

AS *Thomas Wilson*, of *Queen-Anne's* Gentleman, hath, by Power of Attorney, authorized and empowered the Subscriber, to dispose of, in the Name of him the said *Wilson*, and for the Purposes therein expressed, one Tract or Parcel of LAND called *the Seven Acres*, containing Seven Hundred and Sixty Acres, more or less. And, one Tract or Parcel of LAND adjoining *Jackson's Beggs*, containing Forty Acres or less, commodiously situated on the Eastern Bay, in the fore-mentioned *Kent-Island*, and the Land adjoining to the Land of *Mr. John* are several Tenements in good Repair, after deducting the Quit-Rents

is hereby given, that the aforesaid Tract or Parcel of LAND, and the Tenements therein, shall be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, on the Twenty-third Day of August next, at the Office of the Receiver of the Currency, or Bills of Exchange payable, or to any other Person, who may be inclined to purchase, may be satisfied of the Title, by applying to

JOHN BRACCO.

A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the Public in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Places in the said CITY; to consist of 4000 Tickets, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are reserved, *viz.*

Value.	Amount.
of 100 £.	is 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

Drawn, not otherwise a Prize 6
Drawn, Ditto, - - - 4

Amounting to 2565
Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.
Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. shall be applied, tending to the Public Good of the Community, as well without as within the City; the best Expedient that could be devised for raising that Sum, being the most Advantageous, and the Scheme thereof calculated to the Advantage of the Adventurers, being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, (Proportion on the whole not 15 per Cent.) need be said for its Recommendation; it is not doubted but the Tickets will be sold, as near One Thousand of them engaged.

The Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing to be immediately, in the Court-House in the Presence of Five of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall desire to attend.
Managers, *viz.* Messieurs *John Britton, Nicholas MacCubbin, James Dick, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacquet, Thomas Green, Henry Woodward, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew*, Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

of the PRIZES to be published in the GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: not demanded in Six Months afterwards, and as generously given to the Public, as above-mentioned.
to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

Office in Charles-street; 1000 £. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, 1000 £. per Week, and One Shilling

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

THURSDAY, September 7, 1758.

WHITEHALL, June 9.
The Night before last a Messenger arrived from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Head Quarters at Cleves, with the following Account of the Operations of the Army under his Highness's Command.

CLEVES, June 3.
THE 25th of May the chief Part of the Troops encamped at Notteln. Here they were not to remain long, this Camp being only intended as a Rendezvous for assembling them from the most distant Quarters, in order to put them in a Condition to march forwards. A Part of these Troops went in the Night between the 26th and 27th, from Notteln to Coesfeld, to join those which were there before, as well as the different Regiments which were come thither from Dulmen. The rest of the Army marched some Hours sooner from Notteln for Dulmen, where the Head Quarters were fixed in the Morning of the 27th. A Detachment, consisting of several Battalions and Squadrons, as well as of Scheither's Light Troops, and Lukner's Hussars, assembled the 26th at Dorsten, and in its Neighbourhood, under the Command of Major-General Wangenheim. The Duke had charged him with the Dispositions to be made for the Passage of the Roer, with Orders to advance himself to the Gates of Dusseldorp, and to cause the Corps under the Command of Scheither to pass the Rhine at Dusseldorp. This Passage was executed in the Night between the 29th and 30th, with such Success, that Scheither having attacked, with Bayonets fixed, the three Battalions of French that opposed him, defeated them; and took five Pieces of Cannon out of eight which they had. He had but two Men wounded in the Passage, and not one either killed or wounded during the Action. The Army marched before Sun-rise on the 30th from Dulmen towards Dorsten, and encamped at Limbecke; from whence, the next Day, Lieut. General Wutgenau was detached towards Wesel with a Body of Infantry and Cavalry. The 30th he encamped at Ruesfeld, and the 31st at Ringenbourg. The Duke left the Army during its March from Dulmen to Limbecke, and went to Bockholt, where he found the advanced Guard of the Body assembled at Coesfeld. That advanced Guard marched on the 30th to Emmerick, and was followed by the rest of the Corps, which were encamped at Wafelt. About Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 31st, the Whole was in Motion to cross the Rhine; the advanced Guard went on as far as Lobit. The Duke's Design was to pass the River there in the Night; but an unforeseen Accident broke all the Measures which had been taken for that Purpose, and his Serene Highness was obliged to march the Troops back again in the Night to Nedderelto. The first of June was employed in removing the Obstacles that had occurred; and in the following Night the Passage was again attempted, and executed with all possible Success, near Herven.

The Hussars, with a Detachment of Grenadiers, passed, on the 2d of June, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, in flat-bottomed Boats, which went and returned with so much Diligence, that, besides the Hussars, a Regiment of Dragoons, and ten or twelve Battalions, were, before Noon, on the other Side of the River. During all this Time Workmen were employed about the Bridge, which, however, was not completed till Four this Morning. The Remainder of the Cavalry and Infantry passed immediately, and marched towards Cleves.

The Hussars, supported by the Volunteers, surprized at first some Patrolers, which were made Prisoners of War; and still continuing to advance, defeated the Cavalry that shewed themselves, and took a Pair of Kettle-Drums and Standard from

the Regiment of Bellefond. This Country is entirely divided by Dykes, so that it is as easy to dispute the Ground, as it is difficult to advance. The Enemy, sensible of this Advantage, advanced with 7 or 800 Foot to stop the Head of our Van Guard, and fired some Pieces of Cannon upon them; which however, hurt Nobody. But a Detachment of 20 Men, having found Means to slip along a Dyke, and get Possession of a House, which the French had, in Part, passed, fired upon them; which had such an Effect, that they retired immediately. Every Thing else that happened, even to the Gates of Cleves, only relates to the Hussars; and they have only 5 Men and 2 Officers wounded.

This is the Whole of our Loss; we are still ignorant of that of the Enemy. We only know of about 50 Prisoners, most Part of whom are wounded. We have found an Hospital at Cleves.

Cologne, June 1. There is a French Courier arrived this Morning, with the News that the Allied Army attacked Kaisersworth the Night between the 30th and 31st, and carried it, after having killed or taken Prisoners the greatest Part of the Garrison; the rest saved themselves by crossing the River.

LONDON, June 20.
Letter from an Officer on board the Effex, Commodore Howe's Ship; being a Journal from the Day our Troops landed at Cancele Bay, to the Time of their re-embarking.

"Monday June 5, at Day-break, we weighed and stood along Shore from Cape Frehel to Cancele Bay, to the Eastward of St. Maloes; a moderate Breeze of Wind off Shore, and fine Weather. At Six we saw Cattle grazing near the Shore, which shewed either a great Neglect in the Enemy, or that they did not expect us thereabouts. About Eleven o'Clock, the Duke of Marlborough, Commodore Howe, Col. Watson, Quartermaster-General, and Thierry the Pilot, went in the Grace armed Cutter to reconnoitre the Landing-place in the Bay. About Noon two Shot were fired from a small Battery in the Bay at the Cutter: About One the Duke, &c. returned on board. A Regiment of Foot and two Troops of Horse appeared on the Hills, and retired. The Swallow Sloop standing in Shore, was fired at from two Batteries, but without doing her any Damage. At Two o'Clock we anchored in Cancele Bay with the Fleet, and immediately made the Signal for all Ships having flat-bottomed Boats, to hoist them out. As soon as that was done, the Grenadier Companies of eleven Regiments were embarked in them, and rendezvoused along-side the Effex. About Six o'Clock Commodore Howe hoisted his broad Pendant on board the Success, of 22 Guns, and went in her, the Wind at N. E. towards the Landing-place at the Village of Cancele, where was a Battery of two 24 Pounders and one 12 Pounder, which began to play on the Success soon after Seven, but without any Return till the Success was run aground in a most advantageous Situation for silencing the Battery, which they, with the Assistance of the Rose, Flamborough, and Diligence Sloop (who all stood towards the Battery till they grounded) effectually did, and cleared the Village near it. The Success lost three Men. In the mean Time, the flat-bottomed Boats, with the Grenadiers, and the Transports, having the three Battalions of Guards on board, stood towards the Shore, under the Command of Lord-George Sackville and General Drury; and about Eight o'Clock landed, under Cover of the Frigates, on the Beach close to the Village, which consists of about 40 Houses, at the Foot of a steep Hill; from the Top of which about a Hundred of the Enemy fired once on our Troops; but without doing any Execution, and immediately ran away on the Appearance of Kingsly's Grenadiers. Till Eleven o'Clock the Boats were employed landing the Troops, when most of them grounded, and

remained aground till Three next Morning. The Troops remained under Arms on the Beach during the Night, except a few Parties posted on the Top of the Hill.

"Tuesday the 6th, by Noon this Day the whole Infantry, with 10 Field Pieces, were landed, and encamped on the Hill near a Windmill, at half a Mile distance from that Part of the Village on the Hill. The Horse Ships were ordered to lay on Shore to land the Light-horse and Artillery Stores, which took up the Remainder of this and all the following Day.

"Wednesday the 7th, a French Officer who had been reconnoitring, in endeavouring to escape from a Party of Kingsly's Grenadiers, was by them shot, with his Servant, and both Horfes, in the upper Village. About an hundred Prisoners were taken within these two Days, most of them Peasants, but very few Soldiers. Three Ships and an armed Cutter were sent to cruise before the Port of St. Maloes. Part of the Army marched at Day-light towards St. Maloes, and encamped at about the Distance of 6 Miles from Cancele, leaving in their old Camp three Regiments, one of which (the Welch Fuzileers) was to follow with Part of the Train of Artillery. About Eleven at Night we saw from our Ships a great Fire at a Distance over the Land; and the next Morning, Thursday the 8th, we heard the Report of Guns from Day-break till Five o'Clock; and in the Afternoon the Report of some Guns were heard. We learnt this Afternoon that the Fire we saw last Night was at St. Servan, under the Cannon of St. Maloes, where about 70 Sail of Ships, (exclusive of the small Craft) several of them Privateers, and all their Store-houses, were burnt by Part of the Light Horse, supported by a Brigade of Foot. The Guns we heard were fired from St. Maloes on different Parties of our Troops who were reconnoitring; but during the Night, whilst the Troops were setting Fire to the Ships and Store-houses, not a single Shot was fired from the Town, although our Men were frequently within almost Pistol-shot. It is probable they were afraid the Army would have set Fire to the whole Town of St. Servan (which is large) had they fired on them.

"Friday the 9th, we sailed with the Portland, Success, two Sloops, three Bomb-ketches, one Fireship, and all the Ordnance Ships, towards St. Maloes. About Three in the Afternoon, it being calm, and the Wind against us, we were obliged to anchor about Three Leagues from Point Roteauneuf. Soon after the Commodore went in the Barge, with two flat-bottomed Boats loaded with Bread for the Army (who were in great Want) to the Fort called Roteauneuf, mounting nine very heavy Guns, which our Troops had taken Possession of that Morning without any Loss; and returned at Midnight. The next Morning, Saturday the 10th, we returned with the Portland, Artillery Ships, &c. to Cancele Bay: The Army, after summoning St. Maloes to surrender, being obliged to retire to Cancele, on Intelligence of a much superior Force marching against them, and the Town too strong to be taken without heavy Cannon or Mortars; the Garrison having been reinforced at one Time since our Arrival with three Regiments, and at another with 500 Men. Nor could our Army prevent further Succours from being thrown in, as the Town stands on a Peninsula, and they only Masters of that Part of the Isthmus without the Walls.

"Sunday the 11th, all the Light Horse, Artillery Horfes, Baggage, &c. were embarked in the Transports.
And, on Monday the 12th, all the Infantry embarked; none of the Enemy ever appearing to molest them in their Retreat."
June 12. Sunday last there was a hot Press on the River Thames, in which 1400 Seamen were taken; no Regard was paid to Protections.

Extra.