

THE

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.



With the latest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — Sutt. in Tib. S. 28.

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LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennsylvania to the inhabitants of the British colonies.

LETTER III.

Beloved Countrymen,

I REJOICE to find that my two former letters have been generally received with so much favour by such of you whose sentiments I have had an opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my heart, you would instantly perceive an ardent affection for your persons, a zealous attachment to your interests, a lively resentment of every insult and injury offered to your honour or happiness, and an inflexible resolution to assert your rights, to the utmost of my weak power, to be the only motives that have engaged me to address you.

I am no further concerned in any thing affecting America than any one of you, and when liberty leaves it I can quit it much more conveniently than most of you; but while Divine Providence, that gave me existence in a land of freedom, permits my head to think, my lips to speak, and my hand to move, I shall so highly and gratefully value the blessing received as to take care that my silence and inactivity shall not give my implied assent to any act degrading my brethren and myself from the birthright wherewith Heaven itself "bath made us free."

Sorry I am to learn that there are some few persons who shake their heads with solemn motion, and pretend to wonder what can be the meaning of these letters. "Great Britain," they say, "is too powerful to contend with; she is determined to oppress us; it is in vain to speak of right on one side when there is power on the other; when we are strong enough to resist, we shall attempt it; but now we are not strong enough, and therefore we had better be quiet; it signifies nothing to convince us that our rights are invaded when we cannot defend them; and if we should get into riots and tumults about the late act, it will only draw down heavier displeasure upon us."

What can such men design? What do their grave observations amount to but this, "That these colonies, totally regardless of their liberties, should commit them, with humble resignation, to chance, time, and the tender mercies of Ministers."

Are these men ignorant that usurpations, which might have been successfully opposed at first, acquire strength by continuance, and thus become irresistible? Do they condemn the conduct of these colonies concerning the Stamp Act? Or have they forgot its successful issue? Ought the colonies at that time, instead of acting as they did, to have trusted for relief to the fortuitous events of futurity? If it is needless "to speak of rights" now, it was as needless then. If the behaviour of the colonies was prudent and glorious then, and successful too, it will be equally prudent and glorious to act in the same manner now, if our rights are equally invaded, and may be as successful. Therefore it becomes necessary to inquire whether "our rights are invaded." To talk of "defending" them, as if they could be no otherwise "defended" than by arms, is as much out of the way as if a man, having a choice of roads to reach his journey's end, should prefer the worst for no other reason but because it is the worst.

As to "riots and tumults," the Gentlemen who are apprehensive of them are much mistaken if they think that grievances cannot be redressed without such assistance.

I will now tell the Gentlemen what is "the meaning of these letters." The meaning of them is to convince the people of these colonies that they are at this moment exposed to the most imminent dangers, and to persuade them immediately, vigorously, and unanimously, to exert themselves in the most firm, but most peaceable manner, for obtaining relief.

The cause of liberty is a cause of too much dignity to be sullied by turbulence and tumult. It ought to be maintained in a manner suitable to its nature. Those who engage in it should breathe a sedate, yet fervent spirit, animating them to actions of prudence, justice, modesty, bravery, humanity, and magnanimity.

To such a wonderful degree were the ancient Spartans, as brave and free a people as ever existed, inspired by this happy temperature of soul, that, rejecting even in their battles the use of trumpets, and other instruments for exciting heat and rage, they marched up to scenes of havock and horror † with the sound of flutes, to the tunes of which their steps kept pace, "exhibiting," as Plutarch says, "at once a terrible and delightful fight, and proceeding with a deliberate valour, full of hope and good assurance, as if some Divinity had sensibly assisted them."

I hope, my dear countrymen, that you will, in every colony, be upon your guard against those who may at any time endeavour to stir you up, under pretence of patriotism, to any measures disrespectful to our Sovereign and our Mother Country. Hot, rash, disorderly proceedings, injure the reputation of a people as to wisdom, valour, and virtue, without procuring them the least benefit. I pray GOD that he may be pleased to inspire you and your posterity, to the latest ages, with that spirit of which I have an idea, but find a difficulty to express. To express it in the best manner I can, I mean a spirit that shall guide you that it will be impossible to determine whether an American's character is most distinguishable for his loyalty to his Sovereign, his duty to his Mother Country, his love of freedom, or his affection for his native soil.

Every government at some time or other falls into wrong measures. These may proceed from mistake or passion. But every such measure does not dissolve the obligation between the governours and the governed. The mistake may be corrected; the passion may pass over. It is the duty of the governed to endeavour to rectify the mistake, and to appease the passion. They have not at first any other right than to represent their grievances, and to pray for redress, unless an emergency is so pressing as not to allow time for receiving an answer to their applications, which rarely happens. If their applications are disregarded, then that kind of opposition becomes justifiable which can be made without breaking the laws, or disturbing the publick peace. This consists in the prevention of the oppressors reaping advantage from their oppressions, and not in their punishment. For experience may teach them what reason did not, and harsh methods cannot be proper until milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes UNDOUBTED that an inveterate resolution is formed to annihilate the liberties of the governed, the English history affords frequent examples of resistance by force. What particular circumstances will in any future case justify such resistance can never be ascertained, until they happen. Perhaps it may be allowable to say generally that it never can be justifiable, until the people are FULLY CONVINCED that any further submission will be destructive to their happiness.

When the appeal is made to the sword, highly probable is it that the punishment will exceed the offence, and the calamities attending on war outweigh those preceding it. These considerations of justice and prudence will always have great influence with good and wise men.

To these reflections on this subject it remains to be added, and ought for ever to be remembered, that resistance, in the case of colonies against their Mother Country, is extremely different from the resistance of a people against their prince. A nation may change their Kings, or race of Kings, and, retaining their ancient form of government, be gainers by changing. Thus Great Britain, under the illustrious house of Brunswick, a house that seems to flourish for the happiness of mankind, has found a felicity unknown in the reigns of the Stuarts. But if once we are separated from our Mother Country, what new form of government shall we adopt, or where shall we find another Britain to supply our loss? Torn from the body to which we are united by religion, liberty, laws, affections, relation, language, and commerce, we must bleed at every vein.

In truth, the prosperity of these provinces is founded in their dependence on Great Britain; and when she returns to her "to her old good humour, and her old good nature," as Lord Clarendon expresses it, I hope

they will always think it their duty and interest, as it most certainly will be, to promote her welfare by all the means in their power.

We cannot act with too much caution in our disputes. Anger produces anger; and differences, that might be accommodated by kind and respectful behaviour, may, by imprudence, be enlarged to an incurable rage. In quarrels between countries, as well as in those between individuals, when they have risen to a certain height, the first cause of dissension is no longer remembered, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and resenting the mutual expressions of their dislike. When feuds have reached that fatal point, all considerations of reason and equity vanish; and a blind fury governs, or rather confounds, all things. A people no longer regards their interest, but the gratification of their wrath. The sway of the Cleons and Clodiuses, the designing and detestable flatterers of the prevailing passion, becomes confirmed. Wise and good men in vain oppose the storm, and may think themselves fortunate, if, in attempting to preserve their ungrateful fellow citizens, they do not ruin themselves. Their prudence will be called baseness, their moderation guilt, and if their virtue does not lead them to destruction, as that of many other great and excellent persons has done, they may survive to receive from their expiring country the mournful glory of her acknowledgment that their counsels, if regarded, would have saved her.

The constitutional modes of obtaining relief are those which I wish to see pursued on the present occasion; that is, by petitions of our Assemblies, or, where they are not permitted to meet, of the people, to the powers that can afford us relief.

We have an excellent Prince, in whose good dispositions towards us we may confide. We have a generous, sensible, and humane nation, to whom we may apply. They may be deceived. They may, by artful men, be provoked to anger against us. I cannot believe they will be cruel or unjust, or that their anger will be implacable. Let us behave like dutiful children, who have received unmerited blows from a beloved parent. Let us complain to our parent, but let our complaints speak at the same time the language of affliction and veneration.

If, however, it shall happen, by an unfortunate course of affairs, that our applications to his Majesty and the Parliament for redress prove ineffectual, let us THEN take another step, by withholding from Great Britain all the advantages she has been used to receive from us. THEN let us try if our ingenuity, industry, and frugality, will not give weight to our remonstrances. Let us all be united with one spirit, in one cause. Let us invent, let us work, let us save, let us, at the same time, keep up our claim, and incessantly repeat our complaints. But, above all, let us implore the protection of that infinitely good and gracious being, "by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree justice."

Nil desperandum.

Nothing to be despaired of.

A FARMER.

† Cleon was a popular firebrand of Athens, and Clodius of Rome, each of whom plunged his country into the deepest calamities. || PROV. viii. 15.

MONTAUBAN, August 23.

THE day before yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here, under the title of Duke of Ulster. The Sieur de Gourgne, Intendant of the province, having been made acquainted with his intended arrival some days before, went out to meet him three leagues from the city. The next day his Royal Highness set out at ten in the morning, after having seen the town, and appeared extremely pleased with the manner in which he had been received.

OSTEND, Sept. 10. Last Saturday a most extraordinary phenomenon was seen here. The weather was serene and fine, even hot; the wind at south and south west all day; at six o'clock in the evening the wind suddenly changed to the north east. The tide had ebbed more than six hours, whereby the shipping in the harbour were aground; but in less than three minutes time the flood returned, and flowed two feet deep, and set all the vessels afloat, with that violence that some of them were forced from their anchors.

† Plutarch in the life of Lycurgus. Archbishop Potter's *Archaeologia Graeca*.

No sickness comes near him, nor vapour, nor spleen, With nights all refreshing, with days all serene, His years roll along as a still summer wave, Till like o'er-ripen'd fruit he drops into the grave.
Derry down, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 14.

On Saturday the 20th of this instant, about 9 o'clock at night, died Col. JAMES GORDON, of Lancaster county, in the 54th year of his age. His death was occasioned by a mortification, that had affected all the vital parts; and an exquisitely painful abscess, upon his ankle, increased the load of inward distress; all which he bore with a remarkable composedness of mind, and behaviour, frequently thanking his God, and Saviour (whom he dearly loved) that he was enabled to wait their pleasure, with any degree of Christian resignation.

He spent the last 30 years of his life in the said county, in trade; in which he supported an irreproachable character as a merchant, and paid a just regard to the interests of others as well as to his own. He was mild, generous, and obliging, by nature, and from principle; which made him dear to the poor that they now weep for him, and so justly esteemed by all that his death is much lamented.

He seemed to have all the amiable moral virtues and Christian graces required to qualify a man for the social life, in consequence of which he was spirited and liberal in promoting a public utility, was a kind neighbour, a good master, an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a steady friend; while an unaffected modesty gave a comely gracefulness to every other excellence, and commanded love. This rare assemblage of fine qualities made a very discerning traveller, a few years ago, remark of the deceased, "That he had not met with any one, in several provinces he had passed through, possessing so many real excellencies." He was undoubtedly a beautiful example of piety: In his family like a holy patriarch, and in publick the well bred Christian. "For him to live was Christ, and to die gain." The loss of such a man will excite his friends and acquaintances when they weep over him, as Joseph did over dying Elisha, and cry out, "O my father, my father, the chariot of Israel and horsemen thereof."

On Friday last were executed, pursuant to their sentence, at the gallows near this city, Thomas and Alexander Heath, two brothers, from King George, for housebreaking.

Entered in the upper district of James river.

Dec. 24. Fame, William Williams, from Salem, with 130 wt. of loaf sugar, 20 hhd. of Anguilla salt, 500 wt. of cheese, sundry wooden and earthen ware, 2 barrels of pickled fish, 3 barrels of blubber, 15 barrels and 2 hhd. of rum, 5 hhd. of molasses, 4 barrels of sugar, and 200 wt. of pot iron.

28. Scaflower, Benjamin Sweet, from Boston, with 2 hhd. of loaf sugar, 7 barrels of rum, 2 hhd. and 2 barrels of molasses, 10 quintals of dry and 2 barrels of pickled fish, 75 wt. of chocolate, 6 axes, 4 barrels of salt, 1 bale of osnaburghs, and 30 wt. of bohea tea.

30. Elizabeth, Thomas Coleman, from New York, with 20 kegs of bread, 12 boxes of candles, 20 barrels of apples, 2 mullions, and 1 hhd. of sugar.

Jan. 1. Betsey, Abraham Cowper, from New York, with 20 hhd. of rum, 20 barrels of apples, 10 kegs of bread, and 24 wt. of chocolate.

4. Defiance, Jeremiah Havens, from Boston, with 2 cases of cabinet ware, 20 barrels of New England rum, 2 trunks of womens shoes and haberdashery, 15 kits of salmon, 2 hhd. of loaf sugar, 1 hhd. of tin snare, 1 bundle of mill saws, 50 iron teakettles, 2 boxes of brown soap, and 6 half quintals of fish.

4. Derby, John Allen, from Salem, with 18 axes, 56 yards of tecklenburgs, 2 tierces of sugar, 11 hhd. of New England rum, 4 barrels of mackerel, 4 barrels of oil, 18 quintals of fish, 86 wt. of chocolate, 26 hhd. of salt, 100 wt. of loaf sugar, 2 barrels of pickled fish, and 8 barrels and 6 hhd. of molasses.

5. Nancy, Michael Hyndman, from London, with European goods.

Cleared.

Dec. 29. Molly, Charles Campbell, for Lisbon, with 5442 bushels of wheat, 205 bushels of pease, and 19 bushels of beans.

29. Betsey, John Gillies, for Glasgow, with 338 hhd. of tobacco, 6 bales of hemp, 12,000 staves, 25 tons of bar lead, and 500 hoops.

Jan. 7. Spiers, James Lusk, for Dublin, with 64 bushels of beans, 11,413 bushels of wheat, and 4 casks of bees wax.

Entered in the district of Accomack.

Dec. 1. Charming Molly, David Gray, from Lewes on Delaware, with 1 hhd. of rum, 1 hhd. of molasses, and 60 bushels of salt.

8. Marygold, Isaac Moore, from Philadelphia, with 1 barrel of loaf sugar, 150 wt. of cheese, 3 barrels of apples, and 200 bushels of salt.

21. John and Betsey, William B. Bunting, from New York, with 1 firkin of butter, 300 wt. of cheese, 1 hhd. of rum, 1 hhd. of molasses, 1 barrel of brown sugar, 325 dollars, and 37 half johanneffs.

23. Jenny and Sally, Hugh Peebles, from Antigua, with 5 hhd. of white sugar, 1 hhd. of rum, 43 half johanneffs, 1 dollar, and 1 English fexence.

28. Neptune, Benjamin Smith, from Plymouth in New England, with 5 hhd. of salt, 2 casks of rum, 3 hhd. of molasses,

51 axes, 5 barrels of pickled fish, 400 wt. of cheese, 600 wt. of shot, 2 half barrels of powder, 1 barrel of brazery ware, and 1 box of woollens and linens.

29. Old Plantation, Laban Pettit, from Philadelphia, with 50 bushels of salt, a parcel of earthen ware, 9 barrels of apples, 1 barrel of mackerel, and 100 wt. of cheese.

Cleared.

Dec. 22. Marygold, Thomas Watts, for Antigua, with 80 bushels of pease, 231 bushels and a half of oats, 1000 bushels of corn, 1 bag of feathers, 3000 shingles, 2 hhd. of tobacco, and a parcel of live stock.

23. Charming Molly, David Gray, for Philadelphia, with 500 bushels of corn, and a parcel of lumber.

26. Little Betsey, Zephaniah Brown, for Antigua, with 950 bushels of corn, 130 bushels of pease, 20 barrels of flower, 400 hhd. staves, 6 barrels of cider, 1 barrel of herrings, and a parcel of live stock.

TICKETS in the Hon. WILLIAM BYRD'S LOTTERY to be had at the Post Office.

Advertisements.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 14, 1767.

ONCE MORE request the favour of all persons indebted to me to discharge their accounts, as I am determined to make a thorough settlement of my affairs immediately; and my former advertisements having had very little success, I shall put my books into the hands of a lawyer, to collect what debts are not paid to me between this and the 20th of February next, at furthest.

THOMAS CRAIG.

N. B. I hope none of my punctual customers will take offence at the above, as it is not intended for them: I take this opportunity of returning them many thanks for their favours, and hope for a continuance of their custom. For them, and such only, am I resolved to work for the future; which will enable me to be punctual to my engagements, and give that satisfaction in my business which I could wish to do, and good customers have a right to expect.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 20th instant, at Colonel Francis Willis's marsh quarter, near Capahosick ferry, in York county,

FIFTY head of old and young Cattle, for ready money.

LEWIS BURWELL, Jun.

N. B. Mr. Frederick Bryan will attend the sale, and receive the money for
L. B. Jun.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of LOTS, LANDS, STOCKS, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS, to enable the subscriber to pay his debts, and provide for a large family, he having attempted to sell them for that purpose, but is disappointed by the scarcity of money, viz.

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 1 | To consist of a lot in Hanover town, with a dwelling-house and out-houses thereon, convenient for a publick house. | L. 245 |
| 1 | To consist of a lot in the said town, back of the garden. | 65 |
| 1 | To consist of another lot in the said town, with a granary, &c. | 170 |
| 1 | To consist of 130 acres of land in the fork of the Reedy Swamp, part of the tract I live on, called New Flanders. | 330 |
| 1 | To consist of 120 acres of land, at the upper end of the said tract. | 120 |
| 12 | Of 10 l. each, to consist of stocks and household goods, to be valued to the fortunate adventurers by indifferent persons. | 120 |

17 Prizes. L. 850
153 Blanks.

170 Tickets, at 5 l. each. L. 850
Managers are Col. EDMUND PENDLETON, Mess. WALKER TALIAFERRO, JOHN TAYLOR, DUNCAN GRAHAM, ALEXANDER DONALD, ROBERT HEART, RICHARD ADAMS, PATRICK COUTTS, WILLIAM AYLETT, WILLIAM NEALL, JOHN BOSWELL, and THOMAS UNDERWOOD, of whom tickets may be had; as also of Mess. JOHN PENN, EDMUND PENDLETON, JUN. HENRY ROBINSON, WILLIAM BOWLER, HARRY TOMPKINS, JOHN HAWKINS, JAMES GUNN, JOHN JONES, PAUL THILLMAN, JOHN PENDLETON, JUN. and CHARLES ROBINSON.

The lottery to be drawn at Hanover court house as soon as the tickets are disposed of, and the time advertised in the Virginia Gazette. A good title to the lots and land will be made to the fortunate, and they are to be entered upon the first day of December 1768; the other things are to be delivered as soon as the lottery is drawn.

The money for the tickets to be paid at the time of drawing, or immediately after.

WILLIAM DUDLEY.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 21st instant, before the subscribers store door in Petersburg, for the benefit of the ensurers,

SEVERAL pieces of damaged DUFFILS, BEARSKINS, and DUFFIL BLANKETS, imported in the John and Mary, Capt. James McKennie, last fall.
FEILDS & CALL.

TAKEN up, in Dinwiddie, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a roached mane and bob tail, has some saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock A; posted, and appraised to 5 l.
JOSHUA EPPES.

TAKEN up, in Southampton, a black horse, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a star in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock B; posted, and appraised to 4 l.
MAJOR TILLAR, Jun.

TAKEN up, in Hanover, a red and white pied cow, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and an under and overkeel in the left; posted, and appraised to 35 s.
HARDIN BURNLEY, Jun.

To the PRINTER.

You will perhaps oblige a number of wellwishers to Virginia by inserting what follows in your paper, the contents of which, in general, I myself know to be too true.

PHILO VIRGINIA.

AS I was travelling some months ago through several of the back counties in Virginia, I observed with pleasure that a great number of the inhabitants, encouraged by the offered bounty, had for a year or two past raised a considerable quantity of hemp; but how was I filled with sorrow when I came to understand the discouragements they laboured under, in so laudable an undertaking, notwithstanding the great encouragement from England, as well as from their own Assembly, &c. For when they had with great labour, under the many disadvantages that usually attend the undertaking a new employment, got some of it ready for sale, what did they meet with but discouragement from the merchants with whom they dealt? Some of whom would scarce give them a low price for it from 30 s. to 35 s. per hundred weight, in goods at a high advance; and scarce any one would give any cash for it. But without some cash how can the hemp raiser discharge his dues to the sheriff, and be able to carry on his business? It is true many people have made very indifferent hemp through bad management, and were it only such that met with discouragement it would be well; but the hemp's being of never so good a quality would not command even part cash for it, which was utterly a discouragement to raise hemp at all. However, I understand that there are now some that do advance a little cash, to some few people; but that discouragement still remains, in a great measure.

There is also another material discouragement to the culture of hemp, that seems necessary to be remonstrated to the Parliament at home, by the Assemblies in America; and that is the bounty at home being offered for water-rotted hemp only, and not for winter-rotted hemp also, although many people, that are well acquainted with both, look on winter-rotted hemp, if properly managed, to be equal, if not preferable, to water-rotted; and the bounty offered by the Assembly in Virginia is for winter-rotted, as well as water-rotted, provided it be found, bright, and clean; and the people in Virginia choose much rather to winter-rot their hemp than to water-rot it, because water rotting is a very unwholesome employment in that climate, subjecting them very much to the fever and agues. I myself have known winter-rotted hemp sent to England that was highly approved of, and after trials made of its strength was looked upon to be equal to any Russia hemp whatever; and I doubt not but samples of winter-rotted hemp might be sent home that would fully convince all that examine them that winter-rotted hemp is widely different from, and far preferable to, dew-rotted or summer-rotted hemp, which is fit to be of a very dark colour, and frequently damaged.

Had it not been for the fore-said discouragements, I am fully convinced that by this time the hemp trade would have begun to flourish in the back counties in Virginia, where tobacco will not bear transportation so great a distance, and have added considerably to their exports in trade. I therefore cannot but think that every sincere wellwisher to Great Britain and her colonies, that is rightly informed, will approve of, and, as far as lies in their way, join in, any proper attempts to remove those discouragements.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of about 800 acres of very

valuable LAND, lying contiguous, on both sides of James river, in Amherst and Buckingham counties, containing a considerable quantity of rich low grounds and second low grounds; also the greatest part of two islands in James river, called the Sycamore islands. The land lies about two or three miles below Dr. William Cabbell's, and contains some of as rich low grounds as any he owns, or as any that I know on James river, not Elk island excepted, and which I should be very unwilling to part with were it not that I have other valuable lands on James river; and having entered into the hemp trade, I desire, by the disposal of this part of my land, to help to enable myself the more advantageously to carry it on. Besides the land, 820 l. worth of portable dry goods will be laid off in lots, in order to make a sufficient number of prizes; which goods may be delivered at Warwick or Richmond directly after the drawing, which is to be under the direction of proper managers, and in the presence of as many adventurers as shall think fit to attend, at Mr. James Vaughan's at Richmond, the day after next Henrico May court, if the tickets are all disposed of by that time; and conveyances executed for the land, to the fortunate adventurers, as soon as conveniently can be done afterwards by the subscriber.

PRIZES.

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|-----|---|---------|
| 1 | An exceeding rich island in JAMES RIVER, about half a mile long, called the Great Sycamore island (except about 4 acres near one end of it, which belongs to an orphan) which island is looked upon, by those acquainted with it, to be as rich as any in JAMES RIVER, not Elk island excepted. Part of the said island is cleared, and has a tobacco house 40 feet by 20 on it. Also about 180 acres of high and low grounds in Amherst county, on the main land, convenient to the said island. | L. 500 |
| 1 | About 170 acres of high and low grounds in Amherst, on JAMES RIVER; great part of it pretty rich, and has a fine fishing place for white shads, and a small plantation on the river that rents at 1000 lb. of tobacco a year. | 150 |
| 1 | About 160 acres of land in Buckingham county, on JAMES RIVER, containing a good quantity of low grounds and second low grounds; there is a small plantation, with an overseer's house, and a middle sized framed tobacco house, on it. | 200 |
| 1 | A tract of about 50 acres of land on JAMES RIVER, in Buckingham, with a good piece of cleared low grounds, and a new tobacco house 40 by 20 on it. | 100 |
| 1 | About half the island called the Little Sycamore island, near half a mile long, with two framed tobacco houses on it; the rest of the island belongs to an orphan. Also about 50 acres of land in Buckingham county, convenient to the said island. | 100 |
| 1 | A tract of about 50 acres of land on JAMES RIVER, in Buckingham county, with a suitable place for a mill on a large creek, and a small spot of cleared ground on it. | 50 |
| 1 | Lot of dry goods of 20 l. value. | 20 |
| 1 | Lot of 10 l. value. | 10 |
| 2 | Lots of 5 l. value. | 10 |
| 40 | Lots of 10 s. each at 5 l. value. | 200 |
| 550 | Lots of 10 s. each at 5 l. value. | 650 |
| 380 | Prizes. | |
| 620 | Blanks. | L. 1000 |

1000 Tickets, at 1 l. each. L. 1000

Tickets may be had at the Post Office in Williamsburg, of Mr. JAMES VAUGHAN in Richmond, of Mr. JOHN SHERTON in Cumberland, of Mr. JOHN SMITH at Page's warehouse in Hanover, and of the subscriber in Amherst.

JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A plot of the said land, laid off in lots as above, and a list of the goods, shall be delivered to the managers before the drawing.