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June 3d, 1760.

RAN away from *Curtis's*-Creek Iron-Works, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Two Servant Men, *viz.*

John Collins, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a ſwarthy Complexion, has ſhort black Hair, which he combs back, has a pert Look, and ſpeaks a little in the Weſt Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, about 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears long black ſtrait Hair, which he ties behind, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and has loſt one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth, and is an *Engliſhman*.

They had on and took with them, a blue *German* Serge Coat, with Mohair Buttons, one brown Cloth Waiſtcoat without Sleeves, a Pair of blue Broad Cloth Breeches, a brown Thickſet Coat, Sailor's Trowſers, White and Check Shirts, two new Felt Hats, and ſundry other Cloaths.

It is ſuppoſed they have an old Silver Watch, and ſome Money with them.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Servants, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Six Piſtoles Reward; and if taken out of the Province, Eight Piſtoles, and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE Plantation, in *Cæcil* County, whereon Mr. JAMES PAUL HEATH, deceaſed, and the Subſcriber, lately lived, to which belong about 1500 Acres of excellent Land. There is alſo on the Plantation, a very handſome well built Brick Dwelling Houſe, two Story high, with four good Rooms on a Floor, together with handſome and convenient Offices of Brick. The Houſe is very pleaſantly ſituated on *Saſſafras* River, and commands a beautiful and extenſive Proſpect. There are alſo other Commodious Buildings, ſuch as Barns, Tobacco Houſes, Granaries, Stables, Houſes for Quarters or Tenants. It is about three or four Miles from *Frederick* and *George* Towns. There is ſome good Meadow, and a great deal more may be made.

For Title and Terms Enquire of WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in *Annapolis*, or the Subſcriber at his Plantation in *Baltimore* County near *Buſh-Town*.

N. B. If a Number of Purchaſers ſhou'd offer, the Land may be laid out in Lots.

JAMES HEATH.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR Raiſing the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for Enlarging and Repairing the PUBLIC WHARF, and Erecting a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in *Alexandria*, *viz.*

3	Tickets	at £. 50	£. 150
3	Ditto	at 25	75
10	Ditto	at 10	100
20	Ditto	at 5	100
40	Ditto	at 2	80
745	Ditto	at 1	745
821	Prizes.	Sum raiſed	250
2179	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets at 10 *s.*		£. 1500

THE above is not three Blanks to a Prize, without any Deduction.

The Drawing to begin the firſt Day of *September* next.

The Prizes to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* and *Maryland* Gazettes, and the Money to be paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed.

All Prizes not demanded in ſix Months after Publication, will be deem'd as generouſly given to the Uſes aforeſaid.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, *George William Fairfax*, *William Ramſay*, *John Carlyle*, *Gerard Alexander*, *John Dalton*, *George Johnſton*, *George Maſon*, *John Hunter*, *Robert Adam*, and *John Muir*, Truſtees of the ſaid Town, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath that they faithfully diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets may be had from the aforeſaid Managers, or from Col. *John Champe*, or *Allan Macrae*, Merchant, at *Dumfries*; *Hector Roſs* and *Benjamin Greyſon*, Merchants, at *Colcheſter*; *Philip Richard Fendall*, of *Charles* County; Meſſrs. *Symmers* and *John Weldon*, Merchants, at *Upper-Marlborough*; and at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

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

THE [*Numb.* 794.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *July* 24, 1760.

NEW-YORK, *July* 14.

Wedneſday Evening laſt the Privateer Ship Duke of Cumberland, James Lilley, *Commander, returned here from a ſaving Cruize: The 5th Inſtant, in Latitude* 39, *Captain* Lilley *ſpoke with Captain* Morriſon *from* Glaſgow, *bound for* Virginia, *from whom he got two* Edinburgh *Papers, one of which was dated* May 24, *and the other* May 26, 1760: *From them Papers we have the following Advices*, viz.

From the EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT, of *May* 24.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 20.

HAGUE, *May* 16.

LETTERS from Oſnaburg mention, that the Troops of the Allied Army in and near that Place marched from their Cantonments on the 5th, and that the laſt Diviſion thereof arrived at Paderborn and the adjacent Villages on the 12th, where arrived likewiſe the Marquis of Granby on the ſame Day, who had been obliged to remain ſome Days at Oſnaburg after the Troops on account of his Illneſs. The Troops all marched again from Paderborn on the 14th, in order for their encamping on the 20th at Fritzlar. We don't hear that the main Body of the French Army are yet in Motion.

By Letters from Mieſſen of the 11th it is ſaid, that the King of Pruſſia continued in his Camp at Schlettau near that Place; and that Marſhal Daun's Army had not yet made any Motion; but that General Laudohn was marched through Bohemia into Luſatia, where it was probable he might join General Beck.

Berlin, May 8. The King's Army in Saxony, after having been ſome Days in continual Motion, to deceive the Enemies, has ſuddenly abandoned moſt of the Poſts which it occupied in the Neighbourhood of Dreſden, amongſt others thoſe of Keſſelſdorff, Brieſnitz and Uckerſdorf, and is gone to encamp between Mieſſen and Neiſſen on a very advantageous Spot, being covered on one Side by good Entrenchments, and on the other by inexpreſſible Woods and Ravins.

Wurtzbourgh, May 6. The March of the Army of the Empire, and the opening of the Campaign, depend wholly on the Contractors for Proviſions and Forage. The King of Pruſſia hath made a Deſart in the true Senſe of the Word of the Country that muſt be croſſed to come at him. He hath ſtript it ſo bare of Man and Beaſt, and Proviſions for either, that it is a Matter of great Indifference by whom it is occupied. The Hanoverians, on their Part, have proceeded on the ſame Plan in the Country of Fulda, and as far in Thuringia as they durſt ſet their Noſes.

Paris, May 9. The Engliſh have blocked up Portmahon in ſuch a Manner that our Prizes cannot be carried in thither, and we are very apprehenſive of their being retaken.

Hague, May 15. The Count d'Affry, the French Ambaſſador, ſets out next Saturday for Paris.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 9.

"More than fifty Merchant Ships have ſailed from our Ports within theſe ſix Weeks; Part of them are bound to Canada, the reſt to Martinico; and have nearly all eſcaped the Vigilance of the Engliſh, but we are not always to hope for the ſame good Luck. We are in ſome fear that the four Ships from Rochfort, which went down the River with abſolute Orders for ſailing, may be taken, or at leaſt attacked by ſeven large Engliſh Men of War cruizing in the Gulph of Antioch.

"Some ſtrong Inſinuations are thrown out, that our Court and that of Spain are taking Meaſures to accelerate the End of the War, without depending on an unfruitful Mediation."

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from the Allied Army, dated March 1.

"Several French Officers have deſerted to us, and have offered to ſerve the Prince; but he rejected them and gave them Paſſports to return to their own Country, at the ſame Time gave Orders, that if they were found ſtraggling in their Cantonment they ſhould be ſeized.

"The Prince has changed almoſt all his Aid-de-camps; the Engliſh are as follow: Lieutenant Colonels Boyd, Ligonier, and Beckworth; Captains Sloper, Fielding, and Egerton. Major of Brigade, Carpenter."

By To-day's Holland Mail there is an Account of the Arrival of all the Britiſh Troops that lately embarked.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Royal William, May 1.

"On the 13th of laſt Month we took La Mutine, from Bourdeaux to Cape-Francois, with Bale Goods and Proviſions. She had ſailed five Days before in Company with nine other Ships convoyed by a Frigate. The whole Fleet was chaſed the Day before by two of our Cruizers, and had all ſeparated. Six of ten were bound for the River St. Lawrence, above Quebec, with Troops and Stores; the other four for Cape-Francois.

"The Priſoners inform us, that 20 Sail more had been ready for Sea ten Days, with a fair Wind, but refuſed to ſail till the Government paid the Freight in hand, for they would not take Bills. Hence, Money being found to pay fix, the Merchants ſtopped the reſt till the Government was in a better Condition. We have alſo retaken a Sloop from Cadiz to Yarmouth.

From the EDINBURGH COURANT, *of May* 26, 1760.

OFCHATZ, in Saxony, May 7.

THE Camp of the Pruſſian Army is now quite finiſhed, and is a Maſter Piece of military Architecture. The Army receives great Part of its Proviſions from the Magazine of Leipſick. The new Works at Leipſick being finiſhed, an additional Number of Hands will be employed on the Fortifications of Wirtemberg.

Hamburgh, May 13. His Pruſſian Majeſty has ordered 300 Pieces of Cannon to be ſent from Berlin with all poſſible Expedition into Saxony. It is believed his Majeſty will act upon the Defenſive both there and in Sileſia, and that Prince Henry, with an Army of 60,000 Men, will go to receive the Ruſſians upon the Frontiers, to prevent their coming farther.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 9.

"The King of Poland, Duke of Lorain and Bar, has ſent all his Plate to the Mint of Metz; and moſt of the Noblemen and Gentlemen belonging to his Court have followed his Example. The Archbiſhops and Biſhops continue ſending theirs to the ſeveral Mints of the Kingdom.

"The Ships in the Villaine are not yet diſarmed. They wait for the firſt high Sea to attempt getting out; if they ſhould ſtill meet with Obſtacles, the Project will be then renounced, and they will be laid up."

LONDON.

All Advices from Saxony and Vienna (ſays a Letter from Hamburg) acquaint us, that every Thing is ready for the Opening of the Campaign. The Auſtrian Troops are in ſuch good Order, the Magazines ſo well concerted, that the Empreſs Queen hath great Reaſon to hope for the moſt flattering Succeſs. Marſhal Daun, who to ſuperior Talents for the Art of War, adds the greateſt Modeſty, when he laſt ſent to her Majeſty a State of the Troops under his Command, added, that he would never appear in her Preſence till he had reduced the King of Pruſſia to reaſon.

They write from Frankfort, that the private Men of Marſhal Broglio's Army diſcover the greateſt Alacrity; but that no good Harmony ſubſiſts among the Field Officers. Many of them attend only to Pleaſures; and the Jealouſy of others is ſo much increaſed, that it is feared the Marſhal's Projects will miſcarry. All his Endeavours to reſtore good Order in his Army meet much Oppoſition: He hath been lately obliged to put two General Officers under Arreſt; ſome ſay, for correſponding with the Enemy, and others for Diſobedience. The Return of an Expreſs ſent to Verſailles, will declare their Crime and declare their Fate. It is reported at Frankfort, that the Marſhal will, as ſoon as he can procure Subſiſtence for the Army, advance to the Plains of Minden, and there wait for the Enemy.

All the late Diſpatches from Germany, far from being relative to Peace (ſo much deſired by ſome of the Belligerant Powers, and to which the King our moſt gracious Sovereign is ready to agree, under honourable and equitable Conditions for him and his Allies) turn only on the Nature of the Operations concerted for the Campaign, which is juſt about this Time opening in all Quarters.

All the French Generals who are to make the Campaign in Germany had Orders to be at one or other of the Armies for which they are deſtined before the 23d of this Month.

Orders are ſent to the Recruiting Parties belonging to the Battalions of Guards deſtined for the ſecret Expedition, to return immediately to Town.

The Pallas Privateer of Bayonne, taken by the Fame and Achilles Men of War, is arrived at Plymouth.

The Malecorn Privateer of St. Maloes, with four Swivel Guns, is taken by the Volunteer Privateer, Capt. Saul, of Guerneſy, and carried into that Port.

Advice is received that the Pallas Frigate of 36 Guns, was met in the Bay of Biſcay by a French Man of War of 40 Guns, whom ſhe engaged, the Shrewſbury Man of War juſt in Sight and came away.

Two French Ships from Marſeilles for the Weſt-Indies are taken by the Guerneſy and Shannon Men of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Aurora, of Bourdeaux, to Canada, Burthen about 450 Tons, with Stores and two Companies of Soldiers on board, is taken by the Conſtantine, Forſyth, of Briſtol, and carried into Baltimore. The Conſtantine had but 28 Men, and the Aurora had 108.

EDINBURGH.

A Letter from the Hague mentions, that the States of Holland ſtill inſiſt on an Indemnification from England, for the Stoppage their Trade has met with from our Cruizers and Privateers; and that M. Meerman, Penſionary of Rotterdam, had received an Order to repair to the Court of London, to make an Attempt to accommodate the Differences between that Court and the Republic.

A Liſt handed about at London makes the Allied Army under Prince Ferdinand, including the late Reinforcement from England, to amount to 94 Thouſand effective Men, all in fine Order, well paid, and plentifully ſupplied with every Neceſſary. In this Number is included four Free Battalions, compoſed of Deſerters and Swiſs Troops in the Service of France, commanded by pick'd Officers, and each Battalion a Lieutenant Colonel.

The Ship under Spaniſh Colours, taken by the Pallas Man of War, ſuppoſed to be a French Eaſt-Indiaman, arrived on the 21ſt at Plymouth. A great Part of the Crew are Spaniards, but as the Cargo conſiſts moſtly of Eaſt-India Goods, ſhe is thought either to belong to the French India Company, or at leaſt to have been hired to carry home Part of the Cargo of the Ships that ſome Months ago were obliged to put into Spain.

By Captain Bartlet, *who arrived at* Boſton *the third Inſtant, in* 38 *Days from* BRISTOL, *we have the following Articles*, viz.

BREST, *April* 18.

THE Sovereign, of 74 Guns, equipped at Rochfort, will ſail for Martinico the 30th Inſtant. Within this eight Days upwards of 50 Merchantmen have ſailed for Martinico, and St. Domingo, laden with every Thing that may be uſeful in thoſe Colonies, which we ſhall preſerve in ſpite of all the Forces in England.

Madrid, April 15. Orders have been repeated to haſten the Departure of the Fleet againſt the Middle of May; from whence it is inferred that the Court will forthwith enter into the War. Twelve Men of War are arrived at Ferrol or Cadiz, where they are to be joined by ſome others from Barcelona; but the Object of their Deſtination remains an impenetrable Secret.

Paris, April 25. A Company of Merchants have obtained Leave to fit out, at their own Expence, at Breſt, the Syrene, Fleur-de-lys and Valentine Frigates, to cruize on the Engliſh. The great Affair of Peace is likely to meet with many Difficulties: In the firſt Place, England hath not accepted of Spain's Mediation: In the next Place, the Kings of England and Pruſſia have not ſhewn any Diſpoſition to induce the Courts of Sweden and Saxony to ſend Miniſters to the Congreſs: In the third Place, England has concluded freſh Treaties with the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; the Tendency of which is, to give additional Vigour to the Operations of the Allied Army.

Hanover, May 9. Nothing can be more deſtitute of Foundation, than the Reports of the King of England's being expected here this Summer. The French, far from deſiring Peace, have Orders to give the utmoſt Extent to this Campaign.

LONDON, *May* 6.

Yeſterday Morning about nine o'Clock the two Sheriffs went to the Tower, where they received Earl Ferrers. A mourning Coach was provided by his Friends to carry him to the Place of Execution; but that at his particular Requeſt, the Sheriffs permitted him to go in his own Landau, which waited for him in the Tower. He told Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, as they ſat in the Landau, that his Dreſs, (light Cloaths embroidered with Silver) might ſeem odd, but that he had his Reaſons for wearing them that Day, which, however, he did not mention. The Landau was preceded by Mr. Sheriff Errington in his Chariot, and a Party of Horſe Grenadiers and Foot Guards, and followed by a Hearſe and ſix Horſes. After taking Notice of the innumerable Multitude that crowded round him every Foot of the Way, he added, he ſuppoſed they came to ſee a Lord hanged: He had applied in vain to the King by Letter, that he might ſuffer in the Tower, where Eſſex, Queen Elizabeth's Favourite, one of the Ancestors, was beheaded: He made this Application with the more Confidence as he had the Honour he ſaid, to quarter Part of his Majeſty's Arms, and to be allied to him. To die at the Place for executing common Felons he thought hard; and obſerved that the Apparatus of Death, and to be made a Spectacle to ſuch Multitudes, was worſe than Death itſelf. The Proceſſion from the Tower to Tyburn took up two Hours and three Quarters. His Lordſhip came up the Stairs with great Courage and Reſolution, with his Hat in his Hand. The Clergyman who attended him was the Chaplain of the Tower, who had never ſeen him till that Morning. This Gentleman ſignifying to him that ſome Account of his religious Sentiments would be expected, he made Anſwer that he did not think himſelf accountable for theſe to the Public. That he had always adored one God, the Maker of the World; and for any particular Notions of his own, he never propagated them, or endeavoured to make Proſelytes; that he thought it wrong to diſturb any national Form of Religion, as Lord Bolingbroke had done by the Publication of his Writings; he added that the Multitude of Sects and the many Diſputes about Religion had almoſt baniſhed Morality. His ſhooting Mr. Johnſon, againſt whom he declared he had no Malice, he aſcribed to his not knowing what he did, which Diſorder was occaſioned, he ſaid, by many Croſſes and Vexations, he met with at that particular Time. He declined joining with the Chaplain in the Prayers of the Church, but readily joined with him in the Lord's Prayer, which he ſaid he had admired. After it was over he added with a great Energy, O Lord, forgive me all my Errors, and pardon all my Sins. When Jack Ketch's Man came to tie his Lordſhip's Hands, his Lordſhip miſtaking him for the Executioner, gave him his Purſe, which the Executioner demanded of his Man, and he refuſed to deliver it. This Incident would have retarded the Execution and greatly diſcompoſed his Lordſhip, had not Mr. Sheriff Vaillant interpoſed, and commanded them to proceed in their Buſineſs, and end the Diſpute: They then put on his Cap, and put on the Halter, which was a common one. He then ſtept up on the Bulk of the Scaffold, and after his Cap being pulled over his Eyes, Mr. Sheriff Vaillant gave the Signal for ſinking the Scaffold, which was done by knocking away a Poſt from under it. His Lordſhip's Body, after hanging one Hour and five Minutes, was cut down, and carried to Surgeons-Hall. From the Time of his Lordſhip's aſcending the Scaffold to his Execution was about eight Minutes.

In the Year 1752, *his Lordſhip married his Lady, who was the youngeſt Daughter of Sir William Meredith; but ſhe has ſince been ſeparated from him, by an Act of Parliament, for cruel Uſage.*

The Title of Earl Ferrers devolves on the Hon. Waſhington Shirley, his next Brother, a Captain in his Majeſty's Navy, as likewiſe his Family Eſtate, neither of which are forfeited, but the perſonal Eſtate only.