

Printed George's County, May 7, 1759.
 The Western Branch of Patuxent River, leading from the River to the Town of Upper Marlborough, has become almost choak'd up (stopped with dead Trees and Rubbish falling in, which if not removed and cleared away, the Branch will soon be rendered almost Useless, not sufficient for even an empty Flat to go up or down; and as it will be of great and public Benefit, especially to all Persons living contiguous to, or Trading in, this River, that it should be cleared, and again made Navigable, the Gentlemen residing thereabouts, not doubting of Encouragement from the Public, in so valuable an Undertaking, are endeavouring to accomplish the same; and for that Purpose have on Foot, the following Scheme:

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,
 for raising the Sum of Five Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a Public WHARF at Upper Marlborough Town, in Prince-George's County, and clearing the Western Branch of Patuxent, from the River to the said Town, to consist of 1500 Tickets, Two Pieces of Eight each, 496 of which are be Fortunate, viz.

1	of	250	Pieces of Eight, is	250
2	of	100	are	200
3	of	75	are	150
4	of	50	are	100
5	of	25	are	100
6	of	20	are	120
8	of	10	are	80
20	of	5	are	100
450	of	3	are	1350
496 Prizes, amounting to				2500
1004 Blanks. Sum raised				500
1500 Tickets at 2 Ps. of 8 each, is				3000

THE Drawing to be in the Assembly-Room at Upper-Marlborough, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend, on Tuesday the Fourth of September next; or sooner, if sooner full, which is very probable, as upwards of 500 Tickets were engaged the Day it was agreed upon.
 The Managers are John Hepburn, John Cook, and Thomas Clark, Esqrs. Messieurs James Warwick, Clement Hill, Colmore Beans, Joseph Sim, Daniel Carroll, Alexander Symmer, Andrew Symmer, John Weldon, and David Crawford, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath, for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.
 A List of the PRIZES, to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd. And those not demanded within Six Months after, to be decem'd to the Public Use.
 Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, and at the PRINTING-OFFICE in Annapolis.

BENJAMIN WHITCOMB,
 STAY-MAKER,
 Living in PORT-TOBACCO, in Charles County, MAKES STAYS, JUMPS, and SULTEEN-STAYS, after the newest, best, and newest fashion, made of the best of Goods, and works inferior to none. Any Gentlemen, by directing their Commands to him, they shall be complied with, and may be assured the Work shall not be exceeded by any Master Stay-maker now in Being.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town in Frederick County, on Wednesday the 20th Day of June Instant, the following Tracts of LAND, viz.

GORDON'S Purchase, containing 150 Acres, lying near Little-Anti-Balam in Frederick County, on which there are some Improvements.

Part of a Tract of Land, called Exchange and new Exchange Enlarged, containing 700 Acres, lying between Rick-Creek and Lawrence Owen's Black-Acre, containing 435 Acres, and lying near the Sugar-Loaf Mountain.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to Mr. John Cary of Frederick-Town, or to JAMES DICK.

A M R I N D, at the PRINTING-OFFICE may be supplied with this GAZETTE. Length are taken in and inserted and in Proportion for long Advertisements.

[Numb. 736.]

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 14, 1759.

BOSTON, May 28.

LAST Wednesday Night arrived here Captain Machel in a Letter of Marque Ship (formerly the Drake Sloop of War) in Eight Weeks from London, and by the Public Prints to the 22d of March, we have the following Articles, viz.

P A R I S, March 9.

THE Marquis de Montmorency Laval, Colonel of Foot, is arrived from the East-Indies with the following Particulars of the Success of the King's Forces against the English in that Part of the World:

The 28th of April, 1758, M. de Lally, General of the King's Forces, landed at Pondicherry with two Battalions of his Regiment. The same Day he detached the Count d'Estaing, with two Battalions of the Regiment of Lorraine, and 300 Indians, to go and invest Goudelour; and in the Night he set out himself with a Detachment of the Royal Corps of Artillery, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and the 2 Companies of Grenadiers of his own Regiment, in order to join the Count d'Estaing, before the above-mentioned Place, which capitulated the fourth Day of the Siege. M. de Lally immediately after caused Fort St. David to be invested, and in three Days Time his Troops carried the several Works that defended the approach to it, Sword in Hand; but the Badness of the Roads retarding the Arrival of the Artillery, it was the 20th of May before they could open the Trenches before the Fort, which held out to the 2d of June; when the Garrison, which consisted of 720 English Troops, and 1700 Blacks, were made Prisoners of War. The same Day that this Fort surrendered, M. de Lally sent a large Detachment to Divicoty, another Fort in the Possession of the English, about 12 Leagues from that of St. David, but the Enemy had abandoned it before our Troops came up, and nailed up the Cannon, consisting of 80 Pieces. At Fort St. David they found 180 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars. M. de Lally, after providing for the Safety of these three Places, marched with the rest of the Forces towards Madras, which he likewise proposes to make a Conquest of.

Besides the above Account, published by Order of the Court, the following is extracted from the Journals of the Squadron of the Count d'Apche, brought by the Sieur Lantantel, who was sent Express from India on board the Diligent Frigate.

The 27th of Jan. 1758, the Squadron commanded by the Count d'Apche sailed from the Isle of France for India. It then consisted of one of the King's Ships, eight of the India Company's, and two Frigates, viz. the Zodiaque of 74 Guns; the Comte de Provence, and the Bien-Aime, each of 58 Guns; the Vengeur of 54; the Duc d'Orleans, Duc de Bourgogne, St. Louis, the Conde, and the Moras, each of 60 Guns; the Sylphide of 30, and the Diligente of 26. On the 28th of April this Fleet appeared upon the Coast of Comorandel, before the Town of Goudelour and Fort St. David. Tho' they were in want both of Provisions and Water, it was resolved to take Advantage of the Conformation which their Arrival occasioned at Goudelour, in order to block up that Place by Sea, whilst M. de Lally went to Pondicherry, in order to take Troops with him from thence to invest that Place on the Land Side, and in Consequence of this Resolution, the Comte de Provence Man of War, and the Diligent Frigate, were detached from the Fleet to go with M. de Lally to Pondicherry. The next Day, being the 24th, the Sylphide Frigate, which was upon the Look-out, made a Signal of having discovered a Squadron of nine Men of War. The Count d'Apche immediately drew up his in a Line of Battle, and after some Preparations on both Sides, the Engagement began about a in the Afternoon, and continued, with great Vivacity till Dark. We expected to renew the Engagement next Day, but the English Fleet being somewhat shattered, thought proper to retire to Madras in order to refit. The English Fleet which was commanded by Vice-Admiral Pocock, was composed of the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Cumberland and Newcastle, each of 70 Guns; the Weymouth, Tiger and Salisbury of 60; the Protector of 44; and the Queenborough of 20 Guns.

On the 30th of April the French Squadron being off Aleparre, seven Leagues from Pondicherry, the Bien-Aime Man of War having broke her Cable in the Night, was obliged to run ashore, and was lost, but all the Crew were saved. The seventh of May the Squadron arrived at Pondicherry, and landed the Troops, Ammunition and Money. The 11th of June the English Squadron was discovered at some Distance coming back from Madras to the Relief of Fort St. David, the Siege of which was still carrying on. Upon this the Count d'Apche set Sail with his Fleet, but the English not caring to renew the Fight, retreated again to Madras. However the Squadron of M. d'Apche went the next Day, being the 2d of June, to Fort St. David, which not being relieved by the English Squadron, was obliged to capitulate. From the 9th to the 27th of June, that M. d'Apche came back with the Fleet to Pondicherry, he kept cruising off the Island of Ceylon, before Negapatnam and Karikal, during which Time he took an English Brigantine, called the Experiment, Captain Whitway, and sent her to Pondicherry, where the whole Fleet returned the 18th, and staid till the 27th of July, which Time was taken up in refitting, and taking in a fresh Supply of Provisions. But the English

Squadron appearing again, the Count d'Apche again set sail with the same Number of Ships as before, except the Bien-Aime, which was lost, and the Sylphide Frigate, which was disabled. The two Squadrons were in Sight, and watched each other five or six Days; but at length on the 3d of August, about 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, they engaged with great Fury, and continued so to do for above two Hours without any decisive Advantage. The English Squadron suffered greatly on this second Engagement, and the Count d'Apche would have had all the Advantage of it, had it not been for some Accidents which happened on board his own Ship, and the Comte de Provence, the Sails and Rigging of which were set on Fire by the unfair Practices of the English. The same Thing happened to the Zodiaque, with this additional Calamity, that the Fire had like to have communicated to the Powder Room. After these Accidents, the Squadron was obliged to retreat, the Zodiaque bringing up the Rear, and the next Day cast Anchor off Pondicherry, where the English did not attempt to attack them any more. The Ships being fitted in August, the Count d'Apche sailed from Pondicherry the 3d of September, and arrived the 13th of November at the Isle of France, where he found his Majesty's Ships le Minotaure, l'Illustre, and l'Actif.

According to the List of the Killed and Wounded in the two Engagements of the 29th of April and 3d of August, there were 70 killed, and 190 wounded, on board the Zodiaque only; and the Loss of the whole Squadron amounted to 251 killed, and 602 wounded.

Paris, March 5. The Conquest of Fort St. David is looked on as a Prelude to that of Madras. Our Troops must have found great Riches in Fort St. David, the English Merchants having, it is said, lodged there a good Part of their Effects, thinking that the safest Asylum for them upon the Coast of Comorandel.

It is confidently said that the King is resolved to allow his Protestant Subjects to have a Deputy or Representative always near his Person, to inform him of their just Complaints; in Consequence of which, and as a Proof of their Attachment to his Majesty, the whole Body are to furnish to him 50,000,000 of Livres. It is also said, that a List hath been taken of the Protestant Officers in the Army, and that a new Order of Knighthood will soon be instituted, in-to which they may be admitted.

Paris, March 12. The French Guards have Orders to march the 25th of this Month, but we know not yet what Rout they are to take. There is a great Talk here of a quintuple Alliance, which is said to be on the Carpet. One of our Privateers, belonging to Dunkirk, has been wrecked upon the English Coast, and every Person on board perished.

Nuremberg, March 6. There has been a brisk Skirmish in Voigland, wherein the Regiments of Bareuth and Bretlack, Austrian Cuirassiers, are said to have suffered pretty much.

Erlang, March 9. It is just now reported that the Prussians took Possession of Ilmenau and Indenbech last Tuesday. All Thuringia and the neighbouring Country swarms again with Prussian Troops.

Berlin, March 5. A Manifesto by the King is just published, addressed to the Republic of Poland, and dated at Breslau the 2d of this-Month, wherein his Majesty declares, that the present Circumstances of Things obliged him to send a Body of his Troops into the Kingdom of Poland; that he had as good a Title to a Passage thro' the Republic's Territories as the Russians, and that he had no Intention to commence Hostilities against his Polish Majesty, or the Subjects of the Republic. His Majesty excepts only some Individuals, who may possibly feel the Weight of his Indignation, for having openly sided with his Enemies.

Twenty-five Squadrons, and six Battalions of Prussian Troops, under Major-General Wobersnow, marched from Glogau on the 23d ult. and entered Poland by Lissa. They sent Prince Sulkowski, whom they took with 250 Men in his Castle of Reussen, to Glogau. After which they marched towards Pomerania, and were to be on the 26th at Guesne, where the Russians have a large Magazine, guarded by 2000 Cossacks.

Vienne, Feb. 28. The Prussians are already in Motion in all Parts. Their grand Army, it is said, is assembling between Breslau and Schweidnitz; another Corps of 40,000 Men is formed in the Neighbourhood of Neiss, under General Fouquet; and it is just now reported that the Enemy have made themselves Masters of Troppau. We impute the Cause of these Motions to the Conduct of a large Party of our light Troops, who, before the Expiration of the Suspension of Arms agreed upon between the two Armies till the End of this Month, had carried off some Hundreds of Recruits from the Hospital at Budissa; at which the King of Prussia being enraged, immediately sent Orders to his Generals to recommence Hostilities, without any Regard to the Armistice. It is yet uncertain on what Side their principal Efforts will be made; but as it is very likely they design to fall upon our Quarters in Moravia, 10 Regiments are ordered that Way; and some others to the Confines of Silesia, to support General de Ville. We are assured that Marshal Daun has at length obtained his Request, and will set out in a few Days with a Charte Blanche. The King of Prussia arrived at Neiss the 19th, and it is said he has demolished the Capuchins Convent to establish a Battery there; and ordered the City to be unpar'd, and the Konigsburg Mountain to be fortified.

Paris, March 15. We are fitting out at Rochefort one Man of War of 74 Guns, one of 70, two of 64, one of 50, and three Frigates of 30 Guns each.

Erfarth, March 5. The greatest Part of the Body of Prussians that lately entered this City, are again in Motion, in order to advance towards the Frontiers of Hefia, and there join the Hanoverian and Hessian Troops under the Command of the Prince of Hsenburgh. General Cnoblauch remains here with only two Battalions and a few Squadrons of Hussars, which are judged sufficient to continue the Blockade of the Castle of Peterburg, the Garrison of which is much weakened by Desertion, many of its Men daily slipping away to the Prussians, and enlisting with them.

Berlin, March 8. The Prussian Forces that have entered Poland are making forced Marches to join General Mantueffel, in order to act with more Vigour against the Russians, who are canton'd near Thorn, and other Places along the Vistula. If this Junction can be effected, and the Russian Magazines in different Parts of Poland be seized, the Russians will be in much the same Situation as the French were last Year in the Electorate of Hanover.

Hague, March 11. On the 28th of last Month, Major Clegloch surprized the City of Erfurth. The Garrison consisting of some Austrian Battalions, and some Troops of the Circles, are not to act against the King of Prussia, or his Allies, during the War.

Amsterdam, March 14. The Admiralty-College of this City have just put five more Men of War in Commission, viz. one of 64 Guns, two of 52, one of 44, and one of 24 Guns.

LONDON, March 3.

The happy Success and Glory of the past Year, which will appear strongly from the under Account, ought to fill every Englishman with the highest Pleasure and Gratitude to the Divine Providence, and also to the Administration under the Direction of which they have been obtained.

Expeditions since the Beginning of the Spanish War 1739, to the First of January 1759.

- 1739. Expedition to Ferrol, Sir John Norris. *Miscarried.*
- 1740. Expedition to the South Seas, Admiral Anson. *Miscarried.*
- 1741. Expedition against Carthagens, with the Loss of 20,000 Men, General Wentworth, Admiral Vernon. *Miscarried.*
- 1743. Attack off Toulon, of the combined Spanish and French Fleets, Admiral Mathews, Admiral Leffock. *Miscarried.*
- 1746. Expedition designed against Canada, with the American Forces, and a Supply of Regulars from England, intended to join them at Albany, where the former rendezvoused, laid aside. *Miscarried.*
- 1746. Expedition against Port L'Orient, General Sinclair, Admiral Leffock. *Miscarried.*
- 1747. Expedition to the East-Indies, Admiral Boscawen. *Miscarried.*
- 1755. Expedition against Fort Duquesne, General Brad-dock. *Miscarried.*
- 1756. Expedition for the Relief of Oswego. *Miscarried.*
- 1756. Expedition for raising the Siege of Port-Mahon, Byng. *Miscarried.*
- 1757. Expedition against Louisburg, Earl of Loudoun, Admiral Holbourne. *Miscarried.*
- 1757. Expedition against Rochefort, General Mordaunt, Admiral Hawke, Admiral Knowles. *Miscarried.*
- 1758. Expedition for taking Louisburg, and the Islands of Cape-Breton and St. John, General Amherst, Admiral Boscawen. *Succeeded.*
- 1758. Expedition to Senegal, Commodore Marsh, M. Malon. *Succeeded.*
- 1758. Expedition against Fort Frontenac, Col. Bradstreet. *Succeeded.*
- 1758. Expedition against Fort Duquesne, Gen. Forbes. *Succeeded.*
- 1758. Expedition against the Fort and Island of Goree, Commodore Keppel. *Succeeded.*
- 1758. Expedition against Ticonderoga, General Abercrombie. *Miscarried.*
- 1758. Expedition for destroying the Shipping, &c. in the Harbour of St. Malo, Duke of Marlborough, Commodore How. *Succeeded.*
- 1758. Expedition for taking Cherburg, and destroying the Bason and Shipping there, General Blythe, Commodore How. *Succeeded.*
- 1758. Expedition against St. Malo, General Blythe, Commodore Lord Howe, 1000 French, and 200 English, killed.

Letters from Gibraltar, dated the 28th of January, say, that they had Advices from Majorca, which mentioned the great Apprehensions the French were under at Minorca, as they expected to see a formidable English Squadron in the Mediterranean this Spring, for which Reason a great Number of Men were constantly employed in repairing and adding new Works to the Fortifications of Port-Mahon.

The Gaton, a French Ship of 300 Tons, from Brest to St. Domingo, with Provisions and Stores, is taken and sent into Plymouth by the Brilliant Man of War; who has also taken another, but she is not yet arrived.

The La Mouche Privateer of Havre de Grace, of 8 Guns, and 81 Men, is taken by the Coventry and Thames Men of War, and carried into Cork.