

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 8, 1762.

Virginia, March 6, 1762.
The Subscriber now keeps the FERRY, formerly called Clifton's Ferry, and will carry Passengers at the same Rates that are paid at Annapolis: Travellers will meet with private Accommodation, and may depend upon good Service.
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The Subscriber has a new Schooner Boat, well fitted, with good Accommodations for Passengers, to go any where in the Bay, and will carry Goods at reasonable Rates. She will carry Hundred Bushels of Grain.

likewise carries on the SILVER and GOLD, and is very good Hand for making MOURNING, as cheap as they can be had from London.

gives the best Prices for old Gold and Silver.
JAMES CHALMERS.

Virtue of an Act, made and passed at the late Session of Assembly of this Province, is hereby given, That there will be exposed to the highest Bidder, on Tuesday the 10th of August next ensuing, A LOT of Ground, situate on the Northeast Part of the City of Annapolis, with the three Dwelling Houses thereon. The Sale to be on the Premises, at Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

WILLIAM CLAJON,
MARY CLAJON, Administratrix.

GOOD Entertainment for Men and Horses, with good Boats for Passengers to pass and to Annapolis, kept by the Subscriber at Kent-Creek Ferry, on Kent-Island. He has also good Pasturage for Horses. The Subscriber being used to the Sea, has good Experience in Boats.
THOMAS RIMMER.

Bladenburg, February 1, 1762.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising the Sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds, removing several Shoals, in the Eastern-Branch of Patowmack, from the Wharf at Bladenburg upwards, and from thence to the Bridge up-lands, and for enlarging the Wharf:

THE SCHEME.			
	Pounds.	is.	Pounds.
1 of	100	is	100
2 of	50	are	100
5 of	20	are	100
10 of	10	are	100
30 of	5	are	150
152 of	1:10	are	228
1 First drawn Blank			1
1 Last drawn Blank			1
202 Prizes,			780
1798 Blanks.	Sum raised		220

2000 Tickets at 10 s. each, are 1000 £.

The Sum wanted is but small, and the Number of Tickets are few, the Proportion of Prizes to the Blanks could not be increased so making the Prizes so small as to render them not worth the Acceptance of the Adventurers. But as the Price of the Tickets is low, and the designed Application of general Benefit to all engaged in Navigation, it's hoped this Scheme, raising the Sum wanted, will meet with Engagement from both the Merchant and Planter. The Managers are, Messrs. Christopher Lowndes, Row, Thomas Chittam, Richard Henderson, James Hatfield, Daniel Stephenson, Richard Whitcomb, Thomas Gaunt, junr. (one of the first Commissioners for laying out Bladenburg), and David ... They will give Bond for their faithful Performance, and act upon Oath in the Discharge of Trust reposed in them.

Notice of the Time of Drawing, at Bladenburg, to be given in this GAZETTE. Prizes not decided in Six Months after Publication of the Numbers, will be deemed as generously given to Design.

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

B. Dollars, Pistoles, or Pennsylvania Currency, will be received as they now Pass, for Prizes; and the Prizes paid off in like Manner.

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

P A R I S, March 12.

ABOUT the Middle of last Month, at a wealthy Citizen was walking on the Thuilleries, a Person came up to him, and bid him be upon his Guard, for that Night he would be murdered. The Citizen, making a Report of this Incident to the Lieutenant of the Police, who he refused. And without seeming to take any Notice of what had happened, retired after Supper, as usual, to his Bed-Chamber, having furnished himself with Fire-Arms. At Midnight Three Men actually entered the Room. One of them he shot dead, and the other two he wounded. The Third with a second Shot broke the Arm of another. The Third ran away. The Person killed proved to be his own Son, and the wounded Person his Nephew, who is now in Prison along with the Third Assassin, who was taken and proved to be a Servant.

Munster, April 21. This Moment we hear, that the Castle of Arensburg was taken the 19th at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. The following is the Account we have received of what passed on that Occasion. Our Batteries were fired and mounted on the 18th Instant at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon; upon which the French Commandant, M. Muret, offered to capitulate, on Condition to march out of the Place on the 21st with all the Military Honours, in case he was not relieved during that Interval of Time. As it was known that the French Troops were in Motion, this Delay could not be granted him on the Part of his Serene Highness. The Night between the 18th and 19th every thing was quiet on both Sides; but on the 19th, at 6 o'clock in the Morning, our Batteries began to play. At 9 o'clock, before any Part of the Place was set on Fire, the Hereditary Prince ordered an Offer to be made to the Commandant, to march out with all the Military Honours, and two Pieces of Cannon; but M. Muret having haughtily declined this, we began to redouble our Fire; and about Noon the Castle was in Flames, and the Town likewise, which increased in a short Time to that Degree, that M. Muret cried out for Mercy; and getting over the Walls of the Castle with his Garrison, surrendered at Discretion, to the Number of 9 Officers, and 231 private Men, and 26 Pieces of Cannon. The Enemy had not one single Man killed, nor we neither; but a Captain of the British Legion has had his Legs shot off.

Hamburg, April 20. We have received Advice, that a Cessation of Arms, for two Months, was signed the 7th Instant at Ribnitz, in the Duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, by the Prince of Wurtemberg on the Part of his Prussian Majesty, and by Lieut. Gen. Ehrenschwert on that of the King of Sweden. A separate Convention was likewise agreed upon the same Day at Ribnitz, for the free Intercourse of the Commerce, both by Sea and Land, which was signed by the Prussian Lieutenant-Colonel L'Homme de Courbierre, and by the Swedish Adjutant-General de Grevenhagen, and the first Auditor Fischer.

The Danish Army keeps the same Position near Lubeck; and the Head-Quarters are still at Morie.
Hague, April 25. The French Troops along the Rhine, have been for some Days past in Alarm, upon an Excursion made by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, the Detail of which is not yet come in: We are informed, however, in the mean while, that his Serene Highness had attacked the Castle of Arensburg on the 19th; after some Fighting, he offered the Honours of War to Muret, the Commanding Officer, and his Garrison, which he refused; and the Fighting renewed, he was in a few Hours afterwards obliged to surrender at Discretion. The French looked upon this Posture as very important for their Communication between Wesel and Dusseldorp; and the Loss of it will be very inconvenient to them, whilst they are preparing to open the Campaign.

Hamburg, April 13. The Head-Quarters of the Count de St. Germain, Commander in Chief of the Danish Troops, are now at Morie, about Half a German Mile from Lubeck.
Hague, April 16. The Light Troops of his Majesty's Army in Westphalia have been lately very successful in several Skirmishes with the Enemy. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick was marching from Munster, as we hear by the last Letters, upon some Expedition.

Ratisbon, April 15. Letters from Vienna, and other Places, advise, that the two Armies which the Emperor Queen will have in the Field before the End of this Month, will be composed of 125,000 Men; that the Principal will be in Silesia of 95,000 Men; and that the remaining 30,000 will act in Saxony, where they will join the 12,000 commanded by Prince Xavier, and the Army of the Empire, which, at most, will consist of 6000 Men. This makes 143,000 Men at the Disposal of the Court of Vienna, which will be augmented by some new Corps furnished by Hungary, and the Hereditary Countries belonging to the House of Austria, which will serve to supply the Losses which are the inseparable Consequences of every Campaign. The Prussian Forces consist in all of 142,000 Men.

Cadix, April 1. We have just received Advice, that the Court of Lisbon has at length given a definitive Answer to that of Madrid. We have not yet learned the Particulars of it; but it is certain that the Spanish Minister at Lisbon has left that Court without taking Leave; from which it is easy to know the Side which his Majesty's Majesty has taken.

L O N D O N, April 20.

Yesterday there was an Express from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which, we are well assured, brings Advice, that the Rioters there are quite dispersed, that near 100 of them were taken, and the Whole afraid of each other; that those who assumed any Command amongst them, will be immediately tried, and, if proved guilty, be executed; and the others disposed of in such Manner as will best secure the Tranquillity of that Kingdom.

A special Commission is absolutely gone to Dublin for the Trials of the Rioters, among whom are a Franciscan Friar, and six or seven Priests.

The Embarcations and Tools of the French and Spaniards, are very assiduous in asserting that they intended an Invasion of some Part of his Majesty's Dominions; this seems to be only like the last Efforts of a desperate Gamester; but that they will ever be able to effect it, seems highly improbable. The French have no more than 9 Ships of the Line, and two Frigates at Rochfort, which are watched by Lord Howe, and as they have no other Fleets to cover an Embarcation, their flat-bottomed Boats without one would only come to certain Destruction. The greatest Danger seems from the Spaniards; but when it is considered that by their own Accounts they have only 10 or 11 Men of War at Ferrol, and those not well manned, that Force is but trifling, compared with our own in the Channel. And Admiral Saunders will doubtless look after those at Cadix, where is said to be their chief Force in Europe, and prevent any others from joining them at any distant Ports.

We are assured, that his Majesty has received very agreeable News from the Court of Denmark, and that, in all Probability, his good Offices will prevent a Rupture between that Court and Russia; in Consequence of which, we may hope for a speedy Peace in Germany, as it will be Madness in the Emperor Queen to attempt to carry on the War against the King of Prussia, now he has got 70,000 Men extraordinary to join that Army which alone kept all her Troops at Bay last Campaign.

April 22. The Amsterdam Gazette informs us, that all the Officers of the Neapolitan Troops were ordered to join their Troops in three Days, on Pain of being cashiered; that the several Regiments were to be sent to Sicily; and that the Batteries erected to defend the Coast of Naples are finished, and planted with Cannon.

Private Letters from Lisbon advise, that the King of Portugal has 10 Sail of Men of War of the Line in the Tagus, and 40,000 Men marching towards the Frontiers of Spain; notwithstanding which, a general Opinion prevailed that a Neutrality would soon take place between the Spaniards and Portuguese.

The Troops designed for Portugal are in Readiness for Embarcation, from which Time they are to be paid by the King of Portugal, after the same Rate as the English Establishment.

According to some Accounts from Spain, the Land Forces of that Monarchy amounted to 30,000 Men at the present of the King's Accession to the Throne, but now consist of 140,000.

The last Letters from Breilau assert, that the King of Prussia was in perfect Health, and appeared daily upon the Parade, having recruited his Army in an extraordinary Manner. These Letters add, that he was eating Cannon, &c. all the Winter: And that it was expected he would open the Campaign the Beginning of this Month with as fine an Army as ever.

April 24. By Advices from the Hague we learn, that the Differences between Denmark and Russia were nearly adjusted, under the Mediation of Great-Britain and Prussia; and that a Negotiation is in great Forwardness for an Alliance, in Consequence of which Denmark is to furnish England with 12 Ships of the Line and Frigates, and to put into British Pay 25000 Danes, who are to join the Allied Army; that England is to pay Denmark Fifteen Millions of Florins (about 1,250,000 Sterling) which Money will be paid again by Denmark to the Emperor of Russia, who is willing to give up his Claim to Holstein in Consideration of a certain Sum of Money, the Remainder of which is to be paid at the Terms settled in the Treaty now on the Carpet.

Other Letters inform us, that a Treaty of Peace between Russia and Prussia is at length actually signed; that Denmark hath nothing further to apprehend, since the Russian Troops had received Orders to march back immediately against the had received Orders, at which Time there were Fears of some Disturbances arising.

It is now reported, that only two British Brigades will be withdrawn from Germany, which are to be sent to Portugal.

General Cornwallis's Baggage is put on board a Man of War, and he is speedily to embark for his Government of Gibraltar.

We hear that Dispatches of great Consequence are received from Portugal, which occasioned the Meeting of the Council Yesterday; and it is said, that a Resolution is taken to send thither an additional Body of Troops, which are ordered to be in Readiness to embark. They are to be conveyed thither by Sir Edward Hawke.

Advices from Versailles bring a Confirmation, that a Body of French Troops is to be sent to Spain, and fix it at 7 Regiments, making 13 Battalions.

Yesterday a Number of eight and twelve Inch Mortars, Colours, Handspikes, and divers other Sorts of military Implements, were put on board Barges at the Tower Wharf,

which fell down with the Afternoon Tide, to ship the same on board the Transport Vessels that are under sailing Orders for Gibraltar.

The Friendship, Baird, from Glasgow to Virginia, is taken by the Emerald and Pearl, two French Frigates, and carried into Rochelle.

On the 12th Instant the House of Commons in Ireland ordered, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Causes and Progress of the subsisting Popish Insurrection in the Province of Munster, and to consider of a most effectual Means to prevent the like for the Future."

We hear that by the Treaty lately concluded between our Court and Portugal, the Troops which are going, from hence, for the Defence of that Kingdom, are to remain in the Pay of his Portuguese Majesty for three Years, certain.

The Remainder of the 24,000 Troops going to Portugal, are ordered to be embarked with the utmost Expedition, his Portuguese Majesty having most earnestly requested immediate Assistance from England.

Some Letters from Lisbon assert, that his Portuguese Majesty has openly declared himself in Favour of the English Nation.

The last Letters from Lisbon, dated the 7th, advise, that Lord Tyrwley was set out from thence, to examine the Fortifications of the Frontier Towns of that Kingdom, and to put them in a proper Posture of Defence.

The Captain, a 70 Gun Ship, and the Princess Mary of 60, are fitting at Chatham with all possible Expedition, to go and lie in Sea-Reach, for the Defence of the River.

April 27. The Leyden Gazette says, the Spanish Troops entered the Kingdom of Portugal the 6th of this Month.

It is now said for certain, that the Allied Army will speedily be reinforced by a very considerable Body of Russians and Prussians, to act as Occasion shall require.

Some Letters from Ratisbon, by this Day's Mail, give an Account, that the Court of Vienna resolving to continue the War, has acceded to the Alliance between France and Spain.

There is Advice from Cadix, that after a Council of War held at that Place, Orders were given for fitting out 12 Fireships.

From Ratisbon they write, that there are no Hopes of an Accommodation between the Emperor Queen and the King of Prussia.

The Advices by this Mail seem to confirm, that the Disputes between Denmark and Russia will be amicably accommodated.

The Hague Gazette says, that on Wednesday last, the 27th Inst. a Dunkirk Privateer, commanded by Capt. Wilde, of 2 Guns, and 25 Men, with an English Prize in Company, being chased by an English Vessel, ran ashore with her Prize at Schevening, Half a League from the Hague. The English Captain, perceiving that it would be impossible to seize the Privateer, or save the Prize, manned his long Boat, and set Fire to the Privateer, the Crew of which had left her, and gone to the Hague.

Advice has been received that Admiral Cornish had sailed from Madras in August last, with Land Forces on board, to attack the French Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, in Conjunction with a Fleet and Land Forces from England, under the Command of Commodore Keppel (those which were employed against Belleisle) but on his Arrival off the Isle of Bourbon, not meeting the Reinforcement he expected, he steered to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Shannon Man of War, bound from Cadiz to Holland, and Ship near the Isle of Wight, bound from Cadiz to Holland, with several English Passengers on board. Capt. Brathwaite took the Passengers on board his own Ship, and brought them to Portsmouth. These Gentlemen say, they sailed from Cadiz the 29th ult. and that a Ship was arrived there from the Havannah, with an Account, that the Distemper, called the black Vomit, raged amongst the Spanish Sailors on board their Fleet, and had carried off great Numbers.

Col. Graham's Regiment of Highlanders is marched for the West of Scotland, in order to embark for Ireland.

In the Night between the 3d and 4th Inst. the Stage Wagon between Cologne and Frankfurt was robbed by a Gang of Banditti well armed, of Money and Jewels to the Amount of 40,000 Florins; 10,000 of which the Elector of Trier was sending to his Troops in the Army of the Empire.

They write from Namburgh, that from the 6th to the 18th of March, upwards of 1200 Persons at Warfaw were carried off by Fevers.

By Letters from Lisbon, dated the 9th Inst. by the Hind Man of War, we have an Account, that his Portuguese Majesty had declared, that he would abide by the Treaties subsisting between him and the Court of Great-Britain, and that Spain might pursue what Means she thought proper; but, if her Designs were to attack him, he would defend himself in the best Manner he was able; the same Letters add, that the Portuguese, have 20,000 Men in Arms (exclusive of those already marched to the Frontiers) which will be encamped in the Heart of the Kingdom, to be ready to act as Occasion shall require.

Letters from Lisbon of the 7th Instant advise, that the Portuguese Court of Admiralty had appointed a great Number of Land Men, to take Possession of the Islands on board the Squadron which was fallen on at Belleisle, in order to proceed to Sea, to attack the Spaniards as Occasion may require.

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