

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XVIIIth Year.]

THURSDAY, December 16, 1762.

[N^o. 919.]

Just Published,

(Price 4 Coppers single, or 5 s. a Dozen.)

The Maryland ALMANACK, for the Year 1763,

CONTAINING every Thing necessary, and many useful and diverting.

Just Imported from London, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at the Store of Charles Wallace and Company, in Church-street, Annapolis,

ONE Pair of very fine Garnet Earrings, curiously set in Gold, neat Tortoise Shell and Pearl Toothpick-Cases with Gold Bezels, Variety of Seals set in Gold, Gold Thimbles, Tortoise Shell Snuff Boxes with Gold Rims, neat Paper ditto lined with Tortoise Shell, Stone Sleeve Buttons set in Silver, Variety of Stone Broches neatly set in Silver for Free Masons and others, Stone Stock Buckles, Silver Soup Spoons, Ivory handled carving Knives and Forks with Silver Ferrits, neat Cork Screws, &c. &c.

GEORGE CLARKE.

TO BE SOLD,

TRACT of LAND containing 1580 Acres, about 14 Miles from Baltimore-Town, on the main Road leading from thence to Frederick County, and convenient to a Merchant Mill. For Title and Terms apply to ALEXANDER LAWSON, in Baltimore-Town.

Bladenburg, February 1, 1762.

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

THE S C H E M E.		
	Pounds.	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
200 Prizes,		780
1798 Blanks.	Sum raised	220

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

AS the Sum wanted is but small, and the Number of Tickets are few, the Proportion of Prizes to the Blanks could not be increased without 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 interested in Navigation, it's hoped this Scheme, for raising the Sum wanted, will meet with Encouragement from both the Merchant and Planter.

The Managers are, Messrs. Christopher Lowrie, John Row, Thomas Chittam, Richard Henderson, Francis Hatfield, Daniel Stephens, Richard White, Thomas Gantt, junr. (one of the first Commissioners for laying out Bladenburg), and David Rossi: They will give Bond for their faithful Performance, and act upon Oath in the Discharge of the Trust reposed in them.

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

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

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

WANTED,

ACCURATE for Dorchester Parish, in Dorchester County. Any Clergyman of the Church of England, that can be well recommended, will be employed by the Vestry, who has an Assignment of Fourteen Thousand Pounds of Tobacco yearly, to be paid as collected by the Sheriff, for his Support. Signed per Order, ROGER JONES, Register.

Printed, in Charles-Street. All Persons ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length, after And Long Ones in Proportion.

P A R I S, September 21.

THOUGH Councils are frequently held, to consider of concluding Peace, that salutary Work still meets with Obstructions. The King of Spain insists on all his Claims; and notwithstanding the Restitutions which it is said England is to make, the Cession of Canada will be ill digested both by Spain and this Court, it being their Interest to prevent the Aggrandisement of the English in America. Another Embarrassment to our Ministry, is the Difficulty of bringing the Empress Queen to accommodate her Differences with the King of Prussia. Her Majesty, indeed, expresses great Concern at the Effusion of human Blood; but, at the same Time, she sets forth how dishonourable it would be for her, and her High Allies, to lay down their Arms, without any Indemnification for the immense Charges of the War. This Princess would be content with a Part of Silesia, but she insists that the Elector of Saxony should have the other Part, or an Equivalent, by Way of Indemnification.

Vienna, Sept. 22. The Army was still encamped at Schaffenez the 19th Instant, and Schweidnitz continued to make a brave Defence, which is the more to be admired, as it is a Fortress, at most, but upon the second Rank in Point of Strength. If Marshal Daun doth not make some Effort to preserve such brave Fellows, and so important a Place, what will he do when it is taken? It will be too late then for a Battle, and he can only act on the Defensive, which will in no Respect forward our Affairs.

Marche of Brandeburg, Sept. 27. According to the last Letters from Breilau, the Count de Guasco, Commandant at Schweidnitz, continued to defend the Place with all possible Vigour, in Hopes that Marshal Daun may yet be able to make a Diversion, by Means of which that Place may be preserved.

Berlin, Sept. 25. We are tired with speaking of the Siege of Schweidnitz. The Commandant not being able at first to obtain Leave for the Garrison to march out freely, nor since to have his Troops immediately exchanged, is resolved to defend the Place to the last Extremity.

Bamberg, September 17. The Corps of Troops of the Empire, under the Command of General Rosenfeld, arrived at Benk, near Bareith, the 11th Instant. The same Day a Courier arrived there from Dresden, with Advice, that divers Detachments of Prussians were in the Circles of Egra and Ellebogen, in Bohemia; that General Belling had fixed his Head-Quarters at Topel; and that he had sent Parties as far as the Gates of Pilsen.

Berlin, September 28. Letters from Saxony import, that the March of the Troops, under the Command of General Count de Schmettau, which were detached from the King's Army towards Gorlitz, has obliged the Enemy to change their Situation. They are watched by General Luzinsky, who commands 6000 Troops of the Empire, but he seems to decline coming to an Action. Every Thing bespeaks a great Alteration in the Operations in that Electorate.

Gottingen, Sept. 20. Above 1000 Peasants are employed in repairing the Fortifications of this City.

Frankfort, September 29. The Situation of the two great Armies in Hesse, was Yesterday the same, and while it continues so, it is said that the French will not dare to attack the Allies. The latter are posted upon rising Grounds, which give them a great Advantage over the Enemy. The French are getting together great Quantities of Provisions at Giessen, and are frequently removing their heavy Artillery.

Paris, September 27. The Duke of Bedford has frequent Conferences with our Ministry; but as the Court is going to Fontainebleau, and will remain there till the Feast of St. Martin, the Negotiations are thought not to be in great Forwardness.—The Governor of Martinico, as well as the Governor of Guadaloupe, is committed to the Bastille; those Gentlemen having mutually accused each other.

Naples, September 10. We hear that there are at Malta seven French Ships of the Line, and two

Frigates; and at Messina two of the Line, and one Frigate.

Madrid, September 14. Our Officers, who were taken Prisoners at Valencio d'Alcantara, greatly extol the Behaviour of the Commanding Officer of the English Forces, when he surprized that Place; Don Miguel d'Irumberry, the Commandant, and the Rest of the Officers of the Garrison, being permitted to take with them all their Baggage, &c. They were solely obliged to the Commanding Officer of the English for this generous Treatment, the Portuguese being disposed to have seized all that belonged to them.

A considerable Detachment of our Troops, commanded by Lieutenant General Don Carlos de la Riva Agüero, and Major General Don Marcos de Mendoza, marched in two Divisions, the 5th and 6th Instant, towards the Confines of Estremadura, on the Side of Alcantara, in order to watch the Enemy, and oppose their Enterprises in those Parts.

On the 11th the Count d'Aranda removed his Camp from Aldea Nova to Cardeira, about three Leagues distant; and the next Day he was to march to Sabogal, and continue his Route towards the Enemy, whose principal Forces are still assembled near Abrantes.

Prague, September 20. The Prussians employ 20 Batteries against Schweidnitz. The Garrison is in no Want of Provisions or Refreshments; and, to animate the Soldiery, Brandy is given them every Morning, and Wine at Noon.

Crasen, Sept. 23. The Inhabitants of Schweidnitz do not suffer much, the King having ordered the Houses to be spared as much as possible, and not suffering any hot Balls to be thrown into the Town.

Brandeburg, Sept. 26. Though the Letters from Berlin, of the 21st, give us Room to expect every Hour the News of the Surrender of Schweidnitz, it is not yet received. There certainly was a Parley for a Capitulation; but the Commandant of the Place could not agree with our General upon the Articles; so that the Attack and Defence have been renewed with fresh Vigour. Some Letters inform us, that the King has been in the Trenches, to see himself how the Siege goes on.

Vienna, September 18. Marshal Daun's Aid de Camp was sent back Yesterday, and a Report is since spread, that he carries the General Orders to make a second Attempt for the Deliverance of Schweidnitz.

General Haddick, who succeeds the Count de Serbelloni, in the Command of our Army in Saxony, has sent the Court a new Plan of Operations against the Prussian Troops commanded by Prince Henry. From the Activity and Abilities of that General, it is expected that Affairs in that Country will soon take a Turn in our Favour.

Frankfort, Sept. 26. French wounded Soldiers are continually bringing in, so that we know not where to lodge them. The Allies carry theirs to Munden, and other Places in the Electorate of Hanover.

The Castle of Amonebourg must certainly be a Post of extreme Importance, since there have been so many Sacrifices made on one Side to take it, on the other to preserve it. The Behaviour both of the French and British Troops, on this Occasion, is scarcely to be paralleled. For 15 Hours together they valiantly supported the most obstinate Cannonade that perhaps was ever seen or heard of; whole Rows of Troops were mowed down at once by Cannon Balls on both Sides, and yet nothing but Night could part them.

Notwithstanding this Check, the Allied Army has not fallen back one Step. It continues to occupy the Heights of Wetter, as far as Homberg, on the Ohme. Duke Ferdinand has his Head Quarters at Kirchhain, and the two Marshals have established theirs at Bauerbach.

The Corps of the Prince of Conde is still at Goeßfeld; that of the Count de Lutace on the Side of Haarschaufen; and the main Body of the Army between them, opposite the Allies.

Cartagena, Sept. 4. We have not heard any thing of the Squadron of Don Augustin d'Idiaquez, since it sailed from hence the 27th of August, to cruise off the Coasts of Oran.

Genoa, Sept. 13. The Malecontents of Corfica, who were in the Castle of Padollella, have delivered it up to our Troops, and Orders are gone to the Sieur de Matra to fortify that Post with all possible Diligence.

Paoli's Credit amongst the Malecontents is diminished considerably. There have been many Commotions in Campoloro, and the Fermentation becomes general in the interior Posts of the Island.

L O N D O N, September 11.

We are informed, that the House hired at White-hall for the Duke de Nivernois, his Most Christian Majesty's Plenipotentiary to our Court, is taken for three Years.

Sept. 14. We hear the French Ambassador has near 100 Men in his Retinue.

They write from the Hague, that the Hereditary Prince is in a fair Way of Recovery.

The Portuguese Minister at the Hague has demanded the Succours of the States General, which were stipulated by the Treaty of 1703.

Sept. 17. The Elector of Cologne was unanimously elected Bishop of the See of Munster.

Sept. 18. His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to constitute the Right Hon. Edward Weston, Esq; William Sharpe, and James Rivers, Esqrs. Commissioners for executing the Office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the Absence of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

September 25.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 14.

Letters received this Day from Paris bring the following Advices. 'We talk at present more than ever of an approaching Accommodation; and the Arrival of the Duke of Bedford serves to corroborate all that is said on that Head, and make us hope that the present Negotiation will have a better Issue than the last. Mean while the House of Austria warmly solicits our Court not to hasten this Affair; and Spain is in Suspence, especially as her Troops, now that Almeida is reduced, can soon make themselves Masters of the greatest Part of Portugal. Besides, there is an implacable Animosity between the two Nations of Spain and Portugal; and if we may give Credit to a Letter wrote from Naples to a Merchant in this City, Spain is certainly not inclined to Peace. This Letter is as follows: "Sir, You were so kind as to send me in your last some News of your Country: I cannot in Return send you any Thing that is interesting from this, excepting that it is strongly reported, that the Catholic King hath come to a Resolution to engage our Government in the present War; his Majesty being determined, it is said, to make himself Master of all Portugal, cost what it will; and that, notwithstanding the strong Representations that have been made to the Court of Spain, to permit us to remain neuter, we shall be obliged to enter into their Measures. If his Catholic Majesty be absolutely determined to continue to wage War with the Portuguese, against whom he is highly incensed, we could certainly give him great Assistance by Sea. Mean while, it is the Opinion of those who know most of the Secret of Affairs, that our Government will not engage in the War till the last Extremity, but try every Method to avoid it."

'Thus we see that all the Proposals of Peace, which have been so much talked of, and all the good Dispositions of the belligerent Powers, are every Moment liable to change and vanish.'

Extract of a Letter from Dantzick, Sept. 1.

'The deferring the Coronation of the Empress of Russia to the 10th of next Month, gave Occasion at first to much Speculation: But we are now certainly informed, that the Reason of this Delay was, that all was in Combustion at Petersburg; from whence they write, that the Guards, who partly contributed to place Catharine II. on the Throne, are sorry that they were so precipitate in that Affair; that the Party which is formed for Prince John daily gathers Strength; and that it hath already been insinuated to the Empress, and even spoke publicly in the Streets, that she had no natural Right to the Crown; so that it is to be apprehended that this Princess's Reign will not be long, notwithstanding the wise Precautions she hath taken to establish her Throne. It remains to be seen whether a Stop can be put to this Ferment, when all the Forces are returned into the Empire.'