

N away from the Subscriber, living near Upper-Marlborough, on the 26th of February Country-born Negro Fellow named Anthony, made a Cooper, about 28 Years of Age, and 4 Inches high. He had on an old Cotton with white Metal Buttons, Cotton Breeches, a Felt Hat, and an Olmabrigs Shirt. It is probable he will change his Apparel, and Variety of Cloaths with him. He has used to work on board Ships in Patuxent River and it is supposed is somewhere thereabouts. Whoever will take up the said Negro, and bring him home, shall have Forty Shillings, be it that the Law allows, if taken in the County; taken out of it, Three Pounds, beside what the Law allows, paid by JOHN GANTT.

RAYED from the Subscriber, near Portobacco in Charles County, on the 23d of July, a middle-sized White Horse, paces naturally, has a bob Tail, and a ridge Mane. Whether he is branded or not, is uncertain. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN HANSON, junior.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.
SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a CHURCH for the Reformed Ministers in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, consist of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of each, viz.

Prizes.	Pieces of Eight.	Total Value.
1 of	500 is	500
2 of	300 are	600
3 of	150 are	450
4 of	100 are	400
5 of	50 are	500
6 of	40 are	480
7 of	30 are	600
8 of	20 are	700
9 of	8 are	1600
10 of	5 are	4500

Prizes. First drawn Ticket 40
Blanks. Last drawn Ticket 30
Sum raised 1600
Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000

the above Scheme there are not 2½ Blanks or a Prize, and the Profits retained are not Cent on the whole. A great Number of the Tickets are already sold, the Drawing will be in October next, or if sooner full, in the Court-House of said City, of which sufficient Notice will be given in the Gazette. Managers appointed are, Messieurs Christoffel, Stephen Ransburg, James Dickson, Hobbles, Conrad Grob, Casper Sbaaff, Thomas Samuel Swearingen, Valentine Adam, and Samuel Kimbol, who are to give Bond, and be answerable for the faithful Discharge of this Trust. The List of the Prizes will be published in this Paper, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and without any Deduction. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence Pennsylvania Currency, will be received for each Piece of Ticket in the Sale of the Tickets, and the same is to pass upon the same Terms in paying Prizes. Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, or the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for the better and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is now expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all Persons who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and charge the same; otherwise they will be void against the Law directs. Signed per Order, ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

PRINTING, at the PRINTING-Office, may be supplied with this Paper, and length are taken in and inserted in the Proportion for long Ones.

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1761.

NEW-YORK, September 21.
SATURDAY Morning last the PITT Packet Boat, Captain GODDARD, arrived here with the July Mail from FALMOUTH, which left the 18th of that Month, having had Nine Weeks Passage. By her we have the following fresh Advices, viz.

V I E N N A (Capital of Germany) June 24.
ACCORDING to the last Dispatches from Marshal Daun, the Head-Quarters of his Army were still in the new Town of Dresden. As to General Laudohn, he was yet encamped at Hauptmansdorff on the 20th, but was making Dispositions to re-enter Silesia, and strike some great Blow with the Help of the Russian Reinforcement that is on the Point of joining him.

Frankfurt, on the Oder, June 25. The King having received undoubted Intelligence, that the Russians, after resting two or three Days in their Camp near Pofnania, had resumed their March forward, he resolved to detach several Battalions and Squadrons from his Army, in order to reinforce General Goltze, against whose Corps, it appears, the Enemy intend to make their chief Efforts.

Wetzlar, June 15. An Estimate of the Damage done to the Electorate of Saxony during the present War, is now drawing out, in order to lay before the Congress of Augsbuurg, in Hopes of obtaining some Satisfaction.

Embs, in the Principality of Grubenhagen, June 22. Prince Ferdinand apprehending that M. Broglio intended to march with the greater Part of his Forces towards the Weser, and attempt to pass it, has sent Orders to General Luckner, who was at this Place with his Troops, to march with all Expedition to Ullar, to dispute the Passage with them.

V i e n n a, June 25. The Russians have hastened their March to such, that all the different Columns of their Army arrived the 13th and 14th at Pofen, from whence each will march to its Destination, after halting a few Days.

Leips, June 20. The Head-Quarters of the Army of the Empire are at Zuickau. It is thought that it may join the left Wing of M. Daun's Army; and if this Corps should be joined by the French and Saxon Regiments, which were arrived on the 18th at Eysenach, Prince Henry's present Position will scarce be tenable.

Hannover, June 26. They write from Hanover, that they have received Advice there from London, that his Britannic Majesty is determined to pay all his Grandfather's Debts in that Electorate, which, together with the Arrears, may amount to 500,000 Rix-Dollars, one Third of which is going to be paid directly.

Coln, June 26. Soubise's Army is composed of 70,200 Foot, 11,340 Horse, 3000 Dragoons, and 3600 Light Troops; in all, 88,140 effective Men [on Paper] besides Engineers and the Train. It is followed by 120 Pieces of Artillery Cannon, and 500 Waggon's of Biscuits, that the Soldiers may not be straitened for Want of Subsistence.

Hagen, June 30. The last Letters from Westphalia, dated the 26th Instant, bring an Account, that Prince Ferdinand had removed his Head-Quarters from Geseke to Soeff, and that the Prince his Nephew, who for some Days past was posted at Ham, was advanced to Dunkern, in order to be ready to join Prince Ferdinand, if it should be necessary.

Port Orient, June 17. The English Squadron which reduced Belleisle now forms three Divisions, one of which, consisting of ten Ships of War, is before Brest, another before Rochfort, and the third before Port Louis. Some English Ships have also appeared before Dunkirk and Havre de Grace; and we at Port l'Orient are as much threatened as any. The English may succeed against the Island of Oron more easily than at Belleisle; but St. Cas will be a Warning to them not to meddle with our Continent. As for the Rest, they may do what they please on the Ocean, we shall take our Revenge at Hanover.

For the Security of Port l'Orient, M. de Marbeuf is ordered to repair with 3000 Men, to the Isle of Grouais, which covers our Harbour.

Hagen, June 30. We have received the following Particulars of Major Scheiter's late successful Expedition. He crossed the Rhine at Billick, with 36 Horses, and burnt the French Magazines at Xasten which consisted of about 35,000 Rations of Hay and Straw, and 1400 Sacks of Oats. From thence he went to Soubeck, and passed by Gueltern and Stralden, in his Way to Kakirchen and Ruremonde; but learning that Ruremonde was possessed by Austrian Troops, he went to Aersfen, where he burnt a very great Magazine of Hay and Straw, which at a moderate Computation, consisted, at least, of a Million and a Half of Rations; and two Boats, having on board 4000 Sacks of Oats, which he cast into the Maas. Near Geldern he met 200 Carts with Forage, which he caused to be unloaded and burnt. From Aersfen he took the Route of Gennep, and burnt the Magazine there, consisting of 100,000 Rations of Hay and Straw; and some Thousand Rations of Oats. In this Tour he made 16 Prisoners, whom he took along with him, besides a Sergeant and 18 Austrians, and 40 French Dragoons, whom, not being able to take with him, he left to the Magistrates of Stralen and Aersfen, till his Return. He afterwards burnt four double Boats with Forage, and crossed the Rhine again at Loburg.

At Bredrick there was a Regiment of French Cavalry with 6000 Horses; they detached 150 Horsemen after the Two Hundred Foot were sent after him, in three

Detachments, from Wesel; but he happily escaped them. At Bockholt, a strong Party waited for him in his Return; but he made his Retreat, and escaped from them too. He performed all this in 93 Hours Time.

By Letters from Westphalia we understand, that Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters were on the 26th at Soeff, where his Highness had assembled his whole Army. The Prince of Soubise, who had marched by Bockum, and Dortmund, to Unna, was at the last of those Places on the 26th, when the two Armies were within a Day's March of each other. Marshal Broglio too was in Motion.

Every Thing continued in the same State in Saxony on the 23d Instant; and in Silesia on the 18th.

Minden, July 1. The French, to the Number of 40,000 Men, having made Dispositions for attacking, on different Sides, the Corps commanded by General Sporken, near Warbourg, which was not above 12000 strong, the latter was obliged to give Way to superior Numbers: He directed his March to Reesen, and from thence to Steinhelm, where he yet encamps. The French continue to advance. In the Skirmishes between the Light Troops of both Sides, the Allies made 70 Prisoners. Stockhausen's Corps, and the Regiment of Behr, have lost Part of their Baggage: The former encamps at Holzminen, covering the Magazine of Hoexter, which the Enemy have already fruitlessly attacked.

Nuss, July 3. A Courier informs us, that Soubise's Army lay upon their Arms for three Days, expecting the Allies would attack them: But on the first Instant the Scene changed. The Allies received a Courier that Day, with Advice that the French had made themselves Masters of Warbourg, upon which they retreated. Soubise's Army is marching to Lipstadt, and Marshal Broglio's Army, which by the Conquest of Warbourg hath recovered the Key of the Country of Paderborn, will endeavour to get to the Weser before the Enemy. We hourly expect the Consequences of this Event.

Cleves, July 3. According to the last Advices from the Army under the Command of the Marshal Prince de Soubise, the Army of the Allies came to Werle the 27th of last Month, and encamped there: The next Day this Army moved in several Columns, one of which, consisting of between 4 and 5000 Men, passed the Roer. The 29th, Prince Ferdinand of Brunwick, and his Nephew the Hereditary Prince, spent good Part of the Day in viewing the French Army in the Neighbourhood of Unna; but finding it drawn up in Order of Battle, and in a Position too advantageous to be successfully attacked, they resolved to draw off their Troops towards Hamm. These Advices add, that as the French look on this Retreat as a Stratagem calculated to make them quit the advantageous Post they occupy, they keep a stricter Watch than before, and are preparing to give the Allies a warm Reception, in Case the latter may pay them a Visit.

Brussels, July 5. This Morning we received Advice, that the Army commanded by Marshal Broglio, having passed the Dymel the 29th of last Month, General Sporken, who was encamped on the Eminences on the Left Side of that River, came to a Resolution to quit that advantageous Post; but though he made his Retreat with all possible Celerity, the French came up with his rear Guard, and pressed upon it so vigorously, that they made about 800 Prisoners, and also carried off 19 Pieces of Cannon, 400 Horses, and 170 Carts and Waggon's.

Frankfurt, July 6. Letters from Bohemia advise, that a Body of 25,000 Russians have joined the Body of Austrians commanded by the Count de Bethlem in Upper Silesia.

Gros Glogau, July 5. On the 26th past, pursuant to an Order from the King to General Goltze, our Governor published by Sound of Trumpet and Kettle Drum, the News of the Conclusion of an offensive and defensive Alliance between his Prussian Majesty and the Ottoman Porte.

Hagen, July 9. Our last Advices from the Allied Army are dated the 5th Instant and import, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunwick, who after effecting his Junction with the Body of Troops under the Command of his Nephew the Hereditary Prince, had already made Part of the necessary Dispositions for giving a proper Reception to the Army of the Marshal Prince de Soubise, whom he supposed would come to attack him, and to this End remained 48 Hours in Order of Battle at the Head of his Camp, found himself under a Necessity, on Account of the Movements of Broglio's Army, to retrace the River Lippe the first Inst. in the Night.

Paris, July 3. The Public here talk but little about the Negotiations of Mr. Bussy and Mr. Stanley. They perceive there is no Good to be hoped from them, unless the Success of our Arms in Germany make the English change their Note, by entirely changing the Situation of their Affairs on the Continent; and we may, without Presumption, expect from our two Armies this favourable Change. By our Land Forces we have nearly the same Superiority over our Enemies that they have over us at Sea; but with this Difference on our Side, that our Troops can act with more Advantage against Hanover than their Ships against our Coasts. Since the taking of Belleisle, they can do nothing but what they used to do before: They only cruise about, or lie upon our Coasts.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, July 8. The King in Council was this Day pleased to appoint Tuesday the 22d Day of September next, for solemnizing his Coronation; and to order, that a Proclamation should be issued for notifying the same; as also for notifying, that his Majesty hath ordered a Commission to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting a Court of Claims,

which Court is to hold their first Meeting in the Painted Chamber of his Majesty's Palace at Westminster, on Tuesday the 21st Day of this Instant July.

L O N D O N, June 30.
It is now reported that the second Expedition is stopped. The Harriot Packet Boat, Brailey, is arrived at Falmouth, from New-York.

In the Amsterdam Gazette, brought by this Day's Mail, to Town, we have a disagreeable Detail of the taking of all the English Forts on the Coast of Sumatra, by the Conde and Expedition Frigates, under the Command of the Count d'Estain, Brigadier in the French King's Service.

The little Town of Kindlebruck in Saxony, was almost entirely reduced to Ashes on the 6th Instant, by the Carelessness of a Valet, who had set Fire there to a Barn. Out of 250 Houses, of which it was composed, 30 only are now in Being. No Lives, however, have been lost.

Letters from Oporto assure us, that on the 6th of this Instant, the Inhabitants were much terrified with a violent Shock of an Earthquake, which shook down many Houses, and killed some of the Inhabitants.

Last Saturday was determined by the Lords Commissioners of Prize Causes, the several Appeals depending upon the English Ships from Monti Christo, taken by our Men of War, and condemned at Gibraltar, when their Lordships reversed the Sentences of that Vice Admiralty Court, and ordered Restitution of Ships and Cargoes to the Appellants.

July 4. We hear that all the Transports in the River are ordered round to Portsmouth with the utmost Expedition. This Morning died in the 72d Year of his Age, at his House in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, Mr. Samuel Richardson, an eminent Printer, and the celebrated Author of the Histories of Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison.

July 7. They write from Portsmouth, that greater Expedition was never used in fitting out a Fleet of Ships than has been in fitting out the present, which waits only for sailing Orders.

July 9. We hear the Orders issued some Time ago for raising some Independent Companies of Foot, have, within these few Days, been countermanded.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.
At a Court at St. James's, July 8, 1761.
P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Bolton, Duke of Leeds, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Rutland, Duke of Queensberry, Lord Great Chamberlain, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Steward, Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of Winchelsea, Earl of Sandwich, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Holderness, Earl of Rochford, Earl of Albemarle, Earl of Godolphin, Earl of Cholmondeley, Earl of Kinnoull, Earl of Bute, Earl of Halifax, Earl of Waldegrave, Earl of Bath, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Earl of Powis, Earl of Harcourt, Earl of Cornwall, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl of Egmont, Earl of Thomond, Viscount Falmouth, Viscount Barrington, Viscount Bateman, Viscount Ligonier, Viscount Royston, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Lord Sandys, Lord Anson, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Melcombe, Lord Grantham, Mr. Vice Chamberlain, Henry Legge, Esq; George Grenville, Esq; James Grenville, Esq; Mr. Secretary Pitt, Lord Chief Justice Willes, Master of the Rolls, Henry Fox, Esq; Charles Townsend, Esq; Robert Nugent, Esq; Wellbore Ellis, Esq; Sir Francis Dashwood.
His Majesty being this Day present in Council, was pleased to make the following Declaration, viz.

HAVING nothing so much at Heart, as to procure the Welfare and Happiness of my People, and to render the same stable and permanent to Posterity, I have, ever since my Accession to the Throne, turned my Thoughts towards the Choice of a Princess for my Consort; and I now, with great Satisfaction, acquaint you, that, after the fullest Information, and mature Deliberation, I am come to a Resolution to demand in Marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; a Princess distinguished by every eminent Virtue, and amiable Endowment; whose illustrious Line has constantly shewn the firmest Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and a particular Attachment to my Family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my Intentions, in order that you may be fully apprised of a Matter so highly important to me, and to my Kingdoms; and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving Subjects.

Whereupon all the Privy-Counsellors present, made it their humble Request to His Majesty, that this His Majesty's most gracious Declaration to them might be made public; which His Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

W. S H A R P E.
The Princess Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz was 17 on the 16th of May last. Her eldest Brother, the reigning Duke, unmarried, was born May 5, 1738, and succeeded to the Estate in Decem. 1752. Another Brother, Charles Frederick, aged 20, is a Major in the Hanoverian Service; a third Brother, Ernest Gottlob Arbert, is 19 the 2d of next Month. George Augustus, her youngest Brother, will be 13 the 16th of next Month. Her Sister, Princess Christiana Sophia Albertina, will be 26 the 6th of Decem. Her Mother, Dowager of Duke Charles Lewis Frederick (who died May 4, 1752) is a Daughter of Duke Ernest Frederick of Saxe-Hildburghausen, and was born in 1713.