

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, August 7, 1760.

RE. 10

Baltimore-Town, July 7th, 1760.

RAN away from the Subscriber's Plantation on the Garrison Ridge, near St. Thomas's Church, Baltimore County, on Sunday the 6th Instant, a Convict Servant Man, named John Thomas, about 25 or 26 Years old, brown Complexion, short black Hair, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a new Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, old Felt Hat, and old Shoes. He also carried with him, a new Coat, Waistcoat and Breeches, made of a brown colour'd Broad-Cloth, trimm'd with yellow Metal Bottoms, &c. Whoever brings the said Servant back to his Master, or secures him so that he may get him again, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows. CHRISTOPHER CARMAN.

June 3d, 1760.

EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from Curtis's Creek Iron-Works, in Anne-Arundel County, Two Convict 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.

THE FREDERICK-TOWN LOTTERY will certainly be Drawn, at the Time last fix'd, the 4th of August.

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.

Table with 3 columns: Tickets, Price, and Sum raised. 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 Dalm, 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; HeStor Rofi and Benjamin Greyson, Merchants, at Colchester; Philip Richard Fendall, of Charles County; Messrs. Symmers and John Waldon, Merchants, at Upper-Marlborough; and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

DANTZICK, April 9.

ACCORDING to the Plan of Operations which the Russians are to pursue this Year, their Forces will be divided into two Corps, the principal of which, consisting of 60,000 Men, under Count Soltikoff, is to endeavour to penetrate into Silesia and lay Siege to Great Glegau, whilst General Fermor marches into Pomerania with the other Corps, consisting of 25 or 30,000 Men, and attempts to make himself Master of Colberg. The Troops cantoned this Winter in our Neighbourhood, which marched last Week towards Dirschau, were countermanded upon the Road, and are returned to their old Quarters.

Vienna, April 20. The Prussians are making such Entrenchments to cover themselves, that Marshal Daun must either wait the Campaign in marching, or assail their strong Holds.

Hannover, April 25. The French Prisoners of War in our Custody are to be removed to Dorsten, and their Court having at last assigned Money for that Purpose: But the Munsterians and other German Soldiers are to continue in Confinement.

Lisbon, March 27. By a Vessel from the Brazils we learn, that on October 1, 1759, there was an obstinate Engagement between the united Forces of Spain and Portugal, and the Indians of the Colony of St. Sacramento. Victory was long doubtful, but in the End declared in favour of the former; which we hope will remove the Obstructions to the Exchange of Territory between us and the Spaniards.

Berlin, April 24. A few Days since a Gang of Robbers, stopped a Wagon going to Leipzig with 120,000 Rix Dollars, which Ephraim, the eminent Banker, was remitting to the Prussian Army.

Paris, April 28. The Report of disarming our Ships in the River Villaine was groundless. Whilst they continue armed, they oblige the Enemy to keep a large Squadron in dangerous Soundings to watch them; and by that Means favour the Departure of our Ships from Port l'Orient; and perhaps a more important Project.

Warsaw, April 12. The last Letters from Petersburg, dated the 5th Instant, mention the Departure of Marshal Soltikoff for the Grand Army. General Fermor is to act in Brandenburg and Pomerania, and the 18th of May is fixed upon for opening the Campaign of both Armies.

Vienna, April 20. The Inaction of the Armies in Saxony is not to be wondered at. It would be fatal to the King of Prussia to make a false Step, and Marshal Daun aims at nothing more than to keep the Prussian Army at Bay.

Berlin, April 18. It is settled that Prince Henry is not to act this Year. His Majesty, after having refused upon the Military of all the States in Europe, is going to copy the Turks for the Equipment of his Light Cavalry; instead of Saddles they are to have but a Blanket fastened on the Horse by a Surcingle, which Notion he has borrowed from Marshal Saxe and the Chevalier Folard.

Hamburg, April 22. The English Troops follow each other so fast that their Army will be as soon formed and ready to take the Field as the French Army on the Lower Rhine.

Copenhagen, April 20. It is the general Opinion that the War is not yet arrived at that State of Maturity to produce a Peace; and the System of our Court seems chiefly to tend towards preventing the Quarrel between France and England from reaching the Baltic.

Versailles, April 17. A Letter from London, dated April 3, brings Advice that the Court of Great-Britain has rejected to accept of the Mediation of that of Spain, and will listen to no other but that of the States General.

Paris, April 29. On the Side of Italy a Storm seems to be gathering. In Piedmont every Thing is ready for Action, and great Preparations are going forward in the Kingdom of Naples.

Genoa, April 5. The Spanish Squadron destined for the Mediterranean, consists of eight Sail of Men of War. It is pretended to be designed to carry the Prince, eldest Son of his Catholic Majesty, to Naples.

Hamburg, April 25. All our Advices from Saxony are full of the Motions of the Prussians, who are continually marching into and out of the Camp, which has been traced out by the King. To judge by his Majesty's Dispositions, and the Entrenchments at this Camp, he seems to aim only at deceiving Marshal Daun, and will remain on the Defensive. At the late Conference between the King and his Brother Prince Henry, we are informed that his Majesty told him, that as soon as his Majesty had taken all his Measures to guard against any unforeseen Attack by the Austrians, he would send him a sufficient Reinforcement to defeat all the Enterprizes of the Russians.

We are well informed, that the Army which the King is to command in Person will exceed 100,000 Men, besides Irregulars; with 400 Pieces of Cannon, and every Thing necessary for making a brilliant Campaign.

Madrid, April 15. Artillery is getting ready for the Troops assembling in the Provinces, and the Officers are preparing their Equipages with the utmost Expedition; but the real Object of all this military Parade, is still a Secret.

Cologne, April 9. A great and able Minister at Madrid, speaking of the Spanish Ministry, expresses himself to this Effect: "We hear that the French Ministers and Generals

report many Things with Regard to this Court. There is some little Foundation for what they say, but they disguise it much, and accommodate it to their own Wishes and Hopes."

These few Lines shew, that the Court of Spain interests itself more in the present Reign, in what concerns France, than it did in the last.

From other Quarters, in speaking of a Peace, they express themselves thus: "We know not whence this War arose, and we know not whence Peace will come. One Thing is certain: The present Moment is neither proper, nor expedient for making it."

At Paris, and in the French Armies, they talk in the following Manner: "We as yet know nothing certain about Peace, but we expect it. All who come from Paris believe, there will be one soon; the Betts for it are three to one."

Leipzig, April 27. The two Corps of Prussians that were lately posted in the Neighbourhood of Borna and Cowitz, are gone to rejoin the King's Army, in order to fill up, in some Measure, the Void made by the large Detachment that is gone under General Wedel towards Silesia. As the Army is much weakened by this Detachment, and by those sent to Pomerania, the King's principal Attention at present seems to be, to chuse such an advantageous Camp that the Enemy shall not attempt to force it, and with this View he is making deep Intrenchments from Oichatz to Meissen, and endeavouring to turn the Elbe into them. It is thought that his Majesty will soon transfer his Head Quarters to the first of those.

Hamburg, May 3. Private Letters from Russia advise, that all the Offers made by Mr. Keith have been rejected, and that he hath been told, that no Consideration shall induce the Empress to change her present System, or withdraw the Troops sent against the King of Prussia.

Marburg, April 22. In this City, as in every other Part of this Landgraviate, we are putting ourselves in the best Posture of Defence. We have here 4000 new raised Troops, who are exercised from Morning to Night. Cassel, stronger now than ever, can hold out against 30,000 Men; and is furnished with 3 Months Provisions for a numerous Garrison.

The vast Quantities of Bombs, Cannon, Ladders, and other Implements, amassed by the Allies, seem to indicate that their first Efforts will be directed against Gießen and Frankfurt.

Freyberg, April 24. We are in no Pain for Berlin, as Prince Henry has fixed his Head-Quarters at Sturgard, in the very Centre between the Russian Army and that City, and is determined to give them Battle if they attempt to come forward; which, by all Appearance, they intend shortly to do.

Villa-Franca, April 20. It is impossible to form any certain Judgment of the Disposition of the Court of Turin. The King of Sardinia has 36,400 Troops, in the best Condition imaginable, ready to take the Field upon the first Notice, and his fortified Towns are in thorough Repair. If his Majesty should take Part in the present War, or promote a new one in Italy, he will probably unite with the English or the French; and in either Case this Port and that of Nice would be provided with Troops, Arms and Provisions; but it is not so, for we are in a State of perfect Peace, and our Ships are employed indifferently both by the English and French.

Amsterdam, April 20. The States-General received Advice last Tuesday from Maastricht, that a large Detachment of the Regiment of Alliance, belonging to the French Army, on the 19th Instant entered a Village called Meise, without the least previous Request for a Passage, and even forcing the Inhabitants of that Village to supply them with Victuals and Drink, notwithstanding the serious Remonstrances made to the Commandant of that Detachment by the Justice of the Village, who that he ought to recollect that he was forcibly come into the Territory of the Republic against the Law of Nations; a Step so much the more inexcusable, as the Republic being neutral, was yet a good Friend to the King his Master; and that he would not fail to send immediately a Report of this Violation to his Superiors. The French Detachment, not minding these Remonstrances, proceeded as they had begun, and withdrew the next Day without paying a Farthing. Their High Mightinesses having deliberated on this Affair, dispatched the same Evening an Order to M. Berckenrodt, their Ambassador in Paris, to complain forthwith to the French Ministry, and demand proper Satisfaction for this Insult.

LONDON, April 26. The Amsterdam, Capt. John Govan, from Cork, bound to the Dutch Settlements in America, is taken by some of our Cruisers, and carried into Antigua. The Ship and Cargo were lately discharged by the Lords of Appeal.

We hear that 15 Ships of the Line are now in Readiness for sailing at an Hour's Notice; as also a Number of Frigates and Bombs.

The Prince of Anhalt Dessau died at Dessau the 14th Instant. He was formerly a great General in the Prussian Service.

Letters from the Hague insinuate, that we are on the Eve of a new War. This Opinion is built upon some Advices which say, that the King of Sardinia is on the Point of concluding an Alliance with three different Princes, to support his Rights and Claims in Italy. It is certain that the Affairs of that Part of Europe are not yet adjusted, and that it may possibly suffer from the thick Clouds that seem to be gathering over it.

It was on Wednesday confidently asserted at the West End of the Town, that the Expectations of an approaching Con-

gress are entirely vanished; that Lord H-e was sent for by Expreß from Bath; and that the grand Expedition is now immediately to be put in Execution.

Six Thousand more Troops are ordered to Germany. April 29. According to some Accounts from the Hague, relative to the Negotiations for Peace, the King of Prussia has declared before-hand to the British Court, "That rather than give up an Inch of Territory, he would push on the War to Extremities: But if it should be proposed to indemnify Saxony with Money, he would very readily agree to it."

We hear that Admiral Hawke will command the grand Fleet, instead of Lord Anson.

May 2. A Letter from the Hague, dated April 25, hath the following Passage: "Only one of our three Deputies remain in England, to settle the Differences between the two States; and this Gentleman writes, that at the End of a long Conference with Lord Helderneffe, his Lordship told him that it was foreseen that the Dutch Vessels that were still detained, would be condemned with their Cargoes; and that the Ministry were so much taken up at present with other Business, that they could not attend to this Matter till after a Peace."

There are Letters from Leghorn, dated the 13th past, which say a Ship arrived that Day from Smyrna, the Officers of which reported, that the Time they left the Place several Merchants had Letters from Constantinople, which said Admiral Pocock had attacked some French Ships which had embarked Men at Pondicherry, and having taken or destroyed them before they landed their Stores and Ammunition, the Place being exceedingly distressed before, surrendered 3 Days after. There is no Doubt to be made as to these Letters coming from Leghorn.

There are now lying at the Nore nine Sail of Men of War of the Line, which are expected to be joined by several others fitting out at Sheerness. Their Destination occasions various Speculations.

May 3. They write from Hanover, that, notwithstanding all the Reports of Peace, they fear they shall see as much Blood spilt this Campaign as the last. We shall not lay down our Arms (said one of the principal Chiefs of the present Troubles) till every Source is exhausted.

Letter from Bruffels, April 22. Her Imperial Austrian Majesty, knowing that England is firmly resolved (whatever may be the Consequences) to preserve for the King of Prussia all his Possessions in Germany, is very indifferent about the Meeting of a Congress. The Count de Caunitz, in the Name of his illustrious Sovereign, has declared that she cannot listen to any Accommodation till such Time as an Indemnification has been proposed for the Elector of Saxony. Such are the last Resolutions of a victorious Power; who, fruitful in Resources, in Soldiers, in Generals, hopes, and perhaps with Reason, to subdue in the next Campaign, even the Minds of our Enemies."

Letter from Paris, April 21. "The Steps taken by England and Prussia, joined to the military Preparations of two Powers who have hitherto been neutral, but little favour the Hopes of a Congress: On the contrary, they give great Room to apprehend that the War will become still more general."

May 5. By Advices from the Hague we learn, that Mr. Yorke had declared to several Members of the Regency, that the King his Master being informed that Prussia and France had been bought up in the Republic for the French Army, he was commanded to represent to their High Mightinesses, that this Trade having already been carried on in former Years, contrary to the Resolution of their High Mightinesses, which expressly forbids the Exportation of Forage; his Majesty hoped that their High Mightinesses would be pleased to give Orders to prevent the Exportation of the said Provisions and Forage; as it would strengthen the Hands of the King's Enemies to support and prolong the War.

We learn that a Camp will soon be formed on the Borders of the Highlands in Scotland, for the better Protection thereof.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a Frigate of 36 Guns and a Sloop, to cruise in the Mouth of the North Channel, between Scotland and Ireland, for the Protection of the Trade in those Parts.

May 7. Letters from Thuringia advise, that some Hundreds of Saxons, who had hitherto served in Lufitzky's Corps, have suddenly absconded with their Arms and a little Baggage: Many of them went over to the Prussians, but the greater part have taken the Rout of the Allied Army.

From Hanover we hear, that many Deserters from the Troops of Wirtemberg repaired thither, and enlisted in their independent Battalions; and some of the Prisoners of the Troops of Cologne have done the same, being tired with waiting for an Exchange.

Letters by Yesterday's Mail advise, that the Swiss Cantons have unanimously refused to recruit their Regiments in the Pay of France, because, according to Treaty, the Swiss ought neither to be put on ship board, nor sent over the Rhine.

Letters from Falmouth say, that there are several small Privateers cruising on the Coast of Cornwall, some of whose Crews have been on shore, taken some of the Inhabitants and ranomed them for two Guineas a Head.

As the French Privateers continue to infest the Coast, and pick up a great Number of our Vessels, all the Sail of Men of War, we hear, are ordered to proceed directly to Q-omb, and them.