlaw, April 4.*

"The Nobility and Members of the Senate are daily arriving here. The College still continues its deliberations, which almost all turn upon the affairs of the Dissidents. The two confederacies which the latter formed on the 20th of last month at Thorn and Sluck merit the greatest attention of the Court, in as much as they are supported by the Russian troops. The first of these confederacies, having engaged the three great cities of Prussia Royal to take part in their union, is making great movements for getting the other 27 little towns of that province to enter also into it; but we cannot yet pretend to say how far their application will be attended with success.

"The Great Chancellor of the Crown's returned here from his country seat, and the Prince Primate is likewise expected every day; their advice, at the present juncture, will be of great weight. As to the rest, we are generally persuaded that the King will not be long before he orders universals to be despatched for the convocation of an extraordinary Diet. In the mean time the Sieur Pfarski, Aid de Camp General to his Majesty, is just set out for Moscow, in quality of Resident from the King and the Republic. Nothing transpires of the instructions with which he is charged; but, whatever be their tenour, if he is charged to make representations to the Empress on the entry of the Russian troops into this kingdom, as also on the demand made by that Princess for the re-establishment of the Dissidents in their ancient privileges, it is not probable that his negotiations will be attended with any success."

It is said an august Assembly will not rise until Whit-suntide, business of importance waiting their determination.

Saturday morning the Earl of Chatham had the honour of a private conference with his Majesty, at the Queen's palace.

It is said a bill is preparing to authorise the American colonies to coin their own money, by which the inconveniences of paper currency will be avoided.

The following is a copy of the most authentick list now handed about of the arrangement which is to be made immediately after the holidays:

President of the Council, Duke of Bedford. First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Rockingham. Secretaries of State, Lord Temple, the Hon. George Grenville, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Richmond. Master of the Horse, Duke of Marlborough. Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Portland. Lord Steward, Lord Gower. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Duke of Manchester. First Lord of Trade, Lord Halifax. Postmasters General, Lord Beshorough, Lord Grantham. Treasurer of the Household, Lord Edgcombe. Comptroller, Lord Charles Spencer. Cofferer, Lord Scarborough. Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, Lord Lyttleton. Lords of the Treasury, Lord John Cavendish, Sir William Meredith, Thomas Townshend, George Onslow, Esqrs. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Hon. Charles Townshend. Secretary at War, William Dowdeswell, Esquire. Joint Paymaster, Lord North, Lord George Sackville. First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Hawke. To have the Seals, Lord Mansfield. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Sir J. Eardly Wilmot. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Hon. Charles Yorke. Treasurer of the Navy, Lord Howe. Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Saunders, Sir George Rodney, Sir Piercy Brett, Hon. Augustus Keppel, Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, Thomas Pitt, Esquire. Master of the Harriers, Lord Albemarle. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Kinnoul. Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, Lord Breadalbine. To have the first vacant regiment, Mr. Conway.

A long list appeared in one of the daily papers yesterday of the arrangement which it is said is to take place after the holidays, wherein Earl Temple and the Hon. Mr. George Grenville are set down as Secretaries of State, and most of the other departments to be filled in the same manner as before the last change in the Administration; but another morning paper of this day positively asserts that there is not the least foundation in truth for any part of the aforesaid list, and that it is a gross lie of the day.

It is with pleasure we communicate to the publick the following plan of accommodation between the Government and the East India Company: The Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being shall be a proprietor of East India stock, equal to the present capital stock of the Company. The management of the affairs to remain in the same channel they are at present (the said Chancellor having only the right of a single vote) and whatever dividend is made half yearly among the proprietors, the like is to be paid him for Government. By this plan the great objection about a partnership in trade, and a confusion in accounts, is avoided, as also the difficulty and hazard of remitting the revenue to England; the Government will receive whatever the Company can divide; it will therefore be for the interest of Government to support the Company; and it will ever be the interest of the Company to divide as much as possible. The present capital stock of the Company being 3,200,000*l.* and the dividend of ten per cent. producing 320,000*l.* the stock of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be the like sum of 3,200,000*l.* and the present sum paid to Government will be 320,000*l.* yearly. But the stock and dividend of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will rise, as that of the Company's is increased; and as there is no doubt but upon this plan the Company's dividends might be immediately raised to twenty per cent. the Chancellor of the Exchequer might receive a dividend of 640,000*l.* per annum, as it is allowed on all hands that the neat produce of the revenue and the Company's trade will not be less than two millions a year sterling; and this dividend of twenty per cent. to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Company together, will amount to no more than 1,280,000*l.*

There are now lying in the Thames, below bridge, as near as can be computed, about 170 barges, deeply laden with corn. The oldest watermen do not remember such a number at any one time, notwithstanding which the price of corn is still kept up.

There is as great diligence among the artificers in the small armory in the Tower, and places dependent thereon, as formerly when upon the eve of a war, the reason of which is thus accounted for: That the Marquis of Granby, Master General of the Ordnance, has declared

that the whole army shall once in three years be constantly supplied with new arms, to be ready up in any emergency which may happen; and it is also determined to store the Tower, and all other places of arms, which have been greatly stripped during the course of the last war.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, April 6.*

"A new company is established here for the African and American trade, and for carrying on the fishery. It is under the protection of the Minister of the Marine, and promises a diminution of expenses, a shortening of the voyage, and other advantages. For this purpose six vessels are fitting out at Nantz for the African branch, and eight others are getting ready at Bourdeaux and Havre for the trade for America. These vessels are to sail at certain periods, in order to maintain a constant communication between those two parts of the globe. Besides which, six vessels, fitting out at Cherbourg, Dieppe, and Dunkirk, are to sail on the fishery. All the operations are under the direction of merchants of credit, who have advanced a million to carry them on."

"On the 20th ult. 42 houses were burnt at Cheshilly, in Burgundy, being half the village; and a woman with child perished in the flames."

*Extract of a letter from Paris, April 6.*

"In consequence of the steps taken by the six Bishops appointed to manage the affairs of the Clergy, the King has given leave to the Agents General to send letters of convocation to all the Bishops residing here to assemble themselves at the hotel of the Cardinal de Luynes. This meeting was denounced on Thursday morning to the Parliament, who immediately issued an arret, by which, conformable to the laws of the kingdom, they order all the Archbishops and Bishops to repair to their dioceses in three days after the signification of the arret, under pain of having their temporals seized, and the furniture of the houses which they inhabit in Paris sold off. This arret exempts only such Bishops as have places at court, or those who have private affairs in this capital, of which they must give notice to the Attorney General. It moreover forbids them to assemble, under pain of annulling their deliberations. The King's Attorney General has been charged to give an account to the Chambers assembled of the execution of this arret, on Tuesday next."

*Extract of a letter from Paris, April 10.*

"The arret of Parliament of the 2d of this month was signified the same day to the Cardinal de Luynes, who read it to the Bishops, who were then assembled at his house for the first time. After having deliberated on that arret, the assembly chose some Cardinals and Archbishops to make representations to the King on that head; which was done the next day, at Versailles. When his Majesty had heard the representations, he immediately issued an arret by his Council, which breaks that of his Parliament, and forbids the Attorney General to inform himself of the motives which the Bishops have for remaining in this city. Saturday the assembly was informed of the success of their deputation; but they were told, at the same time, that the King desired that they would all repair to their respective dioceses, on account of the approaching solemnity of Easter."

"On Sunday morning the King's Council were sent for to Versailles; his Majesty said to them, 'You will tell my Parliament that I have broke their arret of Thursday, and that I forbid them to proceed in consequence thereof; that nevertheless I will not permit the Bishops to assemble, nor come to Paris, without the strongest reasons.'"

"On Tuesday the King's Council informed the Chambers assembled that the arret had been signified to 39 Bishops, besides the privileged ones, and those in partibus, and made a report of all that passed concerning that affair; upon which it was resolved that the Attorney General should be charged to look to the execution of the arret of the Court, and Commissaries were appointed to make a report to the Chambers of the declarations and other laws of the Kingdom concerning the residence of Bishops, in order to make remonstrances to the King on that head."

Yesterday morning a private mass-house was suppressed in Black Lion court, St. Giles's, where a number of poor Irish people had assembled for their devotions. Two priests fled, and their hearers were dispersed without any tumult. It is said, in St. Giles's parish only, there are upwards of 20,000 Papists.

## BOSTON, June 15.

*Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Casco Bay, June 5.*

"Yesterday afternoon we had here a violent thunder storm, attended with rain. The fore part of the day was extreme hot, with a light breeze of wind from the N. W. which continued until one o'clock, when it shifted to the S. W. and blew quick. At half after five a cloud came up from the north (which had been rising greatest part of the day) attended with a violent gust of wind at N. W. and very severe thunder and lightning, which continued about an hour. A house near the water (in the garret of which was a ship's large iron stove) was struck, and much tore. It is observable that the lightning entered the garret window where the stove stood, and tore that to pieces; thence fell in a perpendicular direction, ripping the clapboarding and plaitering as it fell, and entered a lower room in which a number of persons were, two of which were sitting together under the place it first entered, and one of them instantly killed, the other not hurt; several persons in the room were also struck, but not hurt. A man at the outside door was killed at the same time. In the corner of the next room was a gun charged; the lightning entered the top of the room over it, and burnt the oils and some English goods,



and melted some sealing wax in its way to the gun, upon which it continued to the end of the guard iron, when it split the stock, and went into the ground. It is said a blacksmith, at work on the opposite side of the street, was so sensibly affected by the shock as to be turned round; and the hand, in which was a piece of iron, to be unbed as not to recover for some hours. Some physicians, being near, attempted to bleed both the persons killed, immediately after the stroke; but the few drops that were drawn were observed to be thick and black, although there was not the least hurt visible on either of the boules. This instance may afford matter for the curious to conjecture whether the attraction of the iron stove in the garret might not be the natural cause of the lightning's falling on the house, as undoubtedly the effect that the blacksmith felt at a very little distance proceeded from the iron in his hand; which seems to prove, beyond all reasonable doubt, the force of attraction in metals, and the expedience of placing electric points on houses, to preserve from the fatal effects of lightning."

Some time in the month of March last Miss Levina Lyon, daughter of Captain Nehemiah Lyon, and Miss Molly Led-*pt*, both of Woodstock town, in one day carded and spun 22 skeins of good tow yarn; and a few days after Miss Martha Lyon, sister to the said Levina, and the said Molly, spun 194 knots of good linen yarn in one day: They begun about six in the morning, and left off about nine at night. An example well worthy of imitation, and which may be relied on for truth.

### NEWPORT, June 15.

The General Assembly of this colony met at the Court-House in this town on Tuesday last. On Thursday they entered upon the consideration of the petitions, preferred at a former session of the Assembly, of the Gentlemen who suffered by the riots in this town in the month of August 1765; and, after debating upon the affair, the question was put whether compensation should be allowed or not, which passed in the affirmative. It was afterwards voted by the Lower House that the petitioners be directed to lay before the House, upon oath, an account of their losses; accordingly, on Saturday, Doctor Moffat exhibited an account of the damage sustained by him, amounting to 960 l. sterling. This account not being so particular in the enumeration of the articles as the House expected, it was rejected. The whole was then referred to the next session; and in the mean time the petitioners are to make out lists of their respective losses, and estimate their value in as particular a manner as may be, for the inspection of the House.

### NEW YORK, June 18.

We hear by Captain Pell, from Cork, that nine sail of large transports were just arrived there from England, having on board part of the 10th, 16th, 18th, and 26th regiments, the whole of which were on their passage to that place, from whence they were expected to sail again about the 12th ult. for New York.

June 22. By Captain Newton, from New Providence, we have an account that of the French seamen who had been lately carried in as prisoners there for murdering the Captain of a French sloop, bound from the Mississippi for Cape Francois, some time in March last, one of them turned King's evidence; upon which the other two had been condemned to die, and accordingly one was executed on the 29th of May last, and afterwards hung in chains, and that the other was to undergo the same punishment on the Friday following. The sloop had also been taken up and brought in, without having been cast away, as reported. We hear also that the fishing for treasure on the Spanish wreck mentioned to be cast away, some time ago, on the Bahama banks, had not been so successful as has been reported; but that the wreckers were still exerting their powers in that affair, and that the utmost they had recovered would scarce amount to 20,000 pieces of eight.

Friday last we had a very smart gulf of thunder and lightning, attended with much rain. The lightning struck an uninhabited house at the Fresh Water, and shattered it much; but we have not as yet heard of any other damage done thereby.

### PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

Sunday last the brig *Mansfield*, Captain Emerson, arrived here from Martinico. Captain Boon, the late commander, unfortunately fell overboard, on the 15th instant, off Cape Hatteras, and was drowned; his body was taken up in about ten minutes, but no signs of life appeared.

Captain Todd, from Madeira, informs that on his outward bound passage, on the 25th of March, about eight o'clock at night, in lat. 33:45, lon. 39:27, being then in a hard gale of wind, and heavy sea, scudding under his square sail, he had like to have run on board a double decked brig, which he took to be American built, lying in the trough of the sea, without any person on board, or any sail set; her fore-top sail tore all to pieces, her main-topmast gone, and her boom out of the crotch. Captain Todd further advises that while he was at Madeira he heard that an order had come from the King of Portugal to forbid the admitting any more Nuns or Friars into the Convents, being determined to suppress the confining so many people, who might be more usefully employed for the good of the community.

### ANNAPOLIS, June 25.

Monday last arrived here from London the brigantine *Blessing Success*, Capt. Morrison, having on board 55 of his Majesty's 17th years passengers, sent here for their ingenuity. As they have the smallpox on board, they are gone up to Baltimore, where it is said they will perform quarantine, agreeable to a late act of Assembly.

## From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

S I R,

BY the benevolence of my friends I am set up in a genteel business that requires my constant attention and attendance, which I must not neglect to give, both in gratitude to my friends, to attain their end in putting me into it, and my own of undertaking it, viz. to make a fortune if I can.

I am flesh and blood, &c. as well as other folks; and nature begins to work sadly upon me. She whispers in my ear, at particular times, "George, have a wife." She might as well whisper, "George, go hang yourself." To be sure, in about 8 or 10 years I might with propriety listen to such a proposal; but alas! at present what can I do? Neither can I afford to maintain a wife, or so much time as to provide one against the time I might be able to maintain her. I cannot neglect my business, because it is by a thorough care of it I can have a wife at all.

Some make an advantageous speculation who go a wife-trading, but in me it would be a losing concern, until I have made my fortune, and if then I make a losing voyage I can the better bear it.

Now being thus so linked to my business, I cannot find time to go a courting. Some make their court but very tho't, others again (amongst whom I must rank myself) very tedious.

The Ladies love adoration, and may be years before they are brought to. This being the case, by the time I had made my fortune, and afterwards courted a wife, gad I'd be past mark of mouth. Therefore (and as I suppose there are many in my situation) I am for proposing a new and abolishing an old custom, their being no law to oppose me, and truly I think the women have had it in their own way long enough.

By this my scheme I'll be bound marriages will become more frequent, and matrimony meet with more encouragement and respect than it has done of late.

Manifold and evident will be the advantages accruing from such a change. Many an unfortunate young man will save his life; dissimulation and coquetry will be entirely extirpated, and virtue and modesty be on as respectable a footing as ever, if not better.

My scheme, in short, is this, Mr. Printer, *That the women should court the men.* Now the murder is out. Heyday! how! how! methinks I hear all the female tongues in Christendom ringing in my ears.—What! say the women, give up our only dominion! Heaven knows, our ends generally on our wedding day, or after the honey moon at furthest!—And give up all!—No; never heard the like!—Softly, softly, my fair nymphs; hear me but one word: In such a case, and upon such a change, there will be dominion on neither side, but a conformity of actions, eternal harmony, lasting love and peace throughout your lives. Indeed it is true.

I am Sir,

Your humble servant,

LOVE IT.

### WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 9.

On Wednesday the 1st instant died at Norfolk, after a lingering illness, Colonel ROBERT TUCKER, who for these many years has carried on a very extensive trade in that place, with the greatest credit and honour. He was a Gentleman eminently distinguished for the Christian and social virtues, which makes his death universally regretted.

On Tuesday the 30th ult. died, at his house in Smithfield, Mr. JAMES EASSON, merchant there; a Gentleman much esteemed for his candour and integrity. He was uniform and steady in his friendship, to his wife an indulgent husband, to his children a tender parent, and to his servants a kind master. His death is an irreparable loss to his family, and will be much regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

### Cleared from the Upper District of James river.

June 4. Fauquier, Robert Necks, for London, with 344 hhd. of tobacco, 20 hhd. and 1 box of skins, 3 tons, 12 hundred, 2 quarters, and 21 lb. of hemp, 66 kegs of copper ore, 1 hhd. and 5 bags of cotton, 1 quarter cask of wine, 30 tons and a half of pig and bar iron, 5 pieces of walnut, and 10,000 staves.

5. March, Thomas Butterfield, for Bermuda, with 1550 bushels of corn, 10 barrels of pork, and 60 wt. of tallow.

8. West India Packet, Robert Crawford, for Barbados, with 2700 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of pease, and 1 hhd. of tobacco.

July 2. Britannia, Nicholas Morgan, for Salem, with 1750 bushels and a half of coal, 10 bushels of wheat, 6 bushels of beans, and 4 barrels of brown sugar.

2. Brunswick, Robert Steel, for Glasgow, with 380 hhd. of tobacco, 10 bags of cotton, 10,000 staves, and 1000 feet of plank.

4. Neptune, John Eisbeck, for Whitehaven, with 252 hhd. of tobacco, 2450 feet of plank, and 5700 staves.

7. Lucy and Polly, John Bozeman, for Barbados, with 175 barrels of pork, 36 barrels of flower, 5 barrels of bread, 1 hhd. of pease, and 1 hhd. of tobacco.

## Advertisements.

NORFOLK, July 8, 1767.

THE little indulgence shown me by my creditors, obliges me to call in my outstanding debts: This is therefore to request all those that are indebted to me by bond, note of hand, or otherwise, to make immediate payment, otherwise I shall be constrained, however disagreeable, to commence suits immediately.

JOHN WILSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, who intends for England soon, proposes to return with English horses and mares for such Gentlemen as may please to favour him with their orders.

THOMAS FORTH.

To be SOLD together, or in parcels,

ABOUT 3000 ACRES of LAND, in Hanover county, within six or seven miles of Page's warehouse. I propose attending Hanover court in August next, to receive proposals; but if any one should incline to treat sooner, the terms, which will be very reasonable, may be known by applying to me at Brems, in Henrico county.

BOWLER COCKE, Jun.

Run away from Cape Fear, in NORTH CAROLINA,

THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, viz.

CUDGOE, about 25 years old. This fellow has no mark by which he can be described, other than that he looks older than he really is. JEMMY, now 24 years old. One of his arms was burnt when a child, by which the main sinew is visibly contracted, but not so as to prejudice his working. These two have been gone about twelve months. BRISTOL, a yellow young fellow. He was kicked by a horse when a little boy, which has left a large scar, beginning under his eye, and extending along his cheek down to his jaw bone. This fellow has been gone about 20 months, and is supposed to have made his way for Richmond county, in VIRGINIA, where he has three brothers, whom the subscriber sold to Col. Taylor, one of his Majesty's Council. Whoever brings the said Negroes, or any of them, to Mr. WILLIE JONES, on Roanoke river, or to the subscriber at Cape Fear, shall have FIVE POUNDS Virginia money for each Negro he brings.

GEORGE MOORE.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Gloucester county, on Friday the 3d instant (July) a Negro man named JACK; he is a short well made fellow, of a yellowish complexion, his hair very long on the fore and hind part of his head, and cut or shaved on the top; had on when he went away a cotton waistcoat, canvas shirt, and crocus breeches, and took with him a bag, a black cloth coat, a pair of blue velvet breeches, red velvet waistcoat, a white shirt, black velvet cap, a pair of shoes, and blue worsted stockings. As he is a very sensible fellow, it is probable he may endeavour to make his escape to some other country, and perhaps pass for a freeman. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and conveys him to me, shall have 30 s. reward, if taken in Gloucester county; if taken in any other county, 3 l. and if taken out of the colony, 5 l. besides what is allowed by law.

JOSEPH SEAWELL.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in York

town, a SILVER WATCH, with two seals, one gold and the other silver, a steel chain, and the two first letters of the subscriber's name engraved on the back of the case. As the said watch was taken from on board the sloop *Lucy*, lying at York, it is supposed to be stolen by some of the sailors. Whoever gives intelligence of the said watch, so as it may be had again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS from

JAMES PHIPPS.

\*. The subscriber has a quantity of fine WEST INDIA RUM and SUGAR for sale, on reasonable terms, for ready money.

J. P.

TAKEN up, in Fairfax, two heifers,

about 4 years old, one of them all white, except the head, which is black, the right ear cropped, and a hole in the left; the other a dark brindle, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left, with a nick in the under part of it; posted, and appraised to 25 s. each.

BENJAMIN LUTHERT.

TAKEN up, in Dinwiddie, a bright

bay horse, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a short switch tail and hanging mane, canters pretty well, but slack of courage; posted, and appraised to 10 l.

BENJAMIN NEWSUM.

TAKEN up, in Cumberland, a small

dark bay mare, with a star in her forehead, hanging mane and sprig tail, a few saddle spots, her left fore foot white, branded on the near buttock *X* and on the near shoulder *JC*; posted, and appraised to 30 s.

THOMAS HATCHER.

TAKEN up, in James City, a bright

bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, and branded on the near buttock *D*.

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PRIZES in the Maryland LAND, PLATE, and GOODS lottery, are now ready to be delivered to such as purchased TICKETS at the POST OFFICE in WILLIAMSBURG.



HAMPTON, July 1, 1767.

THE subscriber, intending soon to leave the colony, gives this publick notice that Mr. Henry King is appointed to transact the business of his office during his absence.

CARY MICHELL.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

A LARGE or small SAILING BOAT, and a YAWL, all with mulberry timber, and well fitted. Credit will be allowed, if required, by

JOHN JONES.

Hampton, June 29, 1767.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 27th of June last, a convict servant named RICHARD SMEDDLE, born in England, about 6 feet high, straight limbed, a little round or slope shouldered, strong, active, and likely, about 23 years of age, red faced, and a little pock marked; wore a bushy head of sandy like hair, which I am told has been cut off by Phil. Edwards, and took with him a very white fustian coat, nankeen jacket, bluish breeches, with white silk puffs, coarse brown yarn hose, old shoes, broad rimmed open work buckles, and a coarse hat almost new. He can write himself a pass, which I suppose he did before he went off. I suspect he went towards Hampton or Norfolk. Whoever takes up the said servant, and conveys him to me at Hog Island, in Surry, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

H. U. ST. GEORGE.

Williamsburg, July 1, 1767.



STRAYED away from the subscriber, about 4 weeks ago, a small bay horse, with a star in his forehead, a small fore on the hinder part of his back, and branded on the near buttock X. Whoever brings the said horse to me shall have 10 s. reward.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 25, 1767.

THE Coffee-House in this city being now opened by the subscriber as a TAVERN, he hereby acquaints all Gentlemen travellers, and others, who may please to favour him with their company, that they will meet with the best entertainment and other accommodations, such as he hopes will merit a continuance of their custom.

RICHARD CHARLTON.

WHEREAS the Subscriber intends soon to set about a survey of this colony, wherein he proposes to have the publick roads measured, and the miles marked; and, as sundry surveyors are to be employed for that purpose, he has reason to expect the survey will be finished next spring; and, although he has endeavoured to disperse subscriptions through most of the counties, he has not got so great a number of subscribers as he expected. He has therefore thought fit to take this method to desire all Gentlemen, who intend to have MAPS, that they would be pleased to signify such intention either to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Purdie & Dixon, printers at Williamsburg, or to the subscriber in Hanover, as he is resolved to import from LONDON (where the maps are to be printed) very few more than shall be subscribed for, before the completing such survey. And as the subscribers for maps of counties are a very inconsiderable number, the subscriber must beg to be excused for not having any such printed, as the charge for engraving 56 small maps will, if they are to be paid for in proportion to their dimensions, amount to above four times the charge of the large maps, and perhaps not above 200 will be subscribed for.

JOHN HENRY.

To be SOLD at the store-house of William Scott and Company, in the town of Fredericksburg, on the 3d of August, being Spotylvania court day, between the hours of two and four in the afternoon,

ONE half acre LOT in the said town, near the quarry landing, extending to the river, where may be made a good wharf, and convenient landing. There is on said lot a very good dry cellar, lately built with free stone, 70 feet long and 24 feet wide, on which may be erected any building the purchaser may choose.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, a Negro man, two wenches, a young child, and two girls, one 14 and the other 6 years old, and some household furniture; the whole being the property of the said William Scott and Co. Six months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and security to

JOHN MITCHELL,

One of the surviving partners.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 25, 1767.

WHEREAS the COURT-HOUSE of this county was on Tuesday the 9th inst. destroyed by fire, and as there is great reason to believe that the same was perpetrated by some wicked and malicious incendiary, a reward of FIFTY POUNDS is offered to any person who shall discover such wicked offenders, so that he or they may be legally convicted thereof. The Justices of the said county will meet at Flower's bridge (the place where the former court-house stood) on Friday the 10th of July next, in order to receive and examine plans and proposals for erecting and building a new court-house for the said county.

By order of the Court.

RICHARD KELLO, Clerk.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 21st of August,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in James City county, known by the name of Hosker's Neck, containing 413 acres, with a good dwelling-house, kitchen, and all other necessary out-houses, thereon; the said plantation is in good order for cropping, has cleared ground enough to work six hands, and is very good for stock of all kinds. Also another tract of land, lying in the said county, near Rhoder's ordinary, containing 133 acres, is very good corn land, has on it a good dwelling-house, and all convenient out-houses. Also another tract of land, in the said county, containing 90 acres, lying near Chiswell's ordinary, with a dwelling-house, and other out-houses. The time of payment to be agreed on at the day of sale, and the land to be entered on at Christmas.

JOHN EDLOE.

Imported in the last ships, and to be sold at John Carter's store, in Williamsburg, the following GOODS, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, sagathies, duroys, silk and worsted breeches pieces, mens, womens, and childrens silk, cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, book muslins, cambricks, long lawn, India and corded dimity, brown, whited brown, and ounce threads, floss cotton thread, satin and calimanco shoes, shoe soles, hair line for clothes, Lilly's grammars, psalm books, Glaze's cookery, testaments, spelling books, plasters, primers, and a variety of other books for children, writing paper, wafers, wax, ink powder, pens, pounce, and sand boxes; a variety of tin ware, viz. Swans, hens, chickens and eggs, melons, fish, hedgehogs, steepies, moon and stars, sunflowers, sugar boxes, lanterns, nutmeg graters, pepper boxes, coffee pots, cans, saucepans, cheese-cake pans, &c. also sundry West India goods, which will be sold for ready money only, viz. Rum, molasses, brown sugar, double and single refined sugar, citron, coffee, rhenish wine, cattle soap, best wine vinegar, &c.

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing 12 months are desired immediately to discharge them, to prevent trouble.

JOHN CARTER.

TAKEN up, in Cumberland, a red steer, about 6 years old, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and a slit in the left; polled, and appraised to 47 s. 6d.

MOSES HARRIS.

To be SOLD at James City court-house, on MONDAY the 13th of next month, being court day,

JUNE 18, 1767.

THREE very valuable Virginia born SLAVES, belonging to the estate of Doctor Peter Hay, deceased; one of them an exceeding fine cook wench, capable of doing any kind of house business, a very likely young fellow, who is a coachman, and remarkably sober and well behaved, and a boy about three years of age, son to the cook. Credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

Ed PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE. Executor.

To be SOLD,

A VERY VALUABLE TRACT (adjoining the town of Fairfax, in Culpeper county, where the court house stands, and surrounding the said town) containing 220 acres of rich land, as also 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, one of which is improved, with a dwelling-house 28 by 16, with two brick chimneys, and two other small houses for lodging rooms, 20 by 12, with a brick chimney, and a ten foot shed, a kitchen 16 feet square, with a brick chimney, a dairy, smoke house, and stable, as also a warehouse 16 by 12, shadded and planked. There is on the land a large quantity of meadow ground, and a fine pasture under a good fence. There cannot be a more convenient or profitable place for tradesmen or manufacturers to settle at in Virginia than this spot, which is surrounded with a very thick neighbourhood and rich lands, where tradesmen of all sorts are much wanted. This tract is to be sold with or without the improved lot herein mentioned, or with or without the tavern before advertised by me, to which it would be a great advantage in supplying wood, provisions, and provender for horses, as well for the use of the tavern as the town. The price of the premises is separately, viz.

For the land adjoining the town,	£. 400
For the improved lot,	200
For the naked lots,	10 each.
For the tavern, and two lots and improvements,	500

In the whole, £. 1300 which is at least 200 l. less than the real value. Whoever incline to purchase are desired to apply to Mr. ROBERT COLEMAN, living in Fairfax town, or to me in Fredericksburg.

2 m

ROGER DIXON.

On Monday the 9th of NOVEMBER next will be exposed to publick sale, at the Rocky Ridge, in Chesterfield county, ONE hundred valuable SLAVES, belonging to the estate of Col. CHARLES CARTER, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to the executors.

LONDON CARTER.  
CHARLES CARTER.

For SALE,

A TRACT of 3000 acres of LAND, in the county of ALBEMARLE, on the three forks of Pretty's creek, on which is a great deal of very valuable low ground, and as much cleared (with houses and proper improvements) as is sufficient for fifteen working hands. The plantations thereon produce very good crops of tobacco and corn, and fine flocks of cattle and hogs; the price is 900 l. Also a tract of 1500 acres of good land, on the Hedgeman river, in Culpeper county, running three miles on the river, and affords a good deal of low ground, both high and low ground very good; the price is 500 l. Also a valuable tract of 400 acres, in Culpeper county, very rich and level, where Col. Gabriel Jones lately lived, having several valuable houses and improvements thereon, now in the tenure of Mr. Laurence Slaughter, and about 30 miles distant from Fredericksburg; the price is 300 l. Also my tavern at Culpeper court-house, in Fairfax town, being a large new commodious house, with convenient out-houses, stable, garden, and all proper improvements, and has vast custom, vending 500 pounds worth of liquors original cost in a year, the rest of which is worth 60 l. a year; the price is 500 l. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts of land, or tavern, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me, at Fredericksburg.

2 m ROGER DIXON.

N. B. The lots and houses in the tenure of Mr. James Hume, in the most pleasant situation on the main street in Fredericksburg (before advertised by me) are still to be sold, or let for a term of years, on very reasonable conditions, in order to satisfy some debts I am liable for as security for the said James Hume.

R. D.

To be SOLD at King and Queen court-house, on the second MONDAY in next month,

JUNE 4, 1767.

ABOUT thirty valuable SLAVES, on three months credit, belonging to the estate of Mr. George Braxton, deceased, taken by virtue of an execution at the suit of Mr. Anthony Bacon and Co. merchants in London.

JAMES SEMPLE, Deputy Sheriff.

To be SOLD,

A FORGE, and geared GRIST MILL, both well fixed, and situated on a plentiful and constant stream, near Todd's warehouse, in King and Queen county, with several SLAVES used to work there, as finers, hammermen, and colliers, and well acquainted with the business; also two valuable blacksmiths, and about 2000 acres of land, adjoining or near the forge. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me, in King William county.

Tf

BERNARD MOORE.

To be SOLD,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on Turkey creek, in Hanover county, and not above ten acres cleared in the whole tract. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

Tf

NATHANIEL W. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD, on twelve months credit,



or to

Tf

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND in Amherst county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. William Cabell (who is Attorney for the executors of Philip Grymes, Esq; deceased, and lives in Amherst county)

LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of Hanover, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the water, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that sum and what was given for several near the water, the unsold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which Page's warehouses stand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which Crutchfield's warehouses stand, one other lot only, so that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is proposed that there shall be no more than that number of chances, and consequently no blanks. The consideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and subscribing to the scheme, until April next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at Williamsburg, either in cash, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be soon after the subscription shall be completed, of which notice shall be given in the Virginia Gazette. Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and Jerman Baker, Esquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them.

Tf

MANN PAGE.

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