

[Numb. 868.]

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 24, 1761.

Printed-George's County, October 30, 1761.
WANTED,
A MAN, who can be well Recommended for
Honesty, Sobriety, and Diligence, and
who can Write, and keep a common Account,
and is fit to take the Charge of a FERRY and
PUBLIC HOUSE, where every Thing necessary
will be found by the Employer: Such an one will
meet with very good Encouragement by applying
to the Subscriber on Patowmack River.
JOHN ADDISON.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,
Elk-Ridge Furnace, October 10, 1761.
RAN away from the Subscriber, Two Court
Servant Men, viz.
James Hall, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 40
Years of Age, he is narrow Faced, hollow Eyes,
and is very remarkable in his Head, having lost
great Part of his Hair by Sickness. Had on when
he went away, his working Clothes.
Henry Jones, about 25 Years of Age, near six
Feet high, wears his own Hair, he is thin fleshed,
and stands pretty upright upon his Legs. His
Wife had on his working Clothes.
Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings
them to the Subscriber, shall receive if taken above
Ten Miles from home, TEN POUNDS, or Five
Pounds for either of them, and reasonable Char-
ge, paid by
CALFB DORSEY.

THE Managers of the Reformed CALVINIST
Church LOTTERY, in Frederick-Town,
Frederick County, finding that they cannot dispose
of the TICKETS in Time to Draw this Month,
are obliged to postpone the Drawing to the First
February next.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.
SCHEME of a LOTTERY,
OR raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight,
for Building a CHURCH for the Reformed
CALVINISTS in Frederick-Town, Frederick County,
consist of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of
Eight each, viz.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of Eight.	Total Value.
1 of	500 is	500
2 of	300 are	600
3 of	150 are	450
4 of	100 are	400
10 of	50 are	500
12 of	40 are	480
20 of	30 are	600
35 of	20 are	700
50 of	8 are	1600
100 of	5 are	4500

7 Prizes.
3 Blanks.
First drawn Ticket 40
Last drawn Ticket 30
Sum raised 1600

10 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000
of the above Scheme there are not 2 1/2 Blanks
a Prize, and the Profits retained are not
Cent on the whole.

Managers appointed are, Messieurs Cbrist-
ian, Stephen Ransburg, James Dickson, The-
odore, Conrad Grob, Casper Sbauff, Thomas
Samuel Swearingen, Valentine Adam, and
Kimbol, who are to give Bond, and be
answerable for the faithful Discharge of this Trust.
The Prizes will be published in this
Gazette as soon as the Drawing is finished; and
without any Deduction.

Seven Shillings and Six-Pence Pennsil-
vania Currency, will be received for each Piece
in the Sale of the Tickets, and the same
is to pass upon the same Terms in paying
the Prizes.

They may be had of any of the Managers,
at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

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

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

NEW-YORK, December 7.
FRIDAY last the Mails due arrived here from Falmouth,
being brought by the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Jefferies,
(instead of Capt. Bolderson, who was left behind
in the Seven Weeks Passage; and from the Public Prints
to the 10th of October, we have extracted the following
short Advices:

GLOUAU, September 18.
WHILE the combined army of Austrians
and Russians were boasting that they held
his Majesty prisoner in his camp, he de-
tached from thence on the 10th General
Platen, with a corps of horse and foot,
who passed the Oder, and marched with
such celerity that he arrived on the 15th at Koblenz, where
the Russians had various magazines, which he set on fire;
he then prosecuted his march to Kollin, where they had
5000 waggons parked, and covered by 4000 regular troops,
these he instantly attacked, and after a short resistance,
entirely routed, making Brigadier Czerepow, who commanded
them, three Majors, twenty other officers, with 2000 men,
prisoners, most of the other part of the corps being put
to the sword in the pursuit; he took likewise two pieces of
cannon, and five obussiers. If Gen. Butterlin and General
Laudohn had continued together two days more, he would
have had time to have destroyed all their magazines.

Prentzlow, Sept. 20. There are letters from Berlin which
say, that besides the magazines already mentioned to have
been destroyed by General Platen, the large magazine of the
Russians, in the town of Pofmania, has been ruined; and
that a chest is also taken, with 80,000 rubles.

From the London Gazette of October 3 and 10, 1761.

Madrid, Sept. 4. A report having been spread here,
upon the arrival of the last letters from France, as if there
was reason to apprehend an immediate rupture between our
Court and that of Great-Britain; we understand that the
Spanish ministers, in a conversation which they had lately
with the Earl of Bristol, ambassador extraordinary from his
Britannic Majesty, expressed their concern thereat, and de-
clared very explicitly to his excellency, that, on the part of
their Court, there was not the least ground for such appre-
hensions, as the Catholic King had, at no time, been more
intent upon cultivating a good correspondence with England,
than in the present conjuncture; and, at the same time,
informed the Earl of Bristol, that orders had been sent to
Monf. Manfo, governor of San Roque, to reprimand such of
the inhabitants under his jurisdiction, as had encouraged the
illegal protection given to the French privateer row-boats,
under the cannon of a Spanish fort.

Hague, Sept. 29. Our last letters from the country of
Hesse mention, that Prince Ferdinand, with the allied army,
was the 24th in the neighbourhood of Cassel, and the Heredi-
tary Prince at Holtzendorf, four leagues distant from Mar-
bourg. But we have as yet no particulars of any operations
that can be depended on. Upon the news of the Allies hav-
ing repassed the Dymel, M. Broglie is said to have quitted his
head quarters at Eimbeck, and to have marched with his
whole force towards Cassel.

Hague, October 6. By the latest accounts received here
from the army in Hesse, which are of the 26th of September,
Prince Ferdinand's head quarters were at Wilhelmshahl,
near Cassel. The detachments which the Hereditary Prince
had sent along the Fulda and the Lahne, to destroy the ene-
my's magazines, have obliged M. Broglie to send a conside-
rable body of troops to reinforce Lieut. General de Stainville,
who encamps under the cannon of Cassel, at which place the
Marshal himself was arrived, whilst the rest of his army was
encamped between Gottingen and the Werra.

The French, after committing great excesses in the Prin-
cipality of East Friesland, had provoked the Peasants to rise
in arms against them, which had obliged the first corps to
abandon the country. They are, however, since returned in
greater numbers, and have put a garrison of 800 men into
Embsen. A detachment of the French light troops has like-
wise entered Onabrug, where they have demanded the most
heavy and exorbitant Contributions.

The Russians are certainly marched to Poefen; and since
they separated from Gen. Laudohn, his Prussian Majesty has
levelled the intrenchments about his camp; from which it is
imagined, that he intends to remove soon from thence.

St. James's, October 9.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT having resigned the
Seals into the King's hands, his Majesty was this day pleased
to appoint the Earl of Egemont to be one of his Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State. And, in consideration of the
great and important Services of the said Mr. PITT, his
Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct, That a war-
rant be prepared for granting to the Lady Hester Pitt, his
Wife, a Barony of Great-Britain, by the name, Title, and
style, of Baroness of Chatham, to herself, and of Baroness
of Chatham to her heirs male; and also to confer upon the
said WILLIAM PITT, Esq; an annuity of Three Thou-
sand Pounds sterling, during his own life, and that of Lady
Hester Pitt, and their son John Pitt, Esq;
This day Earl Temple, keeper of the King's privy seal,
refused the said seal into his Majesty's hands.

[Thus far the two Gazettes.]

Vienna, Sept. 23. The Russian army has repassed the
Oder in the neighbourhood of Steinen. M. Beck has sepa-
rated from them with thirty squadrons of Austrians, M.

Laudohn still occupies the same camp with 166 Squadrons,
and 18000 Russians. M. Daun has reinforced the post of
Dippolswalde, in Saxony. This general has informed the
court, that Prince Henry of Prussia is on the point of march-
ing, and that his baggage and ordnance has been sent to Tor-
gau. The army of the Empire has still its center at Welda,
and detachments at Ronnebourg, Altenbourg, Zeitz, and
about Leipzig.

Saxony, Sept. 24. Some of the Russian Army has sepa-
rated from that of M. Laudohn. Several motions are mak-
ing, which excite our attention. This general has, it is said,
received orders to send a considerable body of his troops to
Count Daun. The King of Prussia being informed of this
step, has demolished his intrenchments, and M. Laudohn is
intrenching in his turn.

Hamburg, Sept. 29. If we may depend upon letters from
Brandenburg, by the last post, the Russian army has not
only repassed the Oder, but probably arrived on the 20th in
the neighbourhood of Pofmania. The same advices assure us,
that the Prussians, under General Platen, were near Colberg,
and that the place makes a vigorous defence. From another
quarter we learn, that on the 27th General Laudohn had at-
tacked one of the wings of the Prussian army, but the ex-
cessive fire from a masked battery soon obliged him to give over
his enterprise, with the loss of a great many men. They
add, that a few days after this attempt, the king resolved to
put his army in motion, and was supposed to have some pro-
ject of the utmost importance in view.

Frankfort, Sept. 29. The light troops of the Allies are
strolling all over the country of Hesse, and carry off abundance
of provision and ammunition destined for the French. A-
mong other captures, they have carried off a large quantity of
wine, and a box containing 200 gold watches, and a large
quantity of jewels.

Wiel, Oct. 3. M. Soubise encamps at Coesfeld; his ad-
vanced guard occupies Lingen, Tecklenbourg, Hoya, Vechter,
and all East Friesland, and is raising immense contributions.
They are ruining all the rich magazines, and have ordered
all the finest houses from towns and villages to be brought in
to them. Two hundred and fifty of the Allies have been
taken in Embden; and Onabrug, not able to satisfy the
demands of the French, has been given up to pillage. And
on Wednesday last 112 waggons, loaded with woollen and
linen cloth and plate, were brought in here, taken from
thence. Moppen, a little fortified town near Embs, where
the Allies have a large magazine, is invested, and going to
be besieged. The French light troops make excursions as far
as Bremen.

LONDON, October 5.

According to some letters from Berlin, a new treaty be-
tween the King of Prussia and the Grand Signior, was con-
cluded the 22d of last June, and great preparations of war
are making at Constantinople, and other places in the Turkish
Empire. The first treaty between these two powers was
signed about three months before.

October 6. Four Spanish men of war, three of 70 guns,
and one of 64, sailed from Cadiz on the 27th of August,
but their destination is a secret; and the same account says,
that Admiral Saunders, with 18 men of war, sailed from
Gibraltar on the 20th of the same month; that he steered
towards the Levant, but in the night tacked about; and
that all his Ships are stationed at different Capes, from that
of St. Vincent's to the Streights.

October 7. Private letters from Hamburg assure, that
the principal cause of the separation of the Russian and Au-
strian armies was a kind of pique and jealousy between
Laudohn and Butterlin about the command, and the open
antipathy of their respective troops to each other.

All the artificers in the King's yards are ordered to work
double tides, Sundays also, to fit out the men of war.
Yesterday both houses of Parliament met at Westminster,
and were further prorogued by commission to the 3d of No-
vember, when they are to sit for the dispatch of business.

It is said Admiral Rodney is appointed to command on an
expedition in the West-Indies, under whom two Commo-
dorees will also act, and that he will soon sail with the Marl-
borough, some ships of the line, and frigates.

People were so affected this morning, with the news of a
certain great commoner's resigning his public Employment,
that many thousands in the city were in tears.

October 9. We hear that every ship of war in our service
is to be speedily put into commission.

The people of England have so true a Notion of the de-
ceitful nature of the French, and so just a suspicion of all
overtures or proposals of peace from that faithless nation,
that a complete victory, gained over their army in Germany,
would scarce have caused a greater or more general rejoicing
in this kingdom, than the departure of M. Buffly out of it;
as it put an end to all French negotiating and intriguing,
and seemed to assure them, that the many glorious Acqui-
sitions, gained in the course of this war, would not be all
negotiated away, and lost again, by a dishonourable peace.

A letter from Cadix to a merchant in town, says: "The
partiality of the Spaniards to our professed enemies the
French, which before was always too evident, becomes now
every day more and more notorious. Our invoices and bills
of lading are examined with the greatest rigour, our permits
detained on the most trifling pretences, our goods frequently
obliged to lie in the warehouses for want of being examined
by the proper officers, and every method used to our dis-

couragement, while the French are continually experiencing
some new token of their favour, and the ships of that na-
tion permitted to pass almost duty free. We know not in
what these things will end; but from the frequency of the
expresses, which we are assured are constantly passing from
Madrid to Paris, and the great preparations making in Fer-
rol and other ports of Spain, for fitting out Fleets, the de-
finition of which is kept an entire secret, we look upon a
war between Great-Britain and this crown as almost inevi-
table."

It is said that Monf. Buffly, the French minister, so well
improved his time while he was here, that he negotiated a
very considerable loan for the French King at ten per cent.
well secured to the lenders, to be paid off, both principal and
interest, within twelve months after the war is ended.
Many persons are suspected on this occasion, but it would not
be prudent to point out any of them, till we have better au-
thority than mere rumour.

The public in general, on hearing that Mr. PITT had
resigned the seals to his Majesty, expressed their sorrow in a
most lively manner, at the removal of a man, whom they
have long considered as the father of his country; and so
great was their hatred to any faction, who opposed his wife
and prudent measures, that on the evening of the news of
his resignation, abundance of gentlemen, both in private and
public, toasted "confusion to his enemies, hoping that he
would soon be reinstated into that high office, which he has
always discharged so much to the glory and true interest of
Great-Britain."

It is said that a certain great commander, who lately re-
signed his employment, has refused acting again in that ca-
pacity, unless the plan that he has proposed for the vigorous
prosecution of the war is agreed to.

Oct. 10. Whereas many false and scandalous suggestions
(with a design to inflame the minds of the people) were in-
serted in the public papers of yesterday, representing, among
other things, that Monf. de Buffly is returning here soon,
and that a peace would be concluded with the French, on
any terms they should offer; we can, from good authority,
affirm, that there is not the least foundation for these infa-
mous reports: There appears to the contrary, so little desire
at present, of concluding peace, on any terms which can be
considered as disadvantageous or dishonourable to this country,
that we are assured there are preparations now making for
carrying on the war, with even greater vigour than ever.

We are informed, that part of the business of the court of
common council next Tuesday will be, to propose giving the
thanks of the city of London to the Right Hon. Mr. PITT,
for his many signal services done to this nation during his
administration; and at the same time to express their concern
for the loss of them, in future, to his King and country.

They acknowledge, in letters from Vienna, that there
has been no such scarcity of provisions in the King of Prus-
sia's army as they had imagined: The Duke de St. Elizabeth,
minister from the King of the Two Sicilies, who passed
through the Prussian camp, in his way from Warsaw to Vi-
enna, and paid his respects to the King, was surprized at the
fine appearance his troops made, and the admirable order in
which his camp was kept.

From Paris they give broad hints that they are absolutely
sore of being assisted by Spain, and that the negotiation for
this purpose was concluded so long ago as the 26th of August.

A report prevails at Paris, that in consideration of the
cession of the island of Minorca, Spain is to lend his Most
Christian Majesty a fleet of forty ships of the line, and to ac-
commodate him farther with a loan of forty millions.

His Majesty was pleased to order in council, that in the
service of the church of England, where the royal family is
appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form
and order shall be observed, viz. OUR GRACIOUS QUEEN
CHARLOTTE, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS
DOWAGER OF WALES, AND ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY.

It has been industriously propagated, since it has been
known that Mr. P. has really resigned, that the Spaniards
have no intention of breaking with us, or assisting the French,
which we should be very glad to find true; but we cannot
conceive that all their great preparations, which every mail
brings an account of, can be for nothing; they would
hardly put themselves to that expence, as they know very
well we should never attempt molesting them, were they not
to give us strong room for suspicion by their preparations for
war; which is a strong indication of their intention of assist-
ing the French, or breaking with us when opportunity offers;
for they have no occasion for their Ships of War for any other
purpose, except a few to guard against the Barbary Rates.

From the inactivity of our Fleets for these many months past
(since the reduction of Belleisle) one would suspect there is
some foundation for a report, that a certain person should
say, that his advice had been disregarded for some time past.

We should be glad to hear that the so long talk'd of ex-
pedition fleet had sailed, for we are in some apprehension if
it does not sail soon, the westerly winds will set in, which
may prevent its getting out when ready for sailing.

We can assure the public, that a certain noble duke, re-
markable for his generous and benevolent disposition, has
kindly interposed his good offices to reconcile those differences,
which we hope will not long subsist among the great.

The loss sustained by the Russians, in the late affair with
M. Platen, by the ruining their Magazines, is said to a-
mount to above five hundred thousand crowns.