

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 24, 1760.

Virginia, March 20, 1760.

WHEREAS I have built a compleat Forge with three Fires in it, with all Conveniences in and about the same, on a good Stream, which it is thought will supply the Works constantly so that I am now only in want of proper Officers to carry on the same, having both Woodcutters and Colliers (Slaves) sufficient to carry on the Works constantly, and a Furnace about eight Miles distant; and whereas the Success of such Undertakings depends on the good Management of the Works, and good Workmen; this is therefore to inform those whom it may concern, that a Clerk is wanted for the Forge, who is not only well acquainted with keeping Accounts, but capable of taking Charge of the same, to whom good Encouragement will be given, and a Prospect of advancing. A Hammerman is wanted at 25 s. Pennsylvania Money per Ton, and two strong young Fellows found to work with him; and two Finery Men at 30 s. per Ton, and two strong young Fellows to work with each of them. If either the Hammerman, or Finery Men, choose to find their own Hands, then I purpose to allow 35 s. per Ton for drawing, and 45 s. for making, to be paid in Specie half yearly, or quarterly, in Paper, and Goods, &c. furnished very cheap. A good Dwelling-House, Garden, and Fire Wood, will be found. I will contract for three, five, or seven Years, on the above Terms. As the Post will now come down once a Fortnight, an Answer to any Letter will be returned by the same Post.

BENJAMIN GRYMES.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 13th of October last, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, supposed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowsers, and a new white Plating Jacket. He will answer to the Name of Isaac. The other a Woman, is very small, talks in her own Language very fast, and appears to be older than the Man. Had on when she went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white Plating Petticoat; she also carried with her a Piece of greenish colour'd Cloth, which I suppose may supply the want of a Jacket. She will answer to the Name of Sarah.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them to me at George-Town on Patowmack River, or secures them so that I can have them again, shall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for each, besides reasonable Charges paid, if taken up 20 Miles from home, and delivered to me.

ROBERT PETER.

Since first publishing the above Advertisement, some Circumstances have been discovered, by which it is conjectured the above Slaves were stolen.

JUST IMPORTED in the PHENIX, Captain Mc GACHIN, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store at George-Town, at Rock-Creek, the Head of Potowmack.

TWO Hundred Pieces of English Sail Cloth sorted, Numb. 1. to Numb. 8; Grapnels and Anchors from Half a Hundred to 500 Wt. sorted; Brags and Wood Compasses; Bunting; Log Lines; Sand Glasses; hand Pumps; Scupper, and Pump Nails; hand Leads and Lines; Trumpees; Oakum; Pump Leather; Sail, and Bolt Rope, Twine; Houline and Marline; Hambro; and deep Sea Lines; some Cordage; sheathing Paper; Flock Beds; Sailor's ready made Cloaths; and other Ship Chandlery.

LIKEWISE, Variety of European and India Goods, Rum, Sugar, &c. very Cheap, for Ready Money, or short Credit, Bills, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.

STEPHEN WEST.

N. B. George-Town is very conveniently situated for either Virginia or Maryland; a good Landing Navigable for Vessels of any Burthen. I expect every Day a large parcel of Rum, Sugar, Mellasses, Coffee, Cotton, Chocolate, Wine, &c. and shall be constantly supplied with those Commodities.

Upper-Marlborough, March 18, 1760.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscribers, in Account of above one Year's standing, are desired to make immediate Payment, or they may expect to be sued without further Notice.

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

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.

LONDON, January 9.

ON Friday died at his House on Blackheath, that remarkable and truly unfortunate Gentleman, the Honourable JAMES ANNESTY, Esq; who, after having been deserted by his Parents when a Child, sold for a Slave in America at the Age of Twelve, after passing Thirteen Years there in the most abject Slavery, and suffering uncommon Hardships since his Return, has at last fallen a Sacrifice to a broken Heart.

In the Year 1742 he put in a Claim to the Title and Estate of the Earl of Anglesea, which was followed in the Year 1743 by a Trial and Verdict in his Favour at the Irish Bar; but the Cause being removed into the Courts here, he was Seventeen Years without being able (for want of Money) to renew his Claim, but it has lately been revived, by the Assistance of a large Subscription, and would (if he had lived) very soon have been brought to a Conclusion. He has left a Son and two Daughters, who, it is hoped, will be enabled to support their Father's Claim, and bring to Light the Truth of that mysterious Affair.

Mr. ANNESTY was possessed of good natural Abilities, and many valuable Qualities; his Person was pleasing, and his Carriage and Conversation (notwithstanding his extraordinary Education among Savages and Slaves) polite and agreeable, and his Death much to be regretted by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

Last Week the gallant old Highlander, MALCOLM MACPHERSON (who at the Age of 70 went a Volunteer in North-America) received the Sacrament in St. Martin's Church, preparative to his Desire of taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty. His intrepid Behaviour at Louisburg in 1758, and at Quebec, &c. last Year, (where one of his Grand Sons was killed fighting by his Side) induced his Friend, the immortal WOLFE, to give him a Commission the very Day before the Action in which that glorious youthful Hero fell; nor was the old Gentleman less respected by the rest of the brave General Officers for his cheerful Spirit and Activity, on every Occasion.

It is said that three Battalions of the Foot Guards will go abroad the Beginning of March; in which will be included most of the Grenadier Guards. The marching Regiments are near full, and several of them expect to embark early in the Spring.

Eleven Regiments of Foot are forthwith to be raised, viz. five in England, three in Scotland, and three in Ireland.

The Number of French Prisoners in this Kingdom are ascertained at 23,745, many of whom, especially within 150 Miles of this Metropolis, have been relieved with Clothing, in this inclement Season.

We hear that Orders are given for victualling and getting ready the Transports which are to carry over the Troops to Germany with all Expedition.

We hear that, besides the Troops which are to be sent over from hence to reinforce Prince Ferdinand's Army, an additional Body of Auxiliaries will be taken into British Pay, to replace the Troops that have been sent to join his Prussian Majesty's Army in Saxony.

The Press for Seamen, both above and below Bridge, continues with great Success, several Tenders having sailed within these few Days full of impressed Men, to be put on board his Majesty's Ships.

January 17. From Vienna we learn, that M. de Choiseuil, the French Ambassador, having delivered a Letter from his Master to the Empress Queen, a Council was immediately called; at the Rising of which her Majesty told the Ambassador, that she was infinitely sensible of his most Christian Majesty's Goodness, and was no less disposed than his Majesty to consent to Peace, on reasonable Terms; and would explain her Mind more fully when she received the Answer of the Empress of Russia: That, mean while, she could listen to no Terms unless the King of Prussia would yield up the greatest Part of Silesia, and give ample Indemnification for the Expenses of the War; that she run no Risk by trying the Fortune of another Campaign, as the necessary Dispositions for it were already made; and that Marshal Daun has taken his Measures in such a Manner, that he hopes to be able to preserve Dresden, and deprive the King of Prussia of a great Part of the Resources he expected from Saxony. These Letters add, that even if Daun should be defeated in Battle, and forced to quit Saxony, the Court is determined to force a Passage into that Electorate next Spring. Such are the Sentiments of the Empress Queen, who exhorts the French King not to be too haughty in an Air of such Importance.

From Naples we write, that the foreign Ministers are successively presenting their new Credentials to the young King, whose Right to the Crown has been already acknowledged by the British Minister, in the Name of the King his Matter. The People of Naples ascribe the ready Acquiescence of the Powers of Europe in the Settlement made of the Crown of that Kingdom by the Catholic King, to the great and amiable Qualities of this Prince.

His Catholic Majesty made his Entry into Madrid on the 9th, after expressly countermanning the Preparations made for his Reception. Marshal Belleisle hath made his Will, and left his whole Fortune, amounting to six or seven Millions of Livres, to the King, excepting 170,000 Livres, to pay some Legacies, and to discharge his Debts. The Marshal has no Issue.

Extraits of a Letter from Paris, January 4.

" Affairs begin to assume a new Face. The Ministry, tired out by their bad Success by Sea, are unanimously agreed on the Measures to be taken for a vigorous Campaign by Land. They talk of sending three Armies to Germany, one under the Duke of Broglie, which is to march into Hesse, and endeavour to penetrate into Hanover on that Side; whilst another Army, setting out from the Lower Rhine, advances to Osnabrug, and there dividing, one Part disperses itself into East-Friesland, and the other marches into Hanover on that Side. The Operations of these two Armies, which will exceed 150,000 Men, are settled in such a Manner, that Success is looked upon as infallible.

" The third Army, which will amount to 40,000 Men, will march towards Saxony, and act in Concert with the Army of the Empire, reinforced with 15,000 Austrians, whilst General Daun watches the Motion of his Prussian Majesty.

" As to our Marine, we don't reckon upon it, because we know that it can do nothing. However, we shall still keep a Fleet ready to put to Sea, with some Land Forces on board, in order to keep the English under an Apprehension of an Invasion."

We hear that the Court of France, in their Proposals for an Accommodation with Great-Britain, have the Assurance to require a Restitution of all Places taken during the War, and only to be obliged to deliver up to us the Island of Minorca.

Upon comparing the Accounts of the Reception of the Proposal, at the several Courts, for holding a Congress, in order to put an End to the War, it should seem there is scarce any Glimmering of Hope of its being brought to any Effect this Year. The Empress Queen says the Measures are already taken for carrying on another Campaign, and the French seem determined to make, in Concert with their Allies, another Push to get Possession of the Electorate of Hanover, and, if possible, to crush the King of Prussia. The Queen of Hungary can draw both Men and Provisions sufficient from her hereditary Dominions; the French can draw them from France, and the Russians theirs from Poland; so that it behoves us to be careful, that those two great Generals, the King of Prussia, and Prince Ferdinand, should not be without Resources of Provisions, &c. from England, more especially, as Providence, by a bountiful Harvest the last Year, has put it in our Power to assist them.

There are Letters from Paris which mention, that several Officers, not only of Bompars's Squadron, but those of M. Conflans, having been found guilty of ill Conduct in their respective Commands, and disobeying Orders, have been degraded, and rendered incapable of ever serving on board any of his Majesty's Ships of War.

The Parliament of Paris have sent Orders to the Keeper of the Chatelet, to discharge all Prisoners who were confined there for small Offences. The young Men were compelled into the Service.

Jan. 18. It may be depended upon, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick has with him a large Corps of Cavalry, and that the sudden March of the Troops under his Command, by an unexpected Rout, has entirely disconcerted the Plan Marshal Daun had formed, of obliging his Prussian Majesty to decamp, by bringing the Army of the Empire upon his Flank and Rear; so that the next Mail will very probably bring us something decisive with regard to the Campaign in Saxony.

Jan. 22. 'Tis said that all the Ships Companies who were at the taking of Quebec, are to have a Year's Salary given them; and the Land Forces are to have the same in Proportion, for their gallant Behaviour in the Reduction of that strong Place.

By a Letter from the Allied Army we are informed, that his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand had made Presents to the Officers and private Men for their gallantly defending the Castle of Dillenbourg against the French.

'Tis said, with great Confidence, that a late Commander in Chief of the English Army in Germany, is to have a candid Trial in regard to his Behaviour on the first of August last; and that proper Briefs are preparing, and Council retained for that Purpose.

We hear that 500000 l. will be granted forthwith for maintaining the Charge of Forage, Provisions, and Baggage Waggon, for the Use of the British Forces in Germany.

It is said that the three Deck Ships are all arrived. The whole Fleet has been kept at short Allowance for some Time, and almost consumed all their Fire and Candle, occasioned by the contrary Winds, which prevented their Return sooner. If the Wind had not changed, the whole Fleet would have been obliged to put into Ferrol in Spain.

Extraits of a Letter from Quiberon-Bay.

" The Soleil Royal being burnt within Musquetry of the Shore, the French have got all the Brags Guns, belonging to her, landed at Croisic, except two, which we have weighed as Trophies of our Victory.

" The Master of a French Transport from Canada in Bailiff, brought in here by the Minerva Frigate, said that his Countrymen had Advices in North-America, that the French were Masters of Hanover, Ireland, Scotland, and would soon be at St. James's, and strongly believed it himself; but when he was informed of this Falacy, and that Messieurs

Contades, De la Clue and Conflans were defeated, he burst into Tears."

The French King is about borrowing eight Millions of the Inhabitants of Maritime Flanders, for which Purpose Subscription Books were opened at Lisle on the first Day of the new Year.

It is reported, that since a Resolution has been taken to send a Fleet to the Baltic, to the Assistance of the King of Prussia, the Russian Ambassador has not appeared at Court, and that he expects to be recalled.

The first Division of the Troops destined as a Reinforcement to the Allied Army in Germany, are on their March to New-Castle and Sunderland, to be ready to embark as soon as the Transports are ready.

By a Letter from the Hague we are informed, that the Thoughts of a Congress being held for establishing a general Peace, are at present suspended, and that the Reasons assigned for it are, that the Austrians insist not only on Satisfaction being made to the King of Poland (for the Loss he has sustained during the Course of the present War, but also that some Concessions be made to them for their Expenses; besides, the French Court expects that the English should restore all the Conquests they have made, all which they apprehend will not be granted; so that another Campaign, probably, must decide the Controversy.

The net Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood on the 30th of September, 1759, amounted to 3,471,722 l. 2 s. 2 d. Half-penny.

The Report of an Officer of Distinction in the Navy being superfluous, is without Foundation.

A Gentleman belonging to one of the Ships arrived at Plymouth from Quiberon Bay, says, that our Men of War lie at Anchor there in great Safety, and the French Boats come frequently from the Shore, and supply them with Necessaries of divers Kinds.

Monsieur Beaufranc has published a long Justification of himself, against the Imputations of Marshal Conflans; which in Effect amounts to this; that he obeyed his Commands, and repeated his Signals, as long as he gave any; and that his only Crime is his having saved the Part of the French Fleet he commanded, when the Marshal, in the Opinion of every Seaman, pursued such a Method as must inevitably end in the Destruction of the rest, as it usually did.

His most Christian Majesty has consented to acquit the first President, that being convicted by the Remonstrances of his Parliament, the Edicts of the Month of September could not be carried into Execution without oppressing his People, he was determined to suppress them, and to moderate all the rest.

According to some Letters from Paris, dated the 31st Instant, Murders and Robberies are committed there almost every Night, which causes severe Executions; two Invasions were lately broke above on the West for Murder; and in order to prevent such Disorders, the Lieutenant-General of the Police has ordered the City Watch to be doubled, and all Houses and Shops to be shut every Night at ten o'Clock; after which Time, no Women are to appear in the Street.

Jan. 26. Yesterday Sir Charles Hardy, who arrived on Thursday Evening from Quiberon Bay, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and was most graciously received.

Some private Letters from Paris import, that the Produce of the Coinage of the Plate into Specie, amounts already to 10,000000 of Livres, and was like to produce ten Millions more.

NAPLES, December 3.

WAR, which afflicts certain Regions, is only a passing Calamity. The Vesuvius is to this Country a permanent Scourge, which by the Alarms it gives, and still more by the Havock it makes, supplies the Place of those Distresses from which we are exempted. Last Saturday Night, all of a sudden, and without any of the usual preceding Symptoms, happened one of the most violent Eruptions of this Volcano ever known. Beginning at that Time, it has never ceased since to vomit forth, by five different Openings, Vortices of Flames, with Torrents of Lava, which running with Impetuosity towards Nucriata, threaten that Town, and the whole Neighbourhood, with speedy Devastation. The Inhabitants have already left their Houses, and in the neighbouring Fields, on bended Knees, offer up fervent Prayers to Heaven, to put a Stop to this Phenomenon, which, if it continues but a little while, must complete their Ruin. [The Lava stop next Day.]

Copenhagen, Dec. 15. The Small-Pox, which has raged here four Months, carries off 100 Persons in a Week.

Copenhagen, Dec. 22. Last Night, between Twelve and One o'Clock, we felt a Shock of an Earthquake, which was soon followed by three more, but not so violent as the first, which lasted about Half a Minute. These several Shocks have indeed occasioned more Fear than Damage; but there is Reason to apprehend they may have been the Consequences of some violent Earthquake in other Parts. The Direction of the Shock here was from North to South, and it was more sensibly felt in the little Island of Amagth, than at any other Place in this Neighbourhood.

Flessburg, Dec. 24. The 22d Instant, between Twelve and One o'Clock in the Morning, a smart Shock of an Earthquake was felt here, which lasted about a Minute, but did not the least Harm. We hear from Schiefwick and Ellineur, that the same Shock has also been felt there, and at the same Hour; and at the latter Place the Sea was agitated, that several Ships broke from their Anchors.

Hamburg, Dec. 28. In the Night between the 21st and