

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. James Nicolson, Merchant, late of Charles County, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; and those indebted, are desired to make speedy Payment to
JOHN LLEWELIN, Executor,
in St. Mary's County.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 12th of March next, being the second Day of Anne-Arundel County Court, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of William Reynolds, in the City of Annapolis, for Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in the County aforesaid, viz.
Hazard, containing 60 Acres.
Hood's Hall, 100 Acres.
Part of Ben's Luck, 25 Acres. And,
Part of Freeborn's Progress, 130 Acres.
Also, Three Lots of Land lying in the New-Town of the said City, with a Brick House, with two Chimneys standing thereon, on the South-West Side of Scotts-Street, late the Estate of William Cumming, deceased.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber at his Store at NOTTINGHAM,

A LARGE Assortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS.
Likewise, Barbadoes Rum and Muscovado Sugar, Wholesale or Retail.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.

PHILIP SYNG,

BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA,
Living near the Town-Gate in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Brass-Work, such as Candlesticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes for Shovels, Dogs, &c. Furniture for Desks and Chests of Drawers, Knockers for Doors, Boxes for Carriages, Mill-Brasses for Saw or Grind Mills, Plate-Warmers, Fenders, Stirrups, &c. &c. He also casts Bells of different Sizes; and gives the best Prices for old Brass and Copper.
He has to sell cheap, a very good 30 Hour Clock.

WILLIAM FARIS,

WATCH-MAKER, from PHILADELPHIA,

HAS Removed from Church-Street, to the House late in the Occupation of Andrew Buchanan, the Sign of the CROWN and DIAL, opposite Mr. Creagh's; where he continues to Repair and Clean WATCHES as neat and well as can be done in any Part of America, and at reasonable Prices.

He has also procured a CLOCK-MAKER, who makes CLOCKS of all Sorts, which he will warrant to be good.

N. B. He gives the best Prices for old Brass.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759.

To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered in immediately,

A PLANTATION on Rock-Creek in Frederick County, about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburg, with Three or Four Hundred Acres of Land adjacent (if the Tenant chooses) extremely proper for Tobacco or Farming: There is a very good Dwelling-House on it, with Offices underneath, and convenient Out Houses, viz. Wash, Milk, and Meat-Houses, Barn, Stable and Tobacco-Houses, with a large Garden and Orchard.

The Subscriber has Land to Let on Seneca and Rock-Creek for Lives, some few Places settled, and those that will take Plantations out of the Woods, will have the Choice of a large Quantity of Land, and a reasonable Term Rent free.

Likewise some small Tracts of good Land lying in the same County to be Sold.

DANIEL CARROLL.

WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-Office, all Persons may be supplied with this moderate Length are taken in and inserted, and in Proportion for long Ones.

THE

[Numb. 771.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 14, 1760.

N A P L E S, September 25.

IT is said, that the Spanish Troops are to be very considerably augmented, and that their Places of Rendezvous on the Coasts are already assigned. It is thought, that the eight Men of War of De la Clue's Squadron, will not depart from Cadiz without a strong Escort. The Catholic King has appointed Mr. Wall, first Secretary of State, to be a Counsellor of State.

Prague, October 13. The Imperial and Royal Army encamped the 6th Instant at Hoff in Saxony, and made no further Motion since that Day, its Left extended to Oschatz, and its Right towards Weyde. The Enemy continued in this Situation near Strehlen. Their Camp is very advantageously posted, not to be attacked in Front. In order to preserve a free Communication with Leipzig, they have sent three Regiments of Foot to Eulenburg, and detached four others to reinforce the Corps which General Manteuffel commands against the Swedes. Since Prince Henry effected his Junction with the Corps commanded by Generals Finck and Wunsch, his Army is computed to be at least 50,000 Men; and it is said that the King of Prussia is there in Person; and that a considerable Detachment, made by that Monarch, has already advanced as far as Spremberg; so that from the Vicinity of the two Armies, a Battle is looked upon as inevitable.

Dresden, October 13. The Troops of the Empire which were in Garrison here are daily retiring, some to encamp in our Neighbourhood, and others to go into Quarters of Cantonment; so that according to all Appearance, we shall soon have none but Austrian Troops left here. General Haddick, who, during the present War, has almost always commanded a separate Body of Troops, was put under Arrest the 8th Instant, and sent to Vienna, to give an Account of his Conduct. He is accused of having had it in his Power to hinder Prince Henry's joining General Finck, and suffering their Junction to take Place. According to the last Advices, Marshal Daun's Head-Quarters continued at Hoff, with the right Wing of his Army extending towards the Elbe on the Side of Rifa, and its Left towards Klein-Oschatz, in which Situation it was but at a very little Distance from Prince Henry's Army, which having passed the Elbe, the 4th, between Muhlberg and Torgau, has since extended itself towards Stauchitz.

Berlin, October 17. The Court is still at Magdebourg, and will probably remain there, till it is known what Turn Affairs may take in Silesia and Saxony. According to the last Advices from Leipzig, the Garrison of that Place had been considerably reinforced, and Prince Henry's Head-Quarters continued at Strehlen, his Army and that of the Austrians being only separated by the little River Dolnitz.

Paris, Oct. 19. The Court has received certain Advice that the King of Spain failed from Naples the 6th Instant, and that the Fleet on board of which he embarked was out of Sight the same Evening.

Three Englishmen, which M. de Chevert sent from Dunkirk, have been committed to the Bastille as Spies. Our Embarkation, though deferred, will nevertheless take Place as soon as the Weather is favourable to go to Scotland, and the Troops are all in Readiness. The English, on their Side, are taking all imaginable Precautions to oppose our Invasion, which, instead of treating as a Chimera, as they used to do, they now look upon as a Thing not only possible, but even easy to be put in Execution, when the Season will no longer permit their Men of War to keep the Sea. As to our Coasts in the Mediterranean, they are so well defended, that we are under no Apprehensions about the Designs of the Enemy on that Side.

Wurtzbourg, Oct. 18. Marshal Daun has ordered the Body of Forces late under General Haddick,

to join the Army commanded by himself, and on the 13th he approached still nearer to the Enemy's Left. We make no Doubt but that there will be a Battle soon. Prince Henry seems determined to risk one, and expects it will be very bloody, because he is determined it shall be obstinate. He has ordered the Magistrates of Leipzig to gather all the old Linen in the Place, to dress Wounds.

Brussels, Oct. 26. Letters from Paris advise, the King of Spain, on the 6th Instant, the Morning of his Embarkation, abdicated the Crown of the Two Sicilies in Favour of his third Son Prince Ferdinand.

Versailles, Oct. 18. M. d'Aubigny, Chef d'Escadre, and M. de la Touche, Captain of a King's Ship, whom the Ministry sent for to Rochfort, went eight Days ago to examine the flat-bottomed Boats destined for the Expedition, which we expect will take Place in about three Months. The Souveraine, and the Guerrier, of 74 Guns each, are both at Rochfort.

L O N D O N, October 31.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Porter, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Hercules of 74 Guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound, October 26, 1759.

"On the 10th Instant, at Eight in the Morning, being in the Latitude of about 46 Deg. 40 Min. steering S. E. with the Wind at S. W. we saw a Sail to Windward which we chased, and soon after discovered her Top Gallant studding Sails set, and that she came down larking upon us: About Noon the Chace hoisted a Blue Flag at her Main-top Gallant-mast Head, which we answered by hoisting an English Ensign at the Mizzen-top Mast-head (a Signal which is sometimes made between two French Ships of War upon meeting after parting Company) she neared us very fast, and we plainly discovered her to be a large Ship of War. At Two in the Afternoon, a Dutch Galliot passing near us, we hoisted a French Jack, and fired a Shot at her; upon which the Chace hoisted a French Jack at her Ensign-staff, and fired a Gun to Leeward. At half past Five, being about one Mile to Windward of us, and abast our Beam, coming down as before, seemingly with an Intention of coming to Action, as her Guns were run out below, she hauled her Jack down, and hoisted her Ensign and Pendant: We shortened Sail, hauled down the French Jack, hoisted our Colours, hauled our Ports up (which were until this Time down) and run our Weather Guns out; upon which she immediately hauled her Wind, and set her Main-sail and Stay-sails: We then discovered her to be a 74 Gun Ship, having 14 Ports below, made Sail and stretched a-head of her, and tacked, passing her to Leeward. At six tacked again, and stood after her; found she kept away large; we bore after her, keeping her a little upon the Lee-Bow, to prevent her Choice of the engaging Distance. About Three Quarters after Nine, being pretty near up with her, tho' not near enough to engage, she put her Helm hard a-Starboard, and gave us her Larboard Broadside, and then kept on as before, and gave us her Starboard Broadside. We then immediately starboarded our Helm, and ran right down upon her, whilst she was loading her Guns, and getting close to her, ported our Helm, and began to engage as the Guns bore upon her. At Half past Ten we were so unlucky as to have our Main-top-mast shot away, which she took the Advantage of, and made all the Sail she could from us; we did the same after her, and continued to chace until Eight the next Morning, when we saw the North End of Oleron about five Leagues Distance.

"The Chace was about four or five Miles from us; finding it impossible to come up with her in so short a Run, and engaging ourselves with a Lee Shore, with our Fore yard shot through in two Places, our Fore-top Sail-Yard so badly wounded, that when we came afterwards to reef the Sail it broke, and having all our Sails and Rigging very much shattered, (at which the Enemy only aimed)

we left off Chace, and wore Ship, having one Man killed, and two wounded, including myself, being wounded in my Hand by a Grape Shot, and have lost the Use of my Right Leg. The Officers and Men behaved with the greatest Spirits and Alertness, without the least Confusion."

October 25. We hear Captain E. Cooke is arrived in Town from the Leeward Islands. This Gentleman, by particular Desire of the principal Inhabitants of the Island of St. Christophers, raised 700 Men, and was Commodore of eight Sail of Privateers, with which he went and took the Islands of St. Bartholomew's, and St. Martin's. St. Bartholomew's was a Nest hole for the French Privateers, who greatly distressed the Trade of the English Islands. Captain Cooke took in the Harbour, three Sail of French Privateers; in the Engagement, the French Governor, Monsieur le Grove, was killed; Captain Cooke shot through the Arm with a Piece of Bar-lead; and the Work was desperate for three Hours and an Half. During the Engagement one of the English Privateers blew up, by which Accident 20 Men were killed and wounded.

The above Gentleman, in the Time of the late Rebellion, took a Ship loaded with Arms and Ammunition, bound for the Pretender, and was rewarded by his Majesty with 500 l.

They write from Frankfort, of the 14th Instant, that the Day before, 18 Pieces of Cannon, drawn by 15 or 16 Horses each, 8 Mortars, 14 Field-Pieces, and other Artillery, 200 Waggon with Bombs, Cannon Balls, and Carcasses, were brought by the French from Gießen to that City.

The Case of the French.

Brunswick drives	them.
Ferdinand beats	them.
King--slays	them.
Wald--graves	them.
Am--hurts	them.
Wolf tears	them.
How scares	them.
Bof--coves	them.
Brod--rakes	them.
Hawke takes	them.
Rod flogs	them.
Of--burns	them.
Townf--ends	them.
Nothing mends	them.

"The Conquest of Quebec is so sudden, so surprizing, and so stupendous a Mark of the Blessing of Providence upon our just Cause, that it requires some Time to contemplate its Circumstances, before one can speak of it with Propriety. The British Troops have followed their Enemies into the recesses of that frozen Country, where they seemed to be covered by Nature with Snows, Fogs, and Rocks, against the Approach of the most injured. But we have overcome all Obstacles on Land and Water; our Seamen have sailed, and sailed without Loss, up that intricate River of St. Lawrence, so infamous for Shoals, and Shipwrecks. Our Soldiers have traversed inhospitable Plains, been exposed to all the Extremities of Weather, and have scaled almost inaccessible Mountains, to find those Foes, whose remaining Courage was grounded on a Supposition, that they were not to be reached, and vainly looked upon themselves as invincible, because their Posts were inaccessible.

"But with all the Advantages that Situation could give, they had likewise that Superiority in Number. The usual Situation of Things was reversed; the Assailants were but few, the Defendants were numerous. They had such Advantages as were commonly thought to warrant Success; they had Leisure to form, they had numerous Batteries in Front, and a regular Fortrefs in their Rear: Yet with all these Advantages they were beaten; beaten by Troops that had gone thro' incredible Fatigue in arriving on the Ground on which they fought; formed as they arrived, and engaged as soon as they were formed.