

Prince-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 choked up with dead Trees and Rubbish falling in it, 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 adjacent to, or Trading in, that River; that it should be Clear'd, and again made Navigable, the Gentlemen residing thereabouts, not doubting of Encouragement from the Public, in so able an Undertaking, are endeavouring to accomplish the same; and for that Purpose have on Foot, the following small

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

raising the Sum of Five Hundred Pieces of Gold, 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 to be Fortunate, viz.

1 of 250 Pieces of Eight, is	250
2 of 100 are	200
2 of 75 are	150
3 of 50 are	150
4 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 all be pleased to attend, on Tuesday the Fourth of September next; or sooner, if sooner fall, which is very probable, as upwards of 500 Tickets were engaged the Day it was agreed upon.

The Managers are John Hepburn, John Cooke, and Thomas Clarke, Esqrs. Messieurs James Warburton, Clement Hill, Colmore Beanes, Joseph Sim, Daniel Carroll, Alexander Symmer, Andrew Symmer, John Welden, and David Craufurd, 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 deemed generously given to the above 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 neatest, best, and newest Fashion, made of the best of Goods, and works inferior to none. Any Gentlewomen, 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-Eatam 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 Rock-Creek and Lawrence Owen's.

Black Acre, containing 435 Acres, and lying near the Sugar Leaf 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.

AM RIND, at the PRINTING-Office may be supplied with this GAZETTE Length are taken in and inserted in Proportion for long Advertis-

MARYLAND GAZETTE [Number 737]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 21, 1759.

COPENHAGEN, April 3.

LETTERS received here from Tranquebar, on the Coast of Coromandel, dated the 23d of June, 1758, say, That a Fleet of 11 French Men of War came on that Coast the 27th of April: That the next Day the English Fleet, under Admiral Pocock, passed by that Port, on Sight of which the French Squadron weighed Anchor, and put to Sea: That the English pursued them, and in the Afternoon a very brisk Engagement began; in which, it was said, the French had lost 900 Men, and the English two Ships, and a great many Men, and that after the Action a French Ship of 74 Guns, run aground: That the French, and all their Militia, under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Lally, marched to Fort St. David and Goudelour: That the latter was taken by Capitulation, and Fort St. David was likewise obliged to surrender, after a severe Bombardment; and that thereupon the French were making all necessary Preparations for attacking Madras, after they had made themselves Masters of Tanjour, or that their Demands there should have been complied with. Subsequent Letters, dated likewise from Tranquebar, of August 27, farther say, That the French marched the 25th of June to Tanjour, where they arrived the Beginning of August; and made an Attempt on that Place, in which, to their great Surprise, they were not able to succeed; those in Tanjour having carried on a Negotiation with them for some Time, and taken their Measures so well, that the French found themselves in great Distress for want of Subsistence, and were attacked furiously on all Sides; and tho' they had made a Breach sufficient for 35 Men to enter a-breach, yet they were obliged, for want of Provisions and Ammunition, to decamp, and abandon Tanjour the 18th of August, leaving behind them five large Pieces of Cannon. Their Loss in Men however was not very considerable. That during the Siege of Tanjour both the French and English Fleets were cruising off the Coast of Coromandel, and were alternately in the Road of Carical, till the third of August, when they came to an Engagement, which lasted two Hours, and was very brisk. That the Loss of the French therein was very great, and they found themselves obliged to retire to Pondicherry, where they remained. That the English were come to Carical, where they had taken two or three French Barks, which were going by. And that, on the 20th of August, General Lally returned with his Army to Carical, and on the 23d marched by Tranquebar, in his Way to Pondicherry.

Berlin, March 12. The War is like to be carried on this Summer, as well on the Enemy's Side as ours, with such mighty Efforts and numerous Armies, that, if Effects answer Appearances, there cannot remain wherewith to continue it another Year.

Breslau, March 18. General Wopernow is returned from his Expedition; and, it is said, he found at Posen a Magazine of Flour, sufficient for the Subsistence of 50,000 Men for three Months, which he destroyed, it being impossible to carry it off for Want of Horses.

Berlin, March 20. We have received the following fresh Particulars concerning General Wopernow's Expedition into Poland; viz. that Col. Platen having been detached from Posenia with his Regiment of Dragoons; and advancing along the Wartha to Meiseritz, had there destroyed a Magazine belonging to the Russians, in which were 46000 Bushels of Grain.

Breslau, April 2. Yesterday the King sent a Detachment to Lowenberg, from whence there is great Reason to believe they will proceed to Greifenberg. By all our Preparations, and by those of the Enemy, we are just upon the Point of opening

the most bloody Campaign that ever happened in this Part of Germany.

Paris, March 10. The new Order to be instituted in Favour of the Protestant Officers of our Troops, is to be called the Order of the Sword: The Ribband is to be a deep Blue, with a Gold Medal pendant to it.

Hague, March 9. In an Assembly of the States-General a few Days ago, it was proposed to send a Minister extraordinary to Denmark, to sound the Disposition of that Court, and endeavour to form such an Alliance as may secure both States from all future Insults. It's likewise said, that it was agreed to send a Deputation to the Court of Great-Britain, in order to make the last Effort for bringing Matters to an Accommodation. In the mean Time the Deputies from the Merchants of Amsterdam and Rotterdam have presented a Memorial to the States-General, setting forth the great Concern they are under on Account of the Cargoes of several of their Ships returning from the West-Indies being condemned in England as legal Prizes, and the Apprehensions they are under, that a much greater Number of their Ships now in England may undergo the same Fate; and desiring their High Mightinesses to take the Affair under their Consideration, and make use of such Means as their great Wisdom shall suggest to them, to prevent the fatal Consequences of such Proceedings.

LONDON, March 24.

By a Letter from France, which came by the Dutch Mail, we hear that the Fleet under Admiral Pocock defeated the French Fleet on the 3d of August, and had absolutely taken and destroyed them all, had not a fresh Gale sprang up, by which the French Ships got under the Guns of Pondicherry: That some of the French Ships, were destroyed in the Engagement, and the rest were so much shattered, that they could not put to Sea for some Time, and when they did were so leaky that they were in Danger of sinking before they arrived at the Isle of France.

By Letters from Lisbon we learn, that all the Jesuits in the Kingdom of Portugal had been brought Prisoners to that City, where above 800 are already confined, and that they had but 6d. each per Day allowed them for their Subsistence.

By Letters from France it appears, that General Lally, after taking Fort St. David's marched up to Madras, where he was repulsed, the English being joined by the Nabob of Arcot; and that in his Retreat he was greatly harrassed and lost a Number of Men, but had got safe into Pondicherry.

'Tis said that the Governor of Fort St. David's, having been apprized of the Designs of the French, had sent to Madras every Thing of Value belonging to the Company.

By a List of Men of War and Frigates in the Service of Great-Britain, it appears, that there are 113 of the Line, and 287 Frigates, Sloops, Bomb Vessels, and Fire Ships.

March 27. Accounts from Vienna tell us, they had just received a Hat and Sword for Marshal Daun, which had been sent to Rome for the Pope's Blessing.

Whitehall, Feb. 20. Among other Promotions, the King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major General William Shirley, and Sir William Pepperell, Bart. to be Lieutenants-General.

April 2. Advice is received of the Arrival at Embden of the whole Reinforcement from England and Scotland, for the Army of Prince Ferdinand; the former having had a sedition's Passage, occasioned by contrary Winds.

According to Letters from Paris, the French Court, in order to make the People easy, has reported that two English Noblemen are there Incognito, negotiating a Peace; and that the Conditions on which it was to be settled were very far advanced.

By Letters from Holland we learn, that the Governor of Fort St. David's had been joined by the King of Tanjour, a fast Friend to the English, who after a sharp Engagement, obliged the French to abandon all the little Forts and Settlements they had made themselves Masters of, and retire under the Cannon of Pondicherry, and that Admiral Pocock had so far destroyed the French Fleet, they retired into the Bay for Security, and took the first Opportunity of retreating, to repair the Damages, to the Island of Bourbon, which is above 800 Leagues from Pondicherry; this latter Account is confirmed by their own Papers published at Paris.

The late dreadful Execution at Lisbon, so far from putting an End to the Troubles of the Country, seems to have roused the Resentment of the Malecontents; so that probably much Blood must be spilt before the Affair is ended.

They write from the Hague, that several Letters have been received there from Germany advising, that the Ministers residing at Cologne from the Courts of Great-Britain and Prussia, have been ordered to retire from that City within the Space of 48 Hours.

April 7. A private Letter from Paris by Yesterday's Flanders Mail says, that they had received a Confirmation that the Fleet under Admiral Pocock in the East-Indies had totally defeated the French Fleet; and that there had been a smart Action between the English Land Forces and the French, which ended greatly to the Advantage of the former.

On Thursday Night the Right Honourable Admiral Boscawen set out for Portsmouth to take upon him the Command of the Fleet.

We hear that some Cutters are ordered to watch the Motions of the French Fleet at Brest and Rochfort.

The last Letters from France mention, that an Embargo was laid on all Ships in the River of Bourdeaux, and at other French Ports in the Channel.

Capt. Verden, General Fermor's Aid de Camp, seized in Poland by a Prussian Major of Hussars, was carrying the Plan of Operations for the next Campaign to the Court of Petersburg; which being now in Possession of his Prussian Majesty, a new one must be formed, which will be a Work of Time. The Captain offered 100,000 Rubles for his Ransom.

Thursday and Yesterday a great Number of Train Horses set out for Portsmouth, to be transported to the Isle of Wight.

April 9. Letters from Madrid, of the 12th of March say, that the King lay in the same languishing Condition, but 'twas thought he could not survive many Days.

They write from Genoa, that there are about 20 English Privateers in the Mediterranean furnished with Prussian Commissions, and that they have taken a great Number of Swedes, Imperialists, and Tuscan Ships.

By our Accounts from Dantzick, a bloody Battle is soon expected in Poland between the Prussians and Russians.

It is reported, that an additional Duty will be laid on Starch and Powder.

Extract of a Letter from Cornwall, March 15.

We have had a most violent Storm here, the like having never been known in these Parts. Every Church in the County hath been almost uncovered, and many Towns and Steeples are greatly damaged: The largest Trees are every where rooted up; whole Orchards are in many Places lain flat; scarce a Dwelling House has escaped the Fury of the Winds; many are quite uncovered, and some blown down; and what adds to the Calamity, is, the Dearthness and Scarcity of Thatch, Stones, Lime, &c. and the Difficulty of getting Labourers to repair the Damage.

It is reported that Col. Clive, who was at Sea on his return home, when he received the News