

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 20, 1760.

FRANKFORT, December 6.

WE are assured that the Wirttembergers lost above 1200 Men in the Attack made on them by the Hereditary Prince of Brunsvick, and that the Number of Deferters is already estimated at upwards of 1000.

Paris, Dec. 7. However great our Loss may have been in the Engagement of Belleisle, it is not capable of discouraging us. We hope to find Means, notwithstanding the Vigilance of the English, to re-unite those Ships that were dispersed, and to replace those that perished by the five Ships of the Line at Rochfort.

Preparations are making for the Trial of the Chief d'Escadre who ran away with the Division of 10 Ships, of which he had the Command.

Another Chief d'Escadre, who amused himself by trading at different Ports, instead of conducting immediately to Guadaloupe, the Succours he had with him, and where he did not arrive till after the Surrender of the Island, is arrested and sent to the Bastille. [To amuse himself there.]

Notwithstanding the great Number of hands that are employed at the Mint to convert the Plate that is brought thither into Money; they are not able to make a sufficient Dispatch; for which Reason several Goldsmiths are employed in casting of Ingots, and in that shape the Sums allotted for the Payment of the Russian Army are sent out of the Kingdom.

Medina, Dec. 8. Letters from Spain hint, that the King has ordered several Men of War to be built, and large Levies to be made against the Spring.

Wittenberg, Dec. 13. A considerable Body of about 16,000 Men, arrived the 8th of this Month in Sight of Torgau, but were disappointed in their Design upon that City by His Majesty's Forefight, who immediately sent thither some Troops to reinforce the Garrison. His Majesty now encamps at Freyberg, where the Enemy attempted, the 10th Instant, but in vain, to dislodge the Corps under General Hulsen. Field Marshal Daun's Quarters are at Pirna, and 'tis probable he will not stay long there, on Account of the Difficulty of getting Provisions, which cannot come to him from any Part but Bohemia. A good Part of his Army has already taken the Route of that Kingdom, and the rest, for Want of Necessaries, cannot keep the Field. The King's Army also suffers by the Rigour of the Season.

Every thing is excessive scarce and dear, but especially Fuel, which sells in a Manner for its Weight in Gold, and is even at that Rate difficult to be procured.

Dresden, Dec. 14. The Dearness and Scarcity of Provisions increase to that Degree, that the Magistrates have been obliged to signify to the Burghers, that as the City is not supplied as it used to be with Provisions of any Kind, and as the Butchers, Bakers, Brewers, &c. are no longer able to procure the Necessaries within their respective Provinces, for the Use of the Inhabitants, these must severally take Care to provide for themselves as well as they can, in order to prevent being exposed to the Famine with which this City is threatened. Several Bakers and Brewers have been obliged to suspend the Exercise of their Trades for want of Corn to carry it on. They can get none from the Mountains, nor from Meissen, the Avenues to which are stoppt by the Prussians. For three Weeks past we have received no Post nor News of any Kind from Leipzig, and no Passages are left open but those leading to Upper Lusatia and Bohemia.

Frankfort, Dec. 16. The Distress of this Country cannot be expressed. In all Parts where the Troops are cantoned, the Peasant has scarce a Bed to lie on, and he is obliged to think it a great favour if he is allowed a Blanket to cover him. His Cattle are without Food, and pass the Night without Cover; and notwithstanding the Rigour of the Season, are kept continually at work. No Regard is paid to the Complaints made on every Hand, but all Demands are exacted with as much Rigour as if the People were in the greatest Affluence. To fill the Magazines on the Mayne and the Necker, the Inhabitants of the Towns and Villages for fifty Leagues round are compelled to furnish Horses and Carriages, the Expence of which is much greater than that of the Forage itself.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) February 16.

WE are no longer in Pain for the Safety of Fort-Loudoun and its Garrison, since the Arrival of some Dispatches from thence last Wednesday, from Capt. Paul Demere, the Commanding Officer of that Fort, to his Excellency the Governor; which was sent by a resolute Negro, called Abraham (belonging to Mr. Samuel Behn, a Trader) who, being a good Woodman, undertook to bring them, upon a Promise of his Freedom as a Reward.—Private Letters, of good Authority, by this Negro, import, that the Indians had made no Attempt whatever, on the 2d Instant, to possess themselves of that Fort; yet the Paths were every where way-laid, and all Communication cut off. That the Garrison was healthy, and in high Spirits, and consisted of 150 Men, all determined to sell their Lives dear whenever attacked, and plentifully supplied with every Necessary (except Flour) for four or five Months: That they had heard of the Murders committed by the People of the Lower Towns, since which Capt. Demere had constantly employed fifty Men of his Garrison to add to the Strength of the Fort: That all the Towns of the Upper Nation were quiet, except Settiquo,

from whence, it was said, two Parties had been sent out against Virginia: That Old-Hop, of Chote, was dead: That the Little Carpenter, and Great-Warrior of Chote, still professed "much Friendship for the English, that they were Strangers to the Intentions and Outrages of the Lower Cherokees, and had refused to receive a read Hatchet and Scalp sent to them from thence." That Captain Demere was, however, very much on his Guard, lest those Men should be at last overcome by the Current, or that prime Consideration their personal Safety; and that he had accordingly sent to Virginia for Supplies, and to solicit a Reinforcement, the Fort being nearer that Colony than to this, and a better Road: That Mr. Butler, and Mr. Brannom, two Traders, supposed to have been murdered, had escaped from the Middle Towns, and were safe in Fort-Loudoun. A Supply of Hogs being arrived there just before the present Disturbances happened, is confirmed. The Abilities of the Officers there are sufficiently known; so that we have not the least Doubt of that Garrison's being properly taken Care of, especially, as Captain Demere is reckoned to have as much Influence and Interest with the Little Carpenter, the Great-Warrior of Chote, and other head Men of the Upper Cherokees, as any other Man whatever, if not more.

The last Accounts from Lieutenant Coytmore, are of the 7th Instant, by the same Express which brought the above Intelligence: They import, that the Cherokees still continued to beset Fort-Prince-George; that the Hills about and in Sight of it were full of Indians; that it was almost impracticable to give or receive Intelligence; that many of the Garrison were sickly; but that it was well supplied with Fire-wood, which was the only Thing they stood in need of before; that the Hostages for the Observance of the late Treaty, had been demanded to be released, but were still in Custody; and that the Number of Cherokees in Arms were about 800, and dispersed in Parties from 12 to 40 Men in each.

From Ninety-six we learn, that on Saturday the 2d Instant, a Party of the Garrison there went out on a Scout, and surprised two stout young Cherokees, whom they brought Prisoners to the Fort: That about 40 Indians attacked that Fort the next Day, firing upon it incessantly for two Hours; but were bravely repulsed, and had two of their Gang killed, whose Bodies they carried off, after burning down Mr. Gouedy's Dwelling-house. None of the Garrison was hurt, but Mr. Samuel Behn, who was slightly wounded in the Head; and Mr. Andrew Williamson, as he was mounting a Horse, to refuse from them a Negro Man and a Boy, a Waggon and five Horses, which the Indians had taken, belonging to Doctor Murray, was shot through the Sleeve of his Coat, in at the Shoulder, and out at the Elbow, without receiving any Hurt himself.

Almost every Day Accounts are brought from different Parts of the Province, of the Incursions of the Indians, of the Murders and Ravages committed by them, and of the Defolation and Desertion of the Back Settlements in Consequence thereof. In many of them there is too much Truth; most are very imperfect, and many absolutely false. There is no Certainty of any Indian scalping Parties having come within 20 Miles of the Congaree; neither that Settlement nor Orangeburgh are broke up; but the People are providing for the Security of their Families, by erecting three new Stockade Forts, the Principal one at Beaver-Creek, which we hope will effectually check the Progress of the Enemy in those Parts, till the Inhabitants can be otherwise relieved.

Several Expresses from Fort-Moore and Augusta bring Advice, that the Cherokees have made Incursions within 25 Miles of those Forts, on both the Carolina and Georgia Sides of the River. On the 3d Instant one Davis, near Steven's Creek, removing to Augusta, with 23 Women and Children, was way-laid and attacked by the Indians; he defended himself bravely as long as he could, and killed two of his Assailants, but at last was obliged to desert his helpless Company in the Hands of the Enemy. The next Day a Party of Militia went out in Quest of the Indians, and happening to fall upon the Spot where Davis's Action had been, they thought it prudent to return, even without burying the cruelly mangled Bodies they found there. On the 5th Instant another Party went out from Augusta, to sound the Disposition of some Creek Indians at Little River, but were not returned the 7th. Several Creeks had warned white People to move from their Settlements, saying, that the Cherokees would be with them at a certain Day and Hour. Many Children have been found wandering in the Woods, of the Party that were attacked removing from the Long-Canes Settlement; one Man brought no less than nine of them to Augusta, which he picked up in two different Parties, some of them terribly cut with Tomahawks, and left for dead, and others scalped, yet alive. In these Quarters there are now several Forts, and all filled with most wretched People, destitute of every Thing. Fort-Moore is repairing and enlarging by those who have fled thither for Protection. Four Miles from this, on the other Side the River, is Fort-Augusta. A Mile from that, Messieurs Macartan and Campbell have erected, at their own Expence, a very large, strong and handsome Stockade, reckoned the best betwixt St. Augustine and Boston, done by any private Persons. Four Miles from Fort-Moore John Tobler, Esq; has erected one. Eight Miles down the River Mr. Galpin has built one, pretty large; and is endeavouring to prevail with some Creek Indians to scout at some Distance round about it. Mr. Rae and Mr. M'Gillivray are likewise building Stockade Forts. And at Mr. James Ger-

many's, 12 Miles up the River, upwards of 600 Souls, from Broad-River, &c. are enforcing themselves.—No Fort whatever is erecting on Broad-River, which is 80 Miles above Augusta, nor are any Inhabitants left there to make a Stand against the Indians.

The General Assembly of this Province, in order to protect the Back Settlers, to relieve Fort-Prince-George, and to chastise the perfidious Cherokees, for their atrocious Breach of the late Treaty, and most horrid Cruelties and Violences, have cheerfully resolved to continue the Provincials in Pay, to provide for seven Troops of Rangers, to be immediately raised, consisting of 75 Men each, besides Officers, to whom Commissions are already issuing, and to raise besides, a Regiment of Foot, to consist of ten Companies of 100 Men each, exclusive of the Officers, and likewise to give proper Rewards for Indian Scals, and vest the Property of Indian Prisoners as Slaves to those who shall take them.

Although no certain Judgment can yet be formed what Part the Creeks will take, Letters from Georgia, of the 9th Instant, just received, say, that Governor Ellis had then with him 30 of that Nation, who spoke in a very favourable Strain: That some head Men whom his Excellency had sent for were also soon expected at Savannah: And that this Gentleman seemed determined to spare neither Trouble nor Expence to induce these Folks to cut off some Cherokees, and leave their national Symbols with the dead Bodies. If Mr. Ellis should be so happy as to succeed, it is allowed, that this will be the most effectual Measure that could be fallen upon, both to humble the Cherokees, and keep the Creeks from joining them.

Captain Harvey from Jamaica informs us, that about a Fortnight ago his Majesty's Ship Enterprize, under whose Convoy he came out with a Fleet, took a large French Ship from Port-Dauphin, that had come into the Fleet in the Night.

We have Reason to believe, that since last Monday upwards of 2000 Persons have been inoculated for the Small-Pox in this Town. One Gentleman alone, we are informed, has upwards of 600 Patients.

LONDON, November 24.

THE late General WOLFE left his Plate, Watch, and Diamond Ring, to Admiral Saunders, in Token of his great Regard for him, as a Friend and gallant Officer; he also left Legacies to some other Officers.

Nov. 27. The Royal Sovereign of 100 Guns is put into Commission, and the Command given to Captain Robert Hathorn.

Nov. 29. Letters from Marfeilles of the 1st Instant complain bitterly of the great Decay of that City's Trade since the Beginning of this War; they used to see about forty Ships enter their Port every Week; but now they cannot reckon above 14 Arrivals in that Space of Time, taking one Week with another. These Letters also inform us, that a Prussian Privateer has taken and carried into Cagliari two Imperial Men of War of 20 Guns, and two Tuscan Vessels.

Dec. 4. We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will very soon be declared Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces, have the first Regiment of Foot-guards, and be Master General of the Ordnance.

Dec. 8. Letters from Paris say, that a new Arret was daily expected to be issued for bringing to the Mint all Toys and Trinkets of Gold.

We hear that ten Merchants have engaged to raise all the Money wanted for next Year, and that one of the Gentlemen has given a Lift for a Million and a Half.

Letters from the Hague say, that Mr. Yorke had represented in such strong Terms, the Umbrage taken by the King his Master, at the Permission given to carry naval Stores from Amsterdam to France by inland Navigation, that the States General had resolved to refuse the Permission solicited by the Count d'Affry to transport a fresh Quantity lately brought from Sweden; upon which the Count sent an Express to Versailles for new Instructions.

Translation of a Letter from Paris, dated Dec. 13.

Our Marine Officers attribute all the Misfortunes of our Fleet to the Intrepidity of that little Squadron that was so long cruising this Year, at the very Entrance of Brest; for had our Detachment of three Ships of the Line, forced their Way through them, and got to Port Louis, as they were ordered to do, and which they attempted three different

January 7, 1760.

STOLEN out of a Stable from the Subscriber, a likely Goshet Mare, about 15 Hands and a half high, paces slow, gallops and trots well, has a Blaze down her Face, and a Snip on her Nose, a short Tail, and branded on the near Buttock B F very plain. Whoever secures the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Thirty Shillings, and Thirty Shillings more for bringing the Mare to the Subscriber, living on Little-Pipe-Creek, in Frederick County, and reasonable Charges paid. The same Night there was left at the Subscriber's Plantation, a Brown Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock, but not plain, has a small Blaze down his Face, is shod before, and has lost his near Eye: This Horse was seen in the Possession of Thomas Ledjum in the Neighbourhood the Evening before in sundry Places, and went by the following Names, Thomas Armbly, Thomas Hudson, and Thomas Watson. He is a short thick well-set Man, about 40 Years of Age, and of a sandy Complexion. Had on a light coloured riding Coat, a brown close bodied Coat, a Pair of Everlasting Breeches, a Check Shirt, good Shoes and Stockings. It is said he has had some Hurt in one of his Ancles, and is the Man that was condemned for Horse stealing in the said County, and was reprieved, and enlisted. At John Hobbs's, about 15 Miles from Frederick-Town, he sold a likely Black Mare, about 15 Hands high, about 4 Years old, a natural Pacer, with a crooked narrow Blaze down her Face, and a white Spot a little above her near hind Hoof, for a Trifle, which is supposed to be stolen. As he is a noted Thief, it is hoped all well inclined People will endeavour to have him taken and secured.

WILLIAM FARQUER.

N. B. He was tried and condemned by the Name of Thomas Ledjum.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of James Plant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid: And all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment. JOHN FENDALL, Administrator.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship BETSY, Capt. ANDREWS, from BRISTOL, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

A LARGE Quantity of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for both Winter and Summer Season.

JOHN WELDON.

N. B. A good Price to be given for Tobacco.

WANTED,

A JOINER, who understands Cabinet and House-Work. Such a Person, who will Hire for a Year, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to JOHN FENDALL, in Charles County.

HENRY CROUCH, CARVER, from LONDON, Now living in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES any Sort of CARV'D WORK for Houses or Ships.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the second Day of April next, at the House of James Cary, in Baltimore-Town,

A Very good new WATER-MILL, about 16 Miles from the Town, Standing on the main Waggon Road leading from thence to Frederick-Town, well known to be one of the best Mills in the County, having a constant Supply of Water, and sufficient to supply two or three more Mills, if wanted. It has a great deal of Custom for Country Work, and stands in a convenient Place for purchasing large Quantities of Wheat, and a fit Place for any sort of Trade.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may view the said Mill, and Premises, before the Sale. There is a piece of good Meadow Ground to the Mill; the Land legally condemn'd, and purchas'd by a good Deed. EDWARD PONTANY.

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