

Persons are hereby forewarned Trusting Dealing with William Banks Walls, Pecker, in any Manner, without the Consent ARTHUR TOOLE.

OLD to the HIGHEST RIDDER, ESTER-TOWN, Kent County, for Bills Change or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the 1st of MARCH next, being the first Day of

MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, called DOWN-SIDE, commodiously situated in County, on Chester River, for the Grain both Kent and Queen-Anne's, being about from Duck-Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles from George-Town, 10 Miles above Chester and 7 Miles from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling-House, a Cellar, a good Brick Store-House with a Kitchen, Grainary, and other Out-Houses, a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of Pasture under good Fence. The Land-Quay or Wharff, where a Vessel of 2000 Burthen may come and load.

Remissions may be viewed at any Time before Sale, on applying to Mr. John Eccleson in the Neighbourhood. Special Power on Record from the late Sir John Bliffie, and Sons, Esquires. H. CALLISTER.

A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Works within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Value.	is	Amount.
of 100 £.	are	100 £.
of 75	are	150
of 50	are	200
of 25	are	200
of 15	are	180
of 10	are	200
of 5	are	150
of 2	are	250
of 1:2:6	are	1125
1st Drawn, not otherwise a Prize		6
2nd last Drawn, Ditto		4
4 Prizes,	Amounting to	2565
6 Blanks,	Sum raised £.	435 for above Uses.

10 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £. The Use to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be thought on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a Lottery, and the Scheme thereof calculated to the Advantage of the Adventurers, and not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, (the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) and more need be said for its Recommendation, and it is not doubted but the Tickets will be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in this City, in the Presence of Five of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brist, John Bordley, Nicholas Maccabbin, James Dick, John Dulany, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacquet, John Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, John Johnson, John Clappam, and Bennett Cbrew, give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful discharge of their Trust.

LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the next GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, are deemed as generously given to the Public, and the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

Fourteen-Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

his Office in Charles-street; 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 12, 1758.

H A G U E, June 12.

THE following is a Copy of the Memorial which the Princess Gouvernante presented to the States-General on the 7th Instant, relating to the proposed Augmentation of their Land-Forces;

High and Mighty Lords,

MY Quality, my Duty, and my Inclination, lead me to make the following Representation to your High Mightinesses: I had the Honour to represent to you when the War began to be kindled between France and England about the Limits of their Territories in America, that the War would undoubtedly be transferred from that Part of the World to Europe, and that Prudence required that an Augmentation should be made in the Land-Forces of the State in order to reinforce the Garrisons of the Frontier Towns, and cover the Territories of the Republic from Invasion.

I farther foresaw, that Europe being made the Theatre of War, several Camps would be formed in Flanders, on the Banks of the Rhine, and in the Dutchy of Cleves. The Event having shewn the Justness of those Conjectures, I again insisted on the Necessity of making this Augmentation, that the Republic might be in a Condition to cause her Neutrality to be respected, and to prevent her Territories from being made the Seat of War.

The Provinces of Gueldres and Overysse, frightened at the Danger which those Provinces are threatened by the Proximity of two formidable Armies, have resolved to demand that the Affair of the Augmentation of the Republic's Forces may be taken into serious Consideration by the other Provinces; and have requested me to join my Solicitation to theirs, that this Augmentation may take Place; which I do the more readily, as I am equally sensible with them of the Extent of the Danger that threatens the Republic, especially since the Hanoverian Army crossed the Rhine. This Augmentation is the more necessary, as it behoves the State to be able to hinder either Army from retiring into the Territories of the State if it should be defeated; for in that Case the Conqueror, being authorized to pursue his Enemy wherever he can find him, would bring the War into the Heart of our Country. None of the Powers at War could be offended at the efficacious Measures taken by the Republic to cause her Neutrality to be respected, and to hinder her Territories from being made the Theatre of War.

The good Faith of the Dutch is well known; and from the Assurances already given, those Powers will rest satisfied that the Dutch had no bad Intention, and that their Design is not to take Part in the present Troubles, but wholly to keep the War at a Distance, and to prevent their Country from being the Seat thereof.

Agreeable therefore to the Request of the Provinces of Gueldres and Overysse, I join my Solicitation to theirs, that your High Mightinesses would take this Affair into serious Consideration, and that in Regard to the Crisis in which this Republic is at present, this Augmentation may take Place.

I conclude these Representations with praying the God of all Understanding to preside in your Deliberations; and that He would inspire you with vigorous Resolutions proportioned to the Dangers that threaten the State, and conformable to my Desires and Wishes.

L O N D O N.

July 8. In Count Clermont's Relation of the Battle at Crevelt, he says,

"The Enemy began their three Attacks at one Time. His Serene Highness soon perceived that their real Attack was that in the Wood on the Left. He therefore sent for the Reserve he

had placed on the Right, which consisted of the Grenadiers of France, the Royal Grenadiers, and the Brigade of Navarre: But by an inconceivable Fatality, the Officers whom his Serene Highness order'd to bring up those Brigades, mistook them, and this Reserve did not come up soon enough. The fifteen Battalions, after sustaining a Fire of three Hours; and repulsing the Enemy three Times, were at last obliged to fall back, after suffering great Loss, and causing the Enemy to suffer a greater, who finding the Fire of the Infantry slacken, drew up in the Plain. His Serene Highness order'd the Carabineers, and the two Battalions of Horse of Royal Roussillon and Aquitaine to charge them. The Enemy were driven back to the Wood. But as they had their principal Force in that Part, and could bring up fresh Troops every Minute, they again poured into the Plain in great Numbers, and it was no longer possible for the Cavalry to attack them with Advantage.

As the Reserve which his Serene Highness sent for, did not come up, he gave Orders for a Retreat, which was made in the greatest Order, the Enemy not daring to follow us, and our Army arrived at Nuys without being annoyed in the least on its March. We brought off our Wounded. His Serene Highness judging his Position at Nuys to be improper, either for waiting for the Enemy, or for marching to them, is come, after halting there one Day, to encamp at Woringlien."

It is asserted by a late French Author, that from the Year 1715 to 1755, England has drained France of 200 Millions of Livres for Corn, and that it is in vain to pretend that the Manufactures of the French is a Counter balance; the Labour of Manufactures operates by many Degrees more slowly than that of Agriculture, as Nature is always before-hand with Art. He observes that in War, the Want of Subsistence has almost always prevented their Conquests, and compelled them to Peace; and that England, in taking off their Manufactures, has cunningly laid a Snare which in all Likelihood will one Day effect the Ruin of France by first ruining her Agriculture.

July 12. Yesterday Commodore Holmes and Commodore Geary, were promoted to be Admirals.

The King hath been pleas'd to appoint Henry Ellis, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Colony of Georgia, in America, in the Room of John Reynolds, Esq;

The following is an exact Copy of Part of a Letter from a French Merchant in Martinica, to his Friend at Bourdeaux; which may in some Measure apprise the Captains of Men of War and Privateers not to be deceived by such Practices.

"I have now the Pleasure to tell you, that I have at last contriv'd Matters so, that all the four Dutch Ships I lately sent you, have pass'd the English Fleet, after having been examined by them. The Method I take is, when the Dutch Captain arrives, I make out an Invoice of all the Cargo I intend to ship for, or which is bought by any Correspondent, and give him a Receipt in his own Name for the Amount thereof, as if the Captain was the Principal; which makes the English believe the Cargo is the Captain's, and prevents them from making their illegal Seizures. I have communicated this to all my Friends, and hope, in a very little Time, to see the good Effects of this Alteration, by the Account of all, or most of the Ships, at the destined Ports." There is one obvious Reason why the Receipt in-itself must be false; the Cargo of a large Dutch Ship from the above Place, is seldom of so little Value as 20,000 £. Sterling; and which is impossible, from the Nature of Trade, the Dutch Captain can ever be Master of, or carry with him on his Voyage.

A Battle lost at Land doth not hurt the French so much, or touch them so nearly, as the Destruction of their Shipping and Commerce. They cannot build Ships as easily as they can raise Men, or recover their Commerce as readily as recruit their Army. By destroying their Commerce we do, in Effect, destroy their Armies; for they cannot be supported long when that is lost. We have had too much Experience, that the French are not to be subdued so easily by a continental War: The French King hath Men enough, and whilst there is Money enough in his Kingdom, he will have it. But, if we pursue the Method, so happily begun, of attacking his Harbours, and destroying his Shipping and Commerce, he will soon want the Sinews of War; he will not be long able to support his Armies, or pay foreign Subsidies; but will be soon forced to comply with just and honourable Terms of Peace. Besides, by harassing the French Coasts with such a Body of Forces, our Allies in Germany are more effectually served, than if the same Body of Troops were sent there to their Assistance, because it obliges the French to keep at least five Times their Number at home, to guard their Coasts against us, which might otherwise be sent against them. Let us, therefore, if it should be thought necessary, at this Juncture, to send Forces to Germany, pursue also, at the same Time, our Designs vigorously upon the French; for there we may in a great Measure, be sure of succeeding; there the Enemy may be most sensibly gauled; and there the Interest of Great-Britain may be most effectually promoted. The wife and vigorous Measures taken by the present Administration to support the Rights and Honour of the Kingdom, and to distress the French in every Part of the World, but particularly by attacking their Coasts, hath revived the Credit of this Nation throughout all Europe; even in Holland, where they now murmur so much at our seizing their Ships carrying French Property, British Credit is so much improved, that our Bank Notes, which were lately (it is said) at a large Discount there, are now generally received as so much Cash upon their Exchange.

July 13. The Rose Man of War is arrived at St. Helen's with two French Prizes, which she cut out from under a French Fort about four Miles from Cherbourg.

Last Sunday arrived at Plymouth, the Voiturier Volant, from Quebec for Rochelle, taken by the America Man of War, the Hon. Capt. Byron.

The Prince of Prussia and the Coats Privateers of Jersey, one of 10 Guns and 80 Men, the other of 10 Guns and 60 Men, are both taken by the French.

There are seven fine Fir Frigates building in the River at private Yards, and 10 Ships of War, from 50 to 80 Guns, in the Dock-Yards of Deptford and Woolwich, some of which are in very great Forwardness.

The French themselves, in some of their Accounts of the Battle of Crevelt, own their Loss to be near 3000 killed, and about 5500 wounded, exclusive of those taken Prisoners during the Retreat.

On the 30th of June a Fire broke out at Gottenburgh, a Port Town in Sweden, which has destroyed all the King's Magazines, and 130 Houses.

July 15. A Letter from Dunkirk, dated July 6, brought by the Flanders Mail, says, "We now fear bad News from America, since the English actually landed 16,000 Men at Louisburg the 9th ult. After attempting it in two Places, they at last got on Shore, on the third Attack, at a Place the French reckoned impracticable; so that now we fear it will fall."

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant at Bristol, to his Correspondent at London.

"The Dutch now begin to protect their Ships bound