

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 816.]

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

WEDNESDAY, December 24, 1760.

THOMAS PECKER, Butcher, REMOVED from his Dwelling-House, near the Gate, in the City of Annapolis, to Mr. Creagh's Quarter, about a Mile from the Town Gate, on the Patuxent Road, hereby gives Notice to all his old Customers and Others, That he continues to carry on his Business as usual: AND ALSO, that he now KEEPS TAVERN, and Gentlemen, Travellers, &c. may depend on good Entertainment for themselves, Servants, and Horses, and the best of Treatment, from Their humble Servant, THOMAS PECKER.

Alexandria, Fairfax County, in Virginia, October 23. To be LET, and Entered on immediately,

A VERY choice TRACT of LAND containing several Thousand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, formerly known by the Name of John Colwell's Kitterock Trail, lying on Patuxent River, and chiefly bounded in by Kitterock Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and Colony of Virginia.

Any Person may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Leesburg, in the said County, where Attendance will be given, by JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

Calvert County, Sept. 24, 1760. JUST IMPORTED from LONDON in the Dragon, Capt. James Hanrick, and Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in LOWER MARLBOROUGH, by WHOLESALE

A COMPLETE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the Season, amounting, with Charges, to about £. 1200 Sterling.

Also to be Sold by Retail at the Subscriber's Store, EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, Barbados Rum and Muscovado Sugar, at reasonable Rates, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco. THEODORE CONTE.

Nottingham, Sept. 24, 1760. To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, Bills of Exchange or Cash,

THE following LANDS, viz. Part of a Tract of Land called Wills and Elizabeth, containing 604 Acres, lying on Bennett's Creek; and a Tract of Land called Cornely, 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

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, } Executrix. 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 Vestry will meet with such Encouragement as the Vestry 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, Virginia, about 40 Miles above Alexandria, 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.

LIAM RIND, at the PRINTING. Persons may be supplied with the rate Length are taken in and inserted, and in Proportion for long Ones.

LONDON, September 23.

In the London Gazette is published, under Whitehall, September 23d, 1760, the Copy of a Letter from Colonel Eyre Coote, who commands his Majesty's Forces in the East-Indies, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at Arcot Village, the 13th of February, giving an Account of the Situation of our Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel since his Arrival, and of his happy Successes; a Summary of which is as follows, viz. that on the 25th of November, 1759, he took the Field, and on the 27th invested Wandivah, and erected Batteries; and having made a Breach on the 30th, took the Place, and the Garrison (which consisted of 5 Subaltern Officers, 1000 private Men, and 500 Sepoys) Prisoners of War: There were in the Garrison 49 Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Ammunition. That on the 3d of December he invested Carangoly, and on the 10th, being near the Glacis, he having dismounted all their Guns but four, Colonel Kennelly, who commanded, sent out a Flag of Truce; and on Account of his gallant Defence, Colonel Coote granted him the following Terms: "That the Europeans should have Leave to march out with their Arms, two Rounds per Man, Drums beating, and 6 Days Provisions; the Sepoys to be disbanded, and turned about their Business." The Garrison consisted of 100 Europeans (Officers included) 500 Sepoys, and nine Guns. On the 20th Lieutenant General Lally arrived at Arcot, and took the Command; and on the 9th of January the Enemy were all in Motion. On the 10th General Lally marched with all his Army towards Wandivah; and Colonel Coote thereupon moved with our Army along the Banks of the River, in order to observe their Motions, and cover our own Country. After several Skirmishes and cannonading each other, on the 22d, about One o'Clock, when a Shot striking one of the Enemy's Tumbrils, it blew up, and their whole Army gave Way, and ran towards their own Camp; but seeing our Army pursuing them, quitted it and left us entire Masters of the Field, together with all their Cannon, except three small Pieces, which they carried off. The Number of Cannon taken is as follows: one 32, one 24, three 20, one 14, two 3, and two 2 Pounders Iron; three 6, four 4, one 3, two 2 Pounders Brass; in all 22 Pieces: Round Shot, 110; Grape, 110; besides Tumbrils, and all other Implements belonging to the Train. Brigadier General Buff, Chevalier Godville, Quarter-Master-General, and a Number of other Officers, were taken Prisoners, most of whom were wounded.

The French reckon they had 800 killed and wounded, of which our People buried in the Field; and have above 200 wounded Prisoners, besides 40 not wounded. Loss on our Side is 5 Officers and 48 Privates killed; 8 Officers and 41 Privates wounded; and among our Troop, about 70 killed and wounded. The Enemy's Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Lally, consisted of 2200 Europeans, including Artillery and Cavalry, 400 Cofferies, between 9 and 10,000 black Troops; 20 Pieces of Cannon in the Field, and 5 on their Batteries against the Fort; they blew up a large Magazine of Powder upon their Retreat. Our Army amounted to 1700 Europeans, including Cavalry and Artillery; 5000 black Troops; 13 Pieces of Cannon, and one Howitz. That during the whole Engagement the Officers and Men have shewn the greatest Spirit. The next Day Col. Coote sent a Detachment of Cavalry to attack the Enemy—and on January 26, finding that General had retired with his broken Troops to Pondicherry, he sent de Vallerets with 1000 Horse, and 300 Sepoys, to Pondicherry, to destroy the French Country, and led the Army to besiege Chettiput. The next Day making a Breach, Le Chevalier de Tilly, with his Troop, surrendered Prisoners of War, consisting of 4 Officers, 54 Privates, and 300 Sepoys, with 73 Europeans killed; 9 Guns, and a good Quantity of Ammunition. Capt. Smith had taken a Party he was sent after, of 10 Europeans, 50 Sepoys, and 2 Brass 8 Pounders, a Captain, French Commissaries. That on February 2d, the Army was encamped within two Miles of Arcot—and the Garrison of Timmery surrendered Prisoners of War; there in it 6 Guns, 1 Sergeant, and thirty Men. That on the 5th of February, Colonel Coote having opened 2 Batteries against the Fort of Arcot, and on the 10th got within 100 Yards of the Glacis, the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War: It consisted of eight Captains, 8 Subalterns, 236 privates, and between 2 and 300 Sepoys: There were in it 22 Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of all sorts of military Stores. We had during the Siege 7 non-commission'd and private killed; an Ensign and 16 wounded.

Of surprising and taking Zierenberg. On the 5th of September in the Morning, the Hereditary Prince went from his Camp at Warbourg, to Martsberg, Eight at Night with five Battalions, and 150 High-Under-Capt. L'Lean, and 8 Squadrons of Dragoons, the Dymel, having left their Tents standing: Proper Preparations were made to surprize the Town of Zierenberg; all's Grenadiers, the Highlanders, and Kingsley's Regiment took different Roads, and met with none of their Garrison; when they came within Half a Mile of the Town, the Detts of the grand Guard challenged them, but did not forward to reconnoitre. Our Men marched in the profound Silence, but the Noise of trampling on the

Gardens alarmed them, and they began to fire; upon which our Grenadiers, who had marched with unloaded Firelocks, (as had been agreed on) ran towards the Town, pushed the Piquets, and having killed the Guard at the Gate, rushed into the Town, and drove every Thing before them; never was a more compleat Surprize. The Attack was so sudden that the Enemy had not Time to get together in Numbers, but fired out of their Windows. It was about Two o'Clock in the Morning the Attack began; and about Three the Prince ordered the Retreat, after we had taken M. de Norman and M. de Coneras, and 40 more Officers and 300 Men Prisoners; a considerable Number were wounded and killed. Our Men gave Quarter to all who asked it, and refused to take Money from the Prisoners who offered them their Purse. General Griffin (who went into the Town with the Prince) received a Thrust in the Breast with a Bayonet, but it is a slight Wound; it was done by one of his own Men, who heard him talk French to a Soldier whom he had seized; Lord George Lenox had his Horse shot under him: It cost us but ten Men; though as it was dark it was difficult to distinguish between Friends and Foes. But as Day was coming on, and as we might be cut off from Warbourg, we returned the same Way we came, bringing off two Pieces of Cannon, and arrived there at Eight in the Morning of the 6th without Molestation.

Cork, August 20. Saturday died, about a Mile Distance from this City, James Macdonald; he was 117 Years and two Months old, and of uncommon Stature, being seven Feet six Inches high. His eating and drinking, while his Health continued, were more than proportionable to his Height; for he could eat near four Pounds of solid Meat at a Meal, and drink of strong Liquors in Proportion, without being in the least intoxicated. His Limbs were larger than his Height required, his Hands and Fingers being of that prodigious Size, that a Lady's Bracelet might have served him for a Ring. He was formerly shewn for Profit, but that Way of Life obliging him to be much confined, and his Health requiring a good deal of Exercise, he took to the less profitable Employment of a Soldier; and enlisting as a Grenadier, he served from the Year 1685 until after the Rebellion. In 1716 he returned to his native Country, where he had been a Day-Labourer until within these three Years.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) November 1. The Chactahs mentioned in our Paper of the 18th ult. arrived at Savannah that Day, and have had a Talk with Governor Ellis, who afterwards forwarded them hither, as it is probable good Uses may be made of them at this Juncture; and Yesterday they arrived here. They carried the Scalp they (with Duvall's Landlord, &c.) took to Georgia. Three of them are Men of Consequence in their Nation, who seem very inveterate against the French, and have declared, that should any Attempts be made by the English on the French Settlements at Louisiana, the greatest Part of their Nation would join them; not the Kings, they say, for they are corrupted and bought off by the French, but the Head-warriors and young Men. The following is the fullest Account we have yet received of what passed in their public Conference with Governor Ellis: It is in a Letter from Savannah, dated the 25th ult.

His Excellency, in a Manner peculiar to himself, and always agreeable to Indians, said every Thing that could give them favourable Impressions of us: He accepted their Scalp, as an Attonement for the Murder of a Pack-horse-man among them, by the French Party: He promised, that our Traders should have full Liberty to carry Plenty of Goods to their Nation; but observed, at the same Time, that the Creeks lay between them and us, and stood in the Door through which the Traders must pass; that it behoved the Chactahs to keep it open, for which End they should apply to the Creeks in a national Way, and insist, that no Injury or Interruption might be offered to such Traders as might be desired for their Country; and declare their Resolution to revenge any Attempt to spoil their Path: This, he told them, was what the Creeks had done to the Cherokees, when the War broke out with them, and that, by doing so, they had hitherto enjoyed an open Trade, in Spite of the Endeavours of the French to engage them in a War with us. In fine, he endeavoured to convince these Indians, that their Supplies from the English entirely depended on the Good or Ill-will of the Creeks towards them and us, which he recommended to them to bear in Mind, and represent properly to the Headmen of their Nation; and also, that we desired nothing more earnestly than to establish and maintain a friendly and commercial Correspondence. The Indians said a great Deal in Answer, which I have not Time to recollect; but approved and acquiesced in what the Governor told them; and they assured his Excellency that they would engage their Countrymen to keep the Path open, and take Satisfaction of the Creeks, if they did any Thing to hurt their Traders, or that might deprive them of their Trade. This Visit I look upon as a favourable Circumstance at this Time, as we are pretty sure the Creeks will attempt nothing to our Prejudice while they are among us; and if we can continue to amuse them in this Manner, perhaps we may be soon put into a Condition not to be terrified with every Rumour of their Motions and bad Talks, as we hitherto have been, especially of late. Governor Ellis will embark in the Scout-boat, for Charles-Town, in a few Days. We could not enough regret his Departure at this Time, was not his Place so worthily filled

by his Successor, from whose Abilities and Integrity we assure ourselves of continuing as happy as the Situation and Circumstances of the Province will admit.

We hear, that on Sunday the 18th ult. a Party of Cherokees surprized, killed and scalped two old Men, near Pennington's Fort on Enore River, one named Llewellyn, the other Hughes; and afterwards carried away Prisoners the Wife and the Son of the said Hughes. This Ontrage is supposed to have been committed by a Gang which the young Warrior of Estahotowih sent out, to take Satisfaction for the Death of the Indian killed by Captain Dorgan's Rangers, and will no Doubt be desired to be passed over by us as a Thing done in the Dark; which is however no Evidence, that the Cherokees have been humbled by the Terror of his Majesty's Arms, the Weight of which, we hope, they will yet feel.

BOSTON, December 1. We hear from Halifax, that upon the Arrival of Colonel Montgomery's Highlanders there, the two Battalions of Royal Americans left that Place, to garrison his Majesty's Forts in that Province, and to relieve our Provincial Troops, who, we hear, are soon to be discharged.

Yesterday arrived here Captain Thompson in an armed Schooner of the Board of Ordnance, from Louisburg: In her came the Hon. John Henry Balford, Esq; one of his Majesty's chief Engineers, and Director of the Works in the Demolition of the Fortifications on the Island of Cape-Breton.

December 8. There were the greatest Rejoicings in England on receiving Advice of the glorious Conquest of Canada.—It is but three Months (this Day) since it was completed, and yet the Account has been Home, and the Particulars returned here in so short a Time.—Major Prescott, who went in a Packet from New-York, with the Advice of the Surrender of La Gallette, was not arrived the Fifth of October, the Day Major Barry arrived from Quebec, with the News of the Surrender of Canada.

NEW-YORK, December 4. On Monday last arrived here Capt. Cornelius Livingston, from the Musqueto Shore. On his Passage here, on the 16th of September, on a desolate Island, or Reef of Rocks, about three Leagues from Attwood's Keys, which lie in Latitude 23, 10. Longitude 73, 35. he saw a Wreck, to which he sailed as near as he could, and sent his Boat, but found no Person on board. The People who had escaped from the Wreck to the Rock, seeing the Vessel, made Fires, and a Signal, and fired a Musket they had saved. Captain Livingston sent his Boat to them, took them on board his Vessel, and has brought them to New-York with him. They are Thomas Jewson, late Mate of the Schooner Margaret, Capt. Moore, Henry —, a Boy belonging to the said Vessel, and a Frenchman;—from them we have the following Account:

The Schooner Margaret, Capt. Moore, sailed from Philadelphia about the 6th of August, bound to Jamaica; on the 13th, in Latitude 36, 3. they were taken by a French Schooner of 10 Guns, and 50 Men, belonging to Cape-Francois (who had before taken several Prizes) who took out all the Men, except the Mate and a Boy, and put five other Men on board, ordering the Vessel to the Cape. The Prize-Master and three more were Spaniards, the other a Frenchman. The Spaniards formed a Scheme to run away with the Vessel, and carry her to Barracoa, at the East End of Cuba, on the North Side; which Scheme they communicated to the Mate, who acted as Pilot, and promised him the Vessel, and Money to ballast her to Philadelphia. On the Thirtieth of September, they came in Sight of Hispaniola, when the Spaniards took Charge of the Vessel, told the Mate they had no more Business for him, he might go to sleep, they were then Pilots themselves. The Afternoon before, upon some slight Occasion, they stabbed the Boy, but it did not prove mortal; they had also beaten and abused the Frenchman. He then proposed to the Mate and Boy, to join in retaking the Vessel from the Spaniards, which they agreed to, and that Night carried their Design into Execution, by surprizing and destroying the four Spaniards; they then sailed to the Northward, intending for Providence, or the first Port they could make, but on the 14th at Night, run upon the Rocks aforesaid (being not noted in the Draughts of those Seas) they, with Difficulty, got ashore in their Boat, where they remained till Captain Livingston took them off on the 16th.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 28. Last Week arrived in Town, from the Virginia Camp, Capt. John Stuart, one of the Officers of the unfortunate Garrison of Fort Loudoun, who had the good Fortune to make his Escape out of the Cherokee Nation, by the Assistance of the Little-Carpenter.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11. On Monday last came to Town, from Pittsburgh, the Honourable Sir JOHN ST. CLAIR, Deputy Quarter-Master General of his Majesty's Forces in North America, and several other Gentlemen.—All quiet in that Quarter, and the Garrison very healthy.

Since our last some Companies of Vaughan's Regiment arrived here from New-York, which, we hear, are designed to the Westward.

December 18. We hear that one of his Majesty's 50 Gun Ships, commanded by Capt. Mann, is lost on the Isles of Pines; but that the People were saved, and got to the Havana.