

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 12, 1760.

Several... of very valuable... lying in Frederick County, to be Sold by the Subscriber, for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, Crop Tobacco, or Current Money.

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 18th of October last, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, supposed to be about 25 Years of Age.

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.

Frederick-Town, February 26, 1760.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR raising Five Hundred Dollars, for purchasing a FIRE ENGINE for the Use of Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, to consist of 1750 Tickets at Two Dollars each, 532 of which to be Fortunate, without any Deduction, viz.

Table with 4 columns: Quantity, Unit, Value, Total. Rows include 200 Dollars, 80, 40, 20, 10, 8, 4, 1st drawn Blank, and 1st Last drawn Blank.

532 Prizes. Sum raised 500 1218 Blanks.

1750 Tickets at 2 Dollars each, is 3500

THE Overplus of the Profits after purchasing the FIRE ENGINE and its Appurtenances (if any) to be applied towards erecting of a MARKET-HOUSE in the said Town.

By the above Scheme there are little more than Two Blanks and a Quarter to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not quite Fifteen per Cent upon the Whole.

When the Tickets are disposed of, the Drawing is to begin (on 14 Days previous Notice, at least, to be given in this Gazette) in the Court-House of the said County, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Drawing, it is supposed, will be in Two Months at farthest, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are, Messrs. Thomas Seely, James Dickson, Conrad Greb, Arthur Charlton, Christopher Edlin, Michael Ramar, Caspar Skiff, Thomas Pritt, Levi Coban, John Cary, and George Mardock, who are to give Bond, and take an Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in this Gazette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and the Prizes to be paid off without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforesaid, to be deemed as a generous Present for the Use intended, and applied accordingly.

N. B. The Value of Seven Shillings and Six Pence in Maryland or Pennsylvania Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar in the Sale of Tickets, and the same Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes by the fortunate Adventurers.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

By the General Wall Packet, Captain Lutwyche, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, in a very short Passage, we have the following Advices, viz.

L I P S T A D T, March 7.

IN all Appearance the Campaign will open very early, for which all the Measures possible have been taken with equal Secrecy and Vivacity. It is believed the Plan of Operations will be in a few Days concerted, in an Interview at Hamelen, where the reigning Duke of Brunswick, Prince Ferdinand, and the new Landgrave of Hesse, are to meet.

Gießen, March 3. The Day before Yesterday the Marquis du Blaisel, Commandant of this Town, marched with a Detachment of 2400 Men towards Marbourg, whose Gates were forced open after a slight Resistance. The Garrison retired into the Castle, which was summoned to surrender; but the Answer came, as expected, from the Mouths of Cannon. The Town was taxed at 100,000 Francs, and the Detachment retook the Route of Gießen, with some Hussars and Horses picked up in the March, and Hostages for the Payment of the Contribution.

Gnesa, Feb. 16. Letters from Catalonia say, that Orders are given for assembling an Army of 40,000 Men in that Province; and that that all the Men of War that are in Commission in the Ports of Spain, were fitting out for Sea with the utmost Expedition.

Leipzig, Feb. 17. The Electorate of Saxony, besides the Arrears of the last Year's Contributions, is to furnish a new Contribution to the Prussians of 600,000 Crowns, Gorlitz 50,000, Lauban 30,000, Langensalza 50,000, Freyberg 40,000, Chemnitz 30,000, Zwickau 30,000, Zeitz 30,000, Naumburg 100,000, and Leipzig, besides the former Arrears, 800,000. Besides these Contributions, the Excises and Imposts are continued as before, together with the same Quantity of Forage. Each Circle is to furnish 200 Horses; the Circle of Leipzig is to furnish 1000 Oxen and 3400 Sheep, the other Circles in Proportion. The Recruits are fixed at 20,000 Men, independent of those enrolled in the Prussian Regiments, and which have, for the most Part, been sent to Magdebourg.

Berlin, Feb. 23. Promotions are all the Particulars we learn from the King's Army. No-body writes, and his Majesty sends no Intelligence to the Regency, except that the Royal Family need not be uneasy. Recruits have been found in such Abundance, that the King can do without the Hannoverian Troops, and also without the Prisoners, whose Exchange or Ransom he expects.

St. Malo, Feb. 23. The Ships and Frigates in the Villaine have been re-armed and rigged in four Days, and are all ready to go out since the 21st of this Month; so that the only Difficulty remaining is to engage the English, two of whose Ships the King's Officers said would be able to destroy the whole Squadron, on going out of the River Ship.

Madrid, March 4. There is no Certainty yet of the Destination of our Armament, by Land and Sea. 'Tis only the vulgar who talk of an Expedition in Barbary. The Corsairs of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, are not the most dangerous Enemies to our Navigation. However, the Court is silent, and the English Ambassador affects the greatest Security.

Petersburg, Feb. 22. On the 14th her Imperial Majesty dined at the High Chancellor Woronzoff's. The Field Marshal Count Soltikoff is not yet arrived. The first of our military Operations will be the Siege of Colberg, in order to raise Magazines there for the Campaign.

Stockholm, March 4. Our Army in Pomerania is to be reinforced with 4 or 5000 Men in the Month of May, and not 25,000, as was lately given out; Recruits for this Purpose are actually raising in the several Provinces of the Kingdom.

Berlin, March 13. The Army which the King has destined to act against the Russians, and which is to consist of 40,000 Men, will assemble in the Neighbourhood of Cossin, and be commanded in chief by Prince Henry of Prussia, who will have under him the Generals Forcade, Grabow, Platen, and Norman. Near 20,000 Men have been detached from Saxony to join this Army, and a Part of those Troops have already passed Copenick.

Hamburg, March 14. The Russian Troops under General Tottleben, are almost Masters of all the Further Pomerania, where they are raising heavy Contributions. The Prussians, who are in the Hither Pomerania, have detached several Parties into Mecklenbourg; but the Swedes have just sent to Gutfrow a Detachment of 900 Men, to dislodge them from that Country.

The King of Prussia will open the Campaign in Saxony by the 20th of this Month, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in Westphalia within 15 Days. That Prince had an Interview the 4th Inst, with the new Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel at Willemsthal, and on the 8th had a long Conference at Hamelen with the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and the Hereditary Prince.

Breslau, March 7. The Austrians are in Motion in the Upper Silesia; but, by Means of the sage Measures taken by

his Majesty, we hope to be able to prevent their penetrating farther into our Province.

Frankfurt, March 15. The Allies are already in the Field. We are in great Confusion. Some People think they will march directly hither, others that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick will fall upon the Army of the Empire. We have even a Rumour that this is already executed, but we are not at Liberty to write all we know.

Paris, March 14. The Army under Marshal Broglio will soon take the Field, and 20 Battalions, with as many Squadrons, are going to reinforce it. Our Magazines in Germany are already abundantly provided with all Sorts of Provisions and Military Stores. The Count de Maillebois is appointed to command under Prince Xavierus the Body of Saxons in the King's Pay. Recruiting goes on here very successfully, as Abundance of discharged Footmen, &c. are forced to enlist for Want of Bread: Nevertheless, Peace is now talked of more than ever.

We are undoing all that was done in the famous Ded of Justice. Our having so much as a single Squadron at Sea depends upon the Ships getting out of Villaine River. The King is much chagrined; some say at News from Madrid; but at Court they say we have received a Check in the Indies.

Nuremberg, March 8. They write from Vienna, that never was the Court more embarrassed to raise Money than at present. The War, the repairing, enlarging, and beautifying the Castle, and the approaching Marriage of the Arch Duke Joseph, require immense Sums. People of every Rank suffer. Those who hold Places at Court, or belonging to the Army, are to furnish some Millions. Commerce is not favoured in the new Imposts. In short, they are at their Wits End to raise new Funds.

Berlin, March 18. On the 12th Instant, Major Podelwills of Schorlemmer's Regiment, with a Detachment of 300 Dragoons and Hussars, surprized at Arefwaldie a Body of 1400 Cossacks, slew a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and 80 private Men, and made Prisoners of a Captain, a Quarter-Master, a Surgeon, and 27 private Men, and brought away 40 Horses. Our Loss consists only of three Subalterns, and six private Men killed, six wounded, and two missing.

This Week two large Trains of Artillery have been sent from our Arsenal, one to Silesia, and the other to Saxony.

Vienna, March 12. The Plan of the ensuing Campaign is entirely different from those of the former ones. Our Operations and those of our Allies were formerly too closely connected, consequently too much dependent on one another. Care ought to be taken that the breaking of one Wheel shall not stop or weaken the Motion of the whole Machine. We propose to act with less Restraint and more Independence, but still in Concert, that every separate Measure may contribute to our obtaining the principal End we have in View. The grand Russian Army, consisting of 60,000 Men, under General Soltikoff, will advance towards Silesia, and lay Siege to Gros Glogau: Another Army of 30,000 Men, under General Fermor, will direct its Operations against Pomerania, and endeavour to make a Conquest of Colberg. These two Armies, which will be supported by different Bodies of Light Troops, will be supplied with the greatest Part of their Provisions and Forage by the Russian Fleet.

The grand Army under M. Daun will observe the Motions of the King of Prussia, whilst General Laudohn acts in Silesia.

Teulen, March 4. It is reported that 12 or 15000 Men will be sent to secure the Coasts of this Province, which the English, by their prodigious Preparations, seem to threaten.

Hamburg, March 21. A few Days ago the English General who commands at Onabrug, ordered the Alarm to be beat; the Garrison assembled and marched out of the Town; the Burghers, curious to know what was the Matter, followed them, when all of a sudden the Garrison wheeled round the Burghers, and seized all who were fit to serve in the Train of Artillery.

Hanover, March 21. Two Englishmen of Distinction lately passed through this City. It is said that one was going to Peterburgh, and the other to Stockholm, to make Remonstrances on the Hardship of attacking a Prince who has so many Enemies on his Hands, and to give Notice that a large British Squadron might soon be expected in the Baltic, if their Representations should have no Effect. We are impatient to learn the Success of these two Embassies.

We are not less anxious to know the Design of the March of a large Body of French Troops, with some Thousands of Wirtembergers; they seem desirous to strike their Blow before the Arrival of the Reinforcements from England; but we hope that Prince Ferdinand will frustrate their Design, a considerable Body of his Troops being already in Motion.

Schwerin, March 15. Within these few Days the Swedes carried off a Captain of Prussian Hussars, with all the Recruits he had just raised in the Duchy of Mecklenbourg.

Avignon, March 13. Intelligence is just received here, that the Emperor and Empress Queen have signed a Treaty with the King of Spain, of which only two Articles were made public. By the first the King of Spain cedes to the Empress Queen the Towns of Piombino, Porto-Ecole, and Orbitello; and by the second the Empress Queen renounces all Pretensions to the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. There are some other Articles in this Treaty which are kept secret.

Vienna, March 15. Frequent Expresses arrive from Spain and France. An Ambassador Extraordinary is expected from

the former of these Courts, to notify the King's Accession, and settle some Points relating to Italy. It is reported that the Catholic King has taken 12,000 Russians into Pay, to assist the King of Poland, his Father-in-Law, and that this Corps will join the Forces under General Laudohn.

Hague, March 28. Notwithstanding the Advantages the French pretend to have gained over the English in Asia, all the Correspondence upon the Exchange of Amsterdam agrees in confirming the Defeat of M. d'Ache's Squadron by Admiral Pocock; and that the former had been obliged to fly to the Isle de France, in a very shattered Condition, without having been able to put any Thing of Consequence ashore at Pondicherry.

Berlin, March 18. Amidst all our great Preparations for War, we still hope to see a speedy Stop put to the Effusion of human Blood. His Majesty wishes it most sincerely, and doth all in his Power to induce his Enemies to give over a War too burthenome for all the Powers in general, and each in particular. But if Silesia be required to be delivered up, or that Peace cannot be made without yielding up a Part of that Dutchy, the King will make the greatest Efforts to support the War, as he has intimated to the Court of London, where he hath powerful Friends. Far from yielding up a Part of Silesia to the House of Austria, he will with Difficulty be brought to yield some Towns to his Polish Majesty, tho' he hath offered to give him some Millions, by Way of Indemnification.

Petersburg, March 4. As it is still said the English will send a strong Fleet to the Baltic, we have begun to buy up Provisions to victual a powerful Squadron.

Leipzig, March 20. The Night between the 16th and 17th, a Body of the Light Troops of the Army of the Empire, surprized and carried off, at Zeitz, 300 Prussian Cavalry.

Hamburg, March 25. Last Week an English Man of War arrived in the Mouth of the Elbe, having a large Sum of Money for the King of Prussia.

March 28. A few Days ago arrived at Bremen five English Tranports, with 600 Horses, to remount the English Cavalry, and new Cloathing for three Regiments. By our last Advices from the Further Pomerania, the Russians have almost abandoned that Province, and the Prussians there are daily reinforced.

Cassel, March 26. Not only all the old Regiments, but the new Corps of 6000 Men, which our Landgrave lately ordered to be raised, is already complete.

Paris, March 25. Our Army in Germany, after receiving all its Reinforcements, will consist of upwards of 110,000 Men, including the Saxons and Wirtembergers in our Pay. The Count de Lutace will command one Wing, and the Count de St. Germaine the other. The Center, composed of 60,000 Men, will be commanded by the Duke de Broglio in Person. The Plan of the Campaign is regulated, and for its Execution we may confide in the Talents of the General, and the Courage of our Troops.

The Works at Dunkirk are begun again, and the flat-bottomed Boats, that were put on the Stocks before Winter, are to be forthwith finished.

Teulen, March 11. We are taking our Measures here as if we were certain that Part of the vast Preparations of England was destined for the Recovery of Minorca.

Barcelona, March 1. The King is expected here in May to review the Forces, which will consist of at least 40,000 Men: Between 16 and 18,000 are already arrived in the Neighbourhood of this City. The Number of the Ships of War in this Port, and at Cadiz and Carthagena, ready to put to Sea, amounts to upwards of 40.

Paris, March 28. Our Accounts from the East-Indies advise, that M. de Moracin was gone from Pondicherry, in the Harlem, with 500 Land Forces, to make an Attempt upon Mafulipatan; which it is said had been concerted with some neighbouring Nations. Fifty-six of our Officers were killed or wounded in the late Sea Engagement in that Country.

Naples, March 18. Some Men of War are to be built here for the Service of Spain.

Ratisbon, March 31. It is reported there has been a sharp Skirmish in Upper Silesia, which ended to the Advantage of the Prussians.

Lower Silesia, March 28. Our Apprehensions of a Visit from the Austrians were but too just; they have not only taken Post at Ratibon, but also seized a large Magazine of Salt near that Place. We are also told that a large Body of Russians having passed the Oder, are on the Point of joining the Austrians, in order to lay Siege to Neis.

Nuremberg, March 25. We learn from Prague, that the Clergy of Bohemia are to advance three Millions of Florins, and the Nobility and Gentry as much more for the Empress Queen's Service. It is added, that all the Plate, and Gold and Silver Ornaments of the Churches are to be carried to the Mint. Mean while the Country is so much impoverished, that many Farms are deserted, and the Lands lie untilld.

Amsterdam, April 2. Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated January 23, advise, that the French Fleet had been worsted by the English in an Engagement on the Coast [no mention is made what Coast is meant] whither six Ships of War, commanded by Captain Middlemeer, and about 3000 Men have been sent to protect our Commerce. These Letters add, that the French had bombarded and ruined Madras, and could have made themselves Masters of it, if their Stores had not failed.

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