

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 7, 1758.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at Severn-Ferry, for Ready Money only, CHOICE MADEIRA WINE, at Twelve Shillings per Gallon. JOHN CLAPHAM.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at CHESTER-TOWN, Kent County, for Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the 20th of MARCH next, being the first Day of Court.

MESSAGE or TENEMENT, called TOWN-SIDE, commodiously situated in the said County, on Chester River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen-Anne's, being about 20 Miles from Duck-Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Chester-Town, and 7 Miles from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling-House with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-House with a Cellar, Kitchen, Granary, and other Out-Houses, with a good paved Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharf, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load.

The Premises may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on applying to Mr. John Eccleston in the Neighbourhood. By a special Power on Record from the late Foster Culliff, and Sons, Esquires. H. CALLISTER.

A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

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

Table with 3 columns: Prizes, Value, Amount. 1 of 100 £. is 100 £. 2 of 75 are 150 4 of 50 are 200 8 of 25 are 200 12 of 15 are 180 20 of 10 are 200 30 of 5 are 150 120 of 2 are 240 1000 of 1 1/2 are 1500

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565 2796 Blanks. Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

THE Uses 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 fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon 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 Annapolis, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brit, Stephen Borley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacqui, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in the Maryland Gazette; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finished. And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public for the Use 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. N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING. Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at a moderate Length are taken in and inserted after, and in Proportion for long Advertisements.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General ABERCROMBIE, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary PITT, dated at Camp, at Lake-George, July 12, 1758.

THE Embarkation of the Artillery, Stores, and Provisions, being completed on the Evening of the 4th Instant, next Morning at Break of Day the Tents were struck, and all the Troops, amounting to 6367 Regulars, Officers, Light Infantry, and Rangers, included, and 9024 Provincials, including Officers and Batteaux Men, embarked in about 900 Batteaux and 135 Whale-Boats, the Artillery, to cover our Landing, being mounted on Rafts.

At Five in the Evening, reached Sabbath Day Point (25 Miles down the Lake) where we halted till Ten, then got under Way again, and proceeded to the Landing Place (a Cove leading to the French advanced Guard) which we reached early the next Morning on the 6th.

Upon our Arrival, sent out a reconnoitring Party; and having met with no Opposition, landed the Troops, formed them in four Columns, Regulars in the Center, and Provincials on the Flanks, and march'd towards the Enemy's advanced Guard, composed of 1 Battalion, posted in a logged Camp, which, upon our Approach, they deserted, first setting Fire to their Tents, and destroying every Thing they could; but as their Retreat was very precipitate, they left several Things behind; which they had not Time either to burn or carry off. In this Camp we likewise found one Prisoner and a dead Man.

The Army in the foregoing Order continued their March through the Wood, on the West Side, with a Design to invest Ticonderoga; but the Wood being very thick, impassible with any Regularity to such a Body of Men, and the Guides unskilful, the Troops were bewildered; and the Columns broke, falling in one upon another.

Lord Howe, at the Head of the right Center-Column, supported by the Light Infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French Party, supposed to consist of about 400 Regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewise lost themselves in their Retreat from the advanced Guard; of these our Blankets killed a great many, and took 148 Prisoners, among whom were five Officers, and three Cadets.

But this small Success cost us very dear; not as to the Loss of Numbers, for we had but two Officers killed, but as to the Consequence, his Lordship being the first Man that fell in the Skirmish; and as he was, very deservedly, universally beloved and respected throughout the whole Army, it is easy to conceive the Grief and Consternation his untimely Fall occasioned; for my Part, I cannot help owning that I felt it most heavily, and lament him as sincerely.

The 7th, the Troops being greatly fatigued, by having been one whole Night on the Water, the following Day constantly on Foot, and the next Night under Arms, added to their being in Want of Provision, having dropped what they brought with them, in order to lighten themselves, it was thought most advisable to return to the Landing Place, which we accordingly did about Eight that Morning.

About Eleven in the Forenoon, sent off Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet, with the 24th Regiment, six Companies of the first Battalion of the Royal Americans, the Batteaux Men, and a Body of Rangers and Provincials, to take Possession of the Saw-Mill, within two Miles of Ticonderoga, which he soon effected; as the Enemy, who were posted there, after destroying the Mill, and breaking down the Bridge, had retired some Time before.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet having laid another Bridge across, and having sent me Notice of his being in Possession of that Ground, I accordingly

ingly marched thither with the Troops; and we took up our Quarters there that Night.

The Prisoners we had taken being unanimous in their Reports, that the French had 8 Battalions, some Canadians and Colony Troops, in all about 6000, encamped before their Fort, who were entrencing themselves; and throwing up a Breast-Work, and that they expected a Reinforcement of 3000 Canadians, besides Indians, who had been detached under the Command of Mons. de Levy, to make a Diversion on the Side of the Mohawk River, but upon Intelligence of our Preparations and near Approach, had been repeatedly recalled, and were hourly expected; it was thought most advisable to lose no Time in making the Attack; wherefore early in the Morning of the 8th, I sent Mr. Clerk, the Engineer, across the River, on the opposite Side of the Fort, in order to reconnoitre the Enemy's Intrenchments.

Upon his Return, and favourable Report of the Practicability of carrying those Works, if attacked before they were finished, it was agreed to storm them that very Day: Accordingly the Rangers, Light Infantry, and the Right Wing of Provincials, were ordered immediately to march and post themselves in a Line, out of Cannon Shot of the Intrenchments; the Right extending to Lake George, and their Left to Lake Champlain, in order that the Regular Troops, destined for the Attack of the Intrenchments, might form on their Rear.

The Picquets were to begin the Attack, sustained by the Grenadiers, and they by the Battalions; the Whole were ordered to march up briskly, rush upon the Enemy's Fire, and not to give theirs, until they were within the Enemy's Breast-Work.

After these Orders issued, the whole Army, except what had been left at the Landing of the Place to cover and guard the Batteaux and Whale-Boats, and a Provincial Regiment at the Saw-Mill, were put into Motion, and advanced to Ticonderoga, where unfortunately they found the Intrenchments not only much stronger than had been represented, and the Breast-Work at least eight or nine Feet high; but likewise the Ground before it, covered with felled Trees, the Branches pointed outwards, which so fatigued and retarded the advancing of the Troops, that notwithstanding all their Intrepidity and Bravery, which I cannot sufficiently commend, we sustained so considerable a Loss, without any Prospect of better Success, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it; and it was therefore judged necessary, for the Preservation of the Remainder of so many brave Men, and to prevent a total Defeat, that we should make the best Retreat possible: Accordingly, after several repeated Attacks, which lasted upwards of four Hours, under the most disadvantageous Circumstances, and with the Loss of 464 Regulars killed, 29 missing, 1117 wounded; and 87 Provincials killed, 8 missing, and 239 wounded, Officers both included, I retired to the Camp we occupied the Night before, with the broken Remains of several Corps, sending away all the Wounded to the Batteaux, about three Miles Distance; and early the next Morning we arrived there ourselves, embarked, and reached this in the Evening of the 9th. Immediately after my Return here, I sent the wounded Officers and Men, that could be moved, to Fort Edward and Albany.

[The Remainder of this Letter contains a List of the Wounded.]

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boscawen, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary PITT, dated at Narragansett Bay, 26th of July, 1758.

I will not trouble you with a particular Detail of the Landing and Siege, but cannot help mentioning a particular gallant Action in the Night between the 25th and 26th Instant. The Boats of

the Squadron were in two Divisions detached under the Command of Captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the Prudente of 74 Guns, and the Bienfaisant of 64, the only remaining French Ships in the Harbour; in which they succeeded so well, as to burn the former, she being a Ground, and take the latter, and tow her into the N. E. Harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the Fire of the Cannon and Musketry of the Island Battery, Point Rochefort, and the Town, being favoured with a dark Night. Our Loss was inconsiderable, 7 Men killed and 9 wounded.

I have given the Command of the Bienfaisant to Capt. Balfour, and the Echo, a Frigate, to Capt. Laforey; Mr. Affleck, and Mr. Bickerton, Lieutenants, who boarded the Bienfaisant, succeed those Gentlemen in the Aetna Fire-ship, and Hunter Sloop.

I have only farther to assure his Majesty, that all his Troops and Officers, both Sea and Land, have supported the Fatigue of this Siege with great Firmness and Alacrity.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. in the Town of Louisbourg, found upon the Surrender of the Town to his Majesty's Forces, under the Command of his Excellency Major-General Amherst.

Table listing military supplies: 36 Pounders 38, 24 97, Iron Ordnance, mounted on standing Carriages 12 23, with Beds and Quibins, 8 10, 6 28, 4 6, 12 1/2 Inches 3, 9 3, 6 1/2 3, 12 1/2 Inches 4, 11 6, 9 1, Muskets, with Accoutrements, 7500, Powder, whole Barrels, 600, Musket Cartridges, 80,000, Ditto Balls, Tons, 13, 36 1607, 24 1658, 12 4090, 6 2336, 36 239, 24 134, Grape Shot, 12 330, 6 130, Case Shot, 24 53, Double-headed Shot, 24 245, 12 153, 13 Inches 850, Shells, 10 38, 8 138, 6 27, Lead Pig, Ditto Sheet, Tons 22, Iron of Sorts, Tons 6, Wheel-barrows, 600, Shovels, Wood 760, Ditto, Iron 900, Pick-axes, 822, Iron Crows, Large 22, Small 12, Iron Wedges, 42, Hand Mauls, 18, Pin Mauls, 12, Masons Trowels, 36, Hammers, 36, Axes, 18.

This is all that the Commissaries have as yet found, but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.