

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 13, 1757.

TO BE SOLD, GE BRICK BREW-HOUSE, on Severn River, in Annapolis, with three Lots of Ground, with three There are also a Copper and Brewing large Still, &c. well fixed. It is fit for the Buiness of Malting, Brewing; as also for Merchandize, as the make a fine Warehouse. antation near the said Town, contain- 120 Acres, whereon is a good Brick three Rooms on a Floor, a large Cellar, Stable, Corn-House, two Gardens &c. It is very fit for a Public-House, and Terms apply to PATRICK CREAGH. The said Creagh gives 3s. per Bushel

LETTERS, new in the Post-Office at Annapolis, since the 1st of Sept. was published, with from whence they came, and Postage charged as

Table listing names and locations with associated costs or terms. Includes entries like 'Henry Baker, Cecil, P. 1/3', 'Slyghter Bouchell, Cecil, P. 1/3', 'Brown, Kent-Island, N. Y. 1/3', 'Bryarly, Baltimore, B. 1/3', 'H. Hill, Cecil, P. 1/3', 'at Hill, on board the Patuxent, P. 1/3', 'at Hodgson, at Mr. Lownd's, Bladenburg, N. Y. 1/3', 'Holmes, near Talbot Court-House, P. 1/3', 'Hough, Port Pocomoke, N. Y. 1/3', 'Houl, St. Mary's, N. Y. 1/3', 'Hubble, Western Creek, P. 1/3', 'Hughes, on board the Patuxent, P. 1/3', 'Huxtar, Kent-Island, P. 1/3', 'Kerans, Sassafras, Maryland, N. Y. 1/3', 'Kilbourn, Charles-Town, N. Y. 1/3', 'Lawson, at Elk-River, P. 1/3', 'Leith, Frederick-Town, Cecil, P. 1/3', 'Mac Fadden, Charles-Town, N. Y. 1/3', 'Mackay, Cecil, P. 1/3', 'Mac Lenden, Cecil, N. Y. 1/3', 'Marth, Queen-Anne's, N. Y. 1/3', 'Natts, Tuckahoe, P. 1/3', 'Nilson, Snow Hill, P. 1/3', 'Price, Mouth of Bush River, N. Y. 1/3', 'Quin, Painter and Plasterer, to be left P. 2/10', 'Robert Ree in Baltimore County Dear N. Y. 2/6', 'Richard, Maryland, N. Y. 1/3', 'Rownd, Snow Hill, B. 1/3', 'Scarfe, Elk Ferry, N. Y. 1/3', 'Scougall, London-Town, P. 1/3', 'Smith, Elg; Baltimore, N. Y. 2/0', 'Starkie, at Mr. Walters's, Kent-Island, N. Y. 1/3', 'Swift, Charles County, P. 1/3', 'Wallace, to the care of Dr. Geo. Roffe, P. 2/6', 'Wayt, with Mr. Wbaker, Baltimore, N. Y. 1/3', 'White, Baltimore, P. 1/3', 'N. Y. New-York, P. Pennsylvania, P. Virginia.]

TOULON, September 25.

M. De la Galiffonniere's Squadron is still in the Road, but makes a Feint now and then to put out to Sea; at least we judge so from the general Reviews made almost every Week, and from the Seamen being forbidden to go ashore; or perhaps this Management is intended to deceive Spies.

While they are thus in Motion in the Road, we are not less busy in the Yards and Docks; the Sovereign and the Centaur are pretty forward, and will be fit to go out in the Spring; the Protector Man of War and the Frigates, the Bird and the Minerva, may be ready by the same Time; and we may depend upon the Modest and the Infernal before New Year's Day. Since the late Reign so great a Number of Shipwrights, &c. have not been seen here, nor such vast Quantities of Timber collected, as there are at present.

M. de la Galiffonniere has been ill these several Days of a Swelling in his Legs, to which he is sometimes subject: At present this Distemper is attributed to his close Application to Buiness, and to his using little Exercise; and as he is much esteem'd by the whole Nation, we are not a little uneasy lest his Distemper should increase.

We hear from Antibes, that the Barques destined to transport our Troops to Corsica did actually put to Sea for that Island; but having met with two English Frigates they tack'd about, and put back. It was in Consequence of this Incident that the Oriflamme and the Hippodamia Men of War, with the Topaz and Gracieuse Frigates, had Orders to get in Readiness for sailing, and even made the Signal for Departure, when Advice came that the English Fleet appeared along the Coast, between Cannes and Antibes; so that they all remained in the Road, waiting for fresh Orders; which will soon be issued, if it be true, as is just now given out, that that Fleet is returned to Minorca. They vary in their Accounts of its Strength: Some make it twenty-three Ships of the Line, six Frigates, two Fireships, and two Xebèques, or Barques; and others pretend it consists of only eighteen capital Ships, six Frigates and two Barques.

Dresden, October 4. His Prussian Majesty has written a very peremptory Letter to the King, wherein, after charging him with Equivocation in the several Answers made to the Proposals on his Part, he acquaints him, that as the Accommodation his Polish Majesty had given him Reason to expect would be soon concluded, was extremely desirable, so, from the Advices of the Motion of his Enemies, he could not but look on it now as absolutely necessary, and therefore begg'd his Polish Majesty most seriously to consider the Conditions, and the Necessity he was under of requiring them, that he might take his Measures accordingly; and farther, that as Time was in the present Circumstance extremely precious, he hoped an immediate Reply.

October 5. There is a Report that Count Schwerin has attacked the Austrians under Prince Piccolomini, and obtained a signal Victory over them near Koninggratz; but as there are no Particulars communicated, these Advices may be precarious. It is certain, however, that the two Armies were within a Day's March when the last News came away, and the advanced Parties had frequent Skirmishes, in which the Prussians had the good Fortune to be generally victorious.

Hague, October 6. A Resolution is actually taken for fitting out a large Fleet of Ships in the Spring, in order to protect our Trade against the English.

Amsterdam, October 12. We receive daily the lamentable Tidings of the Effects of the late Storm. From the Texel we have an Account of

near 40 Vessels that are lost, stranded, or otherwise considerably damaged: Among these are three Men of War, which lay ready with three others to sail out as Convoy of a large Fleet of Merchantmen. The many Vessels cast away on the Coasts, whose Wrecks still continue driving ashore, put us also in the greatest Pain for the homeward bound Vessels at Sea, for many of which Forty per Cent. Insurance has been offered.

Brussels, October 14. According to the last Letters from Bohemia, General Brown was preparing to attack a-fresh the Prussian Army in its Camp at Auffig, before it should be able to execute the Design formed by the King of Prussia to attack the Saxons in their Camp at Pirna.

Genoa, Sept. 25. A Danish Ship is arrived here who passed the Streights the 13th Instant, and soon after met fifteen English Ships laden with Provisions going to Gibraltar, under Convoy of a Man of War. He likewise met an English Privateer that had taken two French Prizes returning from America, and sent them into Lisbon.

Vienna, October 6. It is said the Russian Minister has declared to our Court, that 60,000 Russians are actually upon their March in order to enter into the Dominions of the King of Prussia.

Leipsick, October 12. Two Pair of Colours, and two Pair of Kettle-drums, taken by the Prussians from the Austrians, in the late Battle, have been carried to Dresden. Since the Account which General Brown sent of that Action to the Saxon Army, it has been in such high Spirits, that its speedy Junction with the Troops of that General is no longer doubted of. Thus far is certain, that the Imperialists are every where in Motion, in order to advance towards the Frontiers of Saxony; that their Detachments are upon the full March on both Sides of the Elbe, and one of their Corps has taken the Road of Lusatia, in order to go round the Mountains, and come by the Left of the Elbe to the Saxon Camp. They likewise expect three or four Regiments of Horse or Dragoons, and 2000 Ulans, which the King has sent for back from Poland, and Part of which, it is assured, is already arrived in Upper Lusatia. The Prussian Troops that block up the Saxons on this Side the Elbe, are engaged in continual Skirmishes, and those which happened since the Action of the first Instant, have been pushed with great Vigour.

From the Head Quarters of Prince Piccolomini, at Spelena-Lboika, in Bohemia, October 2.

"On the 20th of last Month the Baron de Bucow, after having reconnoitred the Strength of the Enemy, thought proper to turn off towards Slavictin, afterwards towards Oberblefs, and on the Twenty-first posted himself behind the Bridge of Schmirnitz: On the 22d he sent Baron Lufinsky, Colonel of the Regiment of Fesletz, with a Detachment of 150 Hussars, and 400 Men, from Bathiani and Colowrath's Regiments, to observe the Motions of the Enemy. At Day-break, Colonel Lufinsky discovered some Prussian Squadrons, which he sent his Hussars to attack, and the Dragoons followed them without waiting for Orders, and behaved with great Bravery. Several of those Squadrons were routed, with the Loss of a great Number of Men, killed, wounded, and Prisoners; but nevertheless, our People were obliged to retreat, Count Schwerin having sent a large Detachment along the Wood of Bresner, which had fallen upon the Back of them. This Attack cost us 120 Men; a Lieutenant and a Cornet were wounded, and taken Prisoners; but Count Schwerin sent them back upon their Parole of Honour. The Prussians lost 300 Men, besides Deserters. The 27th and 28th, the Enemy continued quiet in their Camp, and Count Serbellon, Count Esterhazi, and the Regiment of Bethlehem, arrived at ours. The 29th the Prussian General sent a Party of his Troops to Forage, but Prince

Piccolomini detached 300 Hussars, and 400 more of the Cavalry, to harrafs them, and prevent their extending themselves further; so that they could only Forage upon one Farm near Schmirnitz on their Right. We endeavour to cut off the Subsistence as much as possible, and Count Schwerin is obliged to have both his Provisions and Forage out of the County of Glatz. The Regiment of Cuirassiers of the Archduke Peter, joined us Yesterday; and To-day Forty-three Prussian Deserters arrived, besides what got off to the Right and Left.

LONDON. October 2. The two Prussian Ships that are stopt at Ostend have been unrigg'd, and the Sails, Cables, Yards, &c. put into the Queen's Warehouse; one was in Ballast: The Goods on board the other, it is believed, will be delivered to the Owners, who are the Queen's Subjects. It is reported that the Prussians have forced the Saxons in their Intrenchments at Pirna, and made a great Slaughter.

October 7. The Ship Anne, of Bristol, William Perry, Master, Burthen about 150 Tons, laden with 304 Hogheads of Tobacco, 29 Tons of Pig-Iron, and 7000 Staves, and bound from the River York in Virginia to Bristol, was drove ashore about Eleven at Night, on the 25th past, on the West Side of Dale within the Port of Milford, where she entirely beat to Pieces; the Tobacco Hogheads were stov'd, and the Tobacco entirely lost; that the Pig-Iron remained in deep Water, and was not come at; and that some Pieces of the Cables, some of the Rigging, and some of the Staves, which were on board, are the only Things which were then saved.

October 9. On the 2d Instant an Embargo was laid upon all Ships and Vessels laden with Beef, Pork, or Butter, going from any of the Ports in Ireland, except such Ships as shall be employed in carrying Provisions to his Majesty's Dominions in America or elsewhere.

The Peregrine Sloop of War has taken two small French Privateers, and sent them into Vigo.

October 12. We hear that his Majesty has given the King of Prussia, one Million Sterling, towards carrying on the War, out of his own private Coffers.—There are at present in the Ports of England, the greatest Number of Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese Ships, ever known, taking in Goods, on Account of the Merchants of the Neutral Ports.—The Pamphlets lately published, called, "An Appeal to the People," are brought by Persons unknown, and left at most of the public Houses in and about the Cities of London and Westminster; and by this Method, some think that already 10,000 are dispos'd of.—The Dolphin, Egreland, from Rhode-Island for Rotterdam, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

October 14. Capt. Holbourne of his Majesty's Sloop the Dispatch being dead of the Wounds lately received in an Engagement with the Prince de Soubize, a French Privateer, there was extracted out of his Head a ragged flinty Stone about the Size of a large Nutmeg, which the Privateer made use of instead of Shot.

October 16. Many Farmers have resolv'd to throw their Hop Grounds up, by Reason of the Beer being bittered with Aloes, which gives a deep Tincture, and takes with unthinking People; but if the King is to be cheated of the Duty, it is Pity the Subject should be robbed of his Health. Aloes is easily to be distinguished in the Throat; and if you drink of it, 'twill fill your Breeches, if you have no Money in your Pockets. It is said to be a Gallican Practice.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, October 14.

"This Day arrived here the Tyger Privateer, Capt. Griffin, from a Cruize, in which she took two Prizes, one named the Count de Noailles, of and for Bourdeaux, from Martinico, having on board 477 Hogheads, 10 Tierces, and 12 Casks of

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