

DESERTED from Captain John McNeill's Recruiting Party of the Virginia Regiment, on Phillips, (who formerly lived with Henry in Annapolis) aged about 22 Years, 5 9 or 10 Inches high, fresh Complexion, and short brown Hair. Whoever takes up the said Deserter, and conveys him in any of his Lordship's Goals, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, paid by JOHN McNEILL.

June 8th, 1761. PRAYED from the Subscriber, near Port Tobacco in Charles County, on the 23d of last Month, a middle-sized White Horse, paces near, has a bob Tail, and a ridge Mane. Whether he is branded or not, is uncertain. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN HANSON, junior.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's County, THE HOUSES, &c. where the Subscriber now lives. For Terms apply to BENJAMIN BERRY, junior.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Subscriber, are desired to bring them in, and they will be paid. Those indebted to him are requested to make Payment immediately, otherwise they will be sued without further Notice. JAMES CHALMERS.

SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 4th of August next, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Berry in Upper-Marlborough, Sterling or Bills of Exchange, THE following Tracts of LAND, and sundry HOUSES and STORES in Upper-Marlborough, lately belonging to Mr. James Ward, deceased.

Tract of Land called *Harford*, with Resurvey, contain- } 790  
g  
Tract called *Partnership*, - - 280  
Ditto *Dearbought*, - - 500  
Ditto *Wooden Platter*, 327  
Ditto *Green Springs*, - 210  
Ditto *Brentford*, - - 35  
Ditto *Oxford*, - - 54  
Ditto *Cool Springs*, - - 75  
Ditto *Bloombury*, - - 104  
Ditto *John's Delight*, 104  
Ditto *Pine Hill*, - - 90  
Ditto *Nut Spring*, - - 114  
Ditto *Red Oak Level*, - - 100

These lying in Frederick County, a Tract of Land called *Belt's Pasture*, containing 254 Acres, with some Improvements and lying in Prince-George's County, near Marlborough.

Lot in Upper-Marlborough, with a large house, and several other Improvements, and lying in the Possession of Mr. Benjamin Breake. Title or Terms of Sale, apply to the Subscriber. JAMES DICK.

Subscribers are impower'd to contract for the Building a BRICK DWELLING in Annapolis, Two Stories High, with Cellars, &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, is now expired; The Commissioners of the Loan are therefore think it their Duty, to inform all Persons who have any Bonds in that Office, to come in to be paid the same; otherwise they will be void against as the Law directs.

Signed per Order, ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

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

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 847.] Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 30, 1761.

NAPLES, April 4.

THE following is a Translation of the Turkish Manifesto against the Maltese: By the Mighty Powerful Grand Sultan Osman, &c. &c. The great Amurath, illustrious Sultan of the Turks, our Predecessor, and well-beloved Brother, of immortal Memory, had conceived the Idea of possessing the little Rock of Malta from its Situation, and desiring their Ships, which cover and defend the Sea; but Death snatched him off, and prevented his Design from taking Effect. To us he left it in Charge by his Will, to see his Design put in Execution. Perhaps you should have desired the Enterprize, had we not been obliged to it by the Obligations of Honour in regard to our Ships, it is too foolish to think of taking a quick and lawful Resolution, we are ordered by the most Excellent Order, that our Subjects appear at Constantinople in the Month of March, with their Gallies, and their other armed Vessels; and that all the Ships in our Armies be ready at the same Time, that we may embark our Army, in order that we may imprint Terror in the Universe; that the whole Christian World may feel our just Indignation; and that by our invincible Power may be made the last Massacre of the Christians, &c. &c.

April 15. Councils are frequently held about the formidable Armament making in the Ports of Turkey, which is all directed to be designed against Malta; but left it should be directed another Way, we are going to transport several Regiments to Sicily, to reinforce the Garrisons by Way of Precaution.

Malta, April 2. The greatest Preparations are making to receive the Turks, in case they should make an Attempt upon this Island.

Vienna, April 15. From all the Steps taken by the King of Prussia, we are of Opinion that he will act offensively in Silesia, and keep upon the defensive in Saxony.

Potsdam, April 18. We have Advice from Saxony, that Maria Daun has detached from his Army a chosen Corps, with orders to approach Meissen as near as possible, to observe the Motions of the Prussians; which gives us room to expect some bloody Affairs in that Part.

Koenigsberg, April 17. It is said our Governor has just received Orders from Peterburgh to send off immediately all the Prussian Prisoners that are here for Riga, that they may not give any Advice of the Motions which are very quickly to be made by the Russian Troops in this City, and in all the Rest of the Kingdom.

Berlin, April 21. The military Preparations are pursued with as much Vigour as ever, and Recruits are every Day sent either to Saxony and Silesia, as well as a Number of Horses for mounting the Cavalry.

The Negotiation for an Exchange of Prisoners with the Court of Vienna, is entirely broke off, and our Commissioners are returned.

April 22. We are generally persuaded here that the Appointment of the Congress will not prevent the Campaign's taking place, as well in Saxony as Silesia, where we are even assured some great Blows will be struck this Year.

The different Letters from Dantzick and Poland by the last Post import, that the Russian Army was at length put in Motion, and preparing to pass the Vistula, having, for that Purpose, already established several Bridges of Boats over that River.

Frankfort, April 23. We have a Report of an Action in Saxony, between the Prussians and the Corps of Austrians under Gen. Beck; but neither Time nor Place is mentioned.

Cologne, April 23. They write from Voigtland, that the Prussians, after exacting heavy Contributions, have abandoned H. H. Plauen, and all that Neighbourhood, and were marching to the number of 10,000 Men, towards Heflia.

Hannover, April 18. We are flattered here with the Report that an Armistice is to be published on the first of May, between our Army and that of France, which will continue provisionally for six Months.

Frankfort, April 23. The Prince de Soubise, after divers Conferences with Marshal Broglie, upon the approaching Operations, set out from hence the 21st, to take the Command of the Army on the Lower Rhine. It is thought the Campaign will open there in 15 Days.

Wijl, April 29. The Prince de Soubise arrived here the Day before Yesterday, and is gone to visit all the Posts along the Rhine.

Duisburg, April 27. It is reckoned that the Prince de Soubise's Army will be entirely formed by the 10th of May, at which Time it will be put in Motion to enter upon its Operations, which it is thought will begin with the Sieges of Mander and Lipsadt. As to the Army of Marshal Broglie, there is no Appearance of its taking the Field before the Month of June, having Need of that Time to refresh and provide themselves with all the wanted Necessaries.

Hague, April 28. The Hereditary Prince has been some Days at Munster, where his Serene Highness is taking great Pains to put that Place in a good State of Defence.

Brest, April 14. M. d'Apche left at the Isle of France ten French Ships in good Condition; but the English had then seventeen on the Coast of Coromandel.

Constantinople, April 5. The Treaty of Commerce between the Porte and the King of Prussia, which hath been

negotiating some Years, is at last concluded. The Ratifications were exchanged Yesterday.

Sagan, April 24. The Troops quartered in this Dutchy having assembled under Gen. Goltze, have been joined near Schweidnitz by a large Body of Troops, chiefly Horse, brought from Saxony by the King in Person, who hath fixed his Quarters at Wirbus, between Schweidnitz and Reichenbach. The Austrians have taken Possession of Hirschberg, Schneideberg, Landshut, and Lemberg, which the Prussians had abandoned. The Magazine at Lemberg was removed to Schweidnitz. The Austrians are marching towards Branau. Laudohn's Army amounts to 80,000; that of the Prussians (exclusive of the Garrisons) is scarce 50,000.

Frontiers of Poland, April 18. The Movements of the Russians begin to be very serious. We are credibly informed, that their Design is to secure the important Pass of Trachenberg, which will open to them a free Entry into Lower Silesia. Some of their Parties advanced a few Days ago to Rawitsch, in the Palatinate of Posenania, situated only 8 Miles from Berlin.

Gottingen, April 24. A Detachment from hence has been engaged near Ullar, with a Battalion of Grenadiers and that of the British Legion, many of whom were killed; and we have taken two Officers, 200 Soldiers, 50 Horses, and a long Piece of Cannon belonging to the British Legion. Our Loss in the Affair was, 13 Men killed, and seven wounded. M. de Mandreville, Lieutenant in the Dragoons of the Volunteers of Flanders, had an Arm shot off.

Nuremberg, April 28. General Reid has begun Hostilities in Saxony, and has gained some Advantage over the Prussians.

The Army of the Empire is far from being complete; nor is there any Appearance of its being so, as the States of the Empire are excluded from the Congress, which they seem greatly to resent.

County of Glatz, April 23. All the Regiments are upon their March this Day, in order to form near the Frontiers of Silesia. Silberberg and Wartha are taken Possession of by Force. General Laudohn will fix his Head-Quarters at Corretz, within a League of Glatz. We expect soon very important News.

Paris, April 30. Sixteen Men of War are ordered to be equipped in all Haste at Brest, and several Captains have received Orders to repair thither forthwith.

Hague, May 5. If we may credit some private Letters from the Duchy of Cleves, the French Army under the Command of the Marshal Prince de Soubise is to be entirely formed by the 15th Instant and will then begin its Operations.

Paris, May 1. We shall soon have interesting Advices both from Marshal Broglie's Army and that of the Prince de Soubise, both having received orders to begin their Operations. A Suspension of Arms is again much talked of. Our Court and that of London have mutually agreed to send a Commissary to each other, as well to settle this Suspension, before the Congress assemble, as to discuss some Points relating to America, which will not be easily adjusted. M. de Bussy goes from our Court on this Errand. If, contrary to all Expectations, an Armistice cannot be settled, it is assured that the King will go in Person to the Army on the Lower Rhine.—Though M. de Bussy is a Man of Sense, and well acquainted with America, we doubt much of his succeeding in the Negotiation; as, in his last Tour to London, he made many Enemies, being very sarcastical, which the English cannot bear.

May 4. Our East-India Company have received Advice, that one of their Ships homeward bound, with a very rich Cargo, is fallen into the Hands of the English.

Vienna, May 3. It is currently reported, that the Alliance between the Grand Signior and the King of Prussia, is actually concluded and ratified; and that M. Stutterheim has made his public Entry into Constantinople, as Minister from his Prussian Majesty.

Cadix, April 6. The Marquis de Squillac is just arrived here from Madrid. Two Men of War are come into this Port from Carthagena, and will be followed by seven other Ships of the Line, two Frigates, and eight Xebecs, all which are destined to convoy 4000 Land Forces to the Bay of Honduras.

LONDON, May 9. Several Letters from Germany mention that there had been a Rencontre between the English and French Troops near Gottingen, to the Disadvantage of the former. The French have made such Additions to the Works of Gottingen, that it is become a regular Fortrefs. The Hanoverian Engineers are also daily augmenting the Fortifications of Hamelen.

They write from Neurenburg of the 21st past, that most of the Circles of the Empire have Refused to send any Recruits to the Army of the Empire, alledging, that as the Inhabitants were almost ruined by the War, it was therefore not in their Power to send more Troops, or to contribute any more towards them.

We hear that Gen. Boeland's, the Earl of Panmure's, and Lord Robert Manners's Regiment of Foot, are ordered to embark immediately for Belleisle.

According to all the French Advices received from Hesse, the Allies lost in their last Expedition upwards of 15,000 Men.

The Account of the King of Prussia's Arrival in Silesia is

confirmed. Mr. Mitchell, the English Minister, is gone to Leipzig. The Ministers of the Department for Foreign Affairs are returned to Magdebourg. The Privy Counsellor Hæfeler is to go with Count Podewils, to assist at the Congress at Augibourg.

May 12. All the Letters from Vienna intimate, that the Court seems to have very little Dependence on the approaching Congress, because, they say, nothing is yet settled whereon to found any Preliminaries.

Considerable Betts are laid at Hamburg, that a general Peace will be signed by the first of October.

Our Accounts from the Hague intimate, their Hopes of Peace begin to subside, more especially since the Declaration of the French Minister, that Prince de Soubise has express Orders to open the Siege of Munden before the 20th Instant.

A terrible Fire broke out the 15th ult. at St. Gall, in Switzerland, which in six Hours reduced all the principal Buildings, and 38 Dwelling-Houses, to Ashes; and on the 18th it broke out again, which made a total Desolation of that Place.

By a Letter from a Gentleman at Belleisle we are informed, that on the first Party of our Troops climbing some Rocks at Belleisle, "The French immediately advanced a large Party with Field Pieces to attack them before formed. A rash Step! for in the Execution, hastily marching to the Water-side, their Flank become exposed to the Broad-sides of the Hampton-Court, Swiftsure & Essex, which brought down Rank and File quicker than the Fowler's Piece does Starlings from the Tops of Lincolnshire Reeds: To withstand was folly, for Flight now became Wisdom. In short our Forces now landed without Obstruction, took Possession of their Field Cannon, and as they formed began the Pursuit. The French Troops are since retreated under the Cannon of Palais. Regulars and Militia, their Number is about 4000; their Entrenchments and Defences are excellent strong, and will give us much Trouble, but hope we shall come off with Glory.—Wednesday the 28th we were preparing every Thing for a grand Attack; we have been giving and receiving Shells all this Day. Danger and Death surround us; but blessed be God we retain the Breath of Life, though at the Expence of our Hearing. Some few Hours more will decide the Fate of Belleisle.

By another Letter we learn, that the French Governor, on our Landing, had ordered all the Provisions and Cattle on the Island into Fort Palais; that he was strongly encamped with his Army before the Town, and had placed all the English Prisoners in the upper Apartments of the Citadel, against which our Artillery was intended to be levelled: And that, on a Message being sent to the French Governor, to remonstrate against his exposing them in that dangerous Situation, he said he should return no Answer.

May 14. On Monday an Express was sent to Portsmouth, for expediting the Embarkation of the Troops, and sailing of the Transports designed for Belleisle; and Yesterday Afternoon another Express went for the same Port, and, as supposed, upon the same Business.

Extract of a Letter from a Land Officer, dated at Belleisle, April 23, ten o'Clock at Night.

"By some Deserters from the Enemy we are assured, that the Number of Regular Troops on the Island amounts not to more than about 2200 Men, exclusive of which about the same Number of the Militia have been assembled and armed, but are undisciplined. Our Batteries are incessantly playing upon the Fortrefs of Palais, in which they have already done great Damage, and the Place undoubtedly must soon be surrendered to us; which seems also to be the Wish of the Inhabitants, Gen. Hodgson's Manifesto, and our Behaviour upon the Island, encouraging them to remain and enjoy their Possessions in Peace; many, however, with their Effects, have joined the French Army under M. de St. Croix, in a Part at present strongly entrenched under the Fortifications of Palais, but Dispositions are making by them to retire into the Fort. Our Loss since the first Landing does not amount to 20 Men. The firing on both Sides for two Days past has been excessively hot. I must again repeat that the Island will infallibly be ours. The Inhabitants, who are very numerous, now supply us with Provisions, for which they are paid their own Price: Their Villages also are numerous, but very small. I hope my next will bring you the agreeable News of the Surrender of this important Place. The Plate belonging to the Churches, which is accounted of great Value, has been carried into the Fortrefs."

May 16. Advice is received over Land from the East-Indies, that the Garrison of Pondicherry had made a furious Sally, but were repulsed with great Loss; and there had been taken from the French several Pieces of Cannon, &c. The Loss on our Side was very small; but that Major Monson had one of his Legs shot off by a Cannon Ball.

The Account from the East-Indies came by the Groyne Mail, and it further says, that the English expected to be Masters of Pondicherry in a few Days, as they had learned by the Prisoners, that the Garrison was in great Want of every Necessary of Life.

A special Courier is arrived here from the Court of France, whose Dispatches occasioned the immediate assembling of a Cabinet Council, the Determinations of which are kept a profound Secret.

The Brussels Gazette, in an Article from London, dated May 5th, says, it would be known, in a Day or two, what