

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 25, 1760.

August 28, 1760. RAN away from the Subscriber, in Annapolis, a Convict Servant Woman named Frances Burrows, born in the West of England, about 5 Feet high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has a small Blemish in one of her Eyes. She had on, and took with her, an old black quilted Petticoat, a white Ditto bordered with Callico, a Chintz Bed-Gown, a Holland Shift, an old black Silk Hat, and several other Things. It is probable she will change her Cloaths and Name, and appear in Man's Apparel. Whoever takes up the said Servant Woman, and brings her home, or secures her so that she may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by JOHN DUCKER.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Ship NELLY, Capt. WILLIAM WILKINSON, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscribers, at their Stores in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and QUEEN-ANNE Towns, Wholesale or Retail, A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the Season. Likewise, Muscovado Sugar by the Barrel or Hoghead, Madeira Wine, and very good Coffee. ALEXANDER & ANDREW SYMMER.

TO BE SOLD, (Lying within seven Miles of BALTIMORE-TOWN) A TRACT of LAND, containing 450 Acres, a large Part of which is excellent Meadow Ground, with about 6 or 8 Acres cleared, an Orchard containing 300 Trees, and some Improvement of Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase, is desired to apply to Mr. William Lux, of Baltimore-Town, Merchant, who can give an indisputable Title to the same.

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 10 Ditto at 25 75 30 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 28th Day of October 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.

Charles County, June 22d, 1760. RAN away last Night from the Subscribers, two Convict Servants, viz. James Williams, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, short dark Hair, and the two fore Fingers of his right Hand cut off (as he says by his Mother.) Had on an Osnabrig Shirt and Trowsers, a blue Sailor's Jacket, old Shoes and Stockings, and an old Hat. Thomas Orford, a Lad, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, sandy Hair, white Eye-brows, and freckled Face. Had on a black Que Wig, pretty good Hat, Shoes and Stockings. It is suspected they will steal other Cloaths, and that they have a forged Pass as Sailors. Whoever secures both or either of the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall have Four Pistoles Reward for both, or Two Pistoles for either, paid by BENJAMIN FENDALL, JOHN FENDALL.

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 Ones.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. MAGDEBURGH, July 8.

ACCORDING to the last Letters from Saxony, his Majesty began his March on the second Instant at Two o'Clock in the Morning, with the greatest Part of his Army, directing it through Lufats, towards Silesia. The King took the Rout of Camens, and on his Way sent several small Bodies of Austrians. A Body of his Army is left in the Camp at Meissen, under the Command of General Hullen. Marshal Daun followed his Majesty with his whole Army, on the 2d, at Six in the Evening, taking his Rout by Bautzen. According to the last Letters from Breslau, which are dated the 2d Instant, General Laudon continued in his Camp at Freyberg, without having attempted any Thing since the Affair of the 23d of June. No Conjectures can yet be formed of his farther Designs.

The King's Troops have entirely driven the Russians out of Pomerania; and in the Pursuit, have taken 120 Prisoners, amongst whom are two Officers. The main Body of the Russian Army continues to assemble at Posen.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters at Saxenhausen, July 11. The French Army, under the Command of Marshal Broglie, quitted their Camp at Neustadt, the 8th Instant, at Night, and marched towards Franckenberg; some Time after which they received Advice, that M. de St. Germain was in Motion, and directed his March towards Brilon and Corbach. Our Army began its March likewise on the 8th, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrived in the Morning of the 9th upon the Heights of Braunau, not far from Wildungen. The advanced Corps, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, was sent forwards from thence as far as Saxenhausen, after having been reinforced with some Battalions and Squadrons, under Major General Griffin. The Army resumed its March on the 10th, at 2 o'Clock in the Morning; and the same Morning the Hereditary Prince advanced from Saxenhausen towards Corbach, where he found the Enemy already formed; but, judging them to be not yet very numerous, and their whole Force against him not to exceed 10,000 Foot, and 17 Squadrons, he formed a Design of driving that Corps back; and thus an Engagement was brought on, and became extremely hot about 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon. The Enemy being continually reinforced with fresh Troops, and having the Superiority of Numbers, and a large Artillery, the Prince found it not possible to dislodge them from their Post; and as there was no Necessity of maintaining that which he himself occupied (our main Army being arrived at Saxenhausen) and it not being practicable for them to come up in Time to sustain the Hereditary Prince in his Post; Orders were sent him by Prince Ferdinand to rejoin the Army, Part of which was then formed. Accordingly the Hereditary Prince made his Dispositions for a Retreat, which was attended with a like Confusion among some of our Battalions and Squadrons. The Enemy observing this, pressed very briskly upon our Troops, both with their Artillery, and a large Body of Cavalry. Our Battalions would have suffered considerably hereby, had it not been for the Bravery of the Hereditary Prince, who putting himself at the Head of one of Bland's Squadrons, and of Howard's Regiment of Dragoons, charged the Enemy so furiously, as to enable our Infantry to make a safe Retreat. Fifteen Pieces of Cannon, however, fell into the Hands of the Enemy, which could not be carried off, for want of the Horses that were killed in the Action.

Our Loss in Men, Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, may amount to 500. General Count Kilmansegg distinguished himself greatly in this Affair, as well as Major General Griffin, with the two British Battalions of Brudenell and Carr; and particularly one Squadron of Bland's, commanded by Major Mill, and Howard's Regiment of Dragoons; and the Troops in general shewed great Good-will and Alacrity. The Hereditary Prince was wounded in the Shoulder, but not dangerously; and it is hoped will appear again in a few Days. We are encamped upon the Heights of Saxenhausen, as the French are upon those of Corbach.

Gen. Sporcke is expected to join us soon. [End of the Gaz.] Francfort, July 3. The Capitulation of the Castle of Dyllenburgh will speedily follow that of Marburgh. The Bombs have already done Mischief in the Castle. After its Surrender, the Corps under the Count de St. Germain is to advance and press upon the Enemy's Right Wing. It seems the Marshal Duke is not for a Battle, unless it be a decisive one. Prince Ferdinand has Orders from the King of Great-Britain to give or receive Battle.

Marburgh, July 11. The Marquis du Chatelet arrived this Morning, and informs us, that Yesterday five Brigades, three of which were from the Grand Army, and two belonged to the Count de St. Germain's Corps, attacked near Corbach the Right Wing of Prince Ferdinand, and overthrew it. The Number of Killed and Prisoners is great. Prince Ferdinand and the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick were in Person there. Their Serene Highnesses have left 20 Pieces of their Cannon, and other Trophies. The Marquis passed through this Place without stopping. The Marquis Duke sends him to Court with the News.

Francfort, July 13. The Brigades employed in the Affair of the 10th Instant are those of Navarre, la Tour-Daupin, Couronne, Castella, and Royal-Suedois. The Regiment of

Navarre carried a Battery of twelve Pieces of Cannon in Hand. The Enemy had 3000 Men killed, and about 1100 are made Prisoners, Half of whom are wounded. Our Loss amounts to 700 Men. The Ground was furiously disputed. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick is wounded. The Count d'Autichamp, Nephew of the Marshal Duke, is gone to Vienna with the News.

Hanover, July 7. In General Luckner's Expedition to Fritzlur, our Troops made Prisoners two Captains, two other Officers, and 52 Soldiers; and cut in Pieces a greater Number. The Enemy's Detachment consisted of 1500 Horses, who were marching through the Country of Waldeck, in order to fall upon the Rear of our Army, and carry off Part of the Baggage and Bakery.

LONDON, July 5. Yesterday came on at Guildhall a Cause wherein two Trademen of this City were Plaintiffs, and an eminent Under-writer, Defendant: The Action was brought for Non-Payment of the Loss on a Vessel from Hull; but it being proved that the said Loss was known in Town previous to making the Insurance, a Verdict was given for the Defendant.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 3. One o'Clock Afternoon.

"Last Night about a Quarter after Twelve o'Clock, a most dreadful Fire broke out in his Majesty's Dock-Yard, at the End of the new Rope-House, and immediately communicated itself to the adjacent Buildings, so that in Four Hours the whole Range of Rope-Houses were on Fire, and which were full of Tar, Oil, Hemp, and Cables, all which burn with incredible Fury. The Dockmen and every Body assisted, and Detachments from the Regiment of Cornwallis, Invalids, and the Artillery, attended. Commissary Hugges's House stands to the North-East, and the Wind blowing from that Quarter, it has escaped the Flames, but the Brew-Houses and Wash-Houses adjoining, were torn down. A large Breach was made in this Rope-House, which is a Quarter of a Mile in length, by which the Fire, if it reaches so far, will be kept. The Heels of the Clerk of the Rope-Yard, the Surgeon, and the Boatwain of the Yard, were in Danger, as was a great Quantity of Timber, and a whole Range of Mast-Houses. However, the Progress seems stopped, tho' it now still burns with great Fury, and will for a Week at least, as there are now Thousands of Barrels of Tar and Oil under the Fire not caught, and which must inevitably feed the Flames; and if the Wind should vary, God knows yet where it may end. The Damage done must amount to 3 or 400,000 l. besides the great Injury to the Public in the Disappointment of the Use of such a Quantity of Naval Stores. No exact Account can be obtained of the Loss of People killed on this Occasion; we know at present but of two killed, and eight or nine wounded. It is generally supposed that it must have been set on Fire by Lightning, as it lightened much at the very Instant it began, with Thunder and great Showers. There is no room to think that it could be done maliciously, because the Wind was not favourable for such a Scheme, and it could not be carefully done, as no Body was at Work; the whole Building was carefully locked up, and only the Watchmen in their Boxes in the Yard at the Time of the Accident."

Another Account says, the new Store-House with upwards of 1000 Tons of Hemp, the Sail Loft, and Store of new Sails, Half the long Spanning-House, two Thirds of the R-pe-House, with the old Hemp-House, and about 1500 Barrels of Tar in the Store-House under it, together with about 500 Tons of old Rope, and a large Quantity of other Stores, are entirely consumed.

Part of a Letter from Hamburg, June 24. "We have certain Advice, that the King of Denmark hath been asked by England, as well as by France, to interpose his good Offices, in Concert with the King of Spain and the States-General, to accelerate the Restoration of a general Peace; but the last Letters from Copenhagen assure us, that the King hath excused himself from meddling in it, and professes to adhere strictly to his Neutrality; but that, nevertheless, if the King of Prussia should receive such a severe Blow that he could scarce stand under it, the Troops in Holstein, which already amounted to 26,000 Men, would be augmented to 30,000, and march to the Assistance of that Prince, whom his Danish Majesty would not willingly see entirely crushed by his powerful Enemies."

July 17. Letters from Hamburg advise, that the Russians are marching fast to Silesia. A Body of between 14 and 15,000 have already passed Posen, and after encamping two or three Days between Schuetz and Bromberg, have advanced in three Columns to Nackell, on the River Netz. General Czernicheff, who leads the second Division of the Russian Army, is arrived at Posen, where the Russians have a large Magazine.

Tuesday his Excellency Governor Pownall, on his Arrival from America, waited on his Majesty at Kensington, and was most graciously received.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, July 1. "Since the Arrival of the Dispatches from the Count de Fuentes, the Council have been busied about the Instructions to be given to the Count d'Affy, for his Conduct when he resumes the Thread of his Conferences and Negotiations with General Yorke. The Court flattered themselves, that if the King of Spain's Mediation should not be accepted by England, his Catholic Majesty would openly declare in our Favour; but the last Dispatches from the Marquis d'Orun, our Ambassador at Madrid, inform us, that it is impossible to move his

Catholic Majesty, whilst Mr. Wall continues in Credit; that this Minister, instead of setting his Master against Great-Britain, though her Conquests in America and her powerful Marine might justly give Umbrage to Spain, is even endeavouring to strengthen, by a new Treaty of Commerce, the Friendship between Spain and England; that in a Conference which he had, on this Subject, with Mr. Wall, that Minister told him, That the Catholic King sincerely wished to see a speedy End put to the Broils that prevail in almost all the four Quarters of the World; that he would willingly interest himself in restoring a general Peace, but principally in accommodating the Differences between France and England, being persuaded that if this could be effected by his good Offices, the other Powers at War would immediately put a Stop to the Effusion of human Blood; But that his Majesty loved Peace and Quiet, and would concern himself in the Affairs of his own Kingdom only, and the Prosperity of his Subjects; and therefore would scrupulously adhere to his Neutrality, and not take Part in a War that no Ways concerned him, unless some unforeseen Case should happen."

We hear that General Clive is about purchasing the late Lord Baltimore's Estate at Epsum, and that he will soon be created a Baronet.

July 19. It is said that Orders have been sent for our Troops to attempt Pondicherry at all Events.

Yesterday several Bales of Cloathing, besides a considerable Quantity of military Stores, were shipped at Tower Wharf, for his Majesty's Forces in North-America.

July 21. Late on Saturday Night last an Express arrived at the Secretary of State's Office from Col. Yorke, dated Hague the 17th of July, which brings an Account of a sharp Engagement which happened between the advanced Guard of the Allied Army under the Command of the Prince of Brunswick, and a large Body of French; but the young Prince not being timely supported, was obliged to retire to the main Body, with the Loss of about 500 Men and 15 Pieces of Cannon. The British Troops on this Occasion behaved with uncommon Bravery. The Loss of the French is said to be very considerable.

The late great Demand for Woolen Cloth has occasioned such a Scarcity, as to prevent the Contractors for the Army procuring a Sufficiency for new clothing the Guards, which will not now be completed before the Expiration of the present Month.

Extract of a Letter from Jersey, July 15.

"We are at present under some Apprehensions from France, which I believe are too well founded; the French have a Camp at Cartaret, the nearest Town to us (about 13 Miles) of about 3000 Men, and this Morning I saw a Fleet of seven Sail, and a great Number of Boats; they appeared standing right in, at about five Leagues Distance; this Evening the French Fleet went into Cartaret."

At length the Austrians have published an Account of their Loss in the desperate Affair of Landshut, whereby it appears that they had only 18 Officers, 749 Men, including Serjeants, and 95 Horses, killed: Their wounded amounted to 31 Officers, 2006 Men, including Serjeants, and 26 Horses; and 358 Men were missing, but the latter had since returned to their Regiments. But we presume General Laudon will not affirm upon his Honour, that this Account is true; for if they lost no more, how should he stand in Need of a Reinforcement after his Victory? And why did he not improve his Advantage, by reducing Glatz, or some other Towns. The Truth is, they bought their Advantage so dear that they will be loth to fight the Prussians again with the same Odds in their Favour, and will never attempt to do it with even Numbers.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, among the many Advantages for which their Country stands indebted to them, are aiming at one of great Consequence in the commercial World. They propose to offer considerable Premiums for planting and raising CINNAMON TREES, in his Majesty's Territories in the West-Indies; this valuable Tree being found (from undoubted Authority) in the Island of Guadeloupe, every Way equal in Goodness to that of Ceylon. This agreeable Aromatic is the Bark of a Tree growing in the Island of Ceylon, Java, Malabar, &c. in the East-Indies. The Cinnamon Tree grows in Woods, like other Trees; it never rises high; the Leaves resemble those of the Laurel, both as to Substance and Colour, yielding a bitterish Aromatic Oil, reputed excellent in Head-achs, &c. The Flowers when they begin to open are as red as Scarlet; and if rubbed between the Hands, they yield an Odour more like that of Cloves than of Cinnamon. The Fruit resembles an Acorn or Olive, and has neither the Taste nor Smell of the Bark. When boiled in Water, it yields an Oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as white and firm as Tallow, and is called by the Dutch, Cinnamon Wax. Its Smell is extremely agreeable, and they make Candies of it, which (according to some) are allowed to be burnt only in the Palace. It is also used in Physic, as a Balsamic and Healer; but the chief Virtue of the Cinnamon Tree is in its Bark, which, when fresh taken from the Tree, is flat, and has little Taste, Smell, or Colour. Its Humidity exhales, it acquires the Properties it is so famed for, and twists, as it dries, in Form of a Stick or Can, as we see it when imported here. All the Cinnamon consumed in Europe comes from the Dutch, who have got the whole Branch of this Commerce into their Hands, by bearing Masters of Ceylon, and debarring all the other Cinnamon Trees about the Kingdom of Cutch.