

Nottingham, Sept. 24, 1760.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Bills of Exchange or Cash,

THE following LANDS, viz. Part of a Tract of Land called William and Elizabeth, containing 604 Acres, lying on Bennett's Creek; and a Tract of Land called Esq Comeby, containing 200 Acres, lying near Captain Crabb's; both in Frederick County.

The Subscriber has a very good Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, to be Sold at his Store at Nottingham. Any Person that will purchase the Whole, may have them on reasonable Terms, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco.

COLMORE BEANES.

September 15, 1760.

RAN away last Night from the Windmill in Annapolis, a Convict Servant Man named Benjamin Saltee, by Trade a Miller: He is about six Feet high, of a fallow Complexion, sly roguish Look, stammers much in his Speech, and wears his own Hair which is very short. He had on long Hempen-Roll Trowsers, Osnabrigs Shirt, a Pair of coarse Store Shoes, and a Felt Hat not much worn; the rest of his Apparel unknown.

Whoever apprehends and delivers him to the Subscriber in Annapolis, shall have a Reward of Five Pounds, and reasonable Charges.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

N. B. He has lost one of his Thumbs.

New-Port, Charles County, Sept. 15, 1760.

To be SOLD by WHOLESALE,

A QUANTITY of Kendall Cottons, Bearskins, Duffels, Half-Thicks, Kerseys, Broad Cloths, and Forest Cloths, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by

MATTHEW MAXWELL.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship PLANTER, Captain JOSIAH WILSON, from LIVERPOOL; and in Capt. THOMAS BIRCH, from BARBADOS;

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, a great Quantity of Fine SALT, and a Cargo of RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES; to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Prince-George's County, Wholesale or Retail, for Tobacco, Cash, or Bills of Exchange.

JOHN STONE HAWKINS.

N. B. The Ship Planter, takes in Tobacco, consign'd to Lawrence Spencer, Esq; Merchant, in Liverpool, at 12 l. Sterling per Ton.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hawkins, junr. and myself, are desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble to themselves, as well as to

JOHN STONE HAWKINS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. JAMES WARDROP, late of Prince-George's County, Merchant, deceased, are required to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to give in the same to

LETTICE WARDROP, } Executors.
ALEXANDER SYMMER, }
JOSEPH BELT, junior, }

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Somerset County School: Any Person properly Qualified, upon applying to the Visitor, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

ARNOLD ELZEY, Register.

To be RENTED or LEASED for a Term of YEARS,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 1000 Acres, lying in Fairfax County, in Virginia, about 40 Miles above Alexandria, on the main Road leading from thence to Winchester. The said Land will be laid out in Tenements of One or Two Hundred Acres, and has a Quantity of rich Meadow Ground upon it.

For Terms, enquire of the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, Maryland.

THOMAS BROOKE, Son of Walter.

I AM RIND, at the PRINTING- Persons may be supplied with this Length are taken in and inserted and in Proportion for long Ones.

THE

[Numb. 811.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 20, 1760.

The following Account of the Island and City of MONTREAL, in Canada, we make no Doubt, must be agreeable to our Readers. It is taken from the History of Canada, printed at London, in this Year, 1760.

MONTREAL, or VILLE-MARIE,

Situated on the Island of Montreal, Six Leagues and a Half in Length from East to West, and near Three Leagues over in the broadest Part. The Mountain from which it has its Name, and on which the City is built, stands at an equal Distance from both Ends, and about Half a League from the Banks of the River St. Lawrence on the South Side of the Island. The City was called Ville Marie by the Founders, and that Name it still retained in all public Acts, and by the Lords, or Proprietors, who are veryalous in this Point.—The Superiors of the Convent of St. Sulpicious are not only Proprietors of the City, but of the whole Island. Wherefore the Soil here is not only excellent, but all in Cultivation, and the City full as populous as Quebec, this Signiory, or Lordship, may very justly be reckoned worth Six of the best in Canada, and generally the People are very happy under these Masters.

The City is extremely well built, the Streets very well disposed, the Situation very commodious, and the Prospect exceeding agreeable. The View of the adjacent Country is no less pleasing. It had formerly no Fortifications, except an Enclosure of single Pallisade with Bastions of the same Nature, but in very bad Order; and a very poor Redoubt, which served for an Out-work, joined by a Declivity to a small Square, and was the first Object that saluted you as you came from Quebec. Before it was quite defenceless, and equally exposed to the Insults of the English and Indians, till the Chevalier de Callieres, Brother to one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Peace of Ryswick, enclosed it in this Manner whilst he was Governor. Since his Time, it is said to have been walled in, and made capable of sustaining a regular Siege, but I have never learnt, that in 1756 the only Appearance of a Fortification in this Place was a Cavalier without a Parapet, and about 14 Guns without Carriages.

Montreal is an oblong Square or Quadrangle, and stands on the Banks of the River St. Lawrence. It is divided into the High and Low Towns, though distant from one to the other is scarce perceivable.—The Hotel-Dieu, or Hospital, the King's Magazines, and Place of Arms, are in the Lower Town, and most of the Merchants have their Offices in this Part. In the higher are the Seminary, the parochial Church, the Convents of the Ursulines, Jesuits, and the Sisters of the Congregation, together with the Houses of the Governor, and most of the Officers of the Garrison.—Beyond the Rivulet, which comes from the North-West, and bounds the City, on that Side is the Hospital General, with several Private Houses. And on the South Side, beyond the Convent of the Recollets, which is situated at the Extremity of the City on the same Side, begins a kind of Suburb, which in Time is to be a very fine Quarter.

The Jesuits have but a small Convent here; but their Church is large and well built. The Convent of the Recollets is more spacious, and the Community more numerous. The Seminary stands in the Center of the City; and it appears that those who built it, were more intent on making it solid and commodious, than magnificent. You may, however, perceive something about it, which carries an Air of Dignity worthy of the Lord of the Manor: It adjoins to the parochial Church, which has more of the Grandeur of a Cathedral, than that of Quebec. The noble Air of the Temple, with the Solemnity and Modesty of the Wor-

ship, inspire an awful Respect for that Deity who is the Object of it.

The House of the Daughters of the Congregation, tho' one of the largest in the City, is notwithstanding too small for the Community. This is the Head of the Order, and the Noviciate of an Institute, which had its Birth in New-France, and is a very noble Foundation. The Hotel-Dieu is served by these Sisters, the first of whom came from La Fleche in Anjou.—You see nothing of their Poverty, which is far from being affected, either in their Hall, which is large and well furnished, or in their Church, which is very fine and richly ornamented; or in their House, which is well built, neat, and commodious; but they are very indifferently provided for in respect to their Table, though they are indefatigable both in the Education of the Youth of their Sex, and in attending the Sick.

The Hospital General owes its Establishment to one Charron, who had associated himself with some Persons remarkable for their Piety, not only for promoting this Work of Charity, but also for providing the Country Parishes with School-Masters, who should be to the Boys, what the Daughters of the Congregation were, with respect to the Youth of their own Sex. But this Association soon came to nothing, and the Sieur Charron was left by himself. This did not, however, discourage him; he expended the Remainder of his Fortune, and procured the Assistance of some powerful Persons, and had the Pleasure, before he died, to see his Project pass all Danger of miscarriage, at least with respect to the Hospital General, which is a very fine Building, as is its Church, which is no way inferior to it.

In 1688, some Chiefs of the Five Nations, sent on an Embassy to the French Governor at Montreal, were, through his Perfidy, intercepted at one of the Falls on Cadaraqui River by the Dinondadies, their Enemies. This Outrage and Indignity against the Rights of Ambassadors, animated the Confederates to the keenest Thirst after Revenge; and on the 26th of July they landed 1200 of their Men on the South Side of the Island of Montreal, while the French were in perfect Security; burnt their Houses, sacked their Plantations, and put to the Sword all the Men, Women, and Children, without the Skirts of the Town. One Thousand French were slain in this Invasion, and 26 carried off and burnt alive. Many more were made Prisoners in another Attack in October following, when the Lower Part of the Island was wholly destroyed. Only Three of the Confederates were lost in this Scene of Misery and Desolation. Never did Canada sustain such a heavy Blow, the News of which no sooner reached Fort Frontenac, than the Garrison abandoned that Fort with such Precipitation, that one of the Battoes, with the Soldiers and Crew, were all lost in Shooting a Fall. In this Calamity all the Indians in Alliance with the French deserted them, except the Two Tribes of the Népicipirians and Kikabous; the Outawais and Seven other Nations instantly made Peace with the English, and, but for the uncommon Abilities and Address of the Sieur Perrot, the Western Indians would have murdered every Frenchman among them. Nor did the Distresses of the Canadians end there: Numerous Parties from the Five Nations continually infested their Borders, and the frequent Depredations they committed, prevented them from cultivating their Fields. At the same Time, a Famine raged throughout all Canada; so that nothing but the Ignorance of the Indians in the Art of attacking fortified Places saved this Country from being entirely ruined. It was therefore fortunate for the French, that the Indians had no Assistance from the English, and as unfortunate for us, that our Colonies were then incapable of affording Succours to the Confederates, through the malignant Influence of those unnatural Mea-

asures which were pursued under the Reign of King James II.

By the Captains Rogers and Falconar arrived at Philadelphia, from London, we have the following Advices.

H A G U E, August 15.

WE are informed, by Letters from Magdebourg, that Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Glogau, with his Army, on the 1st Instant, and that his Royal Highness having left before that Place Part of his Forces, was marched with the other to Breslau, in order to prevent the Junction of any Austrian Troops with the Russian Army. The same Letters add, that General Laudohn had appeared before that Town the 30th past, with a Corps of about 15,000 Men; and that as the Prussian Commandant, Major General Taventzien, had refused, upon several Summonses, to surrender, the Austrians began, on the 1st Instant, to throw Bombs into the Town, which had reduced the King of Prussia's Palace into Ashes, as well as the finest Streets in the City; but that as General Laudohn had no heavy Artillery with him, and began to be in want of Ammunition of all Kinds, he was obliged to retire on the 4th in the Morning, directing his March towards Lissa and Schweidnitz. The King of Prussia was arrived the 6th Instant at Bautzen; Marshal Daun was at Weissenberg, at the Distance of one German Mile from his Prussian Majesty.

August 19. After having received the News of the King of Prussia's Arrival at Bautzen, on the 6th Instant, and of Marshal Daun's at Weissenberg, in order to intercept him in his Passage into Silesia, we have just had the unexpected Account, that his Prussian Majesty reached Lignitz, in Silesia, on the 11th Instant, having executed his March to that Place, without any Loss in Men or Baggage, and beat up several Austrian Detachments in his Way thither.

Prince Henry of Prussia, according to the last Accounts, had passed through the Town of Breslau, crossed the Oder, marched forward, and reached Drachenberg, on the Frontiers of Poland.

Altena, August 12. The Duke of Wirtemberg, who is marching with his Troops towards Smalkalden, as soon as he has joined the 6000 Austrians, under the Command of General Lufinsky, is to go into the Duchy of Magdebourg, and by securing both Sides of the Elbe, cut off the Communication of the Prussians with that City.

Cassel, August 2. The French found 18 Brass and 13 Iron Cannon in the new Entrenchments of the New Town of Cassel, and 50 Officers, with 1000 sick Men, in the City.

Brussels, August 18. We learn from Marshal Broglio's Head-quarters, that on the 11th Instant the Marshal received Advice, that the Garrison of Ziegenhaim, consisting of 750 Men, had surrendered Prisoners of War. There were found in the Place 14 Brass and 2 Iron Pieces of Cannon.

Rosstock, August 10. The Swedish Army is on its March to enter Brandenburg, where it may do just what it pleases, for there are no Troops there to oppose it. It crossed the Peene Yesterday. It is imagined that it will turn to the Right, and lay Siege to Magdebourg.

Hamburg, August 15. By the Position which the King of Prussia hath taken in the Heart of Silesia, he not only covers Breslau, but keeps open a Communication with the Prince his Brother.

Marshal Daun, who in a Manner follows the King of Prussia Step by Step, carefully avoids coming to an Action, and seems desirous to leave that Task, as he did last Year, to the Russians; but the Czarina's Forces, finding it difficult to effect their Junction with the Austrians, and unwilling to bring the whole Force of Prussia upon their Heads,