

[Numb. 761.]

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 6, 1759.

THE WORLD. N^o. 131.

THE Conversation happening a few Evenings ago, to turn upon the different Employments of Mankind, we fell into the Consideration how ill the various Parts of Life are generally suited to the Persons who appear in them. This was attributed either to their own Ambition, which tempts them to undertake a Character they have not Abilities to perform with Credit, or to some accidental Circumstance, which throws them into Professions contrary, perhaps, both to their Genius and Inclination. All were unanimous in blaming those Parents, who force their Children to enter into a Way of Life contrary to their natural Bent, which generally points out the Employment that is best adapted to their Capacities. To this we in a great Measure ascribed the slow Progress of Arts and Sciences, the frequent Failures and Miseries of Life, and many of those desperate Acts which are often the Consequences of them.

This Conversation carried us through the greatest Part of the Evening, till the Company broke up and retired to Rest. But the Weather being hot, and my Senses perfectly awake, I found it impossible to give Way to Sleep; so that my Thoughts soon returned to the late Subject of the Evening's Entertainment. I recollect many Instances of this Misapplication of Parts, and compassionated the unhappy Effects of it. I reflected, that as all Men have different Ideas of Pleasures and Honours, different Views, Inclinations, and Capacities; yet all concur in a Desire of pleasing and excelling; if that Principle were applied to the proper Point, and every one employed himself agreeably to his Genius, What a wonderful Effect it would soon have in the World! With how swift a Progress would Arts and Sciences grow up to Perfection! And to what an amazing Height would all Kind of Knowledge soon be carried! Men would no longer drudge on with Diffuse and Murmuring in a Study they abhor; but every one would pursue with Chearfulness his proper Calling: Business would become the highest Pleasure; Diligence would be too universal to be esteemed a Virtue; and no Man would be ashamed of an Employment, in which he appeared to Advantage.

While my Mind hung upon these Reflections, I imperceptibly dropt asleep. But my Imagination, surviving my Reason, I soon entered into a Dream, which (though mixed with wild Flights and Absurdities) bore some Analogy to my waking Thoughts.

I fancied myself still reflecting on the same Subject, when I was suddenly snatched up into the Air, and presently found myself on the Poets' Olympus, at the right Hand of Jupiter; who told me that he approved my Thoughts, and would make an immediate Experiment of the Change I had been wishing for.

He had no sooner pronounced these Words, than I perceived a strange Hurry and Confusion in the lower World: All Mankind was in Motion, preparing to obey the tremendous Nod.

Multitudes of the Nobility began to strip themselves of their Robes and Coronets, and to act in the different Capacities of Horse-Jockies, Coachmen, Taylors, Fidlers, and Merry-Andrews. I distinguished two or three great Personages, who had dressed themselves in white Waifcoats, and with Napkins wrapt about their Heads, and Aprons tucked round their Waists, were busied in several great Kitchens, making considerable Improvements in the noble Art of Cookery. A few of this illustrious Rank, without quitting their honourable Distinctions, applied themselves to enlarging the Discoveries, enlightening the Understandings, rectifying the Judgments, refining the Tastes, polishing the Manners, improving the Hearts, and by all possible Methods promoting the Interests of their Fellow-Creatures.

I saw Reverend Prelates, who, tearing off their Lawn, put themselves into red Coats, and soon obtained Triumphs and Ovations; while others dwindled into Parish Clerks, and Village Pedagogues. But I observed with Pleasure several of that sacred Order in my own Country, who appeared calm and unchanged amidst the general Bustle, and seemed to be designed originally to do Honour to their exalted Stations.

There were several grave old Men, who threw off their Scarlet Robes, and retired to Religious Houses. I saw with Wonder some of these deserted Robes put on by private Gentlemen, who, lost in Retirement and Reserve, were little imagined to be qualified for such important Posts. But what more astonished me was to see Men of military Rank throwing away their Regimentals, and appearing with a much better Grace in longer Suits of Scarlet. Some Gentlemen of the Robe, whom I had always regarded with Respect and Reverence, seemed now more awful and respectable than ever: One, in particular, greatly surprised me, by quitting the Seat of Judgment, which he had long filled with universal Applause, till I saw him entering a more august Assembly, and afterwards passing to the Cabinet of his Prince, from whence he returned to the Great Hall, where first I observed him, and convinced me of the Extent of his Abilities, by appearing equally capable in all his Employments.

I saw in a Public Assembly a Junto of Patriots, who while they were haranguing on the Corruption and Iniquity of the Times, broke off in the Middle, and turned Stock-Jobbers and Pawn-Brokers. A Group of Critics at the Bedford Coffee-House were in an Instant converted into Haberdashers of Small-ware in Cheapside. Translators, Commentators and polemic Divines, made for the most Part very good Coblers, Gold-finders and Rat-catchers. The Chariot of a very eminent Physician was transformed all at once into a Cart, and the Doctor to an Executioner, fastening a Halter round the Neck of a Criminal. I saw two very noted Surgeons of my Acquaintance in blue Sleeves and Aprons, exerting themselves notably in a Slaughter-House near the Victualling-Office. A Reverend Divine, who was preaching in the Fields to a numerous Audience, recollects himself on a sudden, and producing a Set of Cups and Balls, performed several very dextrous Tricks by Slight-of-Hand. The pretty Gentlemen were every where usefully employed in knotting, pickling, and making Conerves. The fine Ladies remained as they were; for it was beyond even the Omnipotence of Jupiter (without entirely changing their Natures), to assign an Office, in which they could be beneficial to Mankind.

Several Princes and Potentates now relieved themselves from the Load of Crowns and Sceptres, and entered with a good Grace into private Stations. Others put themselves at the Head of Companies of Banditti, formed of Lawyers, public Officers and Excisemen. Their prime Ministers had generally the Honour of being their first Lieutenants, and sometimes enjoyed the sole Command; while the Courtiers ranged themselves under them in Rank and File. But with what a heart-felt Pleasure did I observe an august and venerable Monarch, surrounded by a youthful Band, with the most amiable Countenances I had ever beheld! He wore a triple Crown upon his Head, which an Angel held on, and over it a Scroll, with this Inscription, FOR A GRATEFUL AND AFFECTIONATE PEOPLE.

The Shops now began to be filled with People of Distinction; and many a Man stepped with a genteel Air, from behind the Counter, into a great Estate, or a Post of Honour.

The Nobility were almost all changed throughout the World: For no Man dared to answer to a Title of Superiority, who was not conscious of superior Excellence and Virtue.

In the Midst of all this Bustle, I was struck with the Appearance of a large Bevy of Beauties and Women of the first Fashion, who with all the perfect Confidence of good Breeding, infirnished themselves in the several Temples dedicated to the Cyprian Venus, secure of the universal Adorations and Proffrations of Mankind. Others of inferior Rank and Fame, very unconcernedly pursued their domestic Affairs, and the Occupations of the Needle or the Toilette. But it was with a secret Pride that I observed a few of my dear Country-Women quit their Dressing Rooms and Card Assemblies, and venture into the Public, as Candidates for Fame and Honours. One Lady in particular, forced by the sacred Impulse, I saw marching with modest Composure to take Possession of the Warden's Lodgings in one of our Colleges; but observing some young Students at the Gate, who began to Titter as she approached, she blushed, turned from them with an Air of Pity unmixed with Contempt, and retiring to her beloved Retreat, contented herself with doing all the Good that was possible in a private Station.

The Face of Affairs began now to be very much altered: All the great Offices of State were filled with able Men, who were equal to the glorious Load, which they accepted for the Good of their Country, not for their own private Emolument. Bribery and Corruption were at length happily banished from all Commonwealths; for as no Man could be prevailed on to accept of an Employment, for which he was not every Way qualified, Merit was the only Claim to Promotion.

Universal Peace and Tranquility soon ensued. Arts and Sciences daily received astonishing Improvements. All Men were alike Emulous to excel in Something; and no Part was dishonourable to one who acted well. In short, the golden Age of the Poets seemed to be restored.

But while I was reflecting with Joy and Admiration on these glorious Revolutions, the Tumult of a Midnight Broil awaked me; and I found myself in a World, as full of Folly and Absurdity as ever it was.

Charles-Town (in South-Carolina) October 13.

YESTERDAY an Alarm was fired here, as, we hear, prudently ordered to be done throughout the Province at the same Time, when one Half of the whole Militia, Horse and Foot, was draughted, and ordered to hold themselves in Readiness to march and act as Occasion might require, at a Moment's Warning, while the Rest are to do Duty in their respective Districts, during the present Expedition; which is no inconsiderable Effort of a young Province; and shews, that notwithstanding our immense Taxes, our Spirits are not depressed; on the contrary, that we are (as we always have been) as zealous to exert ourselves in his Majesty's Service, as any more powerful Colony on this Continent.

No Advices have been received from our Forts in the Cherokees since those mentioned in our last, whence we begin to fear, that the Indians have intercepted some Expresses from thence:—A vague Report prevails, that 60 Cherokees, after making a second Demand of Ammunition at Keowee, and being refused it, have proposed to come down to the Governor; but as the Government hath received no such Account, the Report may well be presumed to be groundless: If any have offered to come, it is as probable, that their Intentions are only to observe what we are about, and take some Scalps with them on their Return, as that they aim at a Reconciliation with us: As to their Demand of Ammunition, it is too likely, that if they could obtain it, they would employ it against ourselves. —We hear, that 100 Horse Load of Goods are coming from Virginia to the Cherokees; but, we hope, the Expresses gone to the Northward will

prevent their reaching that Nation while in the present Temper.

October 17. The Express which arrived here late last Saturday Afternoon, with Dispatches from Fort Prince-George to his Excellency the Governor, brought Advice, that Captain Stuart was still there the 9th Instant, when he came away: That he had sent Cattle and Flour for the Relief of Fort-Loudoun, which it was hoped would get up safe, as some young Indians had been prevailed upon to escort the same; but that no white Man had passed from thence to Keowee for some Time past. At the same time, that the Arrival of this Express removes the Fears we began to entertain of Intelligence being cut off by the Indians, he confirms that Report to be true which we called a vague one, that a considerable Number of Cherokees were coming to Town, and adds, that they come in two different Parties.

Since Saturday it is reported that the two Parties of Cherokees abovementioned have taken different Routs, and that the Militia in the back Settlements, who are very alert, and in high Spirits, have fallen in with one of them.

Mr. Richard Smith, the Virginia Trader, who was going to the Cherokees with 80 Horse Load of Goods, arrived here last Sunday Afternoon, with a Cherokee Indian, under an Escort of Militia: There was another Indian with him, who made his Escape, on seeing the Province in Arms. Mr. Smith fortunately had Directions to proceed no farther than to Salisbury, in North-Carolina, till he should receive further Instructions from Governor Lyttleton, and accordingly left his Goods there; but finding all Parts alarmed, instead of waiting for the Instructions he expected, proceeded hither immediately.

A Party of Cherokees, consisting of 37 Men, 13 Women, and 5 Children, arrived Yesterday within a Mile of Town: Among them are Tistoo, of Keowee, the Wolf, and Old Caesar. The Judge's Friend came with them part of the Way, but afterwards did not think proper to proceed.

We hear that the Man killer, or Round-O, of Stickowee, is at the Head of the other Gang. This Indian has always refused to take Part in any Disturbances against the English.

AUGUSTA, in GEORGIA.

The Deposition of John Reid, a Person iniſed in the Service of the Hon. EDMUND ATKIN, Esq; his Majefy's Agent and Superintendent of the Southern Indians; taken at the Court-house at Augusta on Friday the 5th Day of October, 1759, before David Douglass, and Edward Barnard, Esquires, two of his Majefy's Justices of the Peace for the District aforesaid.

THE said Deponent, being duly sworn, saith, That on Friday, the 28th of September last, when the Hon. Mr. Atkin was giving his grand Talk to the Creek Indians at the Tuckahatchee Town, he the said Mr. Atkin was struck on the Head with a Hatchet, by an Indian Fellow of the Cusitah Town, called the Tobacco-Eater; which Blow he the Deponent believes was designed to have killed Mr. Atkin, but, by a sudden Turn thereof, it only wounded him on the Head and Arm. That the said Indian Fellow was secured and tied by the other Indians. That the Matter above related happened about 6 o'Clock in the Evening of the said (Friday) 28th of September last; and at 10 o'Clock the same Night, he this Deponent was sent off by the said Mr. Atkin to the Lower Towns, to give Notice of what had happened, and to prevent the white People there from being alarmed by other more imperfect Accounts of the said Matter. That he this Deponent, being so near Augusta as the Lower Towns, thought it necessary to come down and give the same Information, to prevent the Inhabitants being alarmed by a false Account of the Matter.

Taken the 5th Day of Octo- | DAVID DOUGLASS,
ber 1759, before us, | EDWARD BARNARD.

October 20. By an Express which arrived here Yesterday Morning from North-Carolina, we have Advice, that Governor Dobbs has sent Orders for making Draughts from all the Northern Regiments of Militia in his Province, to act against the Cherokees, if necessary; and that he was sending Ammunition to those Regiments, and taking every other Measure proper in the present Juncture.

November 1. On Monday the 21st ultimo ended the Conferences with the Cherokees. On the first Day of these Conferences, Thursday the 18th, Ocunnaftota, the Great Warrior of Chote, upon the Indians being acquainted, that the Governor was ready to hear what they had to say, told his Excellency, "That they were not come to give a Talk, or make Proposals to him; that hearing he

had sent a Letter to the Nation, they expected to receive a Talk from him." The Governor ordered the Interpreters to acquaint them, "That it was true, he had sent a Letter to their Nation, upon receiving the Copy of a Talk sent by John Vann to Governor Ellis, of Georgia, said to be delivered by Woahatchee, in the Name of the upper, middle, and lower, Towns, "Defiring the said Governor of Georgia to interpose his good Offices in accommodating Matters between the Cherokees and this Government, and declaring their Intentions to be peaceable, not to invite them hither, but to permit any that were peaceably disposed, to come; and to inform them, that he was ready to hear what they had to say." The Great Warrior upon this told his Excellency, "That he was then unprepared; that his Hands were bare, and he brought no Tokens; but that he would give a Talk the next Day." The Governor agreed to receive it.

Friday the 19th, the Indians met the Governor again, in the Council Chamber. The Great Warrior, and three others, spoke. The Substance of their Talk was, "That they had been sent by Old Hop to make the Path strait, to brighten the Chain, and to accommodate Differences. They confessed, "That Outrages had been committed by their Nation," but (as usual) alledged, "That their young Men were the Authors," and pretended, "That they had been provoked to commit them, by the Irregularities of some white People at the Fort." Then they desired, "That all that was past might be now forgot;" but did not offer any Satisfaction, as was expected. They laid Skins at the Governor's Feet, and offered Strings of white Beads, which his Excellency permitted them to lay down, but would not receive. When they finished their Talk, the Governor ordered them to be acquainted, "That he would consider it, and give them Notice to attend, when he should be ready to give his Answer." Monday following, the Indians had Notice to attend in the Council Chamber; when there, the Governor told them, "That although the Great Warrior, and the other Indians of the upper Nation then present, pretended to be deputed to come to him, he knew they were not, and that they only came in Consequence of being refused Ammunition at Keowee; that he had Advices then in his Hand, received the Night before, that since they came away, a large Party was gone out from Settico, one of the upper Towns, to fall upon the Settlements on Broad-River; and that a Soldier from Fort Prince George, who was sent out to drive some Cattle, had been stopped by the Indians of Coafatchee, who took his Horse by the Bridle, led him into the Middle of the Town, pulled his Hat off his Head, and cut it in Pieces with a Tomahawk, then bid him go Home, and say, it was War; that therefore they had no Right to be protected, according to the Talk he had sent up to their Nation; that although those of the lower Nation were deputed, yet, as there had been a Party sent out from thence afterwards, who fired at an Express coming down to him, they also were not intitled to Protection; nevertheless, as they said they came down, expecting to be protected by it, they should be so." His Excellency then enumerated the other Outrages and Murders the People of their Nation had committed; acquainted them, "That the People of this Province, determined no longer to bear their Insults, were in Arms; that he himself was going, with a great many of his Warriors, to their Nation, to demand Satisfaction; that if, when he arrived there, the Satisfaction he should ask, was given, it would be Peace, the Path would be open again, and the Trade restored; but if they refused to give it, he would take it." The Governor concluded, by telling them, "That they should return Home with him, and his Warriors, and that they would be safe, only by going with them, and advised them, not to expose themselves, by straggling out of the direct Road, where he would not answer for their Safety."

The same Day (the 21st) the Stores, Baggage, and other Necessaries, provided for the Army by the Commissary General, began to be put into the Waggons that had been impressed by him for that Service, and those Waggons were all loaded, and set off on Tuesday last, escorted by the Independents and Provincials. At the same Time, the Commissary for the Army loaded two Schooners with Provisions, to be carried by Water to Stone Landing, there to be received in other Waggons.—The Indians went off with the Independents and Provincials.

Our last Letters from Fort-Loudon are dated the 3d ult. and advise, That before the above Party of Indians left the Nation, the Path over the Four

and Twenty Mountains was stopped, and likewise that of Telliquo; but was then open again; That the Women who used to come to the Fort, were forbid to go thither again on Pain of Death: And, there were continually Scouts about in Search of white Peoples Tracks: That Capt. Demere, however, at last found an Opportunity to send for Ocunnaftota with 2 or 3 other Headmen to the Fort, who accordingly came: When the Great Warrior came he asked him, why the Cherokees killed the white People, and had so suddenly declared War? told them, he was better provided with Ammunition and Provisions than they imagined; and assured them, that the Carolinas, Virginia, and other Provinces, would not suffer their Insults and Cruelties to go unpunished: Ocunnaftota answered, that the Towns of Choto, Tennessee, Toquo, and Tomoty were not guilty of any of the Outrages complained of; that they were committed by young People who would give Ear to no Admonitions, and persuaded themselves that the English designed to destroy them all, and make Slaves of their Wives and Children; the French having told them, that when the English had once erected a Fort in their Nation, and made some Settlements, they would withhold Ammunition from them, and extirpate all the Men; and that those Indians had lately great Offers from the French Fort, for Englishmen's Scalps, and Promises of large Supplies of Ammunition, &c. That Capt. Demere assured him we had no such Designs; but had stopped Ammunition, only upon a Discovery of the bad Disposition of the lower Nation; and offered to convince him of the contrary, whenever he would fix a Time and go down to Keowee: That, upon this, the great Warrior came down to Fort Prince George, and took with him, by the Way, several other Headmen.—When he arrived there, he applied for Ammunition, and was refused it; upon which he resolved (being first assured that he should come and return in Safety) to join the Deputies he found coming to the Governor from the lower Towns. Since they left Keowee, we are informed that nothing has happened amiss in the lower Nation, and that the Indians are likely to remain quiet while this Gang is in our Power.

According to Calculations made by several Gentlemen, it is computed, that the Expedition to the Cherokees cannot cost this Province less than 20,000 Pounds Sterling, or 142,000 Pounds Current.

All our late Letters from Georgia (except one) are full of Commendations on Governor Ellis's Conduct with regard to Indian Affairs in general, but more particularly the Creeks that lately made his Excellency a Visit at Savannah; they seem to think that he could effect almost any Purpose with them. Although they came to Savannah in no very promising Temper, they departed the 18th ult. in the best Humour imaginable, and made perfectly happy by a Distribution of considerable Presents to every Individual according to his Rank. At their Conferences they acknowledged that they had been privy to, and disposed to act a Part in, the Cherokees' Designs, rejoiced that they did not, and had been induced to make Mr. Ellis a Visit; promised to exert themselves in bringing their Nation to a good Humour, and in hindering their Countrymen from interposing, should there be a general Breach between the English and the Cherokees; they opened, without Reserve, all the Causes of their Discontent; complained in very bitter Terms of some Person's Conduct; earnestly wished his Majefy's Agent among them might be recalled; and expressed their Fears lest some Mischief should befall him. The Outrage committed on Mr. Atkin was afterwards mentioned to them, in a tender and delicate Manner, which notwithstanding alarmed them very much; however, on hearing his Life was not in Danger, they seemed composed, but repeated their Instances that he might be recalled. At parting with the Governor, warm Professions passed on both Sides.

The Fort at Augusta is enlarging, and some private Stores in that Quarter, are enforting.—Fort Moore, we are told, will also be soon repaired and enlarged. People are enforting themselves in several Parts of the back Settlements.

Nov. 3. On Friday the 26th ult. the Governor set out from hence on the Expedition to the Cherokees, throughout which a large Detachment of Brigadier-General Bull's Regiment of Horse, under the Command of Major William Walter, is to attend his Excellency: That Day the Town and Stono Troops were joined by the St. George's, at Peronneau's, in Goose-creek; where the whole, with the Voluntiers (among which the Artillery Men are here all along included) halted: The same

Day the first Division of the Waggons loaded and Baggage, &c. for the Corner. Saturday the 27th, well, waiting for the Corner, were sent up in haved very ord have had a ver pressed themse should be comp would not do i a short Speech Governor, w Eutau Spring; their Horses in cency that L that they were This Day the Monday the reached Serje the Forces at and fired three Reduction of Cillery Comp Camp, also 100 Pieces, and g all the milita the Governor, Conrad Holmey met with Stickowee, a coming down great Pleasure Excellency's join in reduc vorn made a which seemed Day 18 Wag a Detachment of Militia, Thompson, a in the Remain the Schooners lency, with t cier's at the will wait the Walter, and On Thursday first Division c marched, with loaded Wagga they are expe —The Gover perfect Health

B.O.
The DISPO
BAT

To the Right of Governor's, The 1st Battalion The Curtain of The 2d Battalion The 3d Battalion The 4th Battalion The 5th Battalion The 6th Battalion To the River S Battery at the of the lower T Batt. to Right e The 9 Gun B. The Half Moon Battery of the Barbet Bat

N. B. A C
Guns at each Mortars, 9
3 3-Inch Brats
Granadoes fix' Return of Iron the River Si
ember, 1759
N^o. of Guns.

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Day

Day the first Division of the Army, which was set out the Tuesday before, with the Indians, the Artillery, the Wagons loaded with Ammunition, Provisions and Baggage, &c. arrived and encamped at Monck's Corner. Saturday the 27th, his Excellency set out for the Corner, where he found the first Division all well, waiting for the rest of the Provisions that had been sent up in Schooners: The Indians had behaved very orderly, and the Expedition seemed to have had very good Effect on them, for they expressed themselves content that their Countrymen should be compelled to give us Satisfaction, if they would not do it otherwise, and the Governor made a short Speech to them. Sunday the 28th, the Governor, with all the Voluntiers, proceeded to Eutaw Spring: The Troopers having lost many of their Horses in the Night, could not attend his Excellency that Day, which gave Rise to the Report, that they went no farther than Monck's Corner: This Day the Schooners arrived at Stone Landing. Monday the 29th, the Governor and Voluntiers reached Sergeant Campbell's. The same Day all the Forces at the Corner drew up under Arms, and fired three Volleys, as a *Feu de Joye*, on the Reduction of Quebec; some Gentlemen of the Artillery Company, who had gone thus far to see the Camp, also fired three Rounds from the Field Pieces, and gave a genteel Entertainment there to all the military Officers, &c. Tuesday the 30th, the Governor, with the Voluntiers, proceeded to Conrad Holman's, at Amelia: Here his Excellency met with the Man-killer, or Round-O, of Stickowee, and 39 other Cherokees that were coming down with him, who, we hear, expressed great Pleasure at our Armament, applauded his Excellency's Resolution, and declared he would join in reducing the Indians to Reason; the Governor made a short Speech to this honest Cherokee, which seemed highly satisfactory to him; the same Day 18 Wagons from the Congarees, escorted by a Detachment from Colonel Chevillette's Regiment of Militia, under the Command of Adjutant Thompson, arrived at Monck's Corner, to take in the Remainder of the Provisions brought up by the Schooners. Wednesday the 31st, his Excellency, with the Voluntiers, arrived at Mrs. Mercer's at the Congarees; where, it is thought, he will wait the Arrival of the Horse under Major Walter, and of the first Division of the Army, &c. On Thursday Morning the first Instant, the said first Division decamped from Monck's Corner, and marched, with the Indians, the Artillery, 113 loaded Wagons, &c. &c. for the Congarees, and they are expected to arrive there as Monday next. —The Governor, and the whole Army, were in perfect Health, and in high Spirits.

BOSTON, November 12.

The DISPOSITION of the GUNS and MORTARS on the BATTERIES round QUEBEC.

On the Upper Batteries.

To the Right of the Governor's, 3 of 24, 2 of 16, and 4 of 8 Pound. The 1st Bastion, 2 of 12, and 2 of 6 Pound. The Curtain of Ditto, 2 of 24 Pound. The 2d Bastion, 4 of 12, 9 of 8, and 4 of 4 Pound. The 3d Bastion, 8 of 6, and 2 of 4 Pound. The 4th Bastion, 11 of 6 Pound. The 5th Bastion, 9 of 8 Pound. The 6th Bastion, 3 of 12, and 3 of 8 Pound. To the River St. Cha, 2 of 8, 11 of 6, and 28 of 3 Pound. Battery at the Point of the lower Town, 4 of 24 Pound. Batt. to Right of Do, 4 of 36, and 4 of 24 Pound. The 9 Gun Battery, 3 of 36, and 6 of 24 Pound. The Half Moon Do, 3 of 36, 7 of 24, and 1 of 12 Pound. Battery of the Ships, 7 of 12 Pound. The Barbet Battery, 13 of 24, 15 of 16, and 4 of 8 Pound. Total of Cannon, 180.

N. B. A Quantity of Ammunition in Proportion to the Guns at each Battery.

Mortars, 9 1/2-Inch, 1 of 10, 3 of 8, and 2 of 7-Inch. 3 8-Inch Brass Howitzers, English; and a Barrel of Hand Granades fix'd to each Bastion.

Return of Iron Ordnance on the several Batteries between the River St. Charles and Montmorencie, 26th of September, 1759.

No. of Guns.	What Nature.	Names of Batteries.
3	12 Pounders.	Passege,
4	6	Royal,
3	9	De la Rouelle,
3	12	St. Charles,
2	12	Aux Prete,
3	9	De Paren,
3	9	La Chaire,
12	from 12 to 24	Floating Battery,
4	16	Beau Port,
4	12	La Attack,
5	9	
2	12	
1	18	
1	24	
2	13-Inch Mortars, and 68 Shells.	Maison De Blanche.
1	8-Inch Howitzer, 7 English, Brass.	
1	3 Pounder, Shot, about 500 of different Natures.	

Extract of a Letter from Col. Bagley to his Excellency the Governor, dated Louisburg, October 27, 1759.

"We have good Allowance of every Specie, both in Quantity and Quality, good Quarters and a supply of Fuel: The Governor is willing to do any Thing for us to make us comfortable: A good Harmony subsists among the Troops of every Rank. —Would beg Leave to assure your Excellency, that Governor Whitmore, Lord Rollo, and the Gentlemen in the Garrison, treat us with all the Complaisance imaginable, use us well in every Respect; no Corps in the Garrison is more taken Notice of, nor better treated."

Saturday last his Excellency the Governor prorogued the Great and General Court to the 5th of December next. The Court being apprehensive that the Detention of his Majesty's Troops at Quebec to garrison that Conquest, would prevent those 2500 of our Provincial Troops which are in Garrison at Louisburg, and in Nova-Scotia, being relieved this Fall, had made Provision in their late Session for the Men's more comfortable Subsistence there, and for the Relief of such of their Families as might be in necessitous Circumstances at home, and continued the Establishment for the Men's Wages during their stay there. They have likewise lengthened out the Establishment for the Ship King George, now out on a Cruize.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 23.

Capt. Robert Stobo, who has been many Years a Prisoner at Canada, came to Town on Sunday last.

The Busines of the General Assembly being finished on Thursday, his Honour the Governor gave his Assent to the following Acts.

1. An Act for granting the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds for the further Protection of this Colony.

2. An Act to oblige the Persons bringing Slaves into this Colony from Maryland, Carolina, and the West-Indies, for their own Use, to pay a Duty.

3. An Act for altering the Court Day of the County of Augusta.

4. An Act to impower the Vestry of the Parish of Dale, in the County of Chesterfield, to sell the Glebe-Land of the said Parish; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

5. An Act for paying the Burgess Wages, for this present Session of Assembly, in Money.

6. An Act to dock the Entail of certain Lands therein mentioned, and to vest the same in Lewis Burwell, Esq; in Fee-Simple, and for settling other Lands of greater Value, in Lieu thereof, to the same Uses.

Also to several Resolves, among which was the following.

RESOLVED, That the Sum of One Thousand Pounds be paid by the Treasurer of this Colony to Captain Robert Stobo, over and above the Pay that is due to him from the Time of his rendering himself an Hostage to this Day, as a Reward for his Zeal to his Country, and a Recompence for the great Hardships he has suffered, during his Confinement in the Enemy's Country.

And then made the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgess,

A S you have gone through the particular Branches of Busines which were the immediate Cause of my summoning you, and as you have shewn a Desire of retiring to your own Countries, by your not entering on the common Busines of the Country, I shall not detain you longer from pursuing your Inclinations, being at all Times desirous to comply therewith as far as is consistent with the Duty I owe to his Majesty, and the Attachment I have to this Colony.

I cannot but wish that you had more amply provided for the great Services which to me seemed necessary for your Preservation; notwithstanding this, I give you the strongest Assurances that I will, with the utmost Affiduity and Application, employ the Forces you have intrusted to me, to the best of my Abilities, towards the finishing and protecting the Works now erecting at Pittsburg, the afflicting Governor Lyttleton against the Cherokee Indians, if they should be rath enough to declare War, and the preserving and securing our own Frontiers. If I should be so unfortunate as to fail in either of these Particulars, I trust you will have Candour enough to attribute it to the Scantiness of the Power with which you have invested me. This you have encouraged me to hope, from the Approbation you have given to my former Conduct. I shall close this Session, with repeating the Satisfaction I always receive from being thought to have done my Duty; and shall accordingly prorogued you, and you are hereby prorogued, to the First Tuesday in March next.

ANNAPOLIS, December 6.

A Merchant in Liverpool, in a Letter of the 27th of September, to one of his Correspondents here, writes, "None will buy Tobacco but from Day to Day, alarm'd with the Prospect of your very great Crop. I much fear we shall not be able long to keep the Price up at 4 d. In short, the Virginians will throw in their new Crop on your old one: It's strange to me your People can't see into this; but it was always the Case ever since I knew the Country."

Another Merchant, in a Letter from the same Place, of the same Date, says, "Tobacco is declining here fast, and will certainly be under 3 d. by Christmas."

J U S T I M P O R T E D,

In the Snow MONTGOMERIE, ALEXANDER MONTGOMERIE, Master, from GLASGOW, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money or short Credit,

G R E A T Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suited to the Season.

ROBERT SWAN.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper

Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 12th of March next, being the second Day of Anne-Arundel County Court, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of William Reynolds, in the City of Annapolis, for Paper Currency,

T HE following Tracts of LAND, lying in the County aforesaid, viz.

Hazard, containing 60 Acres.

Hood's Hall, 100 Acres.

Part of Ben's Luck, 25 Acres. And,

Part of Freeborn's Progress, 130 Acres.

Also, Three Lots of Land lying in the New-Town of the said City, with a Brick House, with two Chimneys standing thereon, on the South-West Side of Scotts-Street, late the Estate of William Cumming, deceased.

December 18, 1759.

O N Thursday the 20th Instant, will be exposed to Public Sale, at Piscataway, a Parcel of choice Country-born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for Tobacco, Sterling Money, Paper Currency, or Bills of Exchange, ready Pay, or very short Credit, by JAMES MARSHALL.

T O B E S O L D,

On Thursday the 20th of this Instant December, at the Subscriber's Plantation, in Anne-Arundel County,

S EVERAL NEGROES, Horses, Cattle, Household Goods, and several other Things.

SARAH CONNANT.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 20th of this Instant December, at Queen's-Town, for ready Money, or such Payment and Security as Charles Carroll, Esq; of Annapolis, shall approve of, viz.

O NE Mulatto Man Slave Tom, one Negro Man Boatswain, both well acquainted with Farming and other Country Busines, one Negro Girl near six Years old, two Negro Boys younger, some useful Plate, a Saddle Horse, some Mares and Colts, and a Couple of valuable Mules. All to be Sold separately.

WILLIAM DAMES.

N. B. If the Weather proves bad the Day abovementioned, the Sale to be the next Thursday.

R AN away from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 18th of October last, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, supposed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowsers, and a new white Plaiding Jacket. He will answer to the Name of Isaac. The other a Woman, is very small, talks in her own Language very fast, appears to be older than the Man. Had on when she went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white Plaiding Petticoat; she also carried with her a Piece of greenish colour'd Cloth, which I suppose may supply the want of a Jacket. She will answer to the Name of Sarah.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them to me at George-Town on Patowmack River, or secures them so that I can have them again, shall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for each, besides reasonable Charges paid, if taken up 20 Miles from home, and delivered to me.

ROBERT PETER.

1 THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Hillyer, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder A, and on the near Thigh I, shod before, and has a Swift Tail.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

2 JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Wholesale or Retail,

A N ALMANACK for the Year 1759, fitted to this Meridian, containing, beside what is common in an Almanack, a very famous Receipt, lately made public, and purchased of Mr. Joseph Howard of South-Carolina, by the Assembly of that Government, for which they gave him Three Thousand Pounds, for Curing the Lame-Distemper, Yaws, or almost any corrupt Blood, &c. Also a Receipt, by which Meat, ever so stinking, may be made as sweet and wholesome, in a few Minutes, as any Meat at all, &c. &c.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wednesday the Nineteenth of December Inst. at
the House of the Subscriber, at Pig-Point,

A PARCEL of likely Country-born Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by RICHARD WELLS.

2 And at the same Time and Place will be Sold, to the Highest Bidder,

*T*WO TRACTS of LAND, within Half a Mile of Pig-Point, called The Vale of Pleasure, and Gullock's-Folly, containing 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres. For Title and Terms apply to STEPHEN WEST, Or, RICHARD WELLS.

2 ALL Men fit and willing to serve his Majesty King GEORGE, in Brigadier-General Stanwix's Battalion of his Majesty's Royal American Regiment of Foot, are hereby desired to come to Mr. Incl's at Annapolis, where they will find some of Captain Cobran's Party, and meet with all due Encouragement. Some of his Party are also at Baltimore. Such Servants whose Time is near out, will, on their Enlisting with Captain Cobran, have the Remainder of their Time paid for by him. None but stout and very willing Men will be accepted of.

X THERE is at the Plantation of John Harlan, on his Lordship's Manor, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Gelding, with a Switch Tail, a small Blaze down his Face, his near hind and off Foot are white, he has several Saddle Spots, and is branded on the near Shoulder Z.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

X THERE is at the Plantation of John Frost, in Anne-Arundel County, near Delaware Bottom, taken up as a Stray, a Chestnut Sorrel Gelding, about 13 Hands high, has a small Blaze down his Face, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with something like TB (join'd in one) but very blindly, and is about 7 Years old.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

X THERE is at the Plantation of William Pritchett, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Flea-bitten Grey Gelding, between 14 and 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder something resembling the Letter S, has a bob Tail, paces, is shod before, low in Flesh, and has been lately hurt with a Saddle or Pad.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

X THERE is at the Plantation of William Year, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock with a Q or a Figure 6; she has a standing Mane, a mealy Nose, and a fore Back.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

ANNAPO利S: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in Charles-Street; where all Persons may be supplied with this Gazette, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Advertisements.

2 ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Thomas Marshall, late of Charles County, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid, by THOMAS HANSON MARSHALL, Executor.

*T*HERE is at the Plantation of Henry Roden, at the Kittockton-Mountain in Frederick County, taken up as Strays, a Bay Mare and Colt, neither of them branded; but the Mare has a Star in her Forehead.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

*J*UST IMPORTED,
In the SHARPE, Capt. North, from MADEIRA,
A PARCEL of choice London and New-York WINES of the Growth of said Island, and to be Sold very reasonable by the Subscriber, for Cash, Bills, Wheat, or short Credit.

3 D. WOLSTENHOLME.

*T*HIS is to give Notice to all Persons indebted to the Store formerly kept by John Schaw in George-Town, to pay their Ballances to Mr. William Rasin, who is impowered to receive them and give Discharges for the same. If they are not discharged very soon, they may expect Trouble without further Notice.

X *3* WILLIAM GREEN.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759.

*J*UST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by the Subscriber at his Store at NOTTINGHAM,

A LARGE Assortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS.

Likewise, Barbadoes Rum and Muscovado Sugar, Wholesale or Retail.

4 THOMAS CAMPBELL.

PHILIP SYNG,
BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA,
Living near the Town-Gate in ANNAPOLIS,

*M*AKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Brass-Work, such as Candlesticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes, for Shovels, Dogs, &c. Furniture for Desks and Chests of Drawers, Knockers for Doors, Boxes for Carriges, Mill-Brasses for Saw or Grist Mills, Plate-Warmers, Fenders, Stirrups, &c. &c. He also casts Bells of different Sizes; and gives the best Prices for old Brass and Copper.

He has to sell cheap, a very good 30 Hour Clock.

The said Syng lent some Time ago, but to whom he has forgot, the Third and Seventh Volume of the Spectator. Whoever has them, is desired to return them.

4

*T*HERE is in Worcester County Goal, a Negro Man, who says his Name is Graves Johnson, aged 25 Years, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, well-set, and has an Impediment in his Speech. He has passed for a Freeman, and says he was born near Kent-Island, and when an Infant carried by some Person into the back Parts of Pennsylvania. He says he is acquainted with Henry Stevenson, David Baconridge, William Tagotby, Clayton Lowick, George Manlour, and Benjamin Weems, all of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He has sundry Cloaths, some of which are pretty good. Any Person claiming the said Negro, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to

X *4* BENJAMIN HANDY,
Sheriff of Worcester County.

*T*HERE is at the Plantation of Mr. William Digger, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horse about 14 Hands high, his two hind Feet white, has a Blaze Face, is dock'd, and branded thus 2

W

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

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*O*ctober 30, 1759.
*R*AN away from the Subscriber, living near Talbot Court-House, Three Servant Men, and an old Woman. Two of them West Country Men. Had on when they went away, Country made Jackets and Trowsers. One of them a lusty Fellow, the other middle siz'd. The other is an Irishman. Had on when he went off, a blue Coat and a black Jacket. The old Woman goes by several Names, and has very indifferent Cloaths, and very watery Eyes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in Maryland, and Four Pounds if taken in Pennsylvania, paid by

CORNELIUS DAILY.

N. B. The Two West Country Men were convicted for 14 Years; and if taken over the Bay, will give Five Pounds Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by

C. D.

*J*UST IMPORTED,
In the Brigantine SHARPE, BENJAMIN NORTH,
Master, from MADEIRA,

A QUANTITY of London and New-York WINES, to be Sold on reasonable Terms, by

JAMES CHRISTIE.

WILLIAM FARIS,
WATCH-MAKER, from PHILADELPHIA.

*H*AS Removed from Church-Street, to the House late in the Occupation of Andrew Buchanan, the Sign of the CROWN and DIAL, opposite Mr. Creagh's; where he continues to Repair and Clean WATCHES as neat and well as can be done in any Part of America, and at reasonable Prices.

He has also procured a CLOCK-MAKER, who makes CLOCKS of all Sorts, which he will warrant to be good.

N. B. He gives the best Prices for old Brads.

*T*HERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Bell, on the Western Branch in Prince-George's County, a Red Steer about 4 or 5 Years old, has a Crop in the left Ear, and a Fork in the Right.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759.
To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION on Rock-Creek in Frederick County, about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladensburg, with Three or Four Hundred Acres of Land adjacent (if the Tenant chooses) extremely proper for Tobacco or Farming: There is a very good Dwelling-House on it, with Offices underneath, and convenient Out-Houses, viz. Wash, Milk, and Meat-Houses, Barn, Stable and Tobacco-Houses, with a large Garden and Orchard.

The Subscriber has Land to Let on Seneca and Rock-Creek for Lives, some few Places settled, and those that will take Plantations out of the Woods, will have the Choice of a large Quantity of Land, and a reasonable Term Rent free.

Likewise some small Tracts of good Land lying in the same County to be Sold. DANIEL CARROLL.

*M*ONEY for BILLS, or BILLS for MONEY, by STEPHEN BORDLEY.

*T*O BE SOLD,
In Lots of One Hundred Acres, on reasonable Terms,

*P*ART of a Tract of Land, called Frenchman's Purchase, containing 2434 Acres, lying near the Temporary Line, on Marsh-Creek, whereon is exceeding good Meadow-Ground, and two very good Improvements. For Title and Terms apply to Mr. William Sparks, living near the said Land.

And a Tract of Land called White-Oak Level, containing 278 Acres, lying on Conococheague, adjoining Mr. Isaac Baker's Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, with some good Meadow-Ground, by

RICHARD BROOK, Executor
of ISAAC BROOK, Or,
SAMUEL BEALL, junior.

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THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 13, 1759.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

M A D R I D, August 21.

IMEDIATELY upon the Death of his Catholic Majesty, the Queen Dowager gave Orders for preparing the Funeral, the Direction of which was committed to the Duke of Alva, High Steward. Her Majesty likewise directed the Duke of Bejar, as first Lord of the Bed-Chamber, to regulate every Thing in the Chamber until he delivered up the Royal Body to the High Steward's Care.

On the 10th Instant, as soon as his Catholic Majesty expired, the Duke of Bejar ordered the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, two and two alternately, assisted by two Pages, to guard the Body; two Priests and two Physicians always watching it. Three Altars were placed in the Chamber, where Mass was constantly said both on that and the next Morning.—The Body being then dressed by the Lords and Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, was placed in a Leaden Coffin, inclosed in another of Wood, which was covered with Tissue, and Gold-Lace, and locked with three Keys. On the 11th, at Noon, it was conveyed by the Nobility and Officers of the Household from the Royal Bed-Chamber to the Great-Hall, where it lay in State upon a rich Bed under a magnificent Canopy. It was there delivered in Form, by the Duke of Bejar, to the Duke of Alva, who immediately committed it to the Care of the Guard called Monteros de Espinosa; two of them standing at the Head with the Crown and Scepter; and two at the Feet. The Vigil was sung in the Hall; and the Bishop of Palencia celebrated Mass; at which a Number of Grandees and all the Officers of the Court attended.

At Half an Hour past Six in the Evening, the Conde del Montijo, the Duke of Alva, the Prince of Maserano, the Duke of Bouronville, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, and the Conde de Aranda, all Knights of the Golden Fleece, formed a Chapter of that Order in the High Steward's Chamber, from whence they proceeded to divest the Royal Body of the Collar; which Ceremony was performed by the Conde del Montijo, as the oldest Knight. On Sunday the 12th, the Body, being carried down to the Foot of the Palace-Stairs by the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, was there delivered to the Officers of the Household, who placed it in the Hearse, which was prepared to convey it to the Convent of the Visitation in this City. At certain Intervals the Bishop of Palencia, who attended with the Priests of the Royal Chapel, repeated the Responses.

The Procession set out from Villaviciosa at Half an Hour past Four in the Morning, and arrived at Madrid before Ten, in the following Order.

The Drums and Trumpets of the Body Guards in Mourning.

Two Troops of the Guards.

The Company of the Royal Halberdiers on Foot.

The Alguazils of the Household and Palace on Horseback.

Forty-eight Priests of the different Orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Austin, and the Shod Carmelites, twelve of each Order on Horseback with lighted Torches.

Two Alcaydes of the Palace, with eight Alguazils on Horseback.

Twelve Gentlemen of the Household on Horseback.

Twelve Gentlemen belonging to the King's Table on Horseback.

The Drums and Trumpets of the Horse-Guards in Mourning on Horseback.

The Royal Standard, carried by his Majesty's Eldest Page on Horseback.

The Cros, attended by 2 Pages on Horseback.

All the Officers belonging to the Royal Chapel on Horseback.

Twenty-four Footmen on Foot with lighted Torches.

The Marquis de Villagarcia, the Marquis de la Rosa, Don Francisco Escot, and the Marquis de Gracia-Real, Stewards of the Household in Waiting, on Horseback.

The Conde de Castroponce, the Prince Pio, the Marquis de los Balbas, and the Duke de Santisteban, Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, with many other Grandees, who attended voluntarily, all on Horseback.

Four Cadets of the Light Body Guards.
A Supervisor of the Coaches.

The Hearse.

On each Side of it, eight Pages on Horseback.

Two of the Guard called Monteros de Espinosa on each Side also.

Don Luis de Rozas, commanding Officer of the Guards on the Right Side of the Hearse, and Don Joseph Norona at the Left.

Five Equerries rode on the Outside of the Pages. Behind the Hearse, the Duke of Alva, the Prince Maserano, and the Bishop of Palencia.

A chief Groom, attending the Duke of Alva, and two Pages of the Guards attending the Prince Maserano.

Four Officers of the Body Guards, and a Company of Fifty Men headed by a Brigadier.

A State-Hearse empty.

Two empty Coaches for the Duke of Alva and the Bishop of Palencia.

The third Troop of Horse Guards.

Five Coaches with twenty Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.

Another empty for the Four who rode on Horseback.

Two Berlins for the Stewards in Waiting.

Two others for the Equerries.

Two others for the Pages.

At each Side of the Procession, tho' separated from it, rode thirty Grooms, two Adjutants, and a Marshal with his Officers, and the Master of the Coaches, in Case of Accidents.

The Procession entered Madrid through the Gate de los Recoletos, where it was received by the Body of Invalids, with their Colonel at their Head. It then proceeded to the Convent of the Visitation, the Streets thro' which it passed being lined with the Spanish and Walloon Guards, as far as the Portico, within which a Part of the Guards were ready to receive the Body, and a Company of Halberdiers at the Church Gate.

The Equerries took it down from the Hearse. The Gentlemen of the Household carried it to the Church Door, from whence the Grandees and Stewards of the Household conveyed it to the Tomb. When all the great Officers, Grandees, and other Persons present had taken their Places, pontifical Mass was said by the Bishop of Santander, at which the Musicians of the Royal Chapel assisted. Divine Service being over, the Body was delivered to the Priorels of the Visitation, who received it in Form from the Duke of Alva, after opening the Coffin to examine it in Presence of the whole Company.

When the Royal Body entered the Church, the Company of Guards, the Spanish and Walloon Infantry, and the Invalids, made a general Discharge; another at the Elevation of the Host; and a third about Noon, when the Body entered the Choir, in order to be delivered to the Nuns.

[Thus far from the London Gazette.]
Naples, August 22. Since the Arrival of the last Courier from Versailles, a Report prevails here, that whenever a Treaty of Peace shall be made between the Powers at War, the King our Sovereign is to be the Mediator and Guarantee of it.

From the Head-Quarters of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, at Neider-Weimar, Sept. 11. Our Batteries began to play upon the Castle of Marburgh. The Commandant M. Duplefis, having refused to surrender without giving us this Trouble, we were obliged to proceed to the Formality of breaking Ground, and the Trenches were accordingly

opened the 9th Instant. Prince Charles of Bevern and the Count of Buckeburg commanded at the Siege. Yesterday M. Duplefis offered to surrender upon Condition of not serving for a Twelve-month to come; but the Prince of Bevern insisted upon two Years, which the French Commandant would not agree to. The firing was then renewed on both Sides, and M. Duplefis not finding his Account in it, offered to submit to the Prince's Terms; but was told it was too late; and so he was obliged to surrender this Morning as a Prisoner. We have taken in the Castle 39 Officers, and 818 Men, including Serjeants. We had none killed or wounded at this Siege, which is very extraordinary, considering it was carried on in all the usual Forms; yet what we say is strictly true.

From Lieutenant General Imhoff's Camp at Telligit near Munster, Sept. 13. We raised the Siege of Munster the 5th in the Night, for the Reasons that have already been told. M. Imhoff drew up his Corps in Order of Battle, to wait for the Marquis d'Armentieres, who had advanced the preceding Day as far as Coesfeld with ten Battalions and a few Squadrons; but seeing no Enemy approached, he pitched his Tents at Telligit within a League of Munster, upon which the Marquis d'Armentieres marched to Munster, and encamped his Troops under the Cannon of the Citadel.

General Imhoff after letting the Troops rest a few Days, began to make certain Movements, which have obliged the French General to break up his Camp under the Cannon of Munster, and to retire in great Haste the 11th in the Night towards Wezel. Lieutenant Colonel Bulau pursues them with the light Troops, and has already sent us some Prisoners.

Hanover, Sept. 14. General Imhoff having received a small Reinforcement, is gone to lay Siege again to Munster.

Hague, Sept. 16. We hear from Marshal Contades's Camp, that the Body of Saxon Troops, which has hitherto been employed in the French Army, has quitted it, in order to march for Saxony.

Paris, Sept. 10. Yesterday a grand Council was held concerning the Affairs of Germany, Spain, and Italy.

We have strange News from Madrid; and they write from Turin, that the King of Sardinia keeps an Army of 60,000 Men, in Readiness, to support the Rights to which the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle gives him Pretensions.

Torgau, Sept. 10. On the 3d Instant, our Corps under General Wunsch, passed the Elbe at this Place, on our march to Cossord, and on the 4th we reached Grossen Hahn, where we made sixty Hussars Prisoners. That very Evening we pushed forward towards Dresden, and, at the Distance of a Mile from thence, met with a considerable Body of Hussars, Croats, and Hungarian Infantry, that were posted near Drachenberg, and immediately attacked them. The Enemy was drove from one Height and one Thicket to another, till we came within Sight of Dresden. The Cannonade, and the Fire of the Small Arms, continued the whole Day, without its being possible for us to discover if that City was still in the Possession of our Troops or not. We were however of Opinion that it had capitulated; and, for that Reason, we retreated that Night to Grossen Hahn, and the next Day the 7th, to Cossord. Whilst we were in our Way, Advice was received, that the Army of the Empire was again before this Place, and had summoned the Commandant. Three of our Battalions therefore, and the whole Cavalry, marched with all Expedition, to its Relief. The Night passed on quietly; but, on the 8th, after reconnoitring the Enemy, the Attack was resolved on. The Infantry, which had been left behind, arrived by Degrees, and filed off, as they came up, by the Town into the Gardens in the Neighbourhood, where they had an Hour's rest. The Enemy cannonaded us for 3 Hours without any Effect, so that we did not answer

it till our heavy Artillery, and some Battalions and Squadrons, were posted on both our Flanks. At One o'Clock in the Afternoon we entered the Plain: Our Lines were formed; and we began the Attack with such Success upon the Enemy's Left, which was posted in the Vineyards, that we broke it entirely, after they had rallied four Times. The Enemy's whole Camp, with their Tents, Camp Equipage, and seven Pieces of Cannon, fell into our Hands. The Pursuit lasted above an Hour; the Enemy retreating towards Eulenbourg. The Number of Prisoners we made upon this Occasion exceeds 400, including 11 Officers. Our Loss, in killed, does not go beyond Twenty, among whom is Major Kirchberg of the Regiment of Hoffman. All our Men, both Infantry and Cavalry, did their Duty.

We have just now received Intelligence that Lieutenant General Finck has been detached with a Body of 8 or 10,000 Men to join us, in Consequence of Advices received that General Haddick was upon his March to reinforce the Prince of Deux Ponts.

List of the Generals of the Corps under the Command of M. de St. Andre.

General of Foot. Baron de St. Andre.

Lieutenant Generals. Count de Trautmandorff, Baron de Kolb, M. de Roth, M. de Rosenfeldt.

Major Generals. M. de Wolffskeht, M. de Roth, M. de Varell, Comte de Courey, M. de Augée.

Commissary of War, de Durr. Capt. de Seger. Captain de Chevreux. Quarter-Master Spoerl. Lieutenant de Bauffe. The Prevot.

The Original of the undermentioned List was found in the Village of Sippis behind Torgau, where the Enemy were quartered.

List of Regiments and Battalions.

Croats. One Regiment, Warrasdiens; 1 Ditto, Angolins; 1 Ditto, Banalisky Carlstadt; 1 Ditto, Szloymer: Four Regiments make 3400 Men.

Horse. 600 Hussars of Szifini et Ratziens; 1 Regiment, Anspach; 1 Ditto, Bareuth; 1 Ditto, Trautmandorff; 1 Ditto, Hohenzollern; 1 Ditto, Palatine Dragoons: 5 Regiments make 2600 Men.

Foot. 1 Battalion, Hohenlohe; 1 Ditto, Hesse Darmstadt; 2 Ditto, Palatine Guards; 1 Ditto, Fusiliers of Wirtemberg; 4 Ditto, Mayence; 2 Ditto, Bade Bade; 2 Ditto, Saxe Gotha et Weimar: 13 Battalions of Foot make 6000 Men, nine Companies of Grenadiers 800. Total 12,800.

Translation of a Letter from an Officer of Rank in the Army of the Empire, dated from the Camp at Crimma, September 10, 1759.

We marched, on the 7th Instant, with a Body of about 12,000 Men, to Torgau, under the Command of General St. Andre: The Commandant of the Place, who was immediately summoned, refused to surrender. The Garrison consisted of near 500 Men. In the Night between the 7th and 8th, a Corps of 8000 Prussians, consisting of Infantry and Cavalry, advanced, without our Notice, on the other Side the Elbe, with a Train of 60 Pieces of Cannon, and entered the Town of Torgau during the Night. The next Day we found them drawn up in Order of Battle, over against us. They began to Cannonade us very briskly; we advanced however towards them, in order to come to an Action. Upon which they turned their whole Force on our left Wing, where the Regiments of Horse of Bareith and Anspach were posted, which, without waiting for the Enemy, immediately fled; and by that Means gave the Prussian Cavalry an Opportunity of taking us in Flank and Rear; and we were forced to retire into a Wood, from whence we went in the Night to Eulenbourg. The Regiment of Treves was on the left Wing, and formed the Rear Guard, until the whole entered the Wood. This unfortunate Action lasted from Nine in the Morning until Three in the Afternoon, and our Army has suffered greatly by it.

Our whole Corps have lost all their Camp Equipage, Tents, Kettles, Knapbacks, &c. and in short, all that belonged to the private Men is fallen into the Hands of the Enemy. The Regiment of Treves has likewise lost one Cannon, that of Mayence Four, and several Ammunition Waggon. A particular and exact List of our Loss cannot yet be given, because the forced Marches, which we are still continually making, increase the Loss of our Stranglers and Marauders. I believe the Regiment of Treves has left 200, in killed and wounded, on the Spot. Captain Calcum and Lieut. Brahm are Prisoners. The Troops of Treves behaved very well, and General St. Andre declared publicly, that it was owing to the Rear Guard, composed of them, that so good a Retreat was made. All the Regiments, without Exception, are unfit for Service, through the Loss of their Camp Equipages. The poor Soldiers are, at present, obliged to live like

Beasts; for they have nothing left but the Clothes they have upon their Backs; without any Vessels for Water, or for Dressing their Provisions. If some Method be not found to supply these Wants as soon as possible, and to provide them with a Place of Shelter, till they shall be refitted, they will be forced, either to desert, or to perish with Misery.

The following is a List of the Troops which were in the Action. We shall march, according to all Appearance, towards Dresden, in order to rejoin the Army.

List of the Regiments which were in the Affair of the 8th of September, 1759.

H O R S E. Saxon Contingent 2

Trautmandorff Cuirassiers Wurtemberg 1

Anspach — Dragoons Bade Bade — 2

Bareith — Cuirassiers Hohenlohe 1

Hohenzollern Dragoons Darmstadt — 1

Palatine Dragoons —

F O O T. BATTALIONS. 14

Mayence — — 4 Two Regiments of

Treves — — 2 Hussars, and 2000

Palatine — — 1 Croats.

Hanover, Sept. 16. General Imhoff is bombarding Munster, which it is thought will in a few Days surrender.

Hague, Sept. 21. From Saxony we hear, that the Prussians had retaken Leipzig the 13th, and made three Battalions Prisoners of War; and were marched towards Dresden, where it was expected the Generals Finck and Wunsch would join.

Stettin, Sept. 4. A Detachment from the Garrison of this Place, commanded by Major Stulpnagel, and Capt. Knefowitz, surprised, the First Inst. in the Night, near Pasewalck, 400 Swedes, and took a Major, a Captain of Horse, another of Infantry, two Lieutenants, a Cornet, 188 private Men, and 200 Horses; the rest of the Swedish Detachment were cut in Pieces, or drove into Ponds and Marshes.

Prince Ferdinand's Camp at Neider-Weimar, Sept. 11. Yesterday his Majesty's Army marched from Wetter to this Place; and this Morning the Castle of Marburgh surrendered by Capitulation. The Garrison, which consisted of about eight Hundred Men, was made Prisoners of War.

Capitulation of the Garrison of the Castle of Marburgh, commanded by M. Dupleissis, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Piemont.

A R T I C L E I.

All the Troops shall be Prisoners of War, and march out at the Gate du Secours, and lay down their Arms, excepting the Officers, who shall be allowed their Arms of all Kinds. Granted.

Art. II. All the Effects, Ammunition, and Provisions of all Sorts, belonging to his most Christian Majesty, as well as the Artillery and Ammunition the Garrison found in the Castle, shall be faithfully delivered to a Commissary, appointed for that Purpose. Granted.

Art. III. All the Officers and Soldiers shall be sent back on their Parole by the nearest Way to their Regiments, to wait there for their Exchange; and Quarters shall be provided for them on their March.

Granted; and his Highness Prince Charles of Brunswick-Bevern, as also his Excellency the Count of Schambourg Lippe Buckeburg, shall use their best Offices with Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, for his Consent to this Exchange.

Art. IV. All the Officers without Exception, as well as the Soldiers, shall keep their Equipages, Baggage, and Horses, without the least Thing being kept back, or their being exposed to the Danger of losing any Part thereof. Granted.

Art. V. The Sick and Wounded shall have the same Terms as the Garrison; all possible Assistance shall be given them, and, after their Cure, Passports shall be granted them, to rejoin their Regiments by the shortest Rout. Granted.

Art. VI. The Surgeons, Chaplains, Storekeepers, Servants, Agents; in a Word, all who are not military, shall follow the Garrison, with all Security, as well with Regard to their Persons, as to what belongs to them. Granted.

Art. VII. Waggon and Horses shall be granted every Day's March, as well for mounting the Officers, as for conveying the Baggage.

Four Waggon shall be furnished, and as many Horses as shall be necessary.

Art. VIII. The Garrison of the Castle shall deliver up the Gate du Secours, at eight o'Clock this Morning, to the Troops of the King of Great Britain's Army. Granted.

Art. IX. All the French Troops, except the Wounded who are not able to be moved, shall march To-morrow, the 12th, before Noon.—

Agreed.

Art. X. The Equipages belonging to M. Borger, Major of the Cattle, deposited at Madam de Vuitre, shall be restored him. Agreed.

Art. XI. Hostages shall be given on each Side, immediately after the Signature. Agreed.

Art. XII. All the Officers of the Garrison who are indebted to the Inhabitants, shall discharge their Debts before their Departure. Agreed.

Done at Werhausen the 11th of Sept. 1759.

There were taken in the Castle 818 non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, and 39 Officers. In all 857, besides a great Quantity of Provisions and Ammunition.

L O N D O N, September 22.

The King of Prussia's Troops, it is said, have again laid Siege to Dresden.

The Baron Scheiter has defeated a large Body of the Army of the Empire, near Sangerhausen, and has taken 420 Prisoners, and 33 Officers.

It is now confidently said, that the Russians will act no more against the Prussians, at least for this Campaign, for very weighty Considerations.

Some private Letters by Yesterday's Mail, give an Account, that the City of Dresden is retaken by the Prussians, under the Generals Wunsch and Finck.

Sept. 25. Twenty-two Sail of Spanish Men of War are arrived at Naples, in order to convoy the new King of Spain to his Kingdom, and to secure the Tranquility of Naples.

Affairs in Saxony have a good Appearance. Leipzig, without Doubt, has again changed Masters; and, if we dare credit several Letters, Dresden is also a second Time in the Hands of the Prussians. This in some Measure is confirmed, by what we read in the foreign Papers, that most of the Austrian Troops at Dresden were drawn off to Pirna, probably to receive and support the shattered Remains of the Army of the Empire, should they chuse any longer to keep the Field.

A Body of Hanoverians is in full March for Saxony; a Circumstance which leaves little Room to doubt, that that Electorate will, in a few Days, be entirely rid of its present Masters.

The Prussian General Fouquet, with a Body of Troops, has made an Irruption into Bohemia, which has made Count Daun, with his Troops, retreat 20 English Miles back, and fix his Head Quarters at Bautzen, on the Frontiers of Bohemia.

Some Letters say, that a Treaty of Peace is concluded between his Prussian Majesty and the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony; by Virtue of which his Prussian Majesty is to deliver up all Saxony to his Polish Majesty, and the Russians are to return Home.

We are credibly informed, that, after the great Battle between the Prussians and Russians, there were upwards of 1000 dead Bodies found that were neither wounded with Shot nor any Weapon; so it is supposed they died merely through Fatigue and Want.

Extract of a Letter from Aleppo, dated July 27.

" By the last Letters from Bassora of the 20th, we have Advice, that the English Fleet on the Indian Coast had taken Surat, after a Siege of 40 Days; that they had made the Moors Prisoners of War, and sent the Nabob Prisoner to Bombay. The same Letters add, that the French had made an unsuccessful Attempt on Bombay.—In December last the French were defeated at Golconda, had 30 Men killed, and 130 Europeans made Prisoners, 20 Pieces of Cannon taken, and all their Baggage."

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.

By Saturday's Post, from New York, we received the following Account of Major ROGERS's Scout to St. Francis, viz.

" In the Evening of the 22d Day after his setting out from Crown-Point, the Major got up a Tree, and discovered the Indian Town of St. Francis, about three Miles from him, and ordered his Detachment to halt. They then consisted of only 142 Men, Officers included, being reduced to that Number by being obliged to send some back, who were tired, and not able to proceed. At 8 o'Clock that Evening the Major left the Detachment, taking with him Lieutenant Turner, and Ensign Avery, and went and reconnoitered the Town. After having done that to their Satisfaction, and finding the Indians were at a high Merry-making, they returned to their Party at Two o'Clock, and at Three marched them within 500 Yards of the Town, where they disengaged themselves of their Packs, and the Major formed them for the Attack. Half an Hour before Sun-rise they surprised the Town, while the Enemy were fast asleep, by attacking it on the Right, Left, and in the Center, at one and the same time, and

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with such Alertness, both by Men and Officers, that the Enemy had not Time to recover themselves, or take to their Arms, till they were mostly destroyed; some taking to their Boats in the River, whom forty of our People pursued, and dispatched, by sinking the Boats. A little after Sun-rise the Major ordered Fire to be set to all the Houses, except three, in which was Corn. The Fire consumed many of the Indians, who had concealed themselves in the Cellars and Lofts of their Housies. About Seven o'Clock in the Morning the Affair was compleatly over, having killed 200 Indians, and taken 20 Women and Children Prisoners, 15 of whom the Major suffered to go where they thought proper; the other five he brought off with him, viz. two Indian Boys, and three Girls. We also retook five English Prisoners, which the Major took under his own particular Care. After the Affair was all over, the Major paraded his Men, and found Captain Ogdon wounded in the Body, but not so bad as to hinder him from doing his Duty; six Men slightly wounded, and one Stockbridge Indian killed. He then ordered his Men to supply themselves with Corn (out of the Housies reserved for that Purpose) sufficient to carry them home, there being no other Provisions of any Kind. While they were doing this he examined the Prisoners and Captives, who informed him, that a Party of 300 French, with some Indians, were about four Miles down the River, and that they had discovered his Boats, and were Way-laying him. The Truth of this Intelligence he had no Room to doubt, for they told the exact Number of his Boats, and the Place where he had left them; they further told him, that a Party of 200 French, and 15 Indians, had, three Days before, gone up the River to Wigwam-Martinique, supposing that was the Place we intended to attack. Upon this Information the Officers of the Detachment were called together, and consulted which would be the safest Rout for them to return, when it was unanimously agreed, the only one, with Safety, would be by Way of Number 4. This being resolved on, the Detachment marched, keeping in one Body 8 Days, as far as Amphrymagog Lake; and there, finding the Provisions growing scarce, he divided them into small Companies, appointing proper Guides to each, who were to assemble at Ammanusick River, expecting to find Provisions had been sent thither for their Relief, as it was not known which Way they would return. Two Days after the Detachment had separated, Ensign Avery, of Fitche's Regiment, fell in with the Tracks of Major Rogers's Party, and followed in their Rear, till a Party of the Enemy came upon them, and took seven of his Men, two of whom made their Escape the same Night, and joined Rogers the next Morning; Avery, with the Remainder of his Party, also joined Rogers, and marched with him to Cohorse Intervals, where the Major left them with Lieutenant Grant, and he, with Capt. Ogdon, and one more, put down the River on a small Raft, and arrived at Number 4, the 31st of October, in the Forenoon. Half an Hour after they dispatched a Canoe with Provisions to Lieutenant Grant, which, it is imagined, they received the 1st of November at Night. The Major also sent off two Canoes with Provisions to Ammanusick River, for the Relief of the other Parties which remained behind.

In a late Letter from London, a Gentleman writes his Friend as follows.

" As to Politics here, we have been bullied a little by the French this Summer, with their threatened Invasion; but the most sensible People think, they are by no Means able to put their Threats in Execution, and that the whole is an Artifice, to keep up the Spirits of their poor tradeless Subjects. But, whatever they mean, we are fully prepared for them; for we have the finest Fleet the World ever saw, which is not only able to protect our own Coasts, but to annoy their most distant Settlements. And I am just now told, from the best Authority, that they have not Seamen sufficient to Man the fourth Part of the Ships they really have in their Ports, which are but few, much fewer than they pretend, for we have reconnoitered all their Harbours.

" The Length of the War, and the great Exportation of Money, has rendered it very scarce at present; and the Stocks have fallen no less than 15 per Cent, since last September; but judge, from this, the Situation of our Enemies, whose Trade is totally ruined, while ours is carried on with little Interruption, and daily extending."

By Captain Thompson, in 30 Days from Quebec, but last from Louisburg, we are informed, that Admiral Saunders, and all the Capital Ships,

had failed for England: That two Snows were to winter at Quebec: That the French Ships that were above the Town, 23 Sail, among which 3 or 4 Frigates of War, had got over the Bar, all fitted, and ready to sail, on the first Notice of our Men of War being gone: That the Day he sailed, a Party of our Men, who were cutting Fascines, were attacked by a Party of French Horse, 4 or 500; but they were obliged soon to fly; our Party is said to have lost six Men: That one Captain Clements, belonging to Boston, came down the River with Captain Thompson; and off of Gaspey Cape they fell in with a French Letter of Marque, of 20 Guns, bound up to Quebec from Old France, not knowing of its being in English Hands, which gave them Chace, took Captain Clements, and put an Officer and four or five Hands on board his Sloop: That the Ship and Sloop parted, it blowing hard, and the Sloop put into Gaspey Bay, expecting to find the Ship there; but, after waiting several Days to no Purpose, came out again, and there being but little Provision on board Captain Clements, the French Officer desired him to take the Sloop into the first Port; and accordingly he carried her into Louisburg. While Capt. Thompson lay at Louisburg, the Crews of some Vessels came in there from Anticosta, and informed, that on the 31st ult. in a violent Gale of Wind at Northwest, ten Sail of Vessels were drove ashore on that Island, and lost; among them two large Cats, belonging to England, and three Schooners belonging to New-England; the People all saved.

The Ship Britannia, Captain Taylor, of this Port, has taken and carried into Antigua, two French Privateers; one of ten, the other of eight Guns.

We have Advice from Crown-Point, that on the 15th Instant arrived there from Canada about 300 Prisoners, a Number of Officers included, who were taken at different Times for about four Years past. Also, that the next Day our Sloops came in, and brought with them two French Sloops, which they raised out of the Water where the French had sunk them.

A N N A P O L I S, December 13.

We hear that a small Vessel, loaded with Wheat, in Chester River, founder'd at Anchor and sunk, in the excessive high N. W. Wind which happen'd the Beginning of this Month, but no Lives lost.

A Death Warrant is gone, directed to the Sheriff of Baltimore County, for the Execution, on Wednesday next, at Joppa, of the Boatswain of the Tbetis, who murder'd a Boy, as formerly mentioned.

T HE Managers of the last Annapolis Lottery are desired to meet at Mr. Reynolds's on Saturday next, precisely at Two o'Clock, to settle their Accounts, &c. X

T HOSE Gentlemen who have generously subscribed towards the Maintenance of a Rider from hence to St. Mary's Court-House, will be pleased to observe, that the Time for which they subscribed, will expire with the present Month: But the Rider will be continued another Year, not doubting, from its general Utility, but Subscriptions for his Support will be obtained at St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's County Courts in March next, at each of which Attendance will be given for that Purpose, and to collect all Arrears that may be due for the Gazette to No. 754, &c.

At LOWER-MARLBOROUGH in CALVERT County,

YOUTH are TAUGHT, after an entire new and most expeditious Method, ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN, GREEK, HEBREW, PRINT-HAND, ROMAN and ITALIC, the several approved WRITING-HANDS, SHORT-HAND, ARITHMETIC, &c. &c. By R. PHILIPSON, a MASTER of LANGUAGES.

For English, Latin, Greek, Common Writing, and Arithmetic, One Guinea Entrance, and Six Guineas per annum.

For English, Common Writing and Arithmetic, One Pistoole Entrance, and Four Pounds Sterling per Annum.

For Short-Hand, One Guinea Entrance, Two Guineas per Month, One Hour a Day Attendance.

N.B. The Short-Hand is remarkable for Simplicity.

Regard is likewise had to the Morals of Youth, and Care taken to blend in such as are proper Subjects, the Materials for constructing the admired, though not very common Character, the GENTLEMAN and CHRISTIAN together.

X 10 R.

EASY and PLAIN RULES for TRADE and BUSINESS: The same to be comprehended by People of a common Capacity;

B Y a new METHOD and FORM to Regulate Books, Accounts and Sales of Merchandise, upon Sales of Merchandise in the Store; the same with Profit and Loss may be Balanced hourly and daily.

The same secures the Capital from Loss in Trade. No Servant employed as a Book or Store-Keeper, without being discovered, could prejudice his Employers.

WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed do oblige ourselves to pay the respective Sums affixed against each of our Names unto Mr. Charles Carnan, late Merchant of London, or his Assigns, for his new invented Method for keeping and regulating Books, &c. if the same shall appear to the Majority of the Subscribers to be of Use and Satisfaction to them. Each Person shall pay the Sum subscribed within 30 Days, upon his or their receiving the Proposals for keeping and regulating Books, Accounts, and Sales of Merchandise.

The Condition of this Subscription is, That after this Plan is delivered and approved, the said Sum subscribed to be paid as above, otherwise to be void and have no Effect.

Subscriptions are taken in by Jacob Giles, Iron-Master, at Susquehanna; Nathaniel Giles, in Pennsylvania; Lancelot Jacques, Merchant, in Annapolis; and John Carnan, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. James Nivison, Merchant, late of Charles County, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; and those indebted, are desired to make speedy Payment to

JOHN LLEWELLIN, Executor, in St. Mary's County.

Bladensburg, December 12, 1759.

L AST Summer, a Letter from James Tilghman, Esq; for me, was given to some Person to deliver to the Honourable Daniel Dulany, Esq; to whose Hands it never came. It covers Papers of some Consequence; therefore, to encourage the Person who finds it to be careful, I will give Twenty Shillings Reward upon the Delivery of the Letter to me. RICHARD HENDERSON.

A HAT was taken off a Gentleman's Head in the Street before the Subscriber's House in Upper-Marlborough, on Friday Night the 7th Instant. Whoever will stop the said Hat, if offered to Sale, and discover the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Two Pistoles, paid by B. BROOKES.

S TRAYED from Mr. Richard Poole's, at the Head of South River, near the Land of Ease, on the 3d of this Instant, a Black Horse, branded I M, about 13 Hands high, has some Saddle Spots near his Withers, he paces slow, and gallops. It's supposed he was bred near John MacCubbin's upon the Head of Severn. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to Daniel Wells in Annapolis, shall receive Fifteen Shillings, paid by JOHN POOLE.

T AKEN up by Thomas Weyman, on Poplar Island,

A new YAUL, with Eight rowing Places, and a FLAT that will carry about Six Hogheads. They were both tied together.

The Owners may have them, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

T HERE is at the Plantation of Biugave Sippion, in Charles County, on Wicomico, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, no perceptible Brand; she has been cut for a Fistula, and is very well cured, trots very fast, and gallops, and is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hands high.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

T HERE is at the Plantation of Sarah Robeson, in Prince-George's County, near Broad Creek, taken up as a Stray, a middle siz'd Bay Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, his left hind Foot is white, and branded on the near Shoulder C.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

T HERE is at the Plantation of Jacob Stover, Miller, at the Head of Severn, a small Steer about 2 Years old, mark'd with a Crop in the near Ear, and an under Cut in the off Ear.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED.
In the Snow MONTGOMRIE, ALEXANDER MONTGOMRIE, Master, from GLASGOW, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money or short Credit.

GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suited to the Season.
ROBERT SWAN.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 12th of March next, being the second Day of Anne-Arundel County Court, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of William Reynolds, in the City of Annapolis, for Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in the County aforesaid, viz.
Hazard, containing 60 Acres.
Hood's Hall, 100 Acres.
Part of Ben's Luck, 25 Acres. And,
Part of Freeborn's Progress, 130 Acres.
Also, Three Lots of Land lying in the New-Town of the said City, with a Brick House, with two Chimneys standing thereon, on the South-West side of Scotts-Street, late the Estate of William Cumming, deceased.

December 1st, 1759.

X 2 On Thursday the 20th Instant, will be exposed to Public Sale, at Piscataway, a Parcel of choice Country-born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for Tobacco, Sterling Money, Paper Currency, or Bills of Exchange, ready Pay, or very short Credit, by JAMES MARSHALL.

T O BE SOLD.
On Thursday the 20th of this Instant December, at the Subscriber's Plantation, in Anne-Arundel County,

S EVERAL NEGROES, Horses, Cattle, Household Goods, and several other Things. SARAH CONNANT.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, On Thursday the 20th of this Instant December, at Queen's-Town, for ready Money, or such Payment and Security as Charles Carroll, Esq; of Annapolis, shall approve of, viz.

X 2 QUEEN Mulatto Man Slave Tom, one Negro Man Boatswain, both well acquainted with Farming and other Country Businesses, one Negro Girl near six Years old, two Negro Boys younger, some useful Plate, a Saddle Horse, some Mares and Colts, and a Couple of valuable Mules. All to be Sold separately. WILLIAM DAMES.

N. B. If the Weather proves bad the Day abovementioned, the Sale to be the next Thursday.

X 2 RAN away from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 18th of October last, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, supposed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowsers, and a new white Plading Jacket. He will answer to the Name of Isaac. The other a Woman, is very small, talks in her own Language very fast, appears to be older than the Man. Had on when she went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white Plading Petticoat; she also carried with her a Piece of greenish colour'd Cloth, which I suppose may supply the want of a Jacket. She will answer to the Name of Sarah.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them to me at George-Town on Patowmack River, or secures them so that I can have them again, shall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for each, besides reasonable Charges paid, if taken up 20 Miles from home, and delivered to me. ROBERT PETER.

J UST IMPORTED.
In the SHARPE, Capt. North, from MADEIRA, A PARCEL of choice London and New-York WINES of the Growth of said Island, and to be Sold very reasonable by the Subscriber, for Cash, Bills, Wheat, or short Credit. D. WOLSTENHOLME.

ANNAPO利S: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in Charles-street; where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.
And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Wholesale or Retail,

A N ALMANACK for the Year 1760, fitted to this Meridian, containing, beside what is common in an Almanack, a very famous Receipt, lately made public, and purchased of Mr. Joseph Howard of South-Carolina, by the Assembly of that Government, for which they gave him Three Thousand Pounds, for Curing the Lame-Distemper, Yaws, or almost any corrupt Blood, &c. Also a Receipt, by which Meat, ever so stinking, may be made as sweet and wholesome, in a few Minutes, as any Meat at all, &c. &c.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wednesday the Nineteenth of December Inst. at the House of the Subscriber, at Pig-Point,

A PARCEL of likely Country-born Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by X 3 RICHARD WELLS.

And at the same Time and Place will be Sold, to the Highest Bidder,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, within Half a Mile of Pig-Point, called The Vale of Pleasure, and Gullock's-Folly, containing 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres. For Title and Terms apply to

STEPHEN WEST, Or,
RICHARD WELLS.

A LL Men fit and willing to serve his Majesty King GEORGE, in Brigadier-General Stanwix's Battalion of his Majesty's Royal American Regiment of Foot, are hereby desired to come to Mr. Inch's at Annapolis, where they will find some of Captain Cochran's Party, and meet with all due Encouragement. Some of his Party are also at Baltimore. Such Servants whose Time is near out, will, on their Enlisting with Captain Cochran, have the Remainder of their Time paid for by him. None but stout and very willing Men will be accepted of. 3

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Thomas Marshall, late of Charles County, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid, by 3

THOMAS HANSON MARSHALL, Executor.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759.

JUST IMPORTED.
And to be SOLD by the Subscriber at his Store at NOTTINGHAM,

A LARGE Assortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS. Likewise, Barbados Rum and Muscovado Sugar, Wholesale or Retail.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

PHILIP SYNG,
BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA, Living near the Town-Gate in ANAPOLIS,

M AKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Brass-Work, such as Candlesticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes for Shovels, Dogs, &c. Furniture for Desks and Chests of Drawers, Knockers for Doors, Boxes for Carriages, Mill-Braffes for Saw or Grist Mills, Plate-Warmers, Fenders, Stirrups, &c. &c. He also casts Bells of different Sizes; and gives the best Prices for old Brass and Copper.

He has to sell cheap, a very good 30 Hour Clock.

The said Syng lent some Time ago, but to whom he has forgot, the Third and Seventh Volume of the Spectator. Whoever has them, is desired to return them. 5

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. William Diggers, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horse about 14 Hands high, his two hind Feet white, has a Blaze Face, is dock'd, and branded thus 2

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Hilleary, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder A, and on the near Thigh I, shod before, and has a Swift Tail.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

October 30, 1759.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Talbot Court-House, Three Servant Men, and an old Woman. Two of them West Country Men. Had on when they went away, Country made Jackets and Trowsers. One of them a lusty Fellow, the other middle siz'd. The other is an Irishman. Had on when he went off, a blue Coat and a black Jacket. The old Woman goes by several Names, and has very indifferent Cloaths, and very watery Eyes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in Maryland, and Four Pounds if taken in Pennsylvania, paid by

CORNELIUS DAILY.

N. B. The Two West Country Men were convicted for 14 Years; and if taken over the Bay, will give Five Pounds Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by

C. D.

J UST IMPORTED.
In the Brigantine SHARPE, BENJAMIN NORTH, Master, from MADEIRA, A QUANTITY of London and New-York WINES, to be Sold on reasonable Terms, by JAMES CHRISTIE.

WILLIAM FARIS,
WATCH-MAKER, from PHILADELPHIA, HAS Removed from Church-Street, to the House late in the Occupation of Andrew Buchanan, the Sign of the CROWN and DIAL, opposite Mr. Creaghs'; where he continues to Repair and Clean WATCHES as neat and well as can be done in any Part of America, and at reasonable Prices.

He has also procured a CLOCK-MAKER, who makes CLOCKS of all Sorts, which he will warrant to be good.

N. B. He gives the best Prices for old Brasses.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759.
To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION on Rock-Creek in Frederick County, about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladensburg, with Three or Four Hundred Acres of Land adjacent (if the Tenant chooses) extremely proper for Tobacco or Farming: There is a very good Dwelling-House on it, with Offices underneath, and convenient Out Houses, viz. Wash, Milk, and Meat-Houses, Barn, Stable and Tobacco-Houses, with a large Garden and Orchard.

The Subscriber has Land to Let on Seneca and Rock-Creek for Lives, some few Places settled, and those that will take Plantations out of the Woods, will have the Choice of a large Quantity of Land, and a reasonable Term Rent free.

Likewise some small Tracts of good Land lying in the same County to be Sold. DANIEL CARROLL.

M ONEY for BILLS, or BILLS for MONEY, by STEPHEN BORDLEY.

T O BE SOLD,
In Lots of One Hundred Acres, on reasonable Terms, PART of a Tract of Land, called Frenchman's Purchase, containing 2434 Acres, lying near the Temporary Line, on Marsh-Creek, wherein is exceeding good Meadow-Ground, and two very good Improvements. For Title and Terms apply to Mr. William Sparks, living near the said Land.

And a Tract of Land called White-Oak Levels, containing 278 Acres, lying on Conococheague, adjoining Mr. Isaac Baker's Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, with some good Meadow-Ground, by

RICHARD BROOK, Executor
of ISAAC BROOK, Or,
SAMUEL BEALL, junior.

Rouen, Sept.

M. de la Clue,

to the Month

will furnish 20

mount 410 Gu

upwards of 60

expected here,

We have rec

the unfortunate

Dead or alive,

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the frekest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 20, 1759.

LONDON, September 10.

A Letter from Mons. De Contades to Marshal Bellegarde, in Answer to his, published in the London Gazette of the 18th of August.

ACCORDING to your Excellency's Instructions of the 23d ult. of which I saw the Expediency, and even the Necessity; on the first Instant, being near double their Number, I thought proper to risque a Battle with the Enemy; but what is my Confusion, and what must be your Disappointment, when I acquaint you that our Army was defeated, and obliged to retire from the Electoral Dominions, where we expected to winter at the Enemy's Expence. The Preparations made by our young Officers for enjoying themselves most luxuriously, being now fallen into the Hands of the Enemy, will now furnish them with bitter Sarcasms. Alas! what availed us the Gasconades published at Paris, of Cannon and Musquetry which would give Fire immensely quick? As to the Cannon, those of our Enemy fired quicker, and did more Execution than ours. Our Musquetry, indeed, fired faster and oftener, being discharged sooner, and at a greater Distance; but the Enemy reserved their Fire till they discharged it in our Teeth; by which Means they did thrice the Execution; and then rushing in with their Bayonets, prevented our Troops from firing any more; and I cannot help mentioning what, if I had not seen it, I should have thought incredible, that one single Column of Infantry penetrated and broke through three Lines of Cavalry. This Column of Infantry consisted principally of the English Regiments, whose intrepid Behaviour in this Battle, it will be prudent to conceal from the Troops designed to invade Great-Britain from France, lest they should be intimidated by it.

As the Enemy are Masters of Minden, we are obliged to retire through the Dominions of the Landgrave of Hesse, which, I am afraid, will afford us but poor Subsistance, having, agreeable to our Plan, laid waste the Country as much as we could; so that our Troops may be greatly in Want, unless you can supply us from France. At Paris frequent Mention has been made of Alimentary Powder, as a Sort of Nourishment, of less Weight and Bulk than common Bread and Meat; if there be any such Thing, which may be conveyed to us with more Speed than the ordinary Provisions, it will be of great Use to his Majesty's Armies in this Part of the World. If this too be a Gasconade, like what is mentioned before, I am afraid we shall be obliged to retreat to the Rhine, that we may be nearer our Supplies; and must give up our Hope of living upon the Enemy this Winter. How different this from our late Expectations! but the wisest Minister may be mistaken, and the ablest General may be defeated."

Toulon, August 28. All the Carpenters of the Arsenal are hard at Work, in order to finish, with the utmost Expedition, the Protecteur, of 74 Guns, and the Altier, of 64 Guns, which are upon the Stocks; the Couronne, of 74, will be immediately refitted; from whence it is presumed that a fresh Armament is in Agitation. There is still in the Port the Hippopotame, of 50 Guns, and the Lion, of 64, which are refitting. These five Ships may possibly be designed for some particular Expedition.

Rouen, Sept. 12. The Misfortune which beset M. de la Clue, it is said, will delay the Expedition to the Month of December. This Department will furnish 205 flat-bottomed Boats, which will mount 410 Guns, 36 and 24 Pounders, and carry upwards of 6000 Men. The Prince of Soubise is expected here, and at Havre.

We have received some interesting Particulars of the unfortunate Sea Fight of the 17th of last Month. Dead or alive, M. de la Clue is blamed for not

engaging the English with his whole Squadron. Their Force was equal in Point of the Number of Ships, but in all other Respects the French Fleet was superior. Admiral Boscawen said 7, and afterwards only 5 Ships made Head against his 14 Ships. If the Centaur had not been dismasted in the Beginning of the Engagement, the English would probably have left off the Fight. They ought to make it known that M. de Sabrac Gramont, the Captain of that Ship, fought her six Hours against four of theirs, and that when he surrendered, he had only 210 Men left out of 800; he himself was wounded in Eleven Places, and his Ship was ready to sink.

Rotterdam, Sept. 8. Admiral Boscawen returns to England, not so much with a View to enjoy his Glory, as to acquire more in an Enterprize which he intends to propose to the Court. He is so well intitled to the Confidence of that Nation, that he may rest assured of their agreeing to every Thing he shall ask. It is thought that he is intent upon recovering Minorca, or getting Footing in Corsica. The King has resolved upon creating him a Peer of Great-Britain. We have no Advice of the English Squadron that lies before Brest. The late Winds must have drove it a little Way from the Coast; but the French, not being yet ready for their Expedition, took no Advantage of it. If the 7 remaining Ships of M. de la Clue's Squadron can get into the Ports of Brittany, the Mis-hap it has met with, will not, as we suppose, disconcert the Project of the Triple Invasion.

Hague, Sept. 7. The last Letters from London advise, that several Councils had been held upon the Affairs of the King of Prussia, who makes his Loss on the 12th amount to about 17,500, Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, or Deserters: He acknowledges that he feels this Loss very sensibly, though that of his Enemies must be much more considerable: But they are better able to bear it. He therefore represents to the English Ministry, that to enable him to stand his Ground he must have a Reinforcement of 20,000 Men, which he cannot draw from the Allied Army, because it cannot spare them till it receives a Reinforcement from England. The Prussian Ministers have had long Conferences on this Subject with Mr. Pitt and Lord Holderness, who agreeably to what had been resolved on in Council, told them, that his Prussian Majesty must do his utmost of himself to stop the Progress of his Enemies this Campaign; because they could not give him the Succours he desired; but that he should be enabled to take the Field next Spring with such a Force, as should, with God's Assistance, give him the Ascendant over all his Enemies.

Hague, Sept. 11. Their Noble Mightinesses will resume their Deliberations To-morrow. A new Augmentation in the Marine is the principal Article to be canvassed. The Province is irritated at the little Satisfaction given by the Court of London, and still more at the Motive alledged in Excuse for its Delays; as if the Friendship or Rencounter of such a State as the Republic, was a Matter not of the greatest Consequence to England. Within these six Weeks the Merchants of Amsterdam have lost twelve Ships, taken from them by the English Privateers: And the Cargoes of the others that have been so long detained in the Ports of England, are so far spoiled and decayed, that the Restitution thereof, without Damages, would not now be an Act of Justice. The intended Augmentation is but six Ships, and only to be employed as Convoys.

From the Head-Quarters of the Swedish Army at Pajewalck, Sept. 11.

This Moment we received Advice from Major-General Carpelan, that our Squadron, consisting of four large Galleys, as many Galliots, and the same Number of Shallops, destined for an Expedition against the Isle of Usedom, attacked Yesterday the twelve Prussian armed Vessels in the Frisch-

Hasch; and after a brisk Cannonade, which lasted three Hours, our Half Galleys came upon the Enemy's Right, boarded and took eight of their Vessels, in spite of the good Defence that they made. The Strength of the Garrison in the Island was not yet well known; but in their little Fleet we have made 20 Officers and 600 Men Prisoners. Our greatest Loss is the Men that were on board one of the Shallops, which was laden with Powder, and blown up in the Engagement. As to the rest, our Loss is but a Trifle, considering the Advantage we have gained.

From the Head-Quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, at Neider-Weimar, Sept. 13.

Prince Ferdinand has judged it proper to send a Detachment of 12000 Men towards Leipzic, and the different Corps which form its Vanguard have gained several Advantages, of which the following are the Principal.

M. Scheiter, with his Corps remounted in Haste, has taken Part of a Detachment of 100 Men at Langelsatz, and dispersed the rest.

Capt. Bulow, of the Hunters, who leads a second Detachment, has made about 20 Prisoners, between Eschwege and Mulhausen.

Capt. Kleift, who commands the third Detachment of the Vanguard, has picked up a Dozen Austrian Dragoons between Vacha and Smalkalden. We expect further Accounts from them in a few Days.

L O N D O N .

Sept. 17. Friday Night Her late Royal Highness's Prince Elizabeth Carolina was privately interred in the Royal Vault in King Henry VIIth's Chapel in Westminster, the Body having been privately conveyed to the Prince's Chamber the Night before.—About nine o'Clock the Procession began, passing thro' the Old Palace Yard to the South East Door of the Abbey, upon a Floor railled in, and lined with black Cloth, guarded by a Party of Foot Guards.

We have the Pleasure to remark, that, by the judicious Supply of fresh Meat, and Vegetables, successively sent from Plymouth, the Fleet, under Admiral Hawke, continues in a surprizing good State of Health.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 13.

" His Majesty's Ships Royal Sovereign, and Royal Anne, are to sail from Spithead to the Bay, to join Admiral Hawke, the first fair Wind."

They write from Dunkirk, of the 3d Instant, that the Inhabitants are in great Consternation on Admiral Rodney's Squadron appearing on that Coast, and are securing their best Effects out of the Reach of the Bombs.

Sept. 21. Lord George Sackville arrived in Town on Friday Evening from Germany, and we are informed that his Lordship immediately applied for a Court Martial, that he might have the most public Opportunity of justifying his Conduct to the World.

Friday Night the Houses and public Buildings of this City were illuminated on Occasion of the Victory over the French by Admiral Boscawen.

Admiral Boscawen received a small Hurt on the Side of his Face, from a Splinter made by a Shot passing thro' the Binnacle which contains the Compas.—The shifting of his Flag in Time of Action, was not only a Measure of Prudence, but of Courage. The Omission of this Circumstance in a similar Case the last War, brought Censure upon the Party for that Neglect.

Letters from Hamburg mention the Arrival at that Place of several Silesian Lords, that had been deprived of their Titles and Honours, and their Estates confiscated, for being Traitors to his Prussian Majesty; who had caused their Names to be affixed in large Characters on the public Gallows, as a Mark of Infamy.

The following is a Copy of the Letter which Lord George Sackville sent, on his Arrival in London, to Lord Holderness.

My Lord,

"I have the Honour of acquainting your Lordship with my Arrival in England, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Permission, sent to me, at my Request, by your Lordship.

"I thought myself much injured abroad by an implied Censure upon my Conduct; I find I am still more unfortunate at home, by being publicly reprented, as having neglected my Duty in the strongest Manner, by disobeying the positive Orders of his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand; as I am conscious of neither Neglect nor Disobedience of Orders; as I am certain I did my Duty to the utmost of my Abilities; and as I am persuaded the Prince himself would have found that they had no just Cause of Complaint against me, had he condescended to have enquired into my Conduct, before he had expressed his Disapprobation of it, from the partial Representation of others:

"I therefore most humbly request, that I may at last have a public Opportunity given me, of attempting to justify myself to his Majesty, and to my Country, by a Court-martial being appointed; that, if I am guilty, I may suffer such Punishment as I may have deserved; and, if innocent, that I may stand acquitted in the Opinion of the World; but it is really too severe to have been censured unheard, to have been condemned before I was tried, and to be informed neither of my Crime, nor of my Accusers. I am, my Lord, &c. &c.

GEORGE SACKVILLE."

September 20. We hear there have been Insurrections in several Parts of France, by the common People, who are drove to the greatest Extrémities; and that to appease them, the People in Power give out, that they will at all Events invade Great-Britain in a very short Time, and raise up the present drooping Glory of the Grand Monarque.

By Letters, dated off Cadiz, August 22, we learn, that Vice-Admiral Broderick was cruising off that Place with eight Sail of the Line, in order to watch, or blockade the remaining Toulon Ships, which separated from M. de la Clue in the Straights.

Tracing the Flight of Marshal Contades from Minden to Cassel, and from thence to Gießen, whither the last Advices say the French have retired, it appears, that from the 1st of August to the 6th of September, he has led his Troops a Dance backwards, of about 200 English Statute Miles.

Sept. 22. By a Gentleman lately arrived from France by Way of Holland, we hear, in order to stop the Mouths of the People under their present Discontent, that on the Pois which are fixed in the Roads, where there are Crossings, Inscriptions are wrote in English, Dutch and French, to the following Effect; that 50,000 Men are landed in England, and it is daily expected to hear of their being Masters of the City of London.

We hear that Admiral Rodney, with his Squadron, so closely blocks up Havre, that even a Boat cannot go in or out of the River Seine unnoticed by him; and that the Enemy's flat-bottomed Boats are launched, and sent up the said River.

Letters from the Hague, of the 18th, tell us, that tho' the fresh Augmentation of six Ships of War had not passed into a formal Resolution, there was no Probability of a Negative being put on it; that Dispositions were making for putting the State in a respectable Posture of Defence at Land as well as by Sea; and that a Motion had been made to augment the Dutch Guards with 18 Men in each Company.

A great Quantity of Ordnance Stores, &c. will be shipt in a few Days for the Island of Guadalupe, and for the Use of his Majesty's Ships on that Station.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Nottingham, off Brest Harbour, September 17, to his Brother in London.

"We have been some Time under the Command of the Hon. Captain Harvey, who has the Monmouth; and we are now fixt at Anchor in Sight of the French Fleet at Brest; And though it is a most troublesome and dangerous Station, we bear those Inconveniences with Pleasure. Three Days ago the Commodore went with his Ship close to the Enemy, leaving us all in Line of Battle without him. He brought out two very large Vessels that lay under a Fort, laden with Stones of six and seven Hundred Weight each, ready cut for the Repairing of their Balon. The next Night he maimed those Vessels, and, with the Boats of his Squadron, landed at Day Light on an Island, and, in Sight of their Fleet, brought off all the Cattle upon it. Yesterday he laid the great Island of Molines under Contribution for Cattle and Greens, which we got off.

"Our Captain tells me, that the Commodore sent the Governor Word, That he was sorry if what he had done had distressed the Inhabitants; but he meant it only as an Insult to the French Fleet, and to shew them, and all Europe, that they could not protect their own People in their Sight, much less dare to attempt the Invasion of England. This has put our People in great Spirits, it being 5 or 6 Days fresh Provisions for all the Ships Crews here, besides much Milk for the Men who have the Scurvy, which we were much in Want of, as our People begin to fall down with that Distemper. We are afraid that the brave Admiral Boscawen's Success will prevent M. Confians from moving, tho' we do all we can with our little Squadron to provoke them to come out.

Portsmouth, Sept. 20. Sailed into Harbour the Modeste, Temeraire, Warspite, Intrepide, and America, to clean.

[The Modeste is a very fine Ship, launched last May, carries 32 Pound Shot on her Lower Deck; her Quarter-Deck Guns are Brass; and she has fine Brass Swivels on her Poop, very little hurt. The Temeraire is a fine 74 Gun Ship, 42 Pounds below; eight fine Brass Guns abaft her Main-mast, and ten on her Quarter-Deck, very little hurt; 1 Shot came in at her Stern, went thro' her Mizzen-mast, and lodged in her Main-mast. Both Ships have not received above 20 Shot in their Hulls.]

Cork, September 20. Captain Rothery, of the Industry, who arrived here Yesterday from Philadelphia, parted with the Fleet homeward-bound from the West-Indies, &c. (consisting of 350 Sail, under Convoy of eight of his Majesty's Ships) on Tuesday the 11th Instant, about seventy Leagues S. W. of Cape Clear, Part of which Fleet have this Morning appeared off our Harbour.

By the India Ships arrived at Kinsale we have the following Particulars, viz. That in October last Colonel Ford, who commands on the Coast of Coromandel, at the Head of 400 Europeans, and 2000 Seapoys, had an Engagement with M. Confans (who succeeded M. de Buffy in the Command of the French Forces) at the Head of 600 French, and 7000 Seapoys, in which Colonel Ford obtained a compleat Victory, having ruined the whole Army, and made the Commander Prisoner. That this Success was immediately followed by the Surrender of a principal Fort of the Enemy's, their abandoning and blowing up Fort St. David's, and the Desertion of 4 or 500 of their European Troops, who had entered with Admiral Pocock, as Marines. That the Admiral had landed the English Marines to assist Colonel Ford in carrying on the War, and that it was not doubted but these Successes would be attended with important Consequences as the Victories formerly obtained by Colonel Clive.

When the above Ships sailed for Europe, Admiral Pocock had sailed with the English Fleet to winter and rest at Bombay, and was expected at Madras in March. The French had sailed for Mauritius, and could not possibly return to Pondicherry before the End of June, or Beginning of July following.

Admiral Cornish sailed from Madeira the 13th of May last, with four Sail of the Line, to join Admiral Pocock, who will on the Junction be superior to the French Fleet, from which we may reasonably hope that the French will be utterly ruined in the Indies.

Newcastle, Sept. 15. Yesterday 360 Highlanders (Royal Highland Volunteers) commanded by Robert Murray Keith, Esq; marched for Shields, in order to embark for Germany.

Sept. 22. On Monday the Transports, with the Highlanders on board, sailed from Shields for Embden, under Convoy, with a fair Wind.

BOSTON, November 26.

Extract of a Letter.

"On the 13th of October the Inhabitants of St. John's River, having heard of the Surrender of Quebec, sent to Lieutenant Colonel Arbuthnot, who commands 250 of the Provincial Troops at Fort Frederick, "desiring to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion, whether he shall please to receive them as Prisoners of War, and to remove them off their Lands; or whether he would grant them Leave to continue with Liberty of their Religion, as is permitted to the Canadians." Colonel Arbuthnot's Prudence did not permit him to trust them on any Terms; he therefore went up the River, and in two Schooners brought off with him 196 of these Inhabitants, and more we hear are coming in. On the 3d of November, Pere Germain, the Jesuit Missionary both to the Inhabitants and Indians of those Parts, having come from Canada since the Surrender of

Quebec, though somewhat too late, with a Copy of the Terms granted to the Inhabitants and Priests of Canada, having in View to obtain the same for these Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, or rather insinuating that such were already granted to them, wrote to Colonel Arbuthnot, from St. Anne's, desiring the same Leave to continue to serve his Country as is granted to the Priests of Canada; but that he has abandoned the Indians, and he is willing to take the Oath of Fidelity to his Britannic Majesty; but that if his Continuance in those Parts be disagreeable to the English Government, he will, with Permission, retire to France; as he would by no Means stay in the Country, without the Consent of the true Masters of it. That as to his Character of Indian Missionary, he will employ his Power to reconcile the Indians of those Parts to the Government from which they are much estranged, at least will prevent their doing of Mischief. He says all the Indians except about a Score, are at present in Canada, and that these desire nothing more than to live in a good Accord with the English Commander. Lieutenant Colonel Arbuthnot has this Summer destroyed several of their Villages, and taken and destroyed several of their Vessels up the River; and on the 18th of September had a smart Skirmish with some of these Inhabitants and Indians. The Effect is the best Proof of the Services of this Officer and small Garrison of provincials; but we could not but think that the Mention of these Particulars is due to the Assiduity and Alertness with which they were performed; and we hope the Men will not disgrace these Services, by an unsoldierlike Impatience for getting home before they can be duly relieved."

There are now at the several Wharfs in this Town, and in the Harbour, 43 Ships, 14 Snows, 13 Brigs, and 145 Sloops and Schooners.

By several Vessels, which arrived here the Beginning of last Week, in about a Fortnight from Quebec, we learn, That all the Ships of War and Transports, employed in the late Expedition, were sailed from thence, except a Bomb and Fire Ship, which were employed in bringing Wood for the Use of the Garrison there; which, it is said, consists of 6 or 7000 Men, who were generally in good Health, and almost free from the Fluxes, which, for some Time, was rife among them, after the Surrender of the City: That they had good Provisions in the King's Stores for Twelve Months: —That the French Inhabitants who had capitulated, were put to great Difficulties in procuring the Necessaries of Life, as those must necessarily be more so, thereabouts, who had not: —That the Remains of the French Army continued encamped and entrenched about 35 Miles from the City; but as the Winter was approaching, it would be impossible to continue long in that Situation. Four of our People going ashore from one of the Vessels bound here, it is said to hunt for Horses, were taken by a French Scout, and carried to their Camp, but were soon set at Liberty, and were come back.—That a Ship of 400 Tons, one of those that was above the City, during the Siege, coming down the River, came to, upon firing two or three Shot; and her Papers being searched, and the Officers and Men Spaniards, it appeared she belonged to that Nation; and it is said would be discharged.—It is thought none of the other Vessels remaining above, will dare to venture down; unless it be to submit for want of Necessaries.

The Northampton Post-Rider informs us, That he spoke with a Gentleman last Saturday at Old-Rutland, who told him he left Number 4, last Wednesday, and that the Day he came away, 63 of Major Rogers's Party came in safe, and the Remainder were soon expected.

Last Wednesday 7-night a Fishing Schooner, belonging to Cape Anne, got on Ipswich Bar, and was lost, but the People saved.—Another Fishing Schooner, belonging to the same Place, foundered at Sea, the People lost.—A Third, belonging to the same Place; lost on the Isle of Sable, the People saved.

Capt. Nichols from Halifax informs, That on his Passage he met with a Brig from Philadelphia, bound to Halifax with King's Stores, which had been out 25 Days, and lost her Boom.

By a Vessel from Nova-Scotia we learn, that in the late Storm the Tides rose very high up the Bay of Fundy, which carried off great Quantities of Wood belonging to the Garrison at Chignecto, a great Number of Trees blown down: Capt. Doggett, in a Sloop bound hence, was cast away, the Vessel was lost, but the People saved.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated November 12, 1759.

—Last Week a Party of the Enemy surprised

prized a Party of ours went on Shore to get Vessels that they were wounded 5 of them, of Major Rogers's Party, and one English Captain

about 4 Days since, celebrated here by of the New Fort, a Regiments under A Rockets, &c. in the

P. S. One of G executed this Day for T Crime reprieved.— Party came in this about 5 Miles off.

Extract of a Letter
"Last Saturday a Storm, Wind S. S. to the Wharfs, and Lord Colvill is arr mand the Winter Broad Pendant on and the Pembroke Orange, and some This Day the Euro out in the late S away her Mizzen Shore.—The Suth here, bound home

N E W -

It is said Genera some Day this We Thursday last C from Albany; and Seat at Second River

Since our last a longing to this Pro rived in Town fro

Among the Pri Point from Cana Pittsburgh, Capta others." Some of were at Montreal the Surrender of Monsieur Montcalm in general were p ed their own Ind most of the Cana pleased with the Monsieur Vaudre in the Winter b gave Orders for immediately ma

Friday last Ca West-Indies: The Prize Snow belo Captain Johnson Granades, bound 13 Hogsheads o some other Artic

We hear Cap and ransomed h had Intelligence soon to fail from he intended to v

P H I L A -

Since our last of the Pennsylva Montreal the are informed, t with his Corp Quesne, was re soners) with a

That in genera but that M. Q Venango, did liteness, till he

who was taken in this Provinc

Letter the you he was most ped, in Retur Providence m Kindness possi

gently trea were much o but as they o ance, hoped

early in the escaped from calm's being

Montreal w than once de Hour, and o which the Destruc

effected; an

prized a Party of our Men down this Lake who went on Shore to get Yards, &c. for the French Vessels that they were endeavouring to weigh—wounded 5 of them, and one is missing.—Sixteen of Major Rogers's Party, including 3 Prisoners, and one English Captive, came into Crown-Point about 4 Days since.—The King's Birth Day was celebrated here by the Discharge of the Cannon of the New Fort, and the 3 Redoubts.—All the Regiments under Arms fired Volleys, &c. Sky Rockets, &c. in the Evening."

P. S. One of Gage's Light Infantry was executed this Day for Theft.—Another for the same Crime reprieved.—Three more of the Major's Party came in this Evening, and left two others about 5 Miles off.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated Nov. 2.

"Last Saturday Morning we had a violent Storm, Wind S. S. W. which did great Damage to the Wharfs, and small Craft in the Harbour. Lord Colvill is arrived here and has the Command the Winter ensuing: He has hoisted his Broad Pendant on board the Northumberland; and the Pembroke, Alcide, Trident, Prince of Orange, and some Frigates, are to winter here.—This Day the Eurus Frigate arrived here, she was out in the late Storm, and was obliged to cut away her Mizenmast, to prevent her going on Shore.—The Sutherland, Capt. Rouse, is arrived here, bound home."

N E W - Y O R K, December 3.

It is said General Amherst is expected in Town some Day this Week from Crown-Point.

Thursday last Col. Peter Schuyler arrived here from Albany; and the next Day set out for his Seat at Second River, in New-Jersey.

Since our last a Number of the Provincials belonging to this Province, and the Jerseys, have arrived in Town from Albany.

Among the Prisoners lately arrived at Crown-Point from Canada, are Major Grant, taken at Pittsburgh, Captain Quinten Kennedy, and many others.* Some of the People are now here, who were at Montreal when the News arrived there of the Surrender of Quebec, and of the Death of Monsieur Montcalm. They say, that the French in general were prodigiously downcast, and dreaded their own Indians more than the English; that most of the Canadians were, in a great Measure, pleased with the Articles of Capitulation; but that Monsieur Vaudreuil intended to retake Quebec in the Winter by Storm, for which Purpose he gave Orders for 20,000 Pair of Snow Shoes to be immediately made.

Friday last Captain Jones arrived here from the West-Indies: Thirty Days ago he spoke with a Prize Snow belonging to the Privateer Brig Hope, Captain Johnson, of this Port: She was from the Grenades, bound for Coracoa, and has on board 13 Hogsheads of Sugar, 30 Bags of Coffee, and some other Articles.

We hear Captain Johnson took a Schooner also, and ransomed her for 3000 Dollars, and that he had Intelligence of several other Vessels that were soon to sail from the Grenades for Coracoa, which he intended to wait for.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 6.

Since our last an Officer of the second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Forces arrived here, who left Montreal the Tenth of last Month. By him we are informed, that Major Grant, who was taken, with his Corps, in September, 1758, at Fort du Quesne, was returned (upon an Exchange of Prisoners) with about 200 English, to Crown-Point: That in general they were well used by the French; but that M. Chavregnerie, who commanded at Venango, did not treat them with the greatest Politeness, till he received a Letter from his Son, who was taken near Fort Henry, in Berks County, in this Province, about two Years ago; in which Letter the young Gentleman told his Father, that he was most kindly used by the English, and hoped, in Return, he would shew such of them as Providence might deliver into his Hands, all the Kindness possible; upon which they were all most gently treated by him: That the Canadians were much dissatisfied under the French Yoke; but as they could not contrive their own Deliverance, hoped the English would effect it for them early in the Spring: That M. Vaudreuil, who escaped from Quebec immediately upon M. Montcalm's being defeated by General Wolfe, was at Montreal when Major Grant left it, and more than once declared in Company, that at no other Hour, and on no other Spot of Ground, than those which the English Army availed themselves of, the Destruction of the French could have been effected; and, in short, that it was his Opinion

no other General but Wolfe could have succeeded in an Expedition of so great Importance.

On Monday last, about Nine in the Morning, a Fire broke out in a Joiner's Shop on Society Hill, which, in a few Minutes, intirely consumed the same, and the Wind blowing violently at Northwest, some wooden Buildings adjoining, were also set on Fire, and destroyed. The Flakes of Fire from these Buildings caught the Shingling of two small Brick Tenements, by which they were a good deal damaged. And from thence the burning Shingles were carried by the Wind to the other Side of the Street, and lighted on 3 Brick Houses, 2 of which were burnt down, and the third received considerable Damage. The Inhabitants, on this unhappy Occasion (as usual) shewed great Diligence and Activity in assisting the Sufferers, and preventing the Fire from spreading.

December 13. In a Letter from a Gentleman at Quebec, to his Friend here, he writes to the following Purport, viz. That General Wolfe effectually executed a Plan, which he had not above Forty-eight Hours to concert, and was formed on Intelligence of Monsieur Levy being detached with 4 or 5000 Men towards Montreal; and which will prove as glorious to his Memory, as any Thing ever performed by an English or Prussian General: That the Light Infantry, in Number about 600, under the Command of Col. Howe (Brother to Lord Howe, than whom Mr. Wolfe had not left a greater Man in the Army) landed first, and the rest of the Troops followed in good Order: That by the Time all our Men got ashore, General Montcalm had assembled his whole Force, and formed them on a very advantageous Ground, within 7 or 800 Yards of Quebec: That when he (Montcalm) gave Orders for the Attack, his Men marched down upon a Trot, in good Order, whose formidable Appearance might have struck a Panic into Troops less determined; but quite the Reverse was evident to every Body, which is not to be wondered at, as their Commander was their Idol, and the Enemy were soon broke, and intirely routed: That had Mr. Wolfe survived that glorious Action, he would have given such a Blow to the French Arms in Canada, as would have effectually prevented their striking another during this War: And that it was his Opinion he would have entered the Town with the flying Enemy, or crossed Charles's River with them; either of which would have left him at Liberty to prosecute and reap the Fruits of his Victory.—But he, unhappily for his Country, and to the great Grief of the whole Army, was taken off.

We are also advised from Quebec, that Montcalm, before he saw General Wolfe's Army, seemed to be sure of Success; but that on his seeing the Soldier-like Manner in which that great Man had disposed his brave Troops, he was heard to say, *He should be beat.*

Extract of a Letter from South-Carolina, Nov. 25.

"Our Advices from the Army by Express arrived on Saturday last, are, that the Runaway Cherokees, who left our Camp at the Congarees, have alarmed the whole Cherokee Nation, so that they have sent Runners to the different Parts with painted Tomahawks for immediate Assistance, in particular for the Creeks; and that the prevailing Sentiment of their Councils, seemed to be to meet our Army with their whole collected Force 12 Miles on this Side of Keowee, at a Place called Twelve-Mile-River, and there give us Battle."

A N N A P O L I S, December 20.

On Wednesday last Week, Mr. Samuel Plummer, of Prince-George's County, having been to a neighbouring Plantation, a few Miles from his own, and on his Return Home by himself, was found Dead in the Road, leaning on one of his Hands, his Horse at a small Distance from him, and is supposed to have Died with a Fit of Apoplexy. He was a worthy sober Man, above 60 Years of Age.

We have an Account, that the Schooner *Nancy*, of which Captain Alexander Scougall was Master, who failed from hence last Summer for Carolina, on her Voyage from thence for New-York, was lately cast away and lost near that City, but the People saved.

On the 10th Instant, a Packet arrived at New-York from England, which left Falmouth the 18th of October.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. William Diggles, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a light Bay Horse about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with something like a C.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

* T H O M A S H Y D E,
S H O E M A K E R i n A N N A P O L I S,

H A S removed to his Shop over against Mr. James Dick's Store, and next above Mr. Nicholas MacCubbin's, in Church-Street, where any Gentlemen, or Others, may be reasonably furnished with Boots, Shoes, and Spatterdashes, made in the neatest Manner, and of the best Leather.

He likewise sells good Sole and Upper Leather: And as he carries on the Business of Tanning and Currying, he purchases any Quantities of either Green or Dried Hides.

Anne-Arundel County, December 16th, 1759.

N E A R the Head of South River, at his Dwelling-Plantation, the Subcriber proposes to Teach Reading, Writing in the most usual Hand, and Arithmetic, Vulgar, Decimal, Instrumental, Algebraical, at Forty Shillings Current Money per Annum. Also, Geometry, Trigonometry, Plain and Spheric, with their several Applications in Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Gauging, Dialling, the Use of the Globes, and other Branches of the Mathematics, the Italian Method of Book-Keeping or Double Entry, at Three Pounds like Money per Annum, or by the Branch, as they shall agree. Likewise, he Teaches Latin as they can agree. And forasmuch as some mean Aspersions have been cast on him by Persons belonging to the Family of the *Shallows* or *Wrongheads*, he hereby satisfies the Public, and his Employers, that he is ready to undergo any Scrutiny or Examination about Teaching the above Sciences, by any Person or Persons concern'd; which he trusts will squash such mean Artifices, and prove to the Content of

Their humble Servant,

JOHN WILMOT.

Youth may Board within less than Half a Mile of said School with John Wilmot, junior.

To be S O L D by P U B L I C V E N D U E, on
the Premises, on Monday the third of March next,
by the Subscribers, Executors of JACOB STURN,
deceased,

T HE Plantation whereon the said Sturn lived, containing 250 Acres of fine Land, situate within a Mile and Half of Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, on the main Road, whereon is a good Dwelling House, choice Barn, good Meadows, &c. &c. and the Plantation in very good Order.

STEPHEN RENSBERGER,
JOHN BRUNNER.

T HERE is at the Plantation of Lancelot Willson, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a very small Grey Stone Horse not more than 12 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock very oddly, with a large I and small o joined to it, and something like ggg joined, and an o at Bottom, appears to be about 4 Years old, trots and gallops, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

T HERE is at the Plantation of James Veatch, junior, near the Sugar-Lands, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder M, and on the near Thigh W, and had on a small Bell.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

T HERE is at the Plantation of Andrew Catrell, junior, on the Sugar-Lands, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B, and on the off Shoulder with a Heart, has a small Star in her Face and a Snip on her Nose, one Wall Eye, and her hind Feet are white.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

T HERE is in the Possession of Edward Stevenson, living on Little-Pipe-Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare about four Years old, neither branded nor dock'd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

B A S T

EAST and PLAIN RULES for TRADE
and BUSINESS: The same to be comprehended by People of a common Capacity;

BY a new METHOD and FORM to Regulate Books, Accounts and Sales of Merchandise, upon Sales of Merchandise in the Store; the same with Profit and Loss may be Balanced hourly and daily.

The same secures the Capital from Loss in Trade. No Servant employed as a Book or Store Keeper, without being discovered, could prejudice his Employers.

WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed do oblige ourselves to pay the respective Sums affixed against each of our Names unto Mr. Charles Carnan, late Merchant of London, or his Assigns, for his new invented Method for keeping and regulating Books, &c. if the same shall appear to the Majority of the Subscribers, residing in each Province, to be of Use and Satisfaction to them. Each Person shall pay the Sum subscribed within 30 Days, upon his or their receiving the Proposals for keeping and regulating Books, Accounts, and Sales of Merchandise.

The Condition of this Subscription is, That after this Plan is delivered and approved, the said Sum subscribed to be paid as above, otherwise to be void and have no Effect."

Subscriptions are taken in by Jacob Giles, Iron-Master, at Susquehanna; Nathaniel Giles, in Pennsylvania; Lancelot Jacques, and Robert Swan, Merchants, in Annapolis; and John Carnan, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town.

THOSE Gentlemen who have generously subscribed towards the Maintenance of a Rider from hence to St. Mary's Court-House, will be pleased to observe, that the Time for which they subscribed, will expire with the present Month: But the Rider will be continued another Year, not doubting, from its general Utility, but Subscriptions for its Support will be obtained at St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's County Courts in March next, at each of which Attendance will be given for that Purpose, and to collect all Arrears that may be due for the Gazette to N°. 754, &c.

At LOWER-MARLBOROUGH in CALVERT County,

YOUTH are TAUGHT, after an entire new and most expeditious Method, ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN, GREEK, HEBREW, PRINT-HAND, ROMAN and ITALIC, the several approved WRITING-HANDS, SHORT-HAND, ARITHMETIC, &c. &c.

By R. PHILIPSON, a MASTER of LANGUAGES.

For English, Latin, Greek, Common Writing, and Arithmetic, One Guinea Entrance, and Six Guineas per Annum.

For English, Common Writing and Arithmetic, One Pisto Entrance, and Four Pounds Sterling per Annum.

For Short-Hand, One Guinea Entrance, Two Guineas per Month, One Hour a Day Attendance.

N. B. The Short-Hand is remarkable for Simplicity.

Regard is likewise had to the Morals of Youth, and Care taken to blend in such as are proper Subjects, the Materials for constructing the admired, though not very common Character, the GENTLEMAN and CHRISTIAN together.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. James Nivison, Merchant, late of Charles County, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; and those indebted, are desired to make speedy Payment to JOHN LLEWELLIN, Executor, in St. Mary's County.

THREE is at the Plantation of Musgrave Simpson, in Charles County, on Wicomico, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, no perceptible Brand; she has been cut for a Fistula, and is very well cured, trots very fast, and gallops, and is 13½ Hands high.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in Charles-street; where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Advertisements.

2 Bladensburg, December 12, 1759.

LAST Summer, a Letter from James Tilghman, Esq; for me, was given to some Person to deliver to the Honourable Daniel Dulany, Esq; to whose Hands it never came. It covers Papers of some Consequence; therefore, to encourage the Person who finds it to be careful, I will give Twenty Shillings Reward upon the Delivery of the Letter to me. RICHARD HENDERSON.

AHAT was taken off a Gentleman's Head in the Street before the Subscribers House in Upper-Marlborough, on Friday Night the 7th Instant. Whoever will stop the said Hat, if offered to Sale, and discover the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Two Pistolets, paid by **2** B. BROOKES.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Snow MONTGOMRIE, ALEXANDER MONTGOMRIE, Master, from GLASGOW, and to be Sold by the Subscribers, at his Store in Annapolis, by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money or short Credit.

GREAT VARIETY OF EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suited to the Season. **3** ROBERT SWAN.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 12th of March next, being the second Day of Anne-Arundel County Court, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of William Reynolds, in the City of Annapolis, for Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in the County aforesaid, viz. Hazard, containing 60 Acres. Hood's Hall, 100 Acres. Part of Ben's Luck, 25 Acres. And, Part of Freeborn's Progress, 130 Acres. Also, Three Lots of Land lying in the New-Town of the said City, with a Brick House, with two Chimneys standing thereon, on the South-West Side of Scotts-Street, late the Estate of William Cumming, deceased.

JUST IMPORTED, In the SHARPE, Capt. North, from MADEIRA, A PARCEL of choice London and New-York WINES of the Growth of said Island, and to be Sold very reasonable by the Subscribers, for Cash, Bills, Wheat, or short Credit. **5** D. WOLSTENHOLME.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Wholesale or Retail,

AN ALMANACK for the Year 1760, fitted to this Meridian, containing, beside what is common in an Almanack, a very famous Receipt, lately made public, and purchased of Mr. Joseph Howard of South-Carolina, by the Assembly of that Government, for which they gave him Three Thousand Pounds, for Curing the Lame-Disease, Yaws, or almost any corrupt Blood, &c. Also a Receipt, by which Meat, ever so stinking, may be made as sweet and wholesome, in a few Minutes, as any Meat at all, &c. &c.

ALL Men fit and willing to serve his Majesty King GEORGE, in Brigadier-General Stanwix's Battalion of his Majesty's Royal American Regiment of Foot, are hereby desired to come to Mr. Inc's at Annapolis, where they will find some of Captain Cochran's Party, and meet with all due Encouragement. Some of his Party are also at Baltimore. Such Servants whose Time is near out, will, on their Enlisting with Captain Cochran, have the Remainder of their Time paid for by him. None but stout and very willing Men will be accepted of.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Thomas Marshall, late of Charles County, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid, by **4** THOMAS HANSON MARSHALL, Executor.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759.

JUST IMPORTED, And to be SOLD by the Subscribers at his Store at NOTTINGHAM,

ALARGE Assortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS. Likewise, Barbados Rum and Muscovado Sugar, Wholesale or Retail.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

PHILIP SYNG,

BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA, Living near the Town-Gate in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Brass-Work, such as Candlesticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes for Shovels, Dogs, &c. Furniture for Desks and Chests of Drawers, Knockers for Doors, Boxes for Carriages, Mill-Brasses for Saw or Grist Mills, Plate-Warmers, Fenders, Stirrups, &c. &c. He also casts Bells of different Sizes; and gives the best Prices for old Brass and Copper.

He has to sell cheap, a very good 30 Hour Clock.

The said Syng lent some Time ago, but to whom he has forgot, the Third and Seventh Volume of the Spectator. Whoever has them, is desired to return them.

October 30, 1759.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living near Talbot Court-House, Three Servant Men, and an old Woman. Two of them West Country Men. Had on when they went away, Country made Jackets and Trowsers. One of them a luffy Fellow, the other middle siz'd. The other is an Irishman. Had on when he went off, a blue Coat and a black Jacket. The old Woman goes by several Names, and has very indifferent Cloaths, and very watery Eyes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to the Subscribers, shall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in Maryland, and Four Pounds if taken in Pennsylvania, paid by

CORNELIUS DAILY.

N. B. The Two West Country Men were convicted for 14 Years; and if taken over the Bay, will give Five Pounds Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by **C. D.**

WILLIAM FARIS,

WATCH-MAKER, from PHILADELPHIA,

HAS Removed from Church-Street, to the House late in the Occupation of Andrew Buchanan, the Sign of the CROWN and DIAL, opposite Mr. Craig's; where he continues to Repair and Clean WATCHES as neat and well as can be done in any Part of America, and at reasonable Prices.

He has also procured a CLOCK-MAKER, who makes CLOCKS of all Sorts, which he will warrant to be good.

N. B. He gives the best Prices for old Brass.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759.
To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION on Rock-Creek in Frederick County, about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladensburg, with Three or Four Hundred Acres of Land adjacent (if the Tenant chooses) extremely proper for Tobacco or Farming: There is a very good Dwelling-House on it, with Offices underneath, and convenient Out Houses, wiz. Wash, Milk, and Meat-Houses, Barn, Stable and Tobacco-Houses, with a large Garden and Orchard.

The Subscribers has Land to Let on Seneca and Rock-Creek for Lives, some few Places settled, and those that will take Plantations out of the Woods, will have the Choice of a large Quantity of Land, and a reasonable Term Rent free.

Likewise some small Tracts of good Land lying in the same County to be Sold.

DANIEL CARROLL.

MONEY for BILLS, or BILLS for MONEY, by STEPHEN BORDLEY.

M A

BY the last appears, t
the greatest Part of t
considerable Body of t
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