

AN away from Thomas Miles of Frederick County, about 12 Miles above Blaine, on Saturday, an Irish Convict Servant Woman named Mary Barrington, (but she has changed her Name, and is now called Mary, and is about 30 Years of Age, a luffy Woman, thick set, has red Hair, a little Pockfretten. Had on a black Silk Bonnet, a red Mantle, Callico Gown with blue and red Flowers, a black quilted shawl, white Stockings, Wooden heel'd Shoes, &c. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, in her Master may have her again, shall receive 5 Shillings Reward.

AN away from the 18th of March last, from the Subscriber living near Annapolis, a Negro boy named Wally, about 6 Feet high, a luffy made, able young Fellow. He had on a blue cloth Jacket and white Cotton Breeches. It is supposed to have other Cloathing. He is supposed to be in Company with a Negro boy named Phill, belonging to Mr. Bennett, of Cecil County, as they were both taken in Virginia, and committed to Frederick County, from which they made their Escape, with several others.

Whoever takes him up, and brings him to his Master, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward, or FIVE POUNDS for securing him in any County that he may be had again; provided he is produced after the Date of this Advertisement, viz. May 2d, 1761.

JOHN DUCKER, Taylor, living near the Town-Gate, in Annapolis, CARES on his Business, with the utmost Care and Dispatch, for Ready Money only, to do their Work done in the best Manner, and at most reasonable Rates, by  
Their humble Servant,  
JOHN DUCKER.

He is very desirous to Discharge all his Debts, and he desires all those to whom he is indebted, to send in their Accounts that they may be paid; and all those who are indebted to him are requested to make Payment without Delay, that he may be enabled to comply with the above.

He gives Four Shillings and Six-pence for good Wheat delivered at his Mill near North Run of South-River; and Four Shillings and Six-pence per Bushel, delivered at his Warehouse near Severn Ferry.

JOHN DUCKER.  
The Subscriber gives this Public Notice to all his good Customers, that he will be extremely glad to pay off their Accounts, that they may be enabled to carry on their Callings with Satisfaction, as he hopes he has hitherto done. Those who will please to comply, will find him ready to do so. Their most humble Servant,  
HENRY GASSAWAY.

TO BE LEASED OR SOLD,  
TRACT of Land lying in Frederick County, within 10 Miles of Frederick-Town, called Grove, containing 370 Acres. It is well watered, and there is a great deal of good Ground.  
Title and Terms, apply to the Subscriber near Nottingham in Prince-George's County.  
THOMAS BROOKE, Son of Walter.

Subscribers are impow'd to contract for the Building a BRICK DWELLING in Annapolis, Two Stories High, with Chimneys, &c. The Undertaker to find Materials.

Person or Persons inclining to undertake may see the Plan, and know the Terms, apply to  
JOHN BRICE,  
LANCELOT JACQUES.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, obliging; The Commissioners of the Loan Office think it their Duty, to inform all those who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and have the same; otherwise they will be void against as the Law directs.  
Signed per Order,  
ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

PRINTING, at the PRINTING-Office, may be supplied with this Paper, which are taken in and inserted in proportion for long Ones.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 844.]  
Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1761.

BERLIN, April 7.

THE Court hath published the following Account of an Action on the 2d Instant, near Saalfeld, between a Body of Forces under Major-Generals Schenckendorff and Sybourg, and a Body of Austrians, and of the Troops of the Empire.

On the first of April, Major-General Schenckendorff marched with his Troops from Gera, where he had his Winter-Quarters, and the same Day advanced towards Neudorf, on the Orla. Being joined there by the Corps under Major-General Sybourg, he proceeded, on the 2d, straight to Saalfeld, where his Vanguard, composed of some Squadrons of Zieten's Hussars, commanded by Major Hundt, attacked the Heights behind the Village of Gornsdorf, the Austrian Troops of the Empire under Major-General Kleist. The People were sluted by a brisk Discharge of Cannon; and the brave Major Hundt did not relinquish his Post; he climbed up the Heights with two of his Squadrons, and whilst the three others filed off through Saalfeld, he fell so briskly, sword in Hand, on the Enemy's right flank, that he broke their Infantry, made great Slaughter, and took four Pieces of Cannon, twelve Pounders, with two other Colours. Twenty Officers, and 800 private Men, were on this Occasion made Prisoners.

On the other Hand, Major Prittwitz, who led the Van Major-General Sybourg's Brigade, and who had marched to Rußelbadt, attacked two of the Enemy's Battalions in the Village of Schwarte, who made vain Efforts to defend that important Post. The Battalion of Lossow's Grenadiers, and Linderitz's independent Battalion, carrying the Field Artillery to the Heights beyond the Village, pointed them so well, that on the 5th Discharge the Enemy abandoned that important Post; which Major Prittwitz perceiving, he led the Rivulet of Schwarzitz with his Hussars, pursued the Enemy, took three Colours, the same Number of Cannon, and made one whole Battalion Prisoners.

This Action, the Honour of which chiefly belongs to Zieten's Hussars, cost the Enemy seven Pieces of Cannon, six Colours, five covered Waggon with Powder, and several Baggage Waggon, among which were those of Major-General Kleist. We also took 32 Officers, of which Number was one Colonel, 2 Majors, and 8 Captains, and 1100 private Men. Dresden, April 2. The King of Prussia's Camp is surrounded with impregnable Works. One would imagine his Majesty intended to stay in it all the Summer.

Hagen, April 21. We hear that the Troops of his Prussian Majesty have gained another Advantage over Part of the Army of the Empire. On the 6th Instant a Detachment of the former attacked the Corps under General Guseck near Hagen, in the Voigtland, took one Colonel, 8 other Officers, and about 150 Men, and 4 Pieces of Cannon, and all their Baggage. The Prussians lost, on this Occasion, only Major Hundt of Zieten's Hussars, a Lieutenant, and 30 Men.

LONDON, April 16.  
Yesterday Morning Major-General Douglas set out for Dresden, in order to embark a large Body of Cavalry for Germany.

By a Letter from the East-Indies, by Way of Constantinople, there is Advice, that the Crew of the Denham Indian Ship, after having burnt her, retired into Fort Marlborough, and defended the Place with great Bravery; but being overpowered by Numbers, were obliged to surrender; However, they were so fortunate as to have removed great Part of their best Effects up into the Country, and some they had put on board Dutch Ships, and sent to Batavia.

The British Packet, Bartlett, is arrived at Bristol from London in 25 Days.  
The Armament fitted out under the Command of Commodore Keppel is, in respect to Land Forces, the greatest that has been out this War.

We hear the French Frigate lately taken by the Albany Sloop, Capt. Bregrave, is 24 Feet longer, a much stronger Ship than the Albany, and is capable of making a fine 22 Gun Ship for his Majesty's Service. It reflects Honour on the Nation in general, and on our Sea Officers and Sailors in particular, when we see the Enemy afraid of engaging with an inferior Force, and throwing their Guns overboard, in Hopes of escaping by ignominious Flight.

April 18. Wednesday, about Five in the Afternoon, died suddenly in his Chair, of an Apoplectic Fit, Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle, Lord-Lieutenant of Argylehire and Admiral of the Western Isles, Keeper of the Great Seal, Justice General, an Extraordinary Lord of Session, Hereditary Master of the King's Household in Scotland, Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, Chancellor of Aberdeen, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

April 21. A fresh Contract for Transports has taken Place, to about the Number of Thirty.

The Express arrived from Commodore Keppel, off Belleisle, on Sunday Noon, was brought by Capt. Ellis, of the Albany, who put into Portland; and is said to bring an Account, that our Ships had silenced the Battery next the Sea Side, but on attempting to land their Men on Belleisle, they found the shore stuck full of sharp Iron Spikes; and on the 15th's sinking, the flat-bottomed Boats being loaded with Men, &c. were so fast upon the Spikes, that they could not get off; which the French perceiving, unmasked their

Batteries, and killed and took Prisoners near 500 of our Men, besides the Loss of 30 Boats.

We hear an Express is arrived with the Dutch Mail, and has brought Advice of the King of Prussia's routing a Detachment of the Austrian Army near Dresden, consisting of 10,000 Men, and the Loss of the Austrians, in killed and Prisoners, is said to be 4000.

The Berlin Ship of War, taken by the Hero and Venus, is a new Ship, burthen 1632 Tons, Length of her Keel 155 Feet, her Breadth on her main Deck 44 Feet Nine Inches, Depth of her Hold 20 Feet, and eight Feet high between Decks. It is thought she will make one of the finest Men of War ever brought to England.

April 28. The French Accounts join the Marshal d'Etrees and the Marquis de Bussy to the Count de Choiseul, as Ministers Plenipotentiaries at the ensuing Congress.

By Letters from Vienna there is Advice, that the Court has not been able to raise Cash to furnish Russia for the last six Months Pay of their Troops.

It is reported, that the Day for the first Meeting of the Congress is appointed for Monday, the 24th of May, at Augsbourgh.

The Baggage of the Plenipotentiaries, we are told, is gone down the River, to be embarked on board the Furbs Yacht.

We hear the Coronation is now certainly fixed for the 5th of October next.

It is reported that some Naval Assistance is soliciting from our Court, in Favour of the Maltese.

Private Letters from Vienna assure us, that tho' the Emperor had consented to the holding a Congress, he will send no Minister to it till after some decisive Blow is struck.

It is now said for certain that the second Expedition, which was to sail in a few Days, is countermanded.

By the last Cartel Ship from France, which lately brought over two of the King's Officers, taken in the Ajax, it appears that the whole Number of English Prisoners including Dinant, Breck, Bayonne, and elsewhere in Europe, does not exceed 1000 Men; and it is well known, that on their Part the Prisoners with us are near 25,000; a Disparity which evidently shews the Destruction made among their Privateers and Trade.

We hear that Orders are given for building two or three more Line of Battle Ships down the River; and that in Consequence of these Orders they are to lay the Keels forthwith.

The following are the Letters which were received on the 19th Instant, by the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, from Major General Hodgson, and the Honourable Commodore Keppel, relative to the first Attempt against the Island of Belleisle.

On board the Valiant, off Belleisle, April 12, 1761.

SIR,  
I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's Fleet under the Command of Commodore Keppel, and the Transports with his Majesty's Forces on board, came to an Anchor in this Road on Tuesday, the 7th Instant, about 12 o'Clock. Soon after their Arrival, I went with the Commodore to take a View of the Coast, and we agreed, at our Return, that the Port of St. Andro appeared to us to be the best Place to make a Descent, and it was settled that Sir Thomas Stanhope, with some of his Majesty's Ships, and the Transports with Stuart's and Grey's Battalions, and Marines on board, should make a Feint at Sauzon, at the same time that we made a real Attack at St. Andro. Then it was too late in the Day to do more than give the necessary Orders for the Troops destined to land first, to be ready to embark, early in the Morning, in the flat bottomed Boats, that I might attempt a Landing as soon as the Ships had silenced a Gun Battery, which commanded the Entrance of the Bay: This was soon done by the Achilles, after she took her Station. No time was then lost to go in with the Boats with the Grenadiers and Regiments, ordered for this Service; but when we entered the Bay, we found the Enemy so strongly entrenched on each Side of the Hill, which was so excessively steep, and the Foot of it scarp'd away, that it was impossible to get up to the Breast-work. After several unsuccessful Efforts, seeing it was impracticable to force the Enemy from their Lines, I thought it advisable to desist. Major General Crauford, and Brigadier Carleton, exerted themselves as much as possible on the Occasion; the latter is wounded in the Thigh, but in a good way of doing well. The Loss we suffered in our Retreat is very inconsiderable, as the Fire of the Ships covered it. The Weather has been so bad ever since the 8th, that I have not been able to get Returns from the several Corps, so I cannot ascertain our Loss, but I believe near 500 Killed, Wounded, & Prisoners. I shall desire Mr. Keppel to go with me to reconnoitre the Island once more; and if we can discover any Part where an Attempt can be made with the least Probability of Success, we shall take a second Trial. I cannot help observing to you, that the whole Island is a Fortification, and that the little Nature had left undone to make it such, has been amply supplied by Art, the Enemy having been at Work upon it ever since Sir Edward Hawke appeared before it last Winter.

I have the Honour to inform you, the greatest Harmony has subsisted between the two Services; and I should not do Justice to the Commander and Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, if I did not at the same Time inform you, that they have assisted me to the utmost of my Wishes, in carrying on the Operations, pursuant to his Majesty's Instructions. I have the Honour to be, &c.

SHERBORN HODGSON.

Valiant, in the great Road of Belleisle, April 13, 1761.

SIR,  
I HAD the Honour of writing to you the 29th of March, when I left Spithead; it was from that Time to the 6th Instant before the Wind came to the Westward, to enable the Fleet to steer in with the Coast of France; and that Evening I detached six Frigates, in Hopes they might in the Night get so stationed as to cut off the Enemy's Communication with the main Land. The next Morning the Fleet passed the South End of Belleisle, close along the Shore; and at one of the Bays by Point Lomaria, the General and myself thought a Descent might be tried, but as the Wind was southerly, it could not possibly be attempted at this Time.

At 12 o'Clock the whole Fleet anchored in the great Road, when I immediately went with General Hodgson to the northern Part of the Island, to be as well informed of the Strength of the Enemy's Works there as the Time would admit; and while we were upon this necessary Service, the Ships of War in the Road were preparing the flat Boats for the Reception of the Troops; but by the Time we got back, it was too late in the Day to make any Trial.

The 8th, the Wind North-easterly, the Boats being ready for the Reception of the Troops, the Signal was made very early in the Morning, for them to assemble at the Rendezvous; and three Ships with two Bomb Vessels were ordered to proceed round the Point of Lomaria, at the S. E. Part of the Island, and attack the Fort and other Works in the Sandy-Bay, round the before-mentioned Point, the Place the General and myself had agreed to have attacked. Captain Barrington, in the Achilles, got placed first, and soon silenced the Fire from the Fort, and from the Shore; and then, as he was directed, made the Signal for his having done so, when the Troops in the Boats were pushed to the Landing with great Briskness and spirited Behaviour, at three different Places near each other, by Captain Banton, who I ordered to command the Boats; but the Difficulty of getting Footing, and the Enemy being strongly entrenched on the Heights, and in the little Fort, the Troops soon met with such a Repulse, that it became necessary, as well as prudent, to desist from the Attempt for the present, and retire with the flat Boats, in which they were well covered by the Ships and Bombs. One of the flat Boats landed sixty of Erskine's Grenadiers, who got up a very difficult Place to the Top of the Hills, where they formed with great Skill, but were so immediately routed by a much more numerous Body of the Enemy, that all Attempts to succour them was ineffectual, any further than the Boats bringing from the Rocks about twenty of them.

While all this was transacting, Sir Thomas Stanhope, with 4 Ships of War, the Battalion of Grey's and Stuart's, with 400 Marines in Transports, were opposite Sauzon, and the northern Part of the Island: These Troops were embarked in the Boats, if possible to divert the Enemy from the principal Object.

A Gale of Wind coming on very quick after the retiring from the Shore, has occasioned so much Damage among the Transports, by Loss of Anchors and Flat Boats, that it takes up a very considerable Time to put Things in a way to attempt what further may be thought practicable. The Loss of Flat Boats in the Gale is 22, which will render the Force of Landing much inferior to what it was first attempted with.

While the repairing and adjusting of these Defects is in Hand, I hope some Spot may be agreed upon, where we may be more successful in the Attempt than we were on the 8th; but if not so, I hope his Majesty will believe I have had nothing more at Heart, than the exerting the Force entrusted to me, in a Manner most conducive to the Honour of his Arms. I have the Honour to be, &c.

A. KEPPEL.

May 2. They write from Portsmouth, that the Artificers there work with as great Diligence as at the Beginning of the War.

A great Embarkation of Infantry is shortly expected to be made for Germany, some Horse Transports having been lately fitted up off the Red-house, near Deptford, for Foot Forces.

Orders are given for Draughts to be immediately made out of the marching Regiments now in England, to complete the Battalions of the Guards which are at Home.

The Government has contracted for building several Frigates, from 30 to 36 Guns, in private Yards.

A French Privateer, of eight Carriage and four Swivel Guns, is taken by the Milford Man of War, and sent into Bristol. The said Privateer had taken the Edinburgh, from South-Carolina to Cowes, and a Vessel from Boston to Bilbao, with Fifth.

By the last Accounts received from his Prussian Majesty's Head-Quarters at Meissen, the Troops were all quitting their Winter-Quarters, and going into those of Cantonment, in order to be ready to take the Field upon the first Notice.

Letters from Paderborn say, that it was expected the Allied Army and that of the French, would take the Field about the Middle of this Month, the Powers at War not seeming at present much inclined to agree to a Suspension of Arms.

Notwithstanding a magnificent Hotel is fitting up at Augsbourgh, for the holding of a Congress, and that Apartments are already taken for the Austrian, Russian, and French Plenipotentiaries; yet 'tis the general Opinion at the Hague, that it will be the Beginning of July before every Thing can be got ready for opening the Conferences.