

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 1, 1759.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, August 18.

WHITEHALL, August 18.

Among the Papers which were taken at Detmold on the 5th Instant, by his Majesty's Light Troops, an original Letter is found, from the Marshal Duc de Belleisle, to Marshal Contades, dated Versailles, July 23, 1759; in which there is the following Passage.

I AM still afraid that Fischer set out too late: It is, however, very important, and very essential, that we should raise large Contributions. I see no other Resource for our most urgent Expenses, and for refitting the Troops, but in the Money we may draw from the Enemy's Country; from whence we must likewise procure Subsistence of all Kinds (independently of the Money) that is to say, Hay, Straw, Oats, for the Winter; Bread-Corn, Cattle, Horses, and even Men to recruit our foreign Troops. The War must not be prolonged, and perhaps it may be necessary, according to the Events which may happen between this Time and the End of September, to make a down-right Desert before the Line of the Quarters, which it may be thought proper to keep during the Winter, in order that the Enemy may be under a real Impossibility of approaching us: At the same time referring for ourselves a bare Subsistence on the Road, which may be the most convenient for us to take in the Middle of Winter, to beat up, or seize upon the Enemy's Quarters. That this Object may be fulfilled, I cause the greatest Assiduity to be used in preparing what is necessary for having all our Troops, without Exception, well clothed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every Respect, before the End of November, with new Tents, in order that, if it shall be advisable for the King's political and military Affairs, you may be able to assemble the Whole, or Part of your Army, to act offensively, and with Vigour, from the Beginning of January; and that you may have the Satisfaction to shew our Enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act, and carry on War, in all Seasons, when they have such a General as you are, and a Minister of the Department of War, that can foresee and concert Matters with the General.

You must be sensible, Sir, that what I say to you may become not only useful and honourable, but perhaps even necessary with Respect to what you know, and of which I shall say more in my private Letter.

M. DUC DE BELLEISLE.

Head Quarters at Strickindbrook, August 8.

On the 4th Inst. his Majesty's Army marched to Covert, and the 5th to Hervorden. The same Day Lieut. General Uff, with seven Battalions, and twenty Squadrons, was detached to Lemgow.

The 6th the Army marched to Bielefeld, and that Morning Advice was received that M. d'Armentieres, who had invested Lipstadt on the 31st of last Month, had raised the Siege on the 4th Instant, and had sent away all his heavy Artillery, with ten Battalions, to reinforce the Garrison of Wesel and Duffeldorp, and with the rest of his Corps was marched towards Warbourg.

Lieutenant General Uff surrounded and took Prisoners about 800 of the Enemy on the 5th Inst. at Detmold, together with the heavy Baggage of the French Army (among which was found Part of M. de Contades's Papers) and the Military Chief of the Saxons.

The Hereditary Prince, with 16 Battalions, and about 23 Squadrons, including almost all the Light Troops of the Army, passed the Weser at Hamelen on the 4th Instant, in Pursuit of the Enemy, who were retreating towards the Country of Hesse.

The Town of Munster was evacuated by the French; but the Regiment of the Volontaires de Clermont re-entered it, upon the Appearance of some Hessian Chasseurs before it. Some regular Troops are now upon their March under the Command of Colonel Boyd, to dislodge the Enemy from thence. The large Magazines we had at Osnaburg, have been recovered; those the French had at Munster, Dulmen, and Warendorp, have been destroyed by them. The Magazines we have taken at Minden, Bielefeld, and Paderborn, are considerable; but Part of those taken at the last mentioned Place, have been dispersed and plundered.

The Enemy, according to our Advices, acknowledge their Loss in the Action of the first Instant to amount to 7000 Men killed and wounded; and as great Numbers of Deserters have come over to us since that glorious Day, besides Prisoners, their Army must certainly be extremely diminished. The whole Loss of our Army, by the best Accounts, amounts to about 2200 Men, killed and wounded; and about 500 Horses, including the Artillery; several of these Men are but slightly wounded, and are already able to do Duty in their respective Corps.

Head-quarters at Dalen, five Leagues distant of Paderborn, August 11.

We arrived, on the 9th, at Paderborn, and remained there the 10th. Prince Ferdinand sent that Day several Detachments forward, in order to secure the Passes into the Country of Waldeck. M. d'Armentieres occupies one or two of them, particularly that of Warbourg. To-morrow we shall proceed to Stadbergen; and on the 13th shall enter the Country of Waldeck. We have had no Advices from the Hereditary Prince since the 9th. His Highness was on the 8th at Elmbeck. It is thought that the French Army can-

not get to Cassel before the 11th, or perhaps the 13th. We made 400 Prisoners at Paderborn.

Berlin, August 4. Last Night Capt. Bulow, Aid de Camp to Prince Henry, arrived here with the News of the Victory gained by the Allied Army over the French. At the same Hour an Estantette brought the Queen a Billet in his Majesty's Hand writing, which was read in the Presence of all the Court. His Majesty says, "That he has passed several Nights successively without taking any Rest; that his Subjects may be assured, that whilst God preserves his Life and Health, he will sacrifice both for their Sakes, and never cease watching over their Safety and Interests."

This Day arrived a third Express, with Advice, that General Laudohn, being informed that Prince Henry had taken the Command of the Army in the Absence of the King, had advanced into Saxony, in order to burn the Magazines at Torgau, but that General Finck had forced him to retire in Disorder, without effecting his Design.

Minden, August 4. The Victory of last Wednesday is of the more Importance, as it has entirely frustrated the Grand Scheme of the French, which was to get Possession of Hanover, and to establish themselves in that Electorate; without which their Officers, while here, often declared they should never be able to bring the English to any reasonable Terms of Accommodation.

Dresden, August 4. His Prussian Majesty's Army, which Prince Henry has taken the Command of, is ordered to be reinforced with several Regiments from the adjacent Garrisons. With this Army, which is strongly intrenched, his Royal Highness will bid Defiance to Marshal Daun, who, it is thought, will not attempt to give him the least Disturbance during the King's Absence.

Berlin, August 5. This Day we learn that his Majesty is marching to Francfort. The Russian Light Troops that were advancing this Way are all retired towards the Oder.

Minden, August 5. The French Army, according to our Advices, is retiring towards Hesse. It is said, that between the 1st and the 4th, their Army was lessened 20,000 Men, reckoning those killed, wounded, taken Prisoners, or deserted. All our Churches are converted into Hospitals. We have 600 Officers, and 1200 wounded Soldiers, besides those lodged in the neighbouring Villages. The Prince of Conde and Prince Chimai have been buried in our Cathedral. The Body of Prince de Cothen has not yet been found.

Berlin, August 8. By the last Advices from our Army, opposed to the Russians, we are informed, that his Majesty marched, on the 3d Instant, from Biskow to Muhlrofe, and next Day was joined by the Army under Gen. Wedel, who had before retaken Greiffen. During these two last Marches, we have taken several Hundred more Prisoners of the Austrians, the Number of which, from the first to the fourth Instant, has increased to above 2000 Men. But as in the mean time a Body of Austrians, under General Laudohn, whose Number we are not acquainted with, has found Means to join the Russians, the King has thought proper to recall the Corps of 9000 Men under General Finck, which had been detached to cover Saxony. This Corps arrived at Biskow on the 7th, and was next Day to join the King's Army, which had marched to Lebus for that Purpose. His Majesty having made these Dispositions, we every Day expect to hear of a general and decisive Action.

Leipic, August 5. The Army of the Empire, after putting strong Detachments into Halle, Naumburg, Zeitz, Weissenfels, and other Places in our Neighbourhood, came up to our Gates the 3d Inst. The same Evening an Austrian Officer, attended by a Trumpeter, came to summon General Hauss, the Prussian Commandant, to deliver up the City: Whereupon the latter proposed some Articles, which the Colonel carried next Day to the Marshal Prince of Deux-Ponts, and Yesterday a Capitulation was signed by both Parties, by which it is agreed, among other Things, that the Prussian Garrison shall march out of the City To-morrow, with all the Honours of War, and retire wheresoever they think proper; that all the Prisoners of War actually here, whosoever they be Austrians or Troops of the Army of the Empire, shall be declared free; and that all the Contributions exacted from the City by the Prussians, shall cease from this Moment, without any Claim to the Arrears that may be due. In Consequence of this Capitulation, the Gate of Raudstadt was delivered up the same Evening to a Detachment of 300 Croats.

August 6. General Laudohn joined the Russians with 12,000 Men. Brussels Gazette.

Hanover, August 10. Great Numbers of Soldiers desert from the Enemy. Since the 1st of this Month there have come over to us 1604 Saxons. 800 French, who were guarding the Equipages of several French Officers of Distinction at Detmold, have been made Prisoners. The French Garrison of Elmbeck has been surprised by our Hunters; an Officer of the first Rank is among the Prisoners.

Hague, August 15. Leipic is to be garrisoned by the Troops of the Empire till the End of the War. The Prussian Directory of War is removed from Torgau to Wirtenberg.

LONDON, August 18.

After the late Attack made by the young Prince of Brunswick on the 6000 French near Covert, they found among the Baggage of the Marshal Contades three Services of Plate. The Marshal sent a Messenger to Prince Ferdinand, requesting that they might be returned, which the Prince very generously granted. Soon after another Party of Hanoverian Light Troops again took this Plate; and to prevent the same Compliment being paid a second Time, immediately sold it at public Market. And we likewise are informed,

that all the Baggage of the French Army has been disposed of at public Market, in the several Towns throughout Hanover.

We hear that the General Officers taken in the late Engagement are ordered to be sent sent over here as soon as possible; as also the Colours and Standards.

We hear that General Hylke is appointed Commander in Chief of the English Forces under Prince Ferdinand, and will set out in a few Days for the Army in Germany.

Major Generals Waldegrave, Kingsley, and Mollay, are created Lieutenant-Generals of the Army in Germany.

Brigadier Napier, a Major General. And Capt. Ligonier promoted to be a Colonel in the Foot Guards.

His Majesty has been pleased to create the Major Generals Waldegrave and Kingsley, Knights of the most honourable Order of the Bath, for their gallant Behaviour at the Battle of Thornhausen.

Wednesday the Lord Mayor of London received the following Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt.

My Lord, Whitehall, August 15, 1759.

"Having, in Consequence of the Desire of the Court of Common Council, had the Honour to lay before the King their Resolutions of Yesterday, for offering certain Bounties and Encouragements to such able-bodied Men as shall enlist themselves at the Guildhall of London, to serve in his Majesty's Land Forces, upon the Terms contained in his Majesty's Orders in Council; I am commanded by the King to acquaint your Lordship (of which you will be pleased to make the proper Communication) that his Majesty thanks the City of London for this fresh Testimony of their Zeal and Affection for his Royal Person and Government. I am further commanded by the King to express his Majesty's most entire Satisfaction in this signal Proof of the most unshaken Resolution of the City of London, to support a just and necessary War, undertaken in the Defence of the Rights and Honour of his Crown, for the Security of the Colonies, and the Trade and Navigation of Great-Britain.

"I am, with great Truth and Respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

W. PITT."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, August 16.

"Our Bomb-ketches are now ready, and we daily expect Admiral Rodney here to take upon him the Command of another Expedition to the French Coast, on which Service he is, we hear, to have eight Bombs with him."

They write from Altena of the 5th Instant, that Advice had been received there, that Crossen on the Oder was evacuated by the Russians on the 29th ult. and Francfort the preceding Day; that the Russians marched off with great Precipitation, and made their Retreat back towards Poland, and that their Rear was very roughly handled by the Prussians. It is added, that they seemed to be much intimidated when they heard that the King of Prussia had joined General Wedel, and was in Pursuit of them.

Letters received Yesterday by the Dutch Mail, bring a Confirmation of Prince Xavier of Saxony's being drowned. Also that Marshal Contades himself is wounded.

We hear that Marshal Contades offered the Colonel who was so fortunate as to take his strong Box, containing his Papers, one Million of Louis d'Ors, if he would return them; which was nobly rejected. From which Circumstance the Public may judge them to be of very great Consequence.

'Tis said that when the French King heard the News of the Repulse of the Prussians, he immediately flew, with great Joy, to the Apartments of Madam Pompadour, to whom he had scarcely communicated the joyful Intelligence, when his Majesty was called out to receive the Account of Marshal Contades's Defeat; both Expresses being received within less than an Hour of each other.

We hear that the Infantry of the Allied Army fired only five Rounds; and fought the rest of the Time with their Bayonets fixed, which occasioned so many to be wounded.

A large Number of Troops are quartered along the French Coast, from Calais Northward, for Fear of a Visit from the English in that Part of their Kingdom.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the following Lords and Gentlemen to be Lieutenant Generals. James Kennedy, Lewis Dejean, H. Seymour Conway, James Abercromby, George Earl of Albemarle, Henry Holmes, Sir Andrew Agnew, Robert Napier, Sir Richard Lyttelton, Francis Leighton, Lord Robert Manners, John Mollay, Edward Pole, John Waldegrave.

The King has been pleased to appoint the following Lord and Gentlemen to be Major Generals. Toby Rocayrol; John Parsons, Lord Robert Bertie, John Alderson, Philip Honeywood, Thomas Dunbar, Julius Caesar, James Durand, George Walth, John Campbell.

Orders have been sent to Sir Edward Hawke to make a public Rejoicing on board his Fleet, whenever they can shew themselves in Sight of Brest, for the Victory obtained by Prince Ferdinand.

Notwithstanding what has been said of some Ships getting out of Dunkirk, we are assured by a Letter from an Officer on board the Fleet before that Place, that there has not been one Ship got out since our Fleet has been there, and that the whole of their Gasconading about Flat-bottomed Boats, &c. has been only with a View of drawing some of our Ships from before Brest, that their Fleet might get out.

BOSTON,

BOSTON, October 15.

We heartily congratulate our Readers on the most remarkable Success which it has pleased Heaven to afford unto his Majesty's Arms, in the Reduction of QUEBEC, the Capital of CANADA: This Conquest was preceded by a Victory over more than three times our Number, and which has entirely broke the French Power in America. The State on the Enemy's Side were numerous; but ours, though inconsiderable, is aggravated to the highest Degree, in that General WOLFE is among the Number of the Killed.—His Zeal for his Majesty's Honour was unrivall'd—his Bravery and Affluity, as an Officer, had made him the Darling of the Soldiers.—He lived to see the Enemy fly before him, and then expired in a full Blaze of Glory.

The further Particulars of this great Event, as far as are yet come to Hand, are as follow:

JOHN ATTWOOD, of the Schooner Betsey, tells us with faith, That on the 13th of September he sailed from Point Orleans; that on said Day he heard a great Firing of Cannon, and three Days after his Arrival at Louisbourg, which was on or about the 2d of October, one Captain Weston, (belonging to Plymouth) arrived there from the River, and brought several Letters from the Army and Navy, informing, and as he otherwise heard, That General Wolfe having landed on the 13th of September (first mentioned) above Quebec, was attacked by Monsieur Montcalm, with the main Body of the French Army; that the Action lasted but 15 Minutes only; that the English sustained three Fires before they returned any; that the first Fire they made, broke the French Horse, and brought on a general Confusion among them, they retired, or rather fled, and the English pursued them to their Trenches, and immediately drove them out, and pursued them to the Walls of Quebec.—That General Wolfe was killed after forcing the Trenches: The English then retreated to proper Distance, and raised a Battery of 36 or 38 Guns against it, which being finished in three Days, General Townshend sent in a Message to the French, demanding the Surrender of the City, which they did very soon, but upon what Terms he cannot say.—That it was said we lost 4 or 500 Men in the Action, and the French 1500 killed and taken.

Captain Attwood further added, That Monsieur Montcalm, and the second in Command, were killed; and General Monckton wounded in the Lungs.

Letter from his Excellency Governor Whitmore, to his Excellency our Governor.

"SIR,

"A Vessel has this Minute arrived from the River St. Lawrence, who has brought a Letter from Captain Bray, of his Majesty's Ship Princess Amelia, as follows:

"SIR,

Isle of Orleans, Sept. 19, 1759.
"I have only Time to acquaint you that the Garrison of Quebec capitulated Yesterday, to his Britannic Majesty's Troops; and English Colours waved triumphantly on the Walls.

"I would write you the Particulars could the Vessel wait; Montcalm is dead, and the second in Command killed, the third wounded and taken Prisoner, and the fourth killed the Day of Battle; their Loss is said to be 1500 killed and wounded, ours 5 or 600.

"General WOLFE is killed.—General Monckton shot thro' the Lungs, but in a fair Way to do well.—Col. Carlton lost an Ear, and shot in the Head; Major Barry lost his Nose, the Ball in his Head; Major Spittall wounded; all those are doubtful Cases.—Captain Millbanks killed, and, I hear, young Prescott. We have about 40 Officers killed and wounded. Yours,

JOHN BRAY."

"I congratulate you on this signal Success of his Majesty's Arms, and am, SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Louisbourg, Oct. 1. EDWARD WHITMORE."

Louisbourg, October 1, 1759.

"About 5 this Afternoon came in a Vessel in 11 Days from Quebec, and brings an Account that Quebec is in the Hands of the English.—General WOLFE, with 4000 Men, landed above the Town on the 13th ult. the French came out of their Trenches (it is said 10000) and engaged him in Battle. The English beat them, and pursued them to the Walls of the City, killed, wounded and took Prisoners 1500 of them.—General Wolfe was killed in Battle, two Musket Balls were shot into his Body, and one in his Wrist: Of the English it is said 600 are killed, wounded and missing.—Montcalm was wounded in Battle, and died soon after, the next to him in Command was

slain upon the Spot; the third in Command was badly wounded, and the fourth was killed. General Monckton wounded in his Lungs, but in a fair Way to recover. The English Army cast up Batteries against the Town, and then sent in to the French, and informed them what Batteries they had prepared, and if they would not immediately surrender themselves and City; they would storm the Town, and put all to the Sword;—upon this the French sent out a Blank-Chart, and our Troops took Possession on the 17th of September. This is glorious News, but the Loss of brave General Wolfe is some Alloy to the Joy of Victory.

"Two Vessels arrived here last Week, with Orders from Admiral Saunders to carry some of the Provincial Troops to Boston, and last Night Orders came out here that some Part of them should hold themselves in Readiness to embark at an Hour's Warning, but since the above News arrived, there is a Stoppage till we have a more particular Account from the River."

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman at Louisbourg, dated October 2, 1759.

"SIR,

"Captain Harvey's being detained, gives me the agreeable Opportunity to acquaint you, that Yesterday a Vessel arrived here from the River, and brings the very important News of the Surrender of the City of Quebec, the best Account I am able to collect of this Event, is, viz.

That on the 13th Day of September, General WOLFE, with his little Army of Prussians, attacked the French Lines, and after a very hot Dispute for the Space of about 20 Minutes, drove the French out of their Lines into the City. In this furious Attack we had killed and wounded about 500, among the Killed is the never to be forgotten General WOLFE, who led on his Troops in Person.—General Monckton is dangerously wounded. Our Troops immediately erected their Batteries, and on the 16th summoned the City to surrender, as usual.—The French, having lost their Grog and Mago, thought fit to surrender on the 17th. The Terms of Capitulation we are impatient to know.—A Packet is hourly expected, when we expect further Particulars. This may be depended on, as a Number of Letters from Gentlemen in the Army mention the same in Substance with the above. I heartily congratulate you on this important Event,—and am, with due Regard and Respect, Yours, &c.

Another Letter from Louisbourg, dated October 2.

"I must now congratulate you on the Success of our Arms, QUEBEC is TAKEN, though with the Loss of the valiant General WOLFE; it happened the 17th of last Month. It seems General WOLFE crossed the River with his little Army, about 4000 strong; within 2 Hours after, Montcalm attacked him with about 10 or 12000 Men. Our brave General received his three first Fires; not a Man of ours offered to fire, till they were within Reach of their Bayonets, then gave their Fire, and rushed on them. We killed 1100 Privates, and 200 Officers on the Spot, which obliged the rest to run, but we followed them so close, that we took 200 of them Prisoners at their Sally-Ports. We have lost about 40 Officers, 250 Men, and about 400 wounded. They say General Wolfe received three Shot through his Body, and one through his Wrist, but lived long enough to ask how Affairs went on; and being answered, we had gained a compleat Victory, replied, 'Then I die in Peace,' and so expired in a few Minutes after. Captain Cosman is mortally wounded."

A third Letter from the same Place, of the same Date.

"I left Quebec the 12th of September; the Battle was fought the 13th; the Place capitulated the 17th; and our People took Possession the 18th."

Extract of a Letter, dated Louisbourg, October 4.

A Schooner, which arrived at this Place on Tuesday, the 2d Instant, from the River, has brought an Account of Quebec being surrendered to the English on Monday, the 17th past, and says, that the Troops under General Wolfe, which landed on the North Shore, above Quebec, about the 4th past, has had a very smart Engagement on Thursday the 13th; General Wolfe had 5000 Men, and Montcalm 15000; the French had 1500 killed and wounded, General Montcalm, with the second and third in Command, are among the Slain. We had 500 killed and wounded, among the former was the brave General Wolfe, who was mortally wounded in the Engagement, and died soon after: General Monckton is shot through the Lungs, and Major Barry wounded. We have likewise lost a great many inferior Officers; and that in Consequence of the News, the Governor has detained the Provincials till he has

further Orders from the River; so that it is quite uncertain when we shall sail."

On receiving the above agreeable News of the Surrender of Quebec, and Defeat of the French Army, the Bells in Town were set to Ringing. At 12 o'Clock a Royal Salute was fired from the Guns at the Castle, the Guns also of the Batteries of this Town and Charlestown were likewise discharged, and on board several Ships in the Harbour, who had their Colours displayed; and the general Joy which appeared on this Occasion, was perhaps as great as ever known. In the Evening the Court House and his Excellency's Seat were beautifully illuminated; the Inhabitants not having Time to express their Joy in the like Manner, the general Illumination and Day of Rejoicing was put off, by Order, till To-morrow, when the Regiment of Militia is to be raised, and in the Evening the whole Town will be illuminated, at which Time a great Number of Fire-Works are to be played off on this joyful Occasion.

The brave General WOLFE had three Balls shot through his Body, which brought him to the Ground. An Officer standing by, immediately caught him in his Arms, and supported him; to whom the Hero said, Tell me, Sir, do the Enemy give Way? Tell me, for I cannot see; (his Eye-light failing him, being then in the Agonies of Death) the Officer replied, They are beat, Sir, they are flying before you. The General then said, I am satisfied, my Boys, and expired in a few Moments.

On the Death of General WOLFE.

What Honours, WOLFE, should thy brave Brows adorn?

*Shall fading Wreaths, by other Heroes worn?
Not breathing Marble, nor enlaving Brass,
Tho' there thy many Form the Eye may trace;
Not Columns statelily rising from the Plain,
To tell the Victories which thy Arms did gain?
Not generous Praise, which tuneful Bards convey,
Which lasts, when other Monuments decay,
Tho' many a British Bard thy Fall shall mourn,
And sing melodious Dirges, o'er thy Urn:
No Works of mortal Hands, or mortal Wit,
Thy Virtues equal, or thy Fame best fit:
Heaven saw, and straight prepar'd a nobler Prize,
And to receive it snatch'd thee to the Skies.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

We hear that the Reverend Mr. Cooper, Chaplain to his Excellency the Governor and the two Houses, is to preach a Sermon To-morrow, before the Great and General Court now sitting, on Occasion of the Success of his Majesty's Arms in the Reduction of Quebec. After Divine Service is over, his Excellency and the Court are to dine together at Fanueil Hall, and in the Beginning of the Evening are to be entertained with a Concert of Music at Concert Hall, to which the Gentlemen concerned in the Management have given them an Invitation. When the Concert is over, they will repair to the Council Chamber, his Excellency having given an Invitation to the Civil and Military Officers, and other Persons of Distinction, to drink the King's Health there, &c.

The Joy on this Occasion is the most sincere and universal; and the Expression thereof will, we expect, be answerable to the Importance of the Event.

Yesterday a Vessel arrived at Marblehead in 42 Days from Lisbon, and by her we have Letters from thence, dated the 25th and 28th of August, giving the following Accounts, viz.

"We have now some glorious News come in from Germany. Prince Ferdinand, by a forced March in the Night, surprized Marshal Contades at Two in the Morning, and in the Confusion defeated his Army of so much superior Number, destroying 15,000 of the French, which we cannot suppose to be exaggerated, as the Account comes from themselves. This must almost drive them to Despair, their Attack upon Hanover being the only Prospect they had to acquire any Superiority in this Campaign, in Compensation for their other Losses.—To this I have the Pleasure to adjoin the Destruction of great Part of the Toulon Squadron by Admiral Boscawen. This Action happened the 16th Instant, on the Coast of Algarve, in which Monsieur La Clue's Ship, the Ocean of 84 Brass Cannon, and one other are burnt; four are taken by our Fleet, and the seventh which was in Company, there is no Account of, so supposed to have escaped. Admiral La Clue is got ashore at Lagos much wounded, where are also about 1400 Frenchmen of the Ships that run ashore, and which our People burnt there: These I understand are every one Capital Ships of the Line, and came out of the Streights with five more, and three Frigates, which

which it is said Action, and are it. We conclude them, so we may cels. It is concluded to aim at a View to attempt England. If the Mr. Hawke will them, and that will be crushed, on these happy of favourable Co

All the Atte Engagement but the Partic and I am not Report of the is fictitious, and other Ships run panions to al Reason of my Flag Officers in them among th (if Reports are be imagined th an Accident, among them—a

Lisbon, Aug late Action in a Corunna Pack five as we cou been surprized contrary, Mar joined, they r roughly handle Part of the Alli has been a sec the French wer

By the above the Death of t Saturday la 37 Days from fore he sailed burgh for New which told him of August, and Advantage gai ans under Ger del was broke also that the K with a lar Battle to the R tory over them 18 Miles of th happened.

N E W A Letter from C

"We had to see our Army. Champlain, for the S. W. T from the Regu young Highl Blakeney's, F Infantry, and Draughts out Indians in Bar a fine Brig, m carrying six l less Redcaus. Amherst in h with him. W Rogers."

Extra of a "This Eve a Scout of 15 Onondaga Inc Prisoners, by counts: That surrendered to Prisoners, on declare: Tha to Monsieur to acquaint h General Wo trenchments bloody Enga Montcalm w La Sarre, (w five Men had were both kil King's Lieut Town to our with 600 Pri had, after th gain, with recover Que

which it is said were separated in a Fog before the Action, and are put into Cadiz, or some Port near it. We conclude our Fleet is gone to look after them, so we may hope still for some further Success. It is concluded the Toulon Ships were destined to aim at joining the Brest Squadron, with a View to attempt their projected Invasion upon England. If they attempt to put to Sea, hope Mr. Hawke will give an equal good Account of them, and that the Maritime Power of our Enemy will be crushed. I most heartily congratulate you on these happy Events, which must be productive of favourable Consequences to our general Interest.

All the Accounts we have hitherto of the Sea Engagement are French ones; I do not question but the Particulars on our side will differ much, and I am not without my Suspicions that the Report of the French Fleet's separating in a Fog is fictitious, and that the Truth may be, that the other Ships run away, and abandoned their Companions to almost certain Destruction; one chief Reason of my Suspicion is, that there were three Flag Officers in the French Squadron, and all of them among the seven Ships which were attacked (if Reports are to be depended on) and it is not to be imagined that a Division could be separated by an Accident, and not one commanding Officer among them—a little Time will clear up this Affair.

Lisbon, August 28. Some further News of the late Action in Germany is come in by the Way of a Corunna Packet; it seems to have been as decisive as we could wish it, but the French having been surprized was a Misrepresentation; on the contrary, Marshals Contades and Broglie having joined, they made the Attack, and were most roughly handled. We hear that the Loss on the Part of the Allies is inconsiderable. It seems there has been a second Action in Germany, wherein the French were routed with great Loss.

By the above Vessel there is a Confirmation of the Death of the King of Spain.

Saturday last Captain Freeman arrived here in 37 Days from the Orkneys, and informs, that before he sailed from thence, a Snow from Hamburg for New-York came in there, the Master of which told him, that he left Hamburg the 25th of August, and also confirmed the Account of the Advantage gained by the Russians over the Prussians under General Wedel, and that General Wedel was broke for his Misconduct in that Affair; also that the King of Prussia in Person, had marched with a large Reinforcement, and again gave Battle to the Russians, and gained a compleat Victory over them; 'tis said the Russians were within 18 Miles of the City of Berlin when this Affair happened.

NEW-YORK, October 22.

A Letter from Crown-Point, dated October 12, 1759.

"We had the Pleasure Yesterday Evening, to see our Army march away, and embark on Lake Champlain, for St. John's, having a fine Gale from the S.W. The Army consisted of 5000 Men, from the Regular Regiments, viz. The Royal and young Highlanders, Royal Scot's, Predeux's, Blakeney's, Forbes's, Grenadiers, Gage's Light Infantry, and Rogers's Rangers, with some Draughts out of the Provincials, and about 150 Indians in Bark Canoes: They have with them a fine Brig, mounting 18 Guns, one large Redeau, carrying six Brads 24 Pounders, with two other less Redeaux. The Troops in Battos. General Amherst in his Whale-boat; and Col. Schuyler with him. We have heard nothing from Major Rogers."

Extra of a Letter from Oswego, dated October 8, 12 o'Clock at Night.

"This Evening about 6 o'Clock, returned from a Scout of 15 Days, Captain Lotteridge, with 14 Onondaga Indians, bringing 2 Scalps and three Prisoners, by whom we have the following Accounts: That on the 18th of September, Quebec surrendered to Brigadier Townsend. The three Prisoners, on separate Examinations, unanimously declare: That two Canadian Officers came express to Monsieur Le Corne, at La Gallette; the first to acquaint him, that on the 16th of September, General Wolfe had attacked Montcalm's Entrenchments in three Columns; and after a very bloody Engagement, had forc'd them: That Montcalm was killed; and of the Regiment of La Sarre, (who were Montcalm's Favourites) only five Men had escaped: That Wolfe and Monckton were both killed: That Monsieur De Ramsay, the King's Lieutenant at Quebec, surrendered the Town to our Army, on the 18th of September, with 600 Prisoners: That Vaudreuil and Levy had, after that, attacked Brigadier Townsend again, with 10,000 Men, in order, (if possible) to recover Quebec again; but were beat off, with

the Loss of 1500 Men. They add, that Vaudreuil and Levy are now at Riviere Jaque Quartier, half-way betwixt Trois Riviere and Quebec; that almost all the Canadians are run away to their Farms, in order, if possible, to secure a little of their Harvest."

Touching what is inserted from Oswego, in the above Letter, we have since learnt from good Authority, That instead of Governor Vaudreuil's attempting to retake the City of Quebec, it was Monsieur Levy, who being at Montreal when he heard of Quebec's Capitulation, muster'd all the Burghers and Peasants he could, and marched down with an Intent to support, and return to the Charge, the Remains of Montcalm's defeated Army: But he was happily met in the Way by Col. Murray's Party, and most handsomely drubb'd with great Loss.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.

Saturday last arrived here Captain Ker from Lisbon, in six Weeks Passage, by whom we have the following most important Intelligence, extracted from Gentlemen's Letters there, to their Correspondents here.

Whitehall, August 21, 1759.

"A Messenger, dispatched by General Yorke, in a Scheveling Boat, brings an Account of the King of Prussia's Victory over the Russians, on the Twelfth Instant, at Cuneridoff, near Frankfort. The Battle began at Eleven in the Morning, and ended at Six in the Evening. The Prussian Grenadiers forced the main Battery of the Russians, consisting of 50 Pieces of Cannon, putting all to the Sword. General Seidlitz was in Pursuit of the Enemy with his Cavalry. This Account came to the Hague from the Postmaster at Berlin, and the Particulars are expected every Moment."

Lisbon, August 31, 1759.

"We have just received Advice that the Prussians, headed by his Majesty, have gained a great Victory over the Russians, who were joined by a large Body of Austrians.—Our Fleet, which had long blocked up the Toulon Squadron, being come down to Gibraltar to victual and water, the French took that Opportunity to sail, expecting to have escaped through the Gutt. Eight of their smallest Ships got into Cadiz; and two more escaped, which are yet missing. We have taken three of their Seventy-four Gun Ships, and burnt the French Admiral's Ship, of Eighty-four Brads Guns, and another of Sixty-four Guns, which had taken Shelter under the Forts of Algarve; at which the Portuguese murmur."

Lisbon, September 3, 1759.

"We congratulate you on the great Success which Prince Ferdinand has had, in gaining a signal Victory over the French Army, commanded by Marshals Contades and Broglie, near Hanover, who were totally routed, with the Loss of 15 to 20,000 Men, killed, wounded and taken Prisoners, with their Military Chest, Baggage, Cannon, Standards, &c.

"We likewise give you Joy of Admiral Boscawen's having defeated the French Toulon Fleet, consisting of 14 or 15 Sail, commanded by Monf. de la Clue, without the Streights Mouth, about the 17th of August. Eight of their Ships were either separated, or run away, and are arrived at Cadiz; the other seven, being the largest Ships, fought bravely, but were drove into Lagos Bay, when the French Admiral's Ship, and another, were burnt, and 3 taken; the other two there is no Account of, but hope they are fallen into our Admiral's Hands. M. de la Clue, with 1400 Men, got ashore at Lagos, out of the Ships that were burnt, and he lost one of his Legs. These Accounts we have from the French, no Advices being yet received from Admiral Boscawen."

Lisbon, September 4, 1759.

"We have the Pleasure of advising you, that Admiral Boscawen fell in with and engaged the Toulon Squadron, off the Coast of Algarve, of which the Particulars are as follow, viz. L'Ocean, and Redoubtable, burnt; Temeraire, and Le Modeste, taken, Centaur, Souveraine, and Guerrier, in the Engagement, but their Fate as yet uncertain; tho' it is reported that our Admiral has cut one of them out from under a Fort at St. Vincents; and that M. de la Clue is ashore, and wounded badly in his Legs."

The following Extra is from the London Gazette.

"A large Body of French were attacked at Hesse by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and routed, with the Loss of near 8000 killed and taken Prisoners."

Captain Ker says, it is certain that the King of Spain is dead.

By Captain Monk, from Halifax, which he left 17 Days ago, we are informed, that an Express had arrived there the Night before he sailed

with the Particulars of the taking Quebec, which he did not bring with him; but says, he heard that M. Vaudreuil, the Governor of the Place, was there when it surrendered.

ANNA POLIS, November 1.

We have had great Rejoicing on Account of the above most important and glorious News. Early on Tuesday Morning the Guns at the Point Battery were fired. Between Twelve and One, the Militia were drawn up on the Parade, and made three general Discharges of their Small-Arms, which were followed by the Firing of the Cannon from the Half-Moon Battery. At Night the City was handsomely Illuminated, and his Excellency the Governor gave a Public Ball in the Council Chamber, at which there was a very brilliant appearance of Ladies. But yet, amidst the general Joy, the Reflection would steal out, What an immense Loss is the Death of General WOLFE to his Country, what a Pity He did not Live to receive the Applauses due to such transcendent Merit!

Thursday last Mr. JAMES HEATH, of Cecil County, was married to Miss SUSANNA HALL, Daughter of Mr. JOHN HALL, of Swan-Town, in Baltimore County; a young Lady blest'd with a large Fortune, good Sense, and amiable Person.

Tho' it has been industriously reported, that the Small-Pox, the Flux, and a malignant Fever, are very rife in this City, we can with Certainty inform the Public, that no Person in Town has either of those Distempers; and that the Inhabitants in general are very Healthy.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wednesday the 21st Day of this current November, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Duke, in Prince-Frederick-Town, in Calvert County, for Sterling Money, or good Bills of Exchange.

A TRACT of LAND called Claggett's Design, containing 376 Acres, lying on St. Leonard's Creek in Calvert County aforesaid; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, and some Out-Houses.

Also another Tract of Land, being Part of a Tract called The Desert, containing 350 Acres.

The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon. For Title and Terms apply to CHARLES GRAHAME.

ALL Persons indebted to Arthur Toole, deceased, who lately carried on the Business of a Peruke-maker in Upper-Marlborough, are requested to make Payment: And those to whom he is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be paid, by

REBECCA GLADMAN, Executrix.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, for the Benefit of the Insurers.

THE SNOW Alexandria and her CARGO. On Tuesday the 13th of November at Wicomico Warehouse in Westmoreland County, Virginia, about 125 Hogheads of damaged Tobacco.

Also on Tuesday the 20th at Alexandria in Fairfax County, will be sold the Snow Alexandria, with her Appurtenances saved, and about sixty Hogheads of damaged Tobacco.

CARLYLE & DALTON,

JOHN BAYNES.

A PERSON well recommended for Teaching the MATHEMATICS, is in Want of a SCHOOL. Any Gentlemen that will give good Encouragement, may send their Proposals directed to A. B. to the Printing-Office in Annapolis, or he may be spoke with at any appointed Place.

N. B. Reading, Writing, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic, Mensuration of Solids and Superficies, Extraction of Square and Cube Roots, will be Rudiments for the common School.

Dialling, Gauging, Surveying and Navigation, by the Piece.

Farlow-Creek, Kent County, October 28.

TO BE SOLD.



A STRONG well built SLOOP of 33 Tons Burthen, and carries Eleven Hundred Bushels of Grain, deep wated, with a fine commodious Cabin with a Brick Chimney in it; she is well fitted with Standing & Running Rigging, has a good Anchor and Cable, Main-sail, Fore-sail, Jib, and a Flying Top-sail, and all other Conveniences, for the Bay Trade or Sea. Any one inclining to purchase the said Sloop, may have her a very great Bargain, as the Subscriber intends to leave off all Concerns with the Water-Business.

JOHN CARVILL, junior.

SEVEN

SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

THE aforementioned Sloop lost two Anchors and one Cable in the Eastern Bay in the North East Storm on the 3d Instant; the Anchor, with the Cable, was split on the lower Side of the Eastern Bay on the Flats; it weighs 190 odd, and the Cable is 8 Inches; it had a Buoy to it, but Somebody has taken it up. The small Anchor was lost under the upper Side of the said Bay, and had a Buoy to it; the Cable parted in the Ring. Any one that will bring said Anchors to the Subscriber, shall have Seven Pounds for both, or Five Pounds for the great Anchor, and Cable, and Forty Shillings for the small one.

JOHN CARVILL, junior.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Mason, living near Broad-Creek on Patowmack River, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare about 12½ Hands high, with a Star in her Forehead, and a white Spot on her Nose; but has not any perceivable Brand.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Samuel Mason, junior, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse about 12½ Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, a Slit in his right Ear, about 3 Years old, and branded on the off Buttock with a Cross.

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

JUST IMPORTED from BARBADOS.

A CHOICE Parcel of West-India RUM, to be Sold Wholesale or Retail at Nottingham, for Mr. Hancock Lee, by GEORGE LEE.

THERE is at the Plantation of Larkin Peirpoint, in Frederick County, on Beaver Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare, branded on the near Shoulder DC, about 5 Years old, 13½ Hands high, and paces out of Hand.

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

October 18, 1759.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. William Hamilton, late of Queen Anne-Town, in Prince-George's County, Merchant, 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 settled and adjusted: For which Purpose, Attendance will be given at the aforesaid Town by David Crauford (who is empowered to receive the same) every Wednesday, from this Time to the first Day of December next. And those whose Accounts are then unpaid, may depend that Suits will be brought against them, by

MARTHA HAMILTON, Administratrix.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper-Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 13th of November, being the second Day of Anne-Arundel County Court, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

THREE LOTS, with a Brick Dwelling-House standing thereon, on the South West Side of Scotts-Street, in that Part of the said City called the New-Town, late the Estate of William Cumming, Esq; deceased, for Current Paper Money.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick County, called Part of Discovery, containing Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Acres.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain Alexander Beall, deceased, for Negroes sold belonging to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment: And those who have any Demands, are requested to bring them in, that they may be settled, by SARAH BEALL, Administratrix, or PETER BUTLER, in Frederick-Town, Attorney in Fact.

TAKEN up by Timothy Ruark the first of this Instant October, on the Bay Side, Barron-Island, a new Boat about 12 Feet Keel, with a Turpentine Bottom, the upper Streak (inside and out) painted red, with a Ring Bolt at each End. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Clarke, in Prince-George's County, near Piscataway, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare about 5 Years old; but is neither dock'd nor branded. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Charles County, a Convict Servant Man, named George Goulden, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, of a blackish Complexion, has a large Scar on one of his Arms which reaches from above his Elbow to his Wrist, and wears his own Hair. He had on and took with him, a light colour'd Coat with plain Metal-Buttons, a brown Great Coat, a brown Holland Jacket, a Pair of dark colour'd Cloth Breeches, a pretty good Felt Hat, Shoes and Stockings, old-Boots, with a Patch on one Side of one of them, a good white Shirt, a large cloudy colour'd Silk Handkerchief, and white Yarn Stockings. He pretends to be a Farrier and Physician, and is supposed to have some Money with him. He took a small Bay-Mare, and a Hunting Saddle almost new.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, or secures him so that he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

X3

JAMES SMITH.

RAN away from Nottingham in Prince-George's County, on the 26th of last Month, a Mulatto Slave named Cato; he is a short well-made Fellow, about 32 Years of Age. He had on a Fustian Coat, a Bearskin Jacket, Linen Breeches, a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and Thread Stockings. He had with him a bob Tail white Mare, and a Bridle and Saddle.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, living in Charles County, shall have Twenty Shillings; and if taken 30 Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and Ten Shillings for the Mare.

SAMUEL HANSON.

A

A 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.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of Patapsco River, a luffy Negro Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, not very black, about 35 Years old, has lost two or three of his Teeth on the right Side of his under Jaw; he can read and write, and it is supposed will endeavour to pass for a Freeman and a Doctor. He had on and took with him, a Country Cloth or Cotton Coat about half worn, an old Osnabrigs Shirt, an old Felt Hat, Osnabrigs Trowsers, new Hempen Roll Ditto, a new Osnabrigs Shirt, and two Pair of Negro Shoes, one of which is cut behind without a Seam in the Quarter.

Whoever brings the said Fellow home, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by SAMUEL NORWOOD.

SOLOMON JACOBS, TAYLOR, from LONDON,

HEREBY gives Notice, That he carries on that BUSINESS for the Widow Callahan, in Annapolis; and that all Persons who shall be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their Work done in the best and most fashionable Manner, and at the cheapest Rates.

N. B. He also makes Gold and Silver Laced Waistcoats.

5

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

TO BE RUN FOR,

On the usual Race-Ground at Upper-Marlborough,

ON the First Tuesday of November Instant, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying Nine stone, a Purse of THIRTY POUNDS, the best in Three Heats, about Two Miles each Heat.

Messieurs John Cooke and Basil Warring are to be Judges of the said Race, and to determine all Disputes which may arise thereon.

Each Running Horse to pay Thirty Shillings Entrance Money, and be Entered with Mr. Benjamin Berry or Mr. Benjamin Brooke, the Day before the Race.

And also to be Run for the Day following, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding (the winning Horse of the First Day Excepted) all the Entrance and what other Money may be made up by Subscription, which, at this Time, is not completed, carrying the same Weight, and on the same Terms, with the Horses of the First Day.

JUST IMPORTED from MADEIRA, And to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

A PARCEL of choice WINES. DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

TO 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, 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 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 BROOKE, Executor of ISAAC BROOKE, Or, SAMUEL BEALL, junior.

RAN away about the 25th of June, from the Subscriber in Fairfax County, Virginia, a likely Country-born Negro Boy, named Davy, about 15 Years of Age, has a Scar near his left Eye, speaks fluently, and is very ready in his Replies. Had on an old blue Cotton Coat and Waistcoat, and Leather Breeches. The Coat had plain Brass Buttons, the Waistcoat Horn.

Whoever brings home the said Negro, or secures him in any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by G. W. FAIRFAX.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 13th of November next, at the House of William Brown, in London-Town, the following Tracts of LAND, belonging to the Estate of William Peele, deceased,

ONE TRACT called Symphon's Stones, containing by Patent 153 Acres, lying near a Place called Huntington.

One TRACT called Batchelor's Choice, containing 105 Acres, lying on the South Side of the main Falls of Patapsco, and contiguous to a Tract of Land, survey'd for Jane Gray, called Maiden's Berwer.

One TRACT called Poplar Neck, containing by Patent 250 Acres.

One TRACT called Mitchell's Addition, containing 18½ Acres.

Part of a TRACT called Paddington's Harbour, containing 100 Acres.

These 3 last Tracts lie contiguous to one another, and near London-Town.

Also, The late Mr. Peele's Dwelling-House, Store, and other Improvements, in London-Town, with several unimproved Lots lying contiguous.

All Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in. And any inclining to Purchase the above Lands, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to

JAMES MOUNT, JAMES DICK, JAMES NICHOLSON, } Executors.

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.

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THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 8, 1759.

PARIS, August 7.

THIS Evening a Council was held, at the breaking up of which, Orders were dispatched to Strasbourg for 100 Pieces of Cannon, to be sent immediately to M. de Contades. Expresses are also sent to the Courts of Sturgard, Manheim, and Munich.

August 10. His Most Christian Majesty was going to hunt on the 6th, when he received the News of Marshal Contades's miserable Defeat upon the Weser, upon which he immediately dismissed his Equipage, and retired very disconsolate to his Cabinet. We have no distinct Account of this strange Event; but we know in general, that we have lost 500 Officers, and between 12 and 13000 Men. This Loss fell chiefly upon the Horse; for by the Situation of the Ground the Foot could not act.

Lipsitz, August 10. The Corps under the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick made about 150 Prisoners at Eimbeck, amongst whom is the Count de Broglie, a Field-Marshal, and Brother to the Duke of that Name.

Dresden, August 10. Our Consternation is greater than ever; our Governor has ordered Fire-Balls, and other combustible Stuff, to be lodged in several Houses in the Suburbs, which has caused the Inhabitants to quit their Houses, and retire. The Reason of this is presumed to be a Visit from the Austrians, whose Light Horse have made their Appearance in the Neighbourhood of Pirna. It is true Count Schmettau is a brave Officer, and will at all Events execute his Master's Orders, and defend this Place to the last Extremity. The Austrians and Troops of the Empire are in Sight. Our Gates are just now going to be shut, and our Walls and Ramparts are ordered to be manned; so that you cannot expect to hear from me, till it please God to deliver us one Way or the other.

Prague, August 6. The 30th of last Month Marshal Daun's Army quitted the Neighbourhood of Mark-Lissa, and occupied a new Camp near Lauban. The Head Quarters of his Excellency are fixed at Lichtenau, a Town within Half a League of Lauban. By Means of this Position we can easily lend a Hand to the Russians, and make all our Operations keep Pace with theirs. We hear that the Generals Laudohn and Haddick have joined their Army. The latter directed his March by Pribus and Bobsberg, in such a Manner that the Enemy knew nothing of it. The Russians themselves not knowing who it was, began to cannonade him when he approached; but he immediately informed them by a Trumpeter, that he was come to pay them a very civil Visit, with a good Number of Friends. Upon which the whole Russian Camp rung with Shouts of Joy, and they congratulated each other on this happy Junction. The King of Prussia was absolutely ignorant of it; yet he caused the Prince of Wirtemberg to advance with 6000 Men, and he himself marched with 10,000 more, and 60 Pieces of Cannon, with a Design to prevent this Junction. As to the rest, the Corps of Prince Henry has also joined the Remains of General Wedel's Army near Sagan. Thus the Banks of the Oder, where so much Blood has already been shed, are likely to become the Theatre of more tragic Scenes this Campaign.

Hague, August 17. By Accounts from the Army under Prince Ferdinand, it appears, that his Serene Highness had marched from Dalen on the 12th, and arrived that Day at Staberg, where his Head-quarters were on the 13th. The Hereditary Prince has attacked the Enemy's rear Guard six several Times, and has always obtained some considerable Advantages, taking many Prisoners. His Highness, it is said, repassed the Weser on the 13th at Herfals, and is by that Means at Hand to join Prince Ferdinand, or act separately, as shall be thought advisable. The French arrived on the 11th and 12th at Cassel, after having undergone a most fatiguing March, and been harassed by the Hereditary Prince, till they passed the Defiles of Munden, of which Post, as well as of that of Weitzenhausen, his Highness took Possession, before he repassed the Weser. Colonel Boyd has marched, in the most expeditious Manner, with his Detachment from Lipsitz to Munster, and we hear, has begun his Attack upon the Town.

Copy of a Letter from Hallspring, August 6.
"You have heard of the mortal Blow given to the French Army. It is totally defeated, and knows not which Way to secure a safe Retreat. They have had 80 Officers of Distinction either killed or wounded. General Furtenberg, who last Year quitted the Service of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, to enter into that of the Elector Palatine, was found amongst the Slain in the Field of Battle. His Body has not been buried, to punish, in some Measure, the bad Conduct he practised in Sight of the Allies. Amongst other Things taken, we have been so happy as to meet with an Account of the whole Correspondence carried on between Marshal Contades and the Courts of Vienna and Russia."

From the Camp of the French Army at Cassel, August 11. Marshal de Contades came to encamp this Day at Lutzelberg; and this Afternoon the Duke de Broglie encamped with the Reserve, at Ober-Weimar; while the Marquis d'Armentieres is drawing towards the Capital. The Army has had the good Luck to get safely thro' the Defiles of Munden, which the Enemies were endeavouring to

seize. Notwithstanding our fatiguing Retreat, we have always been able to face the Enemies, who suffered not a little from the Chevalier de Nicolai, in the Retreat from Eimbeck. Yesterday they were beat by the Count de St. Germain, who pursued them as far as the Defiles of Munden, killed 600, and took five Pieces of Cannon. The Enemy's main Army is now at Ettelen; they think of forcing us to abandon Hesse, and to wind round our Left; but we shall be able to prevent the Execution of their Projects. Most of our heavy Baggage has been lost in the Retreat. At present we have Time to breathe, and the Troops are eager for an Opportunity to have their Revenge.

French Camp under Cassel, August 12.
The Army does not look upon itself as *disquiesced*, altho' the Enemies have had on their Side all the Signs of a great Victory. Our March since the 2d may indeed be called a Retreat, but it is only like that of the Wolf. [A very pretty Simile.] M. d'Armentieres's Conduct, since the Affair of the 1st, merits the highest Encomiums. He is ready to join us, or act separately, as Occasions may require. To him it is principally owing that the Army has not wanted Subsistence. All the Corps of the Army have Orders to assemble this Day, in order, probably, to march forward. [Which Way they mean by marching forward, we may probably discover by our next.] The Marshal has already replaced the Artillery which the Enemy had taken from us.

Hildesheim, August 12. The Misery this City and Country has suffered, when Part of the flying French Army went through it, is beyond Imagination. Tho' we belong to the Elector of Cologne, we saw ourselves pillaged, plundered, and stripped of every Thing. At Eimbeck they have acted still worse, quite the Part of Savages and Brutes: The Men sit to bear Arms they forced away with them, and afterwards set Fire to the Town in divers Places, which was happily extinguished again by the Expedition the Hereditary Prince made use of in climbing over the Walls, to force open the Gates. Nordheim and Göttingen have shared the same Fate, and all the open Country they came through, have experienced their much boasted Cruelty.

Cologne, August 14. The French are determined to defend Munster to the last Extremity. On the 7th it was invested in an irregular Manner by a Corps of Hanoverians, who bombarded it in the Night of the 10th; and on the 11th, in the Morning they summoned the Commandant to surrender; but he supported his Refusal with so good a Countenance, that the Hanoverians retired the next Day. They now encamp at Wabrendorff. Three of the six French Regiments which encamped at Hildesheim, arrived Yesterday at Wesel; and the other three are flying off towards Dusseldorf and Düsseldorf.

Paris, August 10. The ill Success of the Battle of the 1st of this Month was announced by a very short Letter from M. de Contades, wherein he says, that he had beheld what was never seen before, and which indeed was almost incredible; a single Column of Infantry penetrate and break thro' Lines of Cavalry. 'Tis pretty well known that the Loss of the Battle was owing to a bad Disposition. The Marshal sent from Olsendorf, on the 4th, a Courier, with the Detail of his Loss. It is much less than was at first thought. Several Officers, who were supposed to be killed, are only wounded, and Prisoners. There are but two wanting in the Gendarmerie. The Count de Lusace (Prince Xavier of Saxony) was at the Head of the Saxons, and his Behaviour was greatly admired. The Prince de Camille, who was said to be dead, is in good Health. M. d'Armentieres is at Warburg, on the Dymel, and he has been joined by M. de St. Germain, and M. de Chevreuse.

From Dunkirk and Havre we hear, that they are in Expectation of a Bombardment. The English have taken all the Boats belonging to Oostend and Nieupoort, and obliged the Fishermen to serve them as Pilots. They had no Advice Yesterday at the Admiralty-Office of the Departure of M. de Thour. The Building of the flat bottomed Boats is continued at Havre and Honfleur, where they are now secured from Insults.

The Court having been informed that the Fishermen of Brittany, and the Country of Anjou, not only supply the English Squadron with Provisions, but carry them Advice of every Thing that is doing in our Ports; in order to put a speedy Stop to such a criminal Correspondence, Orders are sent to all the Ports of the Ocean not to suffer any Fishing Vessels to go out for the future.

Hamburg, August 12. From all the different Relations that have appeared of the Battle of the 1st Instant, it must have been rather more fatal to the French than that of Rossbach.

Hamburg, August 14. An Express is arrived here this Day, with a Confirmation that his Prussian Majesty has passed the Oder in Pursuit of the Russians, who were retiring before him, and that he had already made 600 Prisoners. There is a Rumour that a Misunderstanding has arisen between Gen. Count Solitkoff and Gen. Laudohn.

Utrecht, August 13. Letters from Leipzig advise, that the Prussian Garrison evacuated that Place the 6th, and marched to Torgau. Those Letters add, that Dresden was invested by the Army of the Empire.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

Hague, August 21. We have as yet no Accounts directly from the Prussian Ministry, touching the Battle of the 12th Instant, near Frankfort, upon the Oder; but by private Letters, from different Parts, it appears, that, in the Beginning of the Day, the King of Prussia succeeded in his Attack upon the Left of the Russian Army; but that the Russians had rallied and formed again, near the Jews Burying-ground, where they were again attacked by his Prussian Majesty without Success, which induced the King

to return to his Camp at Wolkow, where he remains in perfect Health; and that the Slaughter was very great on both Sides. The Russians have attempted nothing since the Action; and it is said that General Haddick, with the Austrian Cavalry, was returning to join Marshal Daun's Army.

August 24. The Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, entered the Country of Waldeck on the 13th, and directed its March, so as to gain the Flank of the Enemy, who was then posted in the Neighbourhood of Cassel, which, however, M. de Contades thought proper to abandon on the 18th, and seems to be retiring towards Marbourg. On the 19th, Major Frickicks, of the Hanoverian Chasseurs, summoned that City, which surrendered, after some Cannon Shot, with a Garrison of 400 Men, Prisoners of War; together with 1500 wounded, which the Enemy had been obliged to leave behind them. A very considerable Magazine likewise fell into our Hands there.

Luckner's Hussars, on the 15th, routed a considerable Detachment of the Enemy at Volkmunden.

On the 17th the Hereditary Prince dislodged from Wolfshagen a Part of M. d'Armentieres's Corps; and, on the same Day, the Duke of Holstein took, Sword in Hand, a whole Battalion of the Grenadiers Royaux, at Naumbourg, in Sight of the Enemy's Army.

General Imhoff is in full March towards Munster, in order to carry on the Siege of that Place.

August 25. Accounts have been received here from Berlin and Magdebourg, of the 13th Instant, by which the Situation of the King of Prussia, since the Action of the 12th, appears by no Means so bad as had at first been represented. The Russians had not then ventured to make any fresh Attempt, and his Prussian Majesty was employed in taking all possible Measures to maintain his Ground, and was getting together a fresh Supply of Artillery, in which great Part of his Loss had consisted.

Madrid, August 15. On Friday, the 10th Instant, a little after Four o'Clock in the Morning, his Catholic Majesty departed this Life at Villa Viciosa. [So far from the Gazetteer.]

Vienna, August 16. A Courier from Marshal Daun has just brought us the great and agreeable News, that on the 12th Instant the Russian Army, under Count Solitkoff, and the Imperial Troops, led by General Laudohn, gained a complete Victory over the Prussian Army near Frankfort, on the Oder. The King attacked them between 11 and 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon; the Battle was extremely sharp, but at length the Enemy gave Way, directing their Retreat, with the greatest Precipitation, towards Custrin. General Laudohn took upon him the Charge of pursuing them with all the Austrian Cavalry, and the light Troops of the Russian Army. The Loss of Men is considerable on both Sides. The victorious Army took a great Number of Cannon and Trophies, and made abundance of Prisoners.

Utrecht, August 22. There is a great Variation in the Berlin Letters concerning the Battle of the 12th. The Advices most worthy of Credit import, that the Court received three Couriers, one after another, the first bro't the News of a complete Victory gained by his Majesty; the second was charged with a Letter from the King to the Queen, in these Terms; "I have ventured to strike a Blow, and have miscarried; but the bad Issue of it is not irretrievable. I hope to be very soon in a Condition to face the Enemy a second Time, nevertheless, I would advise your Majesty to leave Berlin." The third Express dispelled the general Consternation, by positive Assurances, that the indefatigable Monarch had made Dispositions for a new Attack, and had secured Berlin from Insults by a Chain of Troops.

Leipsick, August 16. The 14th Instant the Prussians evacuated the City of Forgou, after a Defence of three Days. They have been allowed to march out free, but were to leave at Torgau their grand Magazine, estimated at a Million and Sixty Thousand Florins; their Military Chest, containing an Hundred and Seventy Thousand Florins; all their heavy Artillery; all the Hostages, Prisoners of War, and Defectors, actually in the Town.

Frankfort (on the Mayne) August 16. We have had no certain Account, for some Days, of the Position of the French and Allied Armies. It is nevertheless said, that the latter is advancing, by forced Marches, to Gissen, in order to cut off the Communication of the French with their Magazines at Friedburgh, Hanau, and some other Places along the Mayne.

Cassel, August 20. Marshal Contades wrote the 16th to his Friends, that as the Victory of the Russians must needs make some Impression on Prince Ferdinand, he was determined to make a Stand at Cassel with the King's Army; but Prince Ferdinand having appeared the 18th at Corback, the Marshal has judged it absolutely necessary to march to Frilla and Marbourg.

Hague, August 23. The freshest Advices from the Frontiers of the Marche of Brandenburg inform us, that on the 17th Instant they had not yet been at Berlin, nor in the Neighbourhood, any Parties of the Enemy's Troops.

Paris, August 18. The Marshal d'Etrees set out this Day, by Order of the King, for the Army of his Majesty in Germany, it is supposed to take upon him the Command thereof. Marshal de Contades has sent a Memorial to Court, wherein he throws all the Blame of the ill Success of the Battle of Minden upon the Duke

Duke de Broglie; and the Duke, on his Side, has dispatched another Memorial to the Ministry, wherein he justifies himself at the Expense of the Marshal.

The 4th Infant, in the Afternoon, M. de la Clue's Squadron quitted the Road of Toulon, and went to drop Anchor at the Vignettes, where it was detained by a Calm all the next Day. The following Night it put out to Sea with a very fair Wind. The English Squadron, which cruised some Time off Barcelona, is returned to Gibraltar, undoubtedly to dispute the Passage of the Straights with our Squadron. It is stronger in Ships, but we reckon their Companies must be weakened by Sickness.

Portsmouth, August 19. On Saturday Morning passed by this Port for the Downs between 2 and 300 Sail from the West-Indies, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Augusta, and Hornet Sloop.

LONDON, August 23.

Letters from Lisbon of the 10th Instant import, that the King of Portugal had determined to have a magnificent Palace built there; it is to take up the whole Ground from St. Jean des Beires Maries to the River's Side, and it is computed it will cost above 300 Million of Cruzados. By the King's Orders, the Name of the Town of Aveiro, which gave Title to the late Duke, is changed to that of Nova Braganza.

Extract of a Letter from on Board one of Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet off Brest, dated August 11.

"Just now arrived in the Fleet his Majesty's Ship Dunkirk, one of Captain Hervey's Squadron; with five Barks, which that Officer sent the Pallas with his Boats to cut out of a little Bay, close to Brest Harbour. They are all laden with Cannon Ball, and all Kinds of military Stores for the Brest Fleet. This will be a great Disappointment to their Expedition, and is a Proof how closely that Port is watched by Captain Hervey. We fear we shall not be able to remain much longer in so dangerous a Situation, for the Season will soon prevent us from safely working our Ships amidst such a Number of Rocks and Islands, and on an Enemy's Coast."

Advices from Paris of the 20th add, that the Letters from M. de Contades's Army had been all stop except a very few; and as it was known the Court had received a Detail of the Affair, the Silence observed in Relation to it, served only to increase the general Uneasiness; that it was still uncertain whether de Contades would command during the rest of the Campaign, or not; that he had many Friends, but more Enemies, who strove to get him recalled; that the Marchioness and the Duke de Belleisle did their utmost that he might be continued; but that the King was so chagrined at this Defeat, that it was uncertain whether they would succeed.

Other Letters say, that he will certainly be continued; and that the late Affair will be of Service to the Army, by putting an End to certain Intrigues and Cabals.

August 25. There is Advice that the French Court has sent Orders to nine Battalions of Militia, quartered in Alsace and Metz, to march to join M. de Contades. Orders have also been sent to the Camp near Dunkirk, for detaching 4000 Horse, and 16000 Foot, towards Wesel. All Talk of the Embarkation is almost dropt at Paris.

August 28. According to private Letters by the Dutch Mail, which are said to come from good Hands, the King of Prussia intirely routed the left Wing of the Russian Army, and took 100 Pieces of their Cannon; and their right Wing was giving Ground, when a second Horse was killed under his Majesty, who was stunned by the Fall, and taken up speechless; upon which a Rumour spread through the Army, that the King was dead. This threw the Troops into such a Consternation, that they lost the Advantage they had gained, and the General was obliged to order a Retreat to the Camp he occupied before the Battle. The Russians did not follow them. In this Action the Austrians were almost all cut to Pieces; the Relicks of them separated from the Russians after the Battle, and a Detachment of Prussians were sent in Pursuit of them.

The last Letters from Magdebourg say, that in the Battle of the 12th, the Russians were at least 70,000 strong; that the Corps of Austrian Cavalry that joined them, consisted of 12000 Men; and that his Prussian Majesty's Troops were not 40,000 complete. The Fortune of the Day was turned by the Austrians, who were not however, properly supported by the Russians, upon which a great Quarrel has ensued. There were eight Russian Generals wounded brought into Frankfort, one of whom is since dead. Of the Prussians, Lieut. General Itzenplitz has three dangerous Wounds, Lieut. General Hulsen has a Wound in his Leg, and Lieut. General Wedel shot in the Breast. General Van Wunch, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants, entered Berlin with three Battalions complete, and ten Squadrons of Hussars. On the 13th the Russians had not made any Motions, or attempted to advance; whence it is supposed that their Loss must be very great: Some say that the Killed and Wounded on both Sides, is not short of 40,000 Men.

The Prince of Prussia, and his Brother, arrived safely at Magdebourg on the 12th, as the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family, did on the 15th. His Majesty is preparing for another Battle, if the Russians do not prevent it by a Retreat.

It is said that the French, when they evacuated Hesse-Cassel, left behind them Baggage, &c. to a very great Amount.

A strong Report prevailed this Day at Noon, that Advice was received from the East-Indies, by the Way of Lisbon, of Col. Clive's having had an Engagement with M. Lally, whom he had defeated, and retaken Fort St. David.

The King of Prussia being stunned by the Fall from his Horse, on its being shot under him, gave Rise to the Report that he was killed.

The Guildhall Subscription goes on with great Spirit, both as to Men and Money, a considerable Number of Recruits being already enlisted by that public spirited Fund.

The Minerva Frigate arrived at Plymouth on Thursday last from the Fleet, and has brought in with her five French Barks, laden with Gun-powder and Ball, which were taken by the Pallas Frigate off Brest, under Protection of a Battery and a Party of the Irish Brigades, who fired very

briskly on the Pallas's Boats when they cut them out, but happily did no Hurt.

They write from Frankfort, that the Army of the Empire being informed of M. de Contades's Disaster, waited only for an Answer to a Letter sent to him by the Duke of Deux Ponts to fall back to Franconia, if the Marshal should not be able to stand his Ground in Hesse; which would be a mortifying Stroke, as that Army was on the Point of getting Possession of Dresden.

On Friday last Major Patterson set out from Woolwich for Portsmouth, to accompany Admiral Rodney on the Expedition to the Coast of France, and take under his Command all the Bomb Vessels destined for that Service.

By Letters from Landsberg, of the 18th, there is an Account, that a Misunderstanding happened between the Russians and Austrians, after the late Battle, the latter alledging they were not properly supported in that Action by the Russians, and that the Austrians had left the Russians, and were gone back. It is added, that the King of Prussia had been joined, since the Battle, with 12000 Men, and that the News of another Battle was hourly expected.

Portsmouth, August 27. This Morning sailed Rear Admiral Rodney, in the Deptford, of 50 Guns, with his whole Squadron of Frigates and Bomb Vessels, and were out of Sight by Noon.

Yesterday sailed the Chesterfield, Ranger, and Goree, with the Transports and Troops for Senegal and Goree.

BOSTON, October 23.

Yesterday Morning arrived here Captain Furlong, in 16 Days from Quebec; and by a Gentleman who came Passenger, we have the following authentic Account of the Battle fought on the Plains of Abraham, near the City of Quebec, on the 13th of September last, between the Generals WOLFE and MONTCALEM, and also of the Surrender of that City to his Britannic Majesty's Arms, viz.

GENERAL WOLFE, finding that nothing could invite the Enemy to give him Battle whilst he remained at Montmorancy, retired from thence the 11th of September, and resolved to endeavour to effect a Landing on the Back of the Town: To make sure of this it was absolutely necessary to surprize them; he therefore prevailed on the Admiral to send up above the Town some Transports, and a large Number of Boats, all which got safe by, notwithstanding the Enemy's constant Fire upon them from all their Batteries, which were composed of above 130 Pieces of Cannon, from 6 to 42 Pounders, the latter fired red hot Shot. General Wolfe marched his Army from Point Levy to the River Elchemains, and embarked them on board the Transports; on the 12th he gave Orders for the Army to be in Readiness to land the next Morning before Day Light, under the Heights of Abraham, and accordingly he landed, and immediately attacked and routed the Enemy, taking Possession of a Battery of four 24 Pounders, and one 13 Inch Mortar, with but an inconsiderable Loss: We then took Post on the Plains of Abraham, whither M. Montcalm (on hearing that we had landed, for he did not expect us) hastened with his whole Army to give us Battle. About Nine o'Clock we observed the Enemy marching down towards us in three Columns; at Ten they formed the Line of Battle, which was at least six deep, having their Flanks covered by a thick Wood on each Side, into which they threw above 1000 Canadians and Indians, who gall'd us much; the Regulars then advanced briskly up to us, and gave us their first Fire at about fifty Yards Distance, which we did not return, as it was General Wolfe's exprefs Orders not to fire till they were within 20 Yards of us: They continued firing by Platoons, advancing in a very regular Manner, till they came close up to us, and then the Action became general. In about 15 Minutes the Enemy gave Way on all Sides, when a terrible Slaughter ensued; we pursued them to the Walls of the Town, regardless of an excessive heavy Fire from their Batteries, and gained a complete Victory: At Four in the Afternoon M. Boscawen appeared with 1500 Foot, and 200 Horse, on the great Road that leads from Montreal to Quebec, marching towards a Post on the Plains, occupied by a Body of our Light Infantry; on immediate Notice of which Brigadier General Burton, with the 35th and 48th Regiments, marched to the Left to receive him, but he no sooner perceived our Dispositions made to engage him, than he faced to the Right about, and made a most precipitate Retreat: At Ten at Night we surprized the Guards, and took Possession of their Grand

Hospital, wherein we found between 12 and 1500 Sick and Wounded.

The Troops lay on their Arms all Night, and on the 14th in the Morning, we secured the Bridge of Boats they had over Charles River, and made ourselves Masters of all their Posts that were or might be of any Consequence, leading to the Town; and at Night we broke Ground at 100 Yards from the Walls, where we had every Thing prepared for erecting a Battery, in order to make a Breach and storm, but were prevented by their beating a Parley, and sending out a Flag of Truce with Articles of Capitulation, and in a few Hours we took Possession of the City, where we found 250 Pieces of Cannon, a Number of Mortars from 9 to 15 Inches, Field Pieces, Hawtizers, Royals, &c. &c. with a large Quantity of Artillery Stores.

The Day after the Engagement the Enemy abandoned Beauport, leaving behind them about 80 Pieces of Cannon, and 3 Mortars, having first set Fire to all their floating Batteries, and blown up their Magazine of Powder for supplying them and the Troops that were on that Side.

The poor Remains of the French Army, with about 10,000 Canadians, have retired to Jaques Quartiers, under the Command of M. Levy, but the Canadians are deserting him in great Numbers every Day, and coming in to surrender themselves: M. Vaudreuil stole out of the Town during the Battle, and escaped. The French in the Town and about us are starving for want of Provisions, from which it is reasonable to imagine the whole must shortly surrender, even at Discretion; we have sent up to Trois Rivieres for 5 Frigates, and 11 Sail of Transports, which arrived here last Spring from France, and which the Enemy have deserted upon hearing of the Surrender of the Town: The Enemy lost in the Engagement, Lieutenant General Montcalm, two Brigadier Generals, one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, and at least 1500 Officers and Men killed and taken Prisoners; amongst the Prisoners are 58 Officers: On our Side was killed the brave and never to be forgotten General WOLFE, with 9 Officers, 4 Subalterns, and 44 Privates. Wounded, Brigadier General Monckton, Col. Carlton, Quarter-Master-General, with 26 Sergeants, and 557 Rank and File: This Action is the more glorious, as the Enemy at least were 12,000 strong, besides 500 Horse; we were about 4500, some of us did not engage.

Brigadier Murray is appointed Governor of the Town, and the whole Army left to Garrison it; Brigadier General Burton commands in the Lower Town, with the 48th Regiment, and Detachments from several others: Brigadier Townsend is gone Home in the Fleet to England, and Brigadier Monckton intends for the Continent.

Captain Furlong informs, that the Garrison of Quebec, which consisted of 4000 Men, were embarked on board Transports, and lay ready to sail for England when he came away: That about 8000 of the Inhabitants, Men, Women and Children, had come into Point-Levee, and taken the Oath of Allegiance, got Possession of their Estates, and were employed in getting in their Harvest: That Monsieur Montcalm was killed on Horseback in the Engagement, and his Body taken and buried in the City, and not carried on board Admiral Saunders, as has been reported: That General Wolfe's Body was sent Home in the Leostoffe, in which also went Lieutenant Colonel Hale, with a Packet, containing the Particulars of the Conquest of that important Place.

Captain Diamond, who arrived at Marblehead last Sunday, in 39 Days from Cadiz, confirms the Account from Lisbon (Published in our last) of the taking and destroying six large French Men of War out of seven, by Admiral Boscawen, the 17th of August last, near Cadiz; only with this Alteration, that our Ships took three, drove two ashore, and sunk one in the Engagement: Admiral Boscawen not being able to get the two off, ordered them to be burnt.—The French Squadron consisted of twelve Ships of the Line, and three Frigates; five of which, and the three Frigates, being separated from the rest, got into Cadiz the 17th or 18th of August; where the Shannon Frigate lay at Anchor without them, to observe their Motions. When these Ships got into Cadiz, there were 21 Sail of Spanish Men of War ready to sail, only waiting for a Wind, to bring Don Carlos from Naples to ascend the Spanish Throne. It was reported at Cadiz, that the Commanders of the French Ships which got in there, applied to the Spanish Admiral to take them under his Convoy up the Straights; the Admiral answered, he could not hinder their going out with him, but assured them, in case they should meet with the English

English Fleet which they more conven Fleet failed a left Cadiz; a among the Sp Cadiz, that Toulon for a could not get to Gibraltar, them; and a cerned the Fr ly ran into the Signal, that Night; Sight of the Rocquets, a Tendency to to be their o ened Sail, up tar did the f getting too the Morning been mentio that Admiral the French Mafts, and w the French A Admiral Bos Newark, and were the wa Admiral Bos was gone to of War, leav French at Ca

Extra of "—On ing, died Ps It is believed coming to th will leave h Seven Ships Stuart, failed to bring the l Admiral Nav The Admiral watching the Summer, bei laid up, whi being all un out, said Ad arrived at Gib Line, and r vening, the V dron appare cawen got re about 10 th order to wa who got thr Night; but the Gale, fi here the next ther 7 Ships, Admiral Bos fame Day, a for some Tim the French fo 4 Hours; fo deavoured to their Ships w Night got in the Morning and set Fire to ed in the Nig little Damag a good many had one Leg their Enterpr with 6 Ships land; but Place, with gates, watch They write pended, and Duty in the W I L Extra of a "Just as an you, very brief ent Aspect to ourselves in th The Matter is, with Dispatch with Advices Yesterday Mor Intimoning th Orders being hold themselv sent to the spu to collect their

English Fleet, he could not protect them; upon which they thought proper to wait at Cadiz for a more convenient Opportunity.—The Spanish Fleet failed about ten Days before Capt. Diamond left Cadiz; and there appeared to be no Uneasiness among the Spaniards.—It was also reported at Cadiz, that Admiral Boscawen, after cruising off Toulon for a considerable Time, found that he could not get at M. de la Clue there, he returned to Gibraltar, but kept out his Cruisers to watch them; and as soon as the Gibraltar Frigate discerned the French Fleet coming down, immediately ran into Gibraltar Bay, and gave the Admiral the Signal, and went out again and dogged them that Night; in order that the Admiral might keep Sight of the French Fleet, he kept heaving Sky Rockets, and firing signal Guns, which had a Tendency to deceive the French, they thinking it to be their own Squadron, and accordingly shortened Sail, upon which the Captain of the Gibraltar did the same, & by this Step prevented their getting too far from Admiral Boscawen, who in the Morning got so near as to engage them, as has been mentioned.—The Captain further says, that Admiral Boscawen in the Morn'g attacked the French Admiral, who disabled him in his Masts, and was obliged to drop a Stern; on which the French Admiral stood in for the Shore; that Admiral Boscawen soon after got on board the Newark, and pursued, and drove him on Shore, where she was burnt.—It was uncertain where Admiral Boscawen was, but generally thought he was gone to England with the three French Men of War, leaving a proper Number to watch the French at Cadiz.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, August 29.

—On the 10th current, at 4 in the Morning, died FERNANDO VI. late King of Spain:—It is believed CHARLES III. will make no delay in coming to this Kingdom from Naples, where he will leave his Son in Possession of that Crown. Seven Ships of the Line, under Admiral Pedro Stuart, sailed the 17th from Carthage for Naples, to bring the King; and this Day sailed from hence Admiral Navarro, with 13 Ships of the Line.—The Admirals Boscawen and Broderick, who were watching the French Squadron at Toulon all this Summer, being informed they were dispersed and laid up, which appeared to them to be really so, being all untigg'd, &c. as not daring to venture out, said Admirals quitted the Blockade, and arrived at Gibraltar the 3d inst. with 15 Sail of the Line, and 10 Frigates; but on the 16th in the Evening, the Wind strong at East, the Toulon Squadron appeared off Ceuta, on which Admiral Boscawen got ready with incredible Expedition, and about 10 that Night sailed out of the Gut, in order to wait for, or go in quest of, the French, who got thro' the Gut at 12 o'Clock the same Night; but being separated by the Violence of the Gale, five of the Line and 3 Frigates, arrived here the next Morning about 10 o'Clock; the other 7 Ships, all of the Line, were luckily met by Admiral Boscawen between 12 and 1 o'Clock the same Day, about 8 Leagues off Cape St. Mary's; for some Time it was a running Fight, but at last the French formed a Line, and fought smartly for 4 Hours; some say till 8 at Night, when they endeavoured to get off (during which Time one of their Ships was taken) and under Favour of the Night got into Lagos; but Admiral Boscawen in the Morning cut out and carried off two of them, and set Fire to two more; but the other two escaped in the Night.—Our Ships received but very little Damage, and lost but few People; the French a good many; their Admiral, Monf. de la Clue, had one Leg broke, and the other wounded: Thus their Enterprize is overset.—Admiral Boscawen, with 6 Ships, and the 2 Prizes, are gone to England; but Admiral Broderick cruizes off this Place, with 9 Ships of the Line, and some Frigates, watching the French that came in here.—They write from Gibraltar that 3 Captains are suspended, and sent home, they not having done their Duty in the aforementioned Action.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 19.

Extract of a Letter from Charles Town in South Carolina, dated October 2, 1759.

—Just as an Express is setting off, I have Time to acquaint you, very briefly, that our Indian Affairs have a very different Aspect to what they had last Saturday; then we thought ourselves in the utmost Security, now in the greatest Danger: The Matter is, an Express arrived here on Sunday Evening, with Dispatches from Forts Loudoun and Prince-George, with Advices which occasioned the calling a Council early Yesterday Morning; the issuing a Proclamation last Night, summoning the Assembly to meet on Thursday the 4th; and Orders being given, for the Provincials and Independents to hold themselves in Readiness to march. Orders are likewise sent to the four Militia Colonels, nearest the out Settlements, to collect their Regiments together; one Half of which are

to be employed either in offensive or defensive Operations, I cannot say which.—The Lower Cherokees, after all their fine Promises, are the Traitors; indeed they always were treacherous, and we have Reason to say so. Both our Forts are closely blockaded by those Barbarians, and Parties of them are gone out towards Augusta, the Watarees and Catawbas, to cut off the back Settlements.—The Governor seems determined to put a speedy and effectual Stop to these Disorders, and we hope every Thing from his Excellency's good Disposition, Judgment, and Resolution.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated Monday the 22d of October, 1759.

—Our Army, under General Amherst, returned here Yesterday, in the Battos, the high contrary Winds, and, in general, bad Weather they had all the Time they were absent, which was likely to continue, prevented their proceeding down the Lake more than about 60 Miles; our Navy (which the General left behind on the Lake) however took one of the French Sloops, and chased two others into a Cove, from whence they could not get out, when the Frenchmen sunk them both, and fled; but our Sailors are endeavouring to get them up. We have had three Touches of Frost here; and it has been stormy a whole Week from the N.E. Our Forts, Block-houses, and Roads, are really surprizing, when we consider the Time they were done in.

This Day sails the Earl of Leicester Packet-Boat, Captain Morris, with the Mail for Falmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

By a Person from Ker's Creek, in Augusta County, Virginia, we are informed, that on Wednesday, the 17th ult. a Number of Indians came there, and killed and scalped the following Persons, viz. John Gilmore, and his Wife and Son, and the Wife of William Gilmore. That they also scalped a little Girl, and left her for dead, but that she was like to recover. And that they carried off 14 Prisoners. The Militia was immediately raised, and went in Pursuit of the Enemy, but had not returned when our Informant came away.

From Jamaica we have Advice, that the Privateer Sloop (lately commanded by M. Palanqui) was fitted out by our Admiral there, and sent on a Cruise; and that off the East End of the Island she met with, and took, after a smart Engagement, a Privateer Snow of 14 Guns, belonging to Port Louis. The Lieutenant of the Sloop lost one Leg, and was otherwise so badly wounded, that he died soon after the Battle; she had also four or five of her Hands killed, and several wounded.

The following is the Substance of a Letter from New-York, by Yesterday's Post, viz.

—A Vessel is arrived here in a short Passage from Ireland, by which there is Advice, That his Prussian Majesty decamped the Fifth of August from Muhltrofe to Bulhow, between Frankfort and Lebus, where he halted, and laid Bridges over the Oder: That the Russian Army was at that Junction behind the Oder, and occupied Frankfort on this Side, and had fortified their Camp between Frankfort and Konersdorff; and their Army amounted to no less than 80,000 Men, and 9000 Horse, besides 12,000 Austrian Horse: That the Prussian Army passed the River on the 11th, about a German Mile from Custrin, and on the 12th, about 11 o'Clock, began the Attack with great Success, having taken three Batteries of 80 Pieces of Cannon, and the greatest Part of the Russian Army was giving Ground, and had begun to plunder their own Baggage, thinking the Battle was lost, and the Victory continued for six Hours in the King's Favour; but the Enemy having a great Battery at the Jews Burying-Ground, near Frankfort, there the Austrian Cavalry, formed themselves, began a fresh Attack, and repulsed the Prussians with great Vigour, when General Seidlitz received a Wound, which rendered him incapable of giving Command, and their Horse drove in among the Foot, and put all into Confusion: That his Majesty did all that could be done to redress the Disorder: led on his Troops 3 Times to the Charge; had two Horses shot under him, and several Bullets went thro' his Cloaths; but finding his Troops much fatigued, and having no Prospect of regaining the Advantage he once had, was obliged to retreat, and repass the Oder; but that he commanded all the Heights on the Banks of that River: That the Prussian Loss was very considerable, but that of the Enemy much more so, considering the Havock which the Prussian Cavalry made among the Russians for six Hours: And that during the Battle Major Wunch, with his Regiment, entered Frankfort, and made 300 Prisoners; but as he could not maintain that Station, he brought the Prisoners to the Prussian Camp. The greatest Loss the King sustained was in his Artillery, which he was oblig-

ed to leave behind; but his Majesty had determined to hazard a second Battle with the Russians, and for that Purpose had entrenched himself, being resolved to wait till he should receive the considerable Reinforcements of Troops and Artillery, which were on the Road to him from different Parts.

In England they had received the News of Admiral Boscawen's taking three French Men of War, and burning two others, belonging to the Toulon Squadron: And that the French were reinforcing their Army with 25,000 Men, which had been beat twice, with considerable Loss, since the first Battle.—The Harriot and General Wall Packets had arrived at Falmouth, with the News of the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga and Crown-Point. It is remarkable, that all the Accounts contained in this Paragraph arrived in London on the same Day.

ANNAPOLIS, November 8.

A LIST of VESSELS, &c. belonging to Maryland and Virginia, which sailed from York-Town the 15th of October, for England, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship Lynn, WALTER STIRLING, Esq; Commander.

Charming Nancy,	Charles Ridgely;
Triton,	John Robinson;
August,	Thomas Wilfon;
Lee,	John Johnston;
Wilfon,	John Slater;
Good-Intent,	Leonard Brooks;
Thetis,	Matthew Craymer;
Sarah,	John Montgomery;
Peggy and Elizabeth,	Robert Brown;
Betty,	Thomas Ireland;
Cornwall,	Thomas Hooper;
Planter,	George Snow;
Charming Nancy,	James Fannen;
Wye River,	Edward Noel;
Experiment,	Thomas Gordon;
Virginian,	John Marshall;
John and Jane,	David Lewis;
Sufannah and Sarah,	Matthew Spencer;
Two Sisters,	Halbert Hanson;
St. George,	John Parker;
Suffolk,	William Steward;
Molly,	Nathaniel Chew;
Robinson,	William Kenner;
Betty,	William Strachan;
Nancy,	Thomas Tweedy;
Elizabeth,	William Middleton;
Harford,	Thomas Dixon;
George,	Joseph Richardson;
Tryal,	William McGachin;
Mary,	William Quince;
Burwell,	John Wilfon;
Lowther,	William Denison;
Planter,	Josiah Wilfon;
Atlas,	John Cole;
Galloway,	Jerningham Bigg;
Frances,	John Loyal;
Molly,	William Jenkins;
Adventure,	Robert Necks;
Albany,	John Gillis.

The Night after the above Fleet got out of the Capes, they met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which the Snow Adventure, Capt. Necks, of Virginia, foundered. The Captain and Crew were taken up by a Vessel from North Carolina, and carried into Philadelphia. Capt. Necks saw several others of the Fleet in great Distress.

The Captain of another Vessel arrived at Philadelphia, discovered at Sea a large Ship, loaded with Tobacco, which had lost her Foremast, and was otherwise damaged, without any Person on board her.

Captain Norb. arrived here on Sunday last from Madeira: In Latitude 24. Longitude 26; from London, he saw 37 Sail of Ships, 20 of which were capital ones; under Spanish and Portuguese Colours.

Piscataway, October 30, 1759.

—On Friday last was a Day of Public Rejoicing here for the Success of his Majesty's Arms in the Reduction of Quebec. There was the greatest Concurrence of People assembled upon the Occasion that was ever seen at one Time in this Place: Upwards of Fifty Gentlemen and Ladies dined in a most elegant Manner, and many loyal and patriot Toasts were drank. At Night the Town was illuminated, and a Ball given at Mrs. Plafay's, at which the Ladies made a brilliant Appearance.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigantine SHARPE, BENJAMIN NORTH, Master, from MADEIRA.

A QUANTITY of London and New-York WINES, to be Sold at reasonable Terms, by JAMES CHRISTIE.

WILLIAM FARIS, WATCH-MAKER, from PHILADELPHIA, 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.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. Thomas Jennings, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And those indebted are desired to make speedy Payment.

REBECCA JENNINGS, Administratrix. To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, On the Third Day of December next, at the House of the Subscriber in Annapolis, SEVERAL valuable NEGROES; also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and sundry Household Goods, Plantation Utensils, and a Parcel of Corn, by REBECCA JENNINGS.

NEW SLOOP, now on the Stocks, which will carry about 2500 Bushels of Grain, will be Launched, Rigged, and Fitted, in about a Fortnight, and ready to take in Freight for the West-India Islands, North or South-Carolina, or any Part of the Continent. Any Gentleman wanting such a Vessel, may be supplied, by applying to the Printers hereof, or Edmund Rutland near Annapolis.

THERE is in the Possession of John Ireland, living on Squire Carroll's Manor, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse, thirteen Hands, an Inch and a half high, branded on the off Shoulder R, and on the off Buttock P. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wednesday the 21st Day of this current November, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Duke, in Prince-Frederick-Town, in Calvert County, for Sterling Money, or good Bills of Exchange.

TRACT of LAND called Claggett's Design, containing 376 Acres, lying on St. Leonard's Creek in Calvert County aforesaid; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, and some Out-Houses.

Also another Tract of Land, being Part of a Tract called The Desert, containing 350 Acres. The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon. For Title and Terms apply to CHARLES GRAHAM.

Farlow-Creek, Kent County, October 28. TO BE SOLD.



A STRONG well built SLOOP of 33 Tons Burthen, and carries Eleven Hundred Bushels of Grain, deep wadded, with a fine commodious Cabin with a Brick Chimney in it; she is well fitted with Standing & Running Rigging, has a good Anchor and Cable, Main-sail, Fore-sail, Jib, and a Flying Top-sail, and all other Conveniences, for the Bay Trade or Sea. Any one inclining to purchase the said Sloop, may have her a very great Bargain, as the Subscriber intends to leave off all Concerns with the Water-Business. JOHN CARVILL, junior.

SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

THE aforementioned Sloop lost two Anchors and one Cable in the Eastern Bay in the North-East Storm on the 3d Instant; the Anchor, with the Cable, was left on the lower Side of the Eastern Bay on the Flats; it weighs 150 odd, and the Cable is 8 Inches; it had a Buoy to it, but Somebody has taken it up. The small Anchor was lost under the upper Side of the said Bay, and had a Buoy to it; the Cable parted in the Ring. Any one that will bring said Anchors to the Subscriber, shall have Seven Pounds for both, or Five Pounds for the great Anchor and Cable, and Forty Shillings for the small one. JOHN CARVILL, junior.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, for the Benefit of the Insurers.

THE SNOW Alexandria and her CARGO. On Tuesday the 13th of November at Wicomico Warehouse in Westmoreland County, Virginia, about 125 Hogheads of damaged Tobacco.

Also on Tuesday the 20th at Alexandria in Fairfax County, will be sold the Snow Alexandria, with her Appurtenances saved, and about sixty Hogheads of damaged Tobacco.

CARLYLE & DALTON, JOHN BAYNES.

ALL Persons indebted to Arthur Toole, deceased, who lately carried on the Business of a Peruke-maker in Upper-Marlborough, are requested to make Payment: And those to whom he is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be paid, by

REBECCA GLAPMAN, Executrix.

JUST IMPORTED from BARBADOS, CHOICE Parcel of West-India RUM, to be Sold Wholesale or Retail at Nottingham, for Mr. Hancock Lee, by GEORGE LEE.

October 18, 1759.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. William Hamilton, late of Queen-Anne-Town, in Prince-George's County, Merchant, 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 settled and adjusted: For which Purpose, Attendance will be given at the aforesaid Town by David Crauford (who is empowered to receive the same) every Wednesday, from this Time to the first Day of December next. And those whose Accounts are then unpaid, may depend that Suits will be brought against them, by

MARTHA HAMILTON, Administratrix.

RAN away from Nottingham in Prince-George's County, on the 26th of last Month, a Mulatto Slave named Cato; he is a short well-made Fellow, about 32 Years of Age. He had on a Fustian Coat, a Bearskin Jacket, Linen Breeches, a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and Thread Stockings. He had with him a bob Tail white Mare, and a Bridle and Saddle.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, living in Charles County, shall have Twenty Shillings; and if taken 30 Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and Ten Shillings for the Mare.

SAMUEL HANSON.

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.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of Patuxent River, a lusty Negro Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, not very black, about 35 Years old, has lost two or three of his Teeth on the right Side of his under Jaw; he can read and write, and it is supposed will endeavour to pass for a Freeman and a Doctor. He had on and took with him, a Country Cloth or Cotton Coat about half worn, an old Osnabrigs Shirt, an old Felt Hat, Osnabrigs Trowsers, new Hempen Roll Ditto, a new Osnabrigs Shirt, and two Pair of Negro Shoes, one of which is cut behind without a Seam in the Quarter.

Whoever brings the said Fellow home, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

SAMUEL NORWOOD.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper-Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 13th of November, being the second Day of Anne-Arundel County Court, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

THREE LOTS, with a Brick Dwelling-House standing thereon, on the South West Side of Scotts-Street, in that Part of the said City called the New-Town, late the Estate of William Cumming, Esq; deceased, for Current Paper Money.

SOLOMON JACOBS, TAYLOR, from LONDON,

HEREBY gives Notice, That he carries on that BUSINESS for the Widow Callaban, in Annapolis; and that all Persons who shall be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their Work done in the best and most fashionable Manner, and at the cheapest Rates.

N. B. He also makes Gold and Silver Laced Waistcoats.

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

JUST IMPORTED from MADEIRA; And to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOIS,

A PARCEL of choice WINES.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

TO 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, 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 Levels, containing 278 Acres, lying on Canococheague, adjoining Mr. Isaac Baker's Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, with some good Meadow-Ground, by RICHARD BROOKE, Executor of ISAAC BROOKE, Or, SAMUEL BEALL, junior.

RAN away about the 25th of June, from the Subscriber in Fairfax County, Virginia, a likely Country-born Negro Boy, named Dany, about 15 Years of Age, has a Scar near his left Eye, speaks fluently, and is very ready in his Replies. Had on an old blue Cotton Coat and Waistcoat, and Leather Breeches: The Coat had plain Brads Buttons, the Waistcoat Horn.

Whoever brings home the said Negro, or secures him in any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by G. W. FAIRFAX.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, On Tuesday the 13th of November Instant, at the House of William Brown, in London-Town, the following Tracts of LAND, belonging to the Estate of William Peete, deceased.

ONE TRACT called Symphon's Stones, containing by Patent 153 Acres, lying near a Place called Huntington.

ONE TRACT called Bachelor's Choice, containing 100 Acres, lying on the South Side of the main Falls of Patuxent, and contiguous to a Tract of Land, survey'd for Jane Gray, called Maiden's Bosser.

ONE TRACT called Poplar Neck, containing by Patent 250 Acres.

ONE TRACT called Mitchell's Addition, containing 18½ Acres.

Part of a Tract called Paddington's Harbour, containing 100 Acres.

These 3 last Tracts lie contiguous to one another, and near London-Town.

Also, The late Mr. Peete's Dwelling-House, Store, and other Improvements, in London-Town, with several unimproved Lots lying contiguous.

All Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in. And any inclining to Purchase the above Lands, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to

JAMES MOUAT, JAMES DICK, JAMES NICHOLSON, } Executors.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BRASS, 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.

NEW Monday last arrived Captain MUNE Belfast and Leamington and important Relation of the Imperial Army of the Royal A in Person; as pu

IS P which Rem form Head Nigh

The Prussian Army under Refcke and Morning of the 12 the Russians, and Line, infensibly ke Right, the first Li Till Half an Hour were employed in Eleven that grand masked, and fired u upon it's right Poi fell upon the left P King reckoned to h Artillery, and to h The Center and the dable by Troops rea it was difficult to just and quick, the neuve and Design staggered by the G round. It nearly my. The first app against the Center a good Countenance, into small Corps, or Columns, and o of his Left, again Majesty directed his made with an Ord and most intrepid T

The King of Pr and phlegmatic, in buted the Resistanc particular Obstinacy Czar Peter taught t his Efforts to conq force his Right, and His Position chang his Motions from th Force to his Left, Maf of Men and B

Having tired an made upon them s ducted and supporte that the Cannon a with Cartouch. A seven Attacks, and fians, weakened a eighth Shock. At and, by Means of t first Post, as only t were followed and Austrians, gave the from Post to Post, o'Clock. Then flank and behind, Retreat had thoug Occasion: On whi own Safety in the F Time. But the B the Russian Cavalry came general.

After an Action the Pursuit should n all Belief. Never Quarters; the Cou as Prisoners, after Conquerors have t the Vanquished is

After the terribi feeling Pleasure to gratulating each o dually sharing the H

Berlin, August 2 with Ammunition s happily posted betw ll the Field-Pieces mediate Service, h ven Orders for 40 addition.

Hague, Sept. 4. at a Detachment a few Days ago, at

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 15, 1759.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

Monday last arrived here the Snow LORD DUNLUCE, Captain MUFAD, in five Weeks and six Days, from Belfast and Learne, by whom we have the following fresh and important Advices, viz.

Relation of the Battle of the 12th of August, between the Imperial Army of Russia under General Count de Soltikoff, and the Royal Army of Prussia commanded by the King in Person; as published by the Court of Vienna.

From the BRUSSELS GAZETTE.

HIS Prussian Majesty having joined the Troops which he led from Silesia and Saxony to the Remains of General Wedel's Army, they formed an Army of 60,000 Men, at the Head of which he passed the Oder in the Night of the 12th between Lebus and Custrin.

The Prussian Army drew up on the other Side of the River, under Refcke and Fravendorff. At three o'Clock in the Morning of the 12th the King marched upon the Right of the Russians, and displayed his whole Army along their Line, insensibly keeping back his Left, and advancing his Right, the first Line of which marked a grand Battery. Till Half an Hour after Ten in the Morning the two Armies were employed in observing each others Motions. About Eleven that grand Battery was ready to play: It was unmasked, and fired upon the Center of the Russian Left, and upon its right Point; whilst some Battalions in Columns fell upon the left Point and the Flank of that Wing. The King reckoned to have destroyed one Half by the Fire of the Artillery, and to have taken or entirely routed the other. The Center and the Right of the Russians were held formidable by Troops ready for Action, altho' by their Situation, it was difficult to come at them. At one Glance, equally just and quick, the Count de Soltikoff penetrated the Manoeuvres and Designs of his Prussian Majesty. His Left, staggered by the Impetuosity of the Shock, had already lost Ground. It nearly broke the second Line of his whole Army. The first appeared to him sufficient to make Head against the Center and Left of the Enemy, which kept up a good Countenance. He therefore divided that second Line into small Corps, or large Battalions, formed in long Squares or Columns, and ordered them to the Support of the Flank of his Left, against which he plainly saw that his Prussian Majesty directed his greatest Efforts. These Motions were made with an Order impracticable to any but the boldest and most intrepid Troops.

The King of Prussia had no Idea of a Manoeuvre so cool and phlegmatic, in the midst of such a hot Fire. He attributed the Resistance which he found on that Flank to the particular Obstinacy of the Russians in Combat, since the Czar Peter taught them the Art of War; and he redoubled his Efforts to conquer it. He drew from his Center to reinforce his Right, and from his Left, to strengthen the Center. His Position changed; and the Count de Soltikoff, directed his Motions from those of the Enemy, brought his principal Force to his Left, whose Flank presented an impenetrable Mass of Men and Bayonets.

Having tired and thinned the Prussian Battalions, he made upon them some very brisk Sallies, which were conducted and supported with so much Order and Resolution, that the Cannon approached within forty Yards, and fired with Cartouch. At Five in the Evening, there had been seven Attacks, and as many Rallies. At length the Prussians, weakened and disheartened, could not support the eighth Shock. At first they fell back without Confusion; and, by Means of their Expertness in Evolutions, quitted the first Post, as only the better to defend the second. But they were followed and pushed, the Russians, seconded by the Austrians, gave them no Time to form: They were chased from Post to Post, still fighting in their Retreat, till seven o'Clock. Then a Report prevailed that they were taken in flank and behind, and that some Chiefs in making their Retreat had thought fit to reserve themselves for another Occasion: On which the discouraged Soldiers fought their own Safety in the Flight. The Cavalry yet stood firm some Time. But the Baron de Loudon falling upon them with the Russian Cavalry, joined to the Austrians, the Rout became general.

After an Action so long and obstinate, it was impossible the Pursuit should not be cruel. The Enemy's Loss surpasses all Belief. Nevertheless entire Battalions have had good Quarters; the Count de Bethlem received one (Battalion) as Prisoners, after they had laid down their Arms. The Conquerors have 12000 killed and wounded. The Loss of the Vanquished is near three Times that Number.

After the terrible Spectacle of the Battle, it was an affecting Pleasure to see the Russians and the Austrians congratulating each other on the Victory, embracing, and cordially sharing the Honour of that Day.

Berlin, August 20. A great Number of Waggon, laden with Ammunition of all Sorts, are gone to the King's Army happily posted between this Capital and the Enemy whither the Field-Pieces that were in the Arsenal, and fit for immediate Service, have also been sent; and his Majesty has given Orders for 40. or 50 more to be got ready with all Expedition.

Hague, Sept. 4. We have Letters from Germany, importing, that a Detachment of Cavalry from the Allied Army, having, a few Days ago, attacked Fischer's Body of Hunters in West-

teravia, put them to Flight, made above 300 Prisoners, and took Abundance of Horfes. These Letters add, that since this Affair the Allies are become Masters of almost all Westervavia, and that the French have found themselves obliged to abandon the Magazines they had at Friedburg, and some other Places in the said Province.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, September 7, 1759.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boscawen, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur, off Cape St. Vincent, August 20, 1759, and brought by Capt. Buckle, of the said Ship.

I Acquainted you in my last of my Return to Gibraltar to visit. As soon as the Ships were near ready, I ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar (the only Frigates ready) the first to cruise off Malaga, and the last from Estepona to Ceuta Point, to look out, and give me timely Notice of the Enemy's Approach.

On the 17th, at Eight in the Evening, the Gibraltar made the Signal of their Appearance, 14 Sail on the Barbary Shore, to the Eastward of Ceuta. I got under Sail as fast as possible, and was out of the Bay before Ten, with 14 Sail of the Line, the Shannon and Aetna Fireships. At Day Light I saw the Gibraltar, and soon after 7 Sail of large Ships lying to; but on our not answering their Signal, they made Sail from us. We had a fresh Gale, and came up with them fast, till about Noon, when it fell little Wind. About Half an Hour past Two, some of the headmost Ships began to engage; but I could not get up to the Ocean till near Four. In about Half an Hour the Namur's Mizen Mast and both Top-mast Yards were shot away: The Enemy then made all the sail they could. I shifted my Flag to the New-ark, and soon after the Centaur, of 74 Guns, struck. I pursued all Night, and in the Morning of the 19th, saw only four Sail standing in for the Land (two of the best Sailors having altered their Course in the Night.) We were not above 3 Miles from them, and not above 5 Leagues from the Shore, but very little Wind. About Nine, the Ocean ran amongst the Breakers, and the three others anchored. I sent the Intrepid and America to destroy the Ocean. Captain Pratten having anchored, could not get in; but Captain Kirke performed that Service alone. On his first firing at the Ocean she struck. Captain Kirke sent his Officers on board. M. de la Clue having one Leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed about Half an Hour, but they found the Captain, M. Le Comte de Carne, and several Officers and Men on board. Captain Kirke, after taking them out, finding it impossible to bring the Ship off, set her on Fire. Capt. Bentley, of the Warspite, was ordered against the Temeraire of 74 Guns, and brought her off with little Damage, the Officers and Men all on board. At the same Time Vice-Admiral Broderick, with his Division, burnt the Redoubtable, the Officers and Men having quitted her, being bilged; and brought the Modeste, of 64 Guns, off very little damaged.

I have the Pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that most of his Majesty's Ships under my Command failed better than those of the Enemy.

Inclosed I send you a List of the French Squadron, found on board the Modeste.

Herewith you will also receive the Number of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships, referring their Lordships for further Particulars to Captain Buckle.

List of the French Squadron, under the Command of M. de la Clue, viz.

L'Ocean of 80 Guns, M. de la Clue, and Le Redoutable 74, burnt; Le Centaur 74, taken; Le Souverain 74, and Le Guerrier 74, escaped; Le Temeraire 74, taken; Le Fantastique 64, lost Company; Le Modeste 64, taken; Le Lion 64, Le Triton 64, Le Fier 50, L'Orient 50, La Chimere 26, La Minerve 24, and La Gracieuse of 24 Guns, lost Company coming thro' the Straights.

An Abstract of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's following Ships, under my Command, the 17th of August, 1759, viz.

Namor, 13 killed; Prince, none; Culoden, 4; Warspite, 11; Swiftsure, 5; Newark, none; Intrepid, 6; Conqueror, 23; St. Alban's, 6; America, 3; Edgar, in Charge of the Prize Ship Centaur, lost Company; Jersey, none; Portland, 6; Guernsey, none. Total, 56 killed, and 196 wounded.

ED. BOSCAWEN.

[End of the London-Gazette Extraordinary.]

Prussian Camp at Maditz, near Furstenwald, August 16. Four Days ago we had an Engagement with the Russians and their Allies, which may justly be called a pitched Battle. We don't, it is true, claim the Victory on this Occasion; but such another Victory would oblige the Russians to return to Russia. General Fermar, their old Commander in Chief, is thought to be slain in the Field. Their Artillery did not much annoy us, being pointed too high, as at Zorndorf.

Berlin, August 21. We reckon the Loss of the Russians in the Action of the 12th to be about 20,000 Men. Most of our Wounded have been removed to Stettin.

It is affirmed that Marshal Daun has advanced from Pribitz to Pforten; and that Prince Henry, who marches by the Dutchy of Crossen, costs the Enemy, keeping always within Sight of them; so that the two Armies seem to seek proper Ground where they may measure Swords.

The King still keeps the same Camp; and the Army, notwithstanding

standing the Battle of the 12th, is in such a good State as to excite the Astonishment of the Inhabitants in the neighbouring Places.

Hamburgh, August 24. The King of Prussia is assembling all the Troops he has in Brandenburg and Pomerania, to oppose the Progress of the Russian Army. General Kleist, who was encamped with 5 or 6000 Men in the Neighbourhood of Demmin, marched from thence the 12th in the Evening, in order to join that Prince.

His Prussian Majesty, on the 16th, was at Falckenbagen, between Frankfort and Berlin. Prince Henry (from the Situation of the Russian and Austrian Armies) can neither give nor receive Succour.

Hamburgh, August 25. It is reported that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick no sooner heard of the ill Success of the Battle of the 12th, than he detached General Wangenheim with a Body of 20,000 Men, to reinforce the King of Prussia. Tho' that Monarch's Loss has been very great, it is partly repaired; and, according to our Advices from Berlin, his Prussian Majesty was disposing Things for another Battle, which must decide the Fate of his Capital, and, perhaps, that of all Germany.

Berlin, August 28. The Russians make Incursions into the New Marche, and carry off all the Cattle along the Oder. They have laid Freymwald, Wrietzen, and Places adjacent, under Contribution. It is even feared that they may have lately seized, between Furstenwald and Frankfort, twenty Boats laden with Salt and sundry Goods, reckoned to be worth an Hundred Thousand Crowns. Their Army, within these few Days, was still encamped near Frankfort. The King's Army had decamped from Reitzen, and marched by Lebus to Furstenwald, from whence his Majesty can equally observe the Motions of General Count Soltikoff, and of Marshal Daun. The Quarters of the former are said to be at Reitzen, and those of the latter at Forst, between Sagan and Guben.

Hague, August 31. By Accounts of the 21st Instant from Berlin, we hear, that his Prussian Majesty had made some Alteration in his Position, by bringing his Right down to Furstenwald upon the Sprebe, over which River he has thrown three Bridges. The Corps under General Laudohn, reinforced by General Haddick, was encamped at Muhldrofe, and the Russians still kept about Frankfort upon the Oder. Marshal Daun was in Motion, and seemed to be approaching towards Berlin, and was, by the last Accounts, between Forst and Guben, in Lusatia. Prince Henry of Prussia keeps close to him, and had, it is said, taken a large Magazine of the Austrians at Goltitz, with the Military Chest. General Wunsib has been detached by his Prussian Majesty towards Wittenberg, and has summoned the Governor of that Town to surrender; and, by the last Accounts, they were settling the Articles of Capitulation.

Lieutenant General Imhoff began to fire from three Batteries upon Munster, on the 28th; which was likely to be taken.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters at Wetter, August 29. The Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, came to Franckenberg on the 22d Instant, and halted there that Day. The Hereditary Prince, with his Body of Troops, was then at Haina, and was joined there by the Prince of Holstein, and Lieutenant General Wangenheim, with their respective Corps. Lieut. Colonel Freitag having, on the 23d, attacked Riegenhain, the commanding Officer at that Place capitulated after an Hour's Defence; and the Garrison, consisting of 3 or 400 Men, were made Prisoners of War. On the 24th Prince Ferdinand, with the Army, arrived at Monighausen. The same Day the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holstein, arrived at Wohra, and marched the next Day to Sehonstedt.

On the 27th at Night, the Hereditary Prince, with a Detachment under his Command, marched towards this Place, where Fischer's Corps was then posted. On the 28th, in the Morning, they were attacked by our Troops, and dislodged from their Post, with the Loss of several Men killed, and 400 Prisoners of War. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand has now his Head-Quarters here, and the Army is encamped in the Neighbourhood. The Enemy continues about Marpourg.

LONDON, August 25.

By Letters from Hanover there is Advice, that the principal Part of the Inhabitants, who had retired with their most valuable Effects to Embden and Stade, were returned to their respective Habitations; all Thoughts of a second Visit from the French being vanished.

The Randolph, Walker, from Virginia, is arrived at Plymouth in 27 Days.

The Prince of Orange, Larnues, and the — Scheran, bound from St. Eustatia for Amsterdam, are sent into Dover by the Horner Privateer.

The Fair American, of London, is arrived at Plymouth in five Weeks from Virginia.

We hear that Admiral Rodney is to take under his Command several of the Ships now cruising off Dunkirk and Havre de Grace, which, with the eight Bombs going out, and several Train Officers on board, makes it believed that some important Enterprize is meditated.

August 30. Yesterday an Express arrived with the Groyne Mail, who brought a Confirmation of the King of Spain's Death. The Queen Dowager is Regent, and Mr. Wall continues Secretary of State.

According to the last Accounts from the Allied Army, Marshal Contades is likely to be severely harassed before he can reach Marpourg, the Distance between that Town and Cassel,

Cassel, which he evacuated on the 18th, being about 60 British Statute Miles. Namur (where the Duke of Holstein took, on the 17th, a whole Battalion of the Royal Grenadiers of France) is about 15 Miles on this Side of Cassel, and eight Miles from the Post-Road between that City and Marbourg.

If the French Army make no Stand at Marbourg, they must run about 50 Miles more to reach Frankfort or Hanau on the Mayne.

Packets arrived on Tuesday from Admiral Pocock, and the Colonel Monson and Draper, from the East-Indies, with an Account of several Advantages gained over the French in that Part of the World.

An easy effectual Method for finding the Longitude at Sea is discovered, and has been lately proved at Sea.

By Letters from Yarmouth we have an Account, that the late plentiful Harvest has already proved the following good Effect: That Beer for Shipping, which has been lately sold for 42 s. per Ton, is now no more than 38 s. and Biscuit, which this War has sold for 1 l. 1 s. per C. is now no more than 8 s. 3 d. per C. Wt.

The Anna-Margaretta, Roff, the Cornelius, Taffier, and the John, Dewitt, all from Holland, bound to Dunkirk, are sent into Dover by Commodore Boys.

The Three Sisters, Dyer, a Swedish Ship, from Ham- burgh to Stockholm, is taken by a Prussian Privateer, of 36 Guns, and carried into Embden.

Two Dutch Ships, Adrian Lenois, and Ourelous, Mas- ters, one from St. Eustatia for Amsterdam, and the other from Santa Cruz for Rotterdam, are brought into Dover.

Admiral Rodney has taken out with him several Fish- men, taken upon the French Coast by his Squadron in their last Cruise. They voluntarily offered themselves as Pilots, and requested to be entered upon the Books of some of his Majesty's Ships.

September 1. Yesterday both Houses of Parlia- ment met, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and, by Virtue of a Commission from his Majesty, were further prorogued to Thursday the 4th of October next.

It is said that a Proposal is before a certain Right Hon. Board, for assisting his Prussian Majesty forth- with with 12000 Troops, chiefly Cavalry, and that it is likely to succeed.

The Hurry in which the French left Cassel, pre- vented their carrying off or destroying their Maga- zine, which has fallen into the Hands of the Allied Army, who made upwards of 2600 Prisoners in the Neighbourhood of Cassel within the Space of three Days, including the Sick and Wounded.

The Party in Holland, which, upon the Re- port made by the Dutch Deputies, that they could do nothing in England, had resolved to make a Mo- tion in the States of Holland, that England should be obliged to give a categorical Answer, and that an Augmentation should be made in the Fleet, have lowered their Tone since the Defeat of the French.

Sept. 4. Yesterday Morning an Officer belong- ing to one of the Bomb Ketches in Admiral Rod- ney's Fleet, before Havre-de-Grace, arrived in Town, and (as we hear) brings the Entrance of the Harbour, and two large Gallies that carry very heavy Metal at their Prows: That the Brilliant Man of War went in pretty close, to try what she could do with those Batteries, but had been obliged to sheer off, after receiving several Shot which went quite through her, whilst her own Guns could not reach them, or do Execution to any Purpose. So that it is presumed Mr. Rodney must come back, or try what he can do against some other Place.

Sept. 6. On Sunday her Highness the Princess Elizabeth Caroline was taken ill at Kew, with an Inflammation in her Bowels, and on Tuesday, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, died there. Her Highness was second Daughter to the late Prince of Wales, and was born the 30th of December, 1740.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Sept. 5, 1759. The Ladies to wear black Bombazines, Mullin or Long- lawn, Cape Hoods, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, and Cape Fans.

Undress, dark Norwich Cape.

The Men to wear Black, without Buttons at the Sleeves and Pockets, plain Mullin or Long-lawn Cravats and Weepers, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, Cape Hatbands, and black Swords and Buckles.

Undress, dark grey Frocks.

A private Letter from on board Admiral Rod- ney's Squadron, dated the 29th of August, says, that they had brought off from Havre two or three flat-bottomed Boats, which carried each four 18 Pounders; but that, notwithstanding, it was ap- prehended nothing of Consequence could be done there.

The French Court has entrusted the Marshal d'Etrees with discretionary Powers.

A French Officer writes to a Friend at Frankfort, "That they were forbid, under Pain of the heaviest Penalties, to give any Detail of the Affair of the 1st of August; and therefore all he could say was, that their Loss was very great, and that their Hearts still bleed, when they reflect on that unhappy Day, and the two which followed it."

It is said a Messenger is arrived, with Advice, that Prince Ferdinand has had a second Engage- ment with the French, and defeated them.

Letters from Cassel of the 28th past advise, that as several French Waggon, laden with Gun- powder, were passing through St. Goar on the 21st, by some unknown Accident some of the Powder took Fire, and blew up all the Waggon, and ruined the most Part of the Houses in the Town; 32 Men, Women and Children have been taken out of the Rubbish, and a great many more are mis- sing.

Last Night a Messenger arrived with an Account, that a strong Detachment from the Allied Army had attacked a Part of the French Army (which had separated into three Parts, for the Convenience of their Retreat) and entirely defeated it.

Sept. 8. It is said, that Admiral Boscawen had the French Admiral, and two more of their largest Men of War, engaging him at once, for Half an Hour, when the Culloden Man of War got between them, and released him.

Yesterday Morning an Hanoverian Messenger arrived at Kensington from Germany, and we hear has brought an Account of several more Advantages gained by Prince Ferdinand over the French; in particular, that he had defeated a large Party of the French, above 1000 of whom laid down their Arms, and surrendered themselves Prisoners.

They write from Paris, that the intended Em- barkation is said to be laid aside.

By Yesterday's Mail we have Advice, that Prince Ferdinand has continued his Pursuit of the French as far as Wetter; that Col. Hervey, at the Head of a Body of near 500 English Dragoons, fell in with a large Body of their Corps, under the Com- mand of Fischer's Brother; that Col. Hervey, up- on coming up to the Troops, and being saluted in a haughty Manner by Fischer, drew his Sword, and killed him on the Spot.

They write from Vienna, of the 22d of August, that they had received a List of the Loss of the Austrians in the late bloody Battle of the 12th past; according to which, they had 15 Officers killed, 93 wounded, and 8 were missing; 425 Soldiers killed, 1343 wounded, and 447 missing. The Whole Corps consisted of 12,000 Men.

The last Letters from Brussels, dated the 3d Instant, say, that 12 Squadrons of French Troops are marched from Dunkirk for the Rhine; and that Munster actually capitulated on the 1st Inst. to the great Sorrow of the Inhabitants, who are like to pay severely for their avowed Attachment to the French.

It is said that Col. Hervey, who severed Fis- cher's Head from his Body, heard him order that no Quarters should be given to the English.

The French have lost this War 21 Ships of the Line, and 30 Frigates.

De la Clue is generally supposed to have been destined for Martinico, to secure the French Settle- ments in the West-Indies, and not to join the British Fleet.

Portsmouth, Sept. 7. Yesterday arrived the Au- rora and Gramont Frigates from Gibraltar, and are obliged to perform Quarantine, till an Order arrives to take it off.

We are informed that Admiral Boscawen, after the Engagement, immediately bore away for Eng- land with some Ships of his Squadron, and his Prizes, and is expected hourly here. He has left Admiral Broderick, with eleven Sail, at Gibraltar.

By the last Accounts from Admiral Rodney, he had not then done, or attempted, any Thing.

A preliminary Relation published by the Court of Berlin of the Battle of the 12th, says, their Loss was certainly great, but nothing in Compari- son to that of the Enemies, amongst whom the Prussian Cavalry made such Slaughter, that for some Hours they fought in Rivers of Blood, and who, without any Exaggeration, had upwards of 10,000 slain on the Field of Battle. "Such are the Circumstances (concludes this Relation) of this Action, and we are not ashamed to expose them to the Eyes of the Public, in hopes that Divine Providence will bless the King's Arms another Time, and not permit his Majesty, whose Cause is so just, to sink under the great Superiority of his Enemies."

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) October 3. Last Night we were favoured with the following,

Extra of a Letter from Saludy, dated 29th Sep- tember.

"The Indian War, suspected by many, and regarded by a few as chimerical, has at last proved an Affair of the most serious Consequence; un- happily I am too well warranted to assure you, that

the whole Frontier Inhabitants, between Savannah and Saludy Rivers (which indeed make the best Frontier of this Province) have left their Habita- tions, and betaken themselves to Forts of their own Construction, containing 30 or 40 Men toge- ther.

"This imminent Danger has broke up some Settlements of very great Value, the Planters and Farmers having left their Plantations, and on some of them valuable Effects, to the Incursions and Ravages of the Barbarians. For the Honour of the Back Settlers be it said, that none of them left their Houses and Habitations, until Captain John Stuart informed them, on the 25th ult. that the Cherokee Indians were out to cut off the Inhabi- tants of Saludy, &c. that they might, by his Ad- vice, get into Bodies, and behave like Men, with- out spreading the Panic."

Substance of Captain Stuart's Letter to the People on the Frontiers, dated at Keowee 25th September, referred to in the above.

"Affairs in this Nation are as bad as bad can be; the Traders are all come down, and under the Protection of our Fort, and not a Man dares lie out of it. Several Parties of the Enemy are out upon the Back Settlements, and some of them are come your Way. Make the best Use of this Intelligence, without spreading the Panic too far. Be upon your Guard, collect yourselves into Bodies, and stand like Men. The Keowee Indians seem to be our fast Friends as yet, God knows how long."

The People of Saluda, &c. have erected a Fort at Patrick Welch's, two Miles below Ninety-six, whither they are retired. Dr. Murray's Settlement, and most others that Way, are broke up. The People at the Congarces have been building a Fort for some Time past, which it is said is a Place of some Strength; they have furnished it with Am- munition, Small Arms, and Swivel Guns.

We hear Dispatches have been sent to General Stanwix, the Governors of Virginia, North-Carolina and Georgia, our faithful Allies and Friends the Catawba and Chickesaw Indians, &c. and that every vigorous Measure will be pursued to crush the alarming Evil that threatens us, before it gathers more Strength.

We are well assured that both Fort Prince George and Fort Loudoun, are well stocked with Provisions of all Kinds, sufficient for many Months; a Convoy of seventy Bullocks, &c. happily arrived at Fort Loudoun, just before the two Soldiers were scalped, which narrowly escaped a Party of Indians that were lying in wait to intercept it.

Letters from Augusta of the 23d ult. say, "a few Days ago passed by this Place, in their Way to visit Governor Ellis, and Mrs. Bosomworth, the Twin, Malatchi's Son; Fool Harry, his Uncle; the Young Lieutenant; several head Men, and others, to the Number of 50, from the Coweta Town, in the Creeks. They deny, in the strong- est Manner, having any Connection with the Che- rokees in their Schemes against us. We are glad to learn that Captain Stuart is gone up to the Che- rokee Country; we have great Hopes from his Abilities, and from his Knowledge of Indian Af- fairs. The Traders are not returned from the Chactaws.—Mr. Atkin still remains at Mucculassy, under the Protection of the Wolfe King."

A List of the Towns, &c. of the Cherokee In- dians, put into our Hands, makes the Number of Gun-men in the whole Nation, not to exceed 2000; some say they are 2500, others more. The nine Upper Towns, where Fort Loudoun is situated, are said to have about 500 Gun-men.

We hear that the Independant and Provincial Companies, have Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to march at an Hour's Warning, and that similar Orders have been sent to the Militia in the Back Settlements.

On Thursday last arrived here a Prize Sloop, taken by the Royal Ann and Minerva Privateers of Bermuda, off the Island of Aves, 12th August last; her Cargo is 80 Hogheads Sugar, some Cof- fee, &c.

October 10. We have no further Particulars from the Cherokees since our last.—We hear that Fort Loudoun is not quite so well supplied with Provisions as we then gave Reason to believe.— On Thursday last his Excellency the Governor declared his Intentions of going in Person at the Head of the Forces to be employed against the perfidious Savages. The same Day the General Assembly met, and is now sitting. We hear 1500 of the Militia are to be employed, and that such of them as are to be raised in the Back Settlements, are in actual Readiness. Last Week Advices were received that Richard Smith, with the Goods men- tioned in this Paper of 1st August last, as about to be

be sent from Virgi- ally set off from V. mediately issued, to prevent our En- B O S

Saturday last, were brought to near No. 4, one of and was a Serjeant was stationed at C. tachment of said ago to St. John's and says he is a N. tant, and came o. and a Half ago, which he was a Se. left St. John's th. Place there was upon an Intrench of Monsieur Bourl. Distance from St. vanced Post upon Island, guarded b. had but about 40. to 12 and 18 Pou. dows; about 18 o. they had 7 Barks. 6 to 8 Guns: Th. ed with Provision the aforesaid Pol. Canadians; and Troops at all.

Ilmor says, Tha Fight, and at tha. seated, and has b. the Parts adjacen. but 7 Days before.

Shiennit also fa. at the Time of I. there when Gener. they blew up the. 14 in Number, 6. other 8 to Fort C. four Pounders: Barracks for 40 o. has four Battions before the Fort at. were defeated, w. and retreated to l. ple belonging to t. perished to their re. pany with 350 o. Huron, crossed t. and came into t. to La Galette, b. arrived at Montre. tember: That he. that there were n. made, nor Guns: but no Carriages.

Captain Lawt. last Week from N. ing through Lon. ner of about 60. supposed to be a. which failed fro. just before the late.

In the North E. Weeks since, fe. the Southern Pro. before it came o. yard, were drove. or three of whic. last Thursday N. one of them (a S. came to Town b. informs, that th. having her Rudd. 7 Feet of Water the utmost Dang. in with Capt. I. who was drove. being taken on b. Hole last Monday was a Schooner. parted from them. have yet no Acco. Vessel were abo. other Effects, wh. her.

At the Illumin. bec, in one of th. was represented, on, M. S. INV. WOLFE, xiii. And on the Top. holding out a W. In another Win.

be sent from Virginia to the Cherokees, was actually set off from Williamsburg; Orders were immediately issued, and proper Measures taken here, to prevent our Enemies getting this Supply.

BOSTON, October 29.

Saturday last, two Deserters from St. John's were brought to this Town; they were taken up near No. 4, one of them is named Thomas Shiennit, and was a Serjeant in the Battalion of Bern, which was stationed at Quebec, but himself with a Detachment of said Battalion was ordered some Time ago to St. John's. The other is named John Ilfor, and says he is a Native of Geneva, and a Protestant, and came over to Canada about four Years and a Half ago, with a new raised Company, in which he was a Serjeant: They report, That they left St. John's the 22d of September, at which Place there was 2500 Men, who were working upon an Intrenchment there, under the Command of Monsieur Bourlamare: That at about 6 Leagues Distance from St. John's, the French had an advanced Post upon the Island of Boileau, and Nut-Island, guarded by about 1000 Men: That they had but about 40 Pieces of Cannon in all, from 6 to 12 and 18 Pounders, at St. John's and the Meadows; about 18 of which were at St. John's: That they had 7 Barks upon the Lake, mounting from 6 to 8 Guns: That they had been very well supplied with Provisions; and that of the 3500 Men at the aforesaid Posts, 900 were Regulars, the rest Canadians; and that at Montreal there were no Troops at all.

Ilfor says, That he was at General Braddock's Fight, and at that wherein Major Grant was defeated, and has been all along upon the Ohio, and the Parts adjacent, and had arrived at St. John's but 7 Days before he deserted.

Shiennit also says, That he was at Fort Duquesne at the Time of Braddock's Defeat, and was also there when General Forbes came near it, on which they blew up the Fort, and sent down the Cannon, 14 in Number, 6 six Pounders to Orleans, and the other 8 to Fort Cherokee; most of the latter were four Pounders: This is an Indian Fort, and has Barracks for 40 or 50 Men, is made of Logs, and has four Batteries: Shiennit was also at the Action before the Fort at Niagara, and escaped after they were defeated, with 600 others, and 7 Officers, and retreated to Presque-Isle, from thence the People belonging to the several Parts of Louisiana, dispersed to their respective Posts: That he, in Company with 350 others, came across Lakes Erie and Huron, crossed the Carrying-Place for 30 Miles, and came into the River St. Lawrence, opposite to La Galette, by the little River Miamis, and arrived at Montreal about the Beginning of September: That he was at Montreal 3 Days, and that there were no Troops at that Place, no Works made, nor Guns mounted; there were some Guns, but no Carriages.

Captain Lawton, who arrived at Rhode-Island last Week from New-York, informs, that in coming through Long-Island Sound, he saw a Schooner of about 60 Tons, Bottom upwards; he is supposed to be a Schooner belonging to Halifax, which sailed from Rhode-Island for New-York, just before the late N. E. Storm, without Ballast.

In the North East Storm we had here about three Weeks since, several Vessels bound hither from the Southern Provinces, which had, a Day or two before it came on, put out from Martha's Vineyard, were drove toward the South Channel, two or three of which were from Philadelphia; and last Thursday Night a young Man belonging to one of them (a Sloop, Edmund Morton, Master) came to Town by Land from Wood's Hole, and informs, that their Vessel foundered in Lat. 38, having her Rudder broke off, her Sails torn, and 7 Feet of Water, in her Hold, when, being in the utmost Danger of perishing, they happily fell in with Capt. Dimock, also from Philadelphia, who was drove out with them; and the People being taken on board his Vessel, arrived at Wood's Hole last Monday. The other Philadelphia Vessel was a Schooner, William Doble, Master, who parted from them in the Storm, and of whom we have yet no Account.—On board Captain Morton's Vessel were about 500 Barrels of Flour, besides other Effects, which sunk soon after the People left her.

At the Illuminations for the Reduction of Quebec, in one of the Windows near the Court-House was represented, A Monument with this Inscription, M. S. INVICTISSIMI VIRI JACOBI WOLFE, xiii. SEPTEMBRIS MDCCLIX.—And on the Top, Victory resting on a Spear, and holding out a Wreath of Laurel in the Right Hand. In another Window was represented the City of

Quebec, with the English Flag flying, and the French Flag lying on the Ground, with the Staff broke; and over all, Fame Sounding her Trumpet. A LIST of the Killed and Wounded of the British Troops at the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, the 13th of September, 1759.

Killed. General WOLFE.

Wounded. Brigadier Monckton; Col. Carlton, Quarter-Master-General; Major Barry, Adjutant-General; Capt. Smith, Aid de Camp; Brigade-Major Spittal.

AMHERST'S Regiment.

Killed. Two Privates.

Wounded. Lieuts. Maxwell, senior and junior, Skeen, Rofs, 5 Serjeants, and 52 Rank and File.

BRAGG'S.

Killed. Lieut. Cooper, 3 Serjeants, and five Privates.

Wounded. Capts. Curry, Span, and Millbank; Lieuts. Evans, and Ruxton; Ensigns Fairfax, and Edgarson; 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 89 Rank and File.

OTWAY'S.

Killed. Lieut. Mason, and 6 Privates.

Wounded. Captains Maunsell and Gardiner; Lieuts. Gore, Allen, Marturin, and Cockburn, 1 Serjeant, and 28 Rank and File.

KENNEDY'S.

Killed. Three Privates.

Wounded. Ensign Jones, 2 Serjeants, and 18 Rank and File.

LASCELLES'S.

Killed. Lieut. Seymour, and 1 Private.

Wounded. Capt. Gardiner; Lieuts. Peach, Gwynet, Ewer, and Henning; Ensigns Dunlap, and Tawmie, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, and 26 Rank and File.

WEBB'S.

Wounded. Three Privates.

ANSTRUTHER'S.

Killed. Ensign Tottingham, 1 Serjeant, and 8 Privates.

Wounded. Capt. Bird; Lieuts. Kemple and Grant; Ensign Dainty, 3 Serjeants, and 80 Rank and File.

MONCKTON'S.

Killed. Five Privates.

Wounded. Captain Holland, Lieuts. Calder, Jeffries and Shaw; Ensigns Cameron and Steel, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 80 Rank and File.

LAWRENCE'S.

Wounded. Two Privates.

FRASER'S.

Killed. Capt. Rofs; Lieutenants McNeil and McDonald; 1 Serjeant, and 14 Privates.

Wounded. Captains McDonald and Fraser; Lieuts. McDaniel, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Campbell, John Douglas, Alexander Frazer, senior; Ensigns McKenzie, Gregorson, and Malcomb Frazer; 7 Serjeants, and 131 Rank and File.

WHITMORE'S Grenadiers.

Killed. Lieut. Jones and 2 Privates.

Wounded. Twenty-six Rank and File.

HOPSON'S Grenadiers.

Killed. One Private.

WARBURTON'S Grenadiers.

Wounded. Capt. Cosman; Lieuts. Pinton and Nevin.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

The French Prisoners say, that M. Montcalm was almost sure of Success before he attacked our Troops; telling his Men, Wolfe was but a young Officer, and he would soon chastise him.—Montcalm was killed on Horseback in the Engagement, and his Body taken and buried in the City.

General Wolfe was shot as he was charging his Men to keep down, being squatted, till the Enemy gave 3 Volleys, and was mortally wounded by the Canadians; but being satisfied that the Enemy were flying before him, he quietly submitted to Death.—A Death in such a Manner, and in such Cause, rather to be envied than pitied! —It is said that most of the Indians have left the French Army;—That the Batteries at Quebec are surprizingly strong, the Walls of the Town being near 15 Feet thick.

On Friday Evening arrived here Capt. Kip, in a Schooner from Virginia. Last Wednesday Morning, off the Capes of Delaware, he was chased by a Brig, with her Top-mast gone, and as Captain Kip had his Colours hoisted, and the Brig firing several Shot at him without Colours, he has full Reason to think she was an Enemy, and just come on the Coast. Capt. Kip was near running among the Breakers off the Capes, to avoid being taken; but the Brig left off pursuing him, on seeing two Top-sail Vessels turning out of Delaware River,

and directly stood after them. He was chased the same Day by a Snow, but could not tell what she was; and the Wind being fair for him at S. W. soon left the Snow.

Captain Munfad took up on this Coast, in Lat. 38: 30, one Captain Higby, of New-London with his Mate and two of the Men, in their Boat, (the Supercargo, and two Men, being lost) who were bound from Monto-Christo, in a Sloop, but had the Misfortune to founder by reason of bad Weather, about eight Days ago. She had been 18 Days from Port, before she met with this Misfortune.

The Schooner Mulberry, James Warner, Master, sailed from this Port, the 3d of October, for Philadelphia, and the same Night was drove ashore in a hard Gale at N. E. The 13th following the Vessel was got off, and sailed again for Philadelphia; but about five Leagues from Cape May she was struck with a Sea which shifted her Hold, laid her on her Beam Ends, when she filled immediately with Water, and the Crew were taken up by the Brig Sarah and Catharine, Thomas Flint, Master, from Maryland for this Port.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.

We have Advice from Port-au-Prince, that M. Bompar, with nine Sail of the Line, one Frigate, and what Merchantmen were at the Cape, sailed from thence for Old France, on the 18th of September; all richly laden with Indico, Sugar, &c.

By a Letter from Hoarkill Road, dated the 28th ult. we learn, that on the 15th of that Month came on a most severe Storm, which lasted for three Days without Intermision: That the Day it began the Virginia Fleet sailed, which, it is feared, has suffered, they being all separated in the Night. The Writer of the Letter, on the 18th, spoke with two of the Fleet, a Ship and Sloop, Captains Fishburn and Smith; the former had lost his Fore-sail, and received other considerable Damage, and had two of his Hands washed overboard; the latter lost his Boltsprit. On the 22d he also spoke with two Schooners, the Captain of one of which had been on board a Ship of 5 or 600 Tons, laden with Tobacco, sunk in Lat. 26, about 40 Leagues from the Land, and no Body on board. He also spoke with a Brig who had lost her Mainmast. And on the 19th he met with a very large Lion's Head, which he endeavoured to get on board his Schooner, but had not Strength enough for it.

We hear from Augusta County, in Virginia, that the Militia mentioned in our last to be gone after the Indians that did the Mischief at Ker's Creek, came up with them near the Allegheny Hills, when they recovered 11 of the Prisoners, and 17 Horses, and brought in with them six white Scalps, which the Enemy left behind, some Money, Match-coats, Blankets, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, November 15.

The Ship mentioned in our last to have been deserted by her Crew, is the *Maxwell*, Captain Barnes. She loaded in Patuxent, had 421 Hog-heads of Tobacco on board, and sailed with the Convoy. Captain Thompson, who is arrived in Patowmack from Glasgow, met her about Fifty Leagues Eastward of Cape-Henry, and went on board her; and tho' she had between 7 and 8 Feet Water in her Hold, he pumped her almost dry in about two Hours, and could easily have brought her in, if he had not been too weakly manned. A Vessel is gone from Norfolk in Quest of her.

On the 23d of October, Capt. Munfad, arrived at New-York, spoke with 9 Sail of our Fleet, all well.

On Sunday the 4th Instant, died at Upper-Marlborough, after a tedious Illness, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. HANCOCK LEE, Merchant, of Nottingham; a Gentleman of a very fair Character.

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.

To be SOLD at the Subscriber's STORE in
ANNAPOLIS,

FRESH Currans, Raisins, Wine, Rum, Me-
lasses, Salt, Muscovado and Double Refined
Sugars, &c. &c. at the most reasonable Rates,
for Ready Money only, by

NATHAN HAMMOND, junior.

Cassel, which he evacuated on the 18th, being about 60 British Statute Miles. Naumbourg (where the Duke of Holstein took, on the 17th, a whole Battalion of the Royal Grenadiers of France) is about 15 Miles on this Side of Cassel, and eight Miles from the Post-Road between that City and Marbourg.

If the French Army make no Stand at Marbourg, they must run about 50 Miles more to reach Frankfort or Hanau on the Mayne.

Packets arrived on Tuesday from Admiral Pocock, and the Colonels Monson and Draper, from the East-Indies, with an Account of several Advantages gained over the French in that Part of the World.

An easy effectual Method for finding the Longitude at Sea is discovered, and has been lately proved at Sea.

By Letters from Yarmouth we have an Account, that the late plentiful Harvest has already proved the following good Effect: That Beer for Shipping, which has been lately sold for 42 s. per Ton, is now no more than 33 s. and Biscuit, which this War has sold for 1 l. 1 s. per C. is now no more than 8 s. 3 d. per C. Wt.

The Anna-Margaretta, Rossi, the Cornelius, Tasker, and the John, Dewitt, all from Holland, bound to Dunkirk, are sent into Dover by Commodore Boys.

The Three Sisters, Dyer, a Swedish Ship, from Hamburg to Stockholm, is taken by a Prussian Privateer, of 36 Guns, and carried into Embden.

Two Dutch Ships, Adrian Larrois, and Ourelious, Masters, one from St. Eustatia for Amsterdam, and the other from Santa Cruz for Rotterdam, are brought into Dover.

Admiral Rodney has taken out with him several Fishermen, taken upon the French Coast by his Squadron in their last Cruise. They voluntarily offered themselves as Pilots, and requested to be entered upon the Books of some of his Majesty's Ships.

September 1. Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and, by Virtue of a Commission from his Majesty, were further prorogued to Thursday the 4th of October next.

It is said that a Proposal is before a certain Right Hon. Board, for assisting his Prussian Majesty forthwith with 12000 Troops, chiefly Cavalry, and that it is likely to succeed.

The Hurry in which the French left Cassel, prevented their carrying off or destroying their Magazine, which has fallen into the Hands of the Allied Army, who made upwards of 2600 Prisoners in the Neighbourhood of Cassel within the Space of three Days, including the Sick and Wounded.

The Party in Holland, which, upon the Report made by the Dutch Deputies, that they could do nothing in England, had resolved to make a Motion in the States of Holland, that England should be obliged to give a categorical Answer, and that an Augmentation should be made in the Fleet, have lowered their Tone since the Defeat of the French.

Sept. 4. Yesterday Morning an Officer belonging to one of the Bomb Ketches in Admiral Rodney's Fleet, before Havre-de-Grace, arrived in Town, and (as we hear) brings the Entrance of the Harbour, and two large Gallies that carry very heavy Metal at their Prows: That the Brilliant Man of War went in pretty close, to try what she could do with those Batteries, but had been obliged to sheer off, after receiving several Shot which went quite through her, whilst her own Guns could not reach them, or do Execution to any Purpose. So that it is presumed Mr. Rodney must come back, or try what he can do against some other Place.

Sept. 6. On Sunday her Highness the Princess Elizabeth Caroline was taken ill at Kew, with an Inflammation in her Bowels, and on Tuesday, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, died there. Her Highness was second Daughter to the late Prince of Wales, and was born the 30th of December, 1740.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Sept. 5. 1759. The Ladies to wear black Bombazines, Mullin or Long-lawn, Cape Hoods, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, and Cape Fans.

Undress, dark Norwich Crape.

The Men to wear Black, without Buttons at the Sleeves and Pockets, plain Mullin or Long-lawn Cravats and Weepers, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, Crape Hatbands, and black Swords and Buckles.

Undress, dark grey Frocks.

A private Letter from on board Admiral Rodney's Squadron, dated the 29th of August, says, that they had brought off from Havre two or three flat-bottomed Boats, which carried each four 18 Pounders; but that, notwithstanding, it was apprehended nothing of Consequence could be done there.

The French Court has entrusted the Marshal d'Etrees with discretionary Powers.

A French Officer writes to a Friend at Frankfort, "That they were forbid, under Pain of the heaviest Penalties, to give any Detail of the Affair of the 1st of August; and therefore all he could say was, that their Loss was very great, and that their Hearts still bleed, when they reflect on that unhappy Day, and the two which followed it."

It is said a Messenger is arrived, with Advice, that Prince Ferdinand has had a second Engagement with the French, and defeated them.

Letters from Cassel of the 28th past advise, that as several French Waggon, laden with Gunpowder, were passing through St. Goar on the 21st, by some unknown Accident some of the Powder took Fire, and blew up all the Waggon, and ruined the most Part of the Houses in the Town; 32 Men, Women and Children have been taken out of the Rubbish, and a great many more are missing.

Last Night a Messenger arrived with an Account, that a strong Detachment from the Allied Army had attacked a Part of the French Army (which had separated into three Parts, for the Convenience of their Retreat) and entirely defeated it.

Sept. 8. It is said, that Admiral Boscawen had the French Admiral, and two more of their largest Men of War, engaging him at once, for Half an Hour, when the Culloden Man of War got between them, and released him.

Yesterday Morning an Hanoverian Messenger arrived at Kensington from Germany, and we hear has brought an Account of several more Advantages gained by Prince Ferdinand over the French; in particular, that he had defeated a large Party of the French, above 1000 of whom laid down their Arms, and surrendered themselves Prisoners.

They write from Paris, that the intended Embarkation is said to be laid aside.

By Yesterday's Mail we have Advice, that Prince Ferdinand has continued his Pursuit of the French as far as Wetter; that Col. Hervey, at the Head of a Body of near 500 English Dragoons, fell in with a large Body of their Corps, under the Command of Fischer's Brother; that Col. Hervey, upon coming up to the Troops, and being saluted in a haughty Manner by Fischer, drew his Sword, and killed him on the Spot.

They write from Vienna, of the 22d of August, that they had received a List of the Loss of the Austrians in the late bloody Battle of the 12th past; according to which, they had 15 Officers killed, 93 wounded, and 8 were missing; 425 Soldiers killed, 1343 wounded, and 447 missing. The Whole Corps consisted of 12,000 Men.

The last Letters from Brussels, dated the 3d Instant, say, that 12 Squadrons of French Troops are marched from Dunkirk for the Rhine; and that Munster actually capitulated on the 1st Inst. to the great Sorrow of the Inhabitants, who are like to pay severely for their avowed Attachment to the French.

It is said that Col. Hervey, who severed Fischer's Head from his Body, heard him order that no Quarters should be given to the English.

The French have lost this War 21 Ships of the Line, and 30 Frigates.

De la Clue is generally supposed to have been destined for Martinico, to secure the French Settlements in the West-Indies, and not to join the Brest Fleet.

Portsmouth, Sept. 7. Yesterday arrived the Aurora and Gramont Frigates from Gibraltar, and are obliged to perform Quarantine, till an Order arrives to take it off.

We are informed that Admiral Boscawen, after the Engagement, immediately bore away for England with some Ships of his Squadron, and his Prizes, and is expected hourly here. He has left Admiral Broderick, with eleven Sail, at Gibraltar.

By the last Accounts from Admiral Rodney, he had not then done, or attempted, any Thing.

A preliminary Relation published by the Court of Berlin of the Battle of the 12th, says, their Loss was certainly great, but nothing in Comparison to that of the Enemies, amongst whom the Prussian Cavalry made such Slaughter, that for some Hours they fought in Rivers of Blood, and who, without any Exaggeration, had upwards of 10,000 slain on the Field of Battle. "Such are the Circumstances (concludes this Relation) of this Action, and we are not ashamed to expose them to the Eyes of the Public, in hopes that Divine Providence will bless the King's Arms another Time, and not permit his Majesty, whose Cause is so just, to sink under the great Superiority of his Enemies."

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) October 3. Last Night we were favoured with the following, viz.

Extract of a Letter from Saludy, dated 29th September.

"The Indian War, suspected by many, and regarded by a few as chimerical, has at last proved an Affair of the most serious Consequence; unhappily I am too well warranted to assure you, that

the whole Frontier Inhabitants, between Savannah and Saludy Rivers (which indeed make the best Frontier of this Province) have left their Habitations, and betaken themselves to Forts of their own Construction, containing 30 or 40 Men together.

"This imminent Danger has broke up some Settlements of very great Value, the Planters and Farmers having left their Plantations, and on some of them valuable Effects, to the Incursions and Ravages of the Barbarians. For the Honour of the Back Settlers be it said, that none of them left their Houses and Habitations, until Captain John Stuart informed them, on the 25th ult. that the Cherokee Indians were out to cut off the Inhabitants of Saludy, &c. that they might, by his Advice, get into Bodies, and behave like Men, without spreading the Panic."

Substance of Captain Stuart's Letter to the People on the Frontiers, dated at Keowee 25th September, referred to in the above.

"Affairs in this Nation are as bad as bad can be; the Traders are all come down, and under the Protection of our Fort, and not a Man dares lie out of it. Several Parties of the Enemy are out upon the Back Settlements, and some of them are come your Way. Make the best Use of this Intelligence, without spreading the Panic too far. Be upon your Guard, collect yourselves into Bodies, and stand like Men. The Keowee Indians seem to be our fast Friends as yet, God knows how long."

The People of Saluda, &c. have erected a Fort at Patrick Welch's, two Miles below Ninety-six, whither they are retired. Dr. Murray's Settlement, and most others that Way, are broke up. The People at the Congarees have been building a Fort for some Time past, which it is said is a Place of some Strength; they have furnished it with Ammunition, Small Arms, and Swivel Guns.

We hear Dispatches have been sent to General Stanwix, the Governors of Virginia, North-Carolina and Georgia, our faithful Allies and Friends the Catawba and Chickesaw Indians, &c. and that every vigorous Measure will be pursued to crush the alarming Evil that threatens us, before it gathers more Strength.

We are well assured that both Fort Prince George and Fort Loudoun, are well stocked with Provisions of all Kinds, sufficient for many Months; a Convoy of seventy Bullocks, &c. happily arrived at Fort Loudoun, just before the two Soldiers were scalped, which narrowly escaped a Party of Indians that were lying in wait to intercept it.

Letters from Augusta of the 23d ult. say, "a few Days ago passed by this Place, in their Way to visit Governor Ellis, and Mrs. Bofomworth, the Twin, Malatchi's Son; Fool Harry, his Uncle; the Young Lieutenant; several head Men, and others, to the Number of 50, from the Coweta Town, in the Creeks. They deny, in the strongest Manner, having any Connection with the Cherokees in their Schemes against us. We are glad to learn that Captain Stuart is gone up to the Cherokee Country; we have great Hopes from his Abilities, and from his Knowledge of Indian Affairs. The Traders are not returned from the Chactaws.—Mr. Atkin still remains at Mucculassy, under the Protection of the Wolfe King."

A List of the Towns, &c. of the Cherokee Indians, put into our Hands, makes the Number of Gun-men in the whole Nation, not to exceed 2000; some say they are 2500, others more. The nine Upper Towns, where Fort Loudoun is situated, are said to have about 500 Gun-men.

We hear that the Independent and Provincial Companies, have Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to march at an Hour's Warning, and that similar Orders have been sent to the Militia in the Back Settlements.

On Thursday last arrived here a Prize Sloop, taken by the Royal Ann and Minerva Privateers of Bermuda, off the Island of Aves, 12th August last; her Cargo is 80 Hogsheads Sugar, some Coffee, &c.

October 10. We have no further Particulars from the Cherokees since our last.—We hear that Fort Loudoun is not quite so well supplied with Provisions as we then gave Reason to believe.—On Thursday last his Excellency the Governor declared his Intentions of going in Person at the Head of the Forces to be employed against the perfidious Savages. The same Day the General Assembly met, and is now sitting. We hear 1500 of the Militia are to be employed, and that such of them as are to be raised in the Back Settlements, are in actual Readiness. Last Week Advices were received that Richard Smith, with the Goods mentioned in this Paper of 1st August last, as about to

be sent from Virginia, set off from Virginia, immediately issued, to prevent our Enemies from

B O S

Saturday last, were brought to near No. 4, one of and was a Sergeant was stationed at C attachment of said ago to St. John's and says he is a N tant, and came o and a Half ago, which he was a Se left St. John's th Place there was upon an Intrench of Monsieur Bourl Distance from St vanced Post upon Island, guarded b had but about 40 to 12 and 18 Pou dows; about 18 o they had 7 Barks 6 to 8 Guns; Th ed with Provision the afore said Pol Canadians; and Troops at all.

Ilmor says, Tha Fight, and at tha feared, and has b the Parts adjacent but 7 Days before

Shiennit also say at the Time of E there when Gener they blew up the 14 in Number, 6 other 8 to Fort C four Pounders: Barracks for 40 o has four Battions before the Fort at were defeated, w and retreated to H ple belonging to t perished to their r party with 350 o Huron, crossed t and came into t to La Galette, b arrived at Montre tember: That he that there were n made, nor Guns but no Carriages.

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In the North E Weeks since, few the Southern Prov before it came o yard, were drove or three of whic last Thursday N one of them (a came to Town b informs, that the having her Rudd 7 Feet of Water the utmost Dange in with Capt. D who was drove being taken on b Hole last Monday was a Schooner parted from then have yet no Acco Vessel were abo other Effects, wh her.

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be sent from Virginia to the Cherokees, was actually set off from Williamsburg; Orders were immediately issued, and proper Measures taken here, to prevent our Enemies getting this Supply.

BOSTON, October 29.

Saturday last, two Deserters from St. John's were brought to this Town; they were taken up near No. 4, one of them is named Thomas Shiennit, and was a Serjeant in the Battalion of Bern, which was stationed at Quebec, but himself with a Detachment of said Battalion was ordered some Time ago to St. John's. The other is named John Ilfor, and says he is a Native of Geneva, and a Protestant, and came over to Canada about four Years and a Half ago, with a new raised Company, in which he was a Serjeant. They report, That they left St. John's the 22d of September, at which Place there was 2500 Men, who were working upon an Intrenchment there, under the Command of Monsieur Bourlamaré: That at about 6 Leagues Distance from St. John's, the French had an advanced Post upon the Island of Boileau, and Nut-Island, guarded by about 1000 Men: That they had but about 40 Pieces of Cannon in all, from 6 to 12 and 18 Pounders, at St. John's and the Meadows; about 18 of which were at St. John's: That they had 7 Barks upon the Lake, mounting from 6 to 8 Guns: That they had been very well supplied with Provisions; and that of the 3500 Men at the aforesaid Posts, 900 were Regulars, the rest Canadians; and that at Montreal there were no Troops at all.

Ilfor says, That he was at General Braddock's Fight, and at that wherein Major Grant was defeated, and has been all along upon the Ohio, and the Parts adjacent, and had arrived at St. John's but 7 Days before he deserted.

Shiennit also says, That he was at Fort Duquesne at the Time of Braddock's Defeat, and was also there when General Forbes came near it, on which they blew up the Fort, and sent down the Cannon, 14 in Number, 6 six Pounders to Orleans, and the other 8 to Fort Cherokee; most of the latter were four Pounders: This is an Indian Fort, and has Barracks for 40 or 50 Men, is made of Logs, and has four Bastions: Shiennit was also at the Action before the Fort at Niagara, and escaped after they were defeated, with 600 others, and 7 Officers, and retreated to Presque-Isle, from thence the People belonging to the several Parts of Louisiana, dispersed to their respective Posts: That he, in Company with 350 others, came across Lakes Erie and Huron, crossed the Carrying-Place for 30 Miles, and came into the River St. Lawrence, opposite to La Galette, by the little River Miamis, and arrived at Montreal about the Beginning of September: That he was at Montreal 3 Days, and that there were no Troops at that Place, no Works made, nor Guns mounted; there were some Guns, but no Carriages.

Captain Lawton, who arrived at Rhode-Island last Week from New-York, informs, that in coming through Long-Island Sound, he saw a Schooner of about 60 Tons, Bottom upwards; he is supposed to be a Schooner belonging to Halifax, which sailed from Rhode-Island for New-York, just before the late N. E. Storm, without Ballast.

In the North East Storm we had here about three Weeks since, several Vessels bound hither from the Southern Provinces, which had, a Day or two before it came on, put out from Martha's Vineyard, were drove toward the South Channel, two or three of which were from Philadelphia; and last Thursday Night a young Man belonging to one of them (a Sloop, Edmund Morton, Master) came to Town by Land from Wood's Hole, and informs, that their Vessel foundered in Lat. 38, having her Rudder broke off, her Sails torn, and 7 Feet of Water, in her Hold, when, being in the utmost Danger of perishing, they happily fell in with Capt. Dimock, also from Philadelphia, who was drove out with them; and the People being taken on board his Vessel, arrived at Wood's Hole last Monday. The other Philadelphia Vessel was a Schooner, William Doble, Master, who parted from them in the Storm, and of whom we have yet no Account.—On board Captain Morton's Vessel were about 500 Barrels of Flour, besides other Effects, which sunk soon after the People left her.

At the Illuminations for the Reduction of Quebec, in one of the Windows near the Court-House was represented, A Monument with this Inscription, M. S. INVICTISSIMI VIRI JACOBI WOLFE, xiii. SEPTEMBRIS MDCCLIX.—And on the Top, Victory resting on a Spear, and holding out a Wreath of Laurel in the Right Hand. In another Window was represented the City of

Quebec, with the English Flag flying, and the French Flag lying on the Ground, with the Staff broke; and over all, Fame sounding her Trumpet.

A LIST of the Killed and Wounded of the British Troops at the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, the 13th of September, 1759.

Killed. General WOLFE.
Wounded. Brigadier Monckton; Col. Carlton, Quarter-Master-General; Major Barry, Adjutant-General; Capt. Smith, Aid de Camp; Brigade-Major Spittal.

AMHERST'S Regiment.

Killed. Two Privates.
Wounded. Lieuts. Maxwell, senior and junior, Skeen, Rofs, 5 Serjeants, and 52 Rank and File.

BRAGG'S.

Killed. Lieut. Cooper, 3 Serjeants, and five Privates.

Wounded. Capts. Curry, Span, and Millbank; Lieuts. Evans, and Ruxton; Ensigns Fairfax, and Edgarson; 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 89 Rank and File.

OTWAY'S.

Killed. Lieut. Mason, and 6 Privates.
Wounded. Captains Maunsell and Gardiner; Lieuts. Gore, Allen, Marturin, and Cockburn, 1 Serjeant, and 28 Rank and File.

KENNEDY'S.

Killed. Three Privates.
Wounded. Ensign Jones, 2 Serjeants, and 18 Rank and File.

LASCELLES'S.

Killed. Lieut. Seymour, and 1 Private.
Wounded. Capt. Gardiner; Lieuts. Peach, Gwynet, Ewer, and Henning; Ensigns Dunlap, and Tawmie; 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, and 26 Rank and File.

WEBB'S.

Wounded. Three Privates.

ANSTRUTHER'S.

Killed. Ensign Tottingham, 1 Serjeant, and 8 Privates.
Wounded. Capt. Bird; Lieuts. Kemple and Grant; Ensign Dainty, 3 Serjeants, and 80 Rank and File.

MONCKTON'S.

Killed. Five Privates.
Wounded. Captain Holland, Lieuts. Calder, Jeffries and Shaw; Ensigns Cameron and Steel, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 80 Rank and File.

LAWRENCE'S.

Wounded. Two Privates.

FRASER'S.

Killed. Capt. Rofs; Lieutenants McNeil and McDonald; 1 Serjeant, and 14 Privates.

Wounded. Captains McDonald and Frazer; Lieuts. McDaniel, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Campbell, John Douglas, Alexander Frazer, senior; Ensigns McKenzie, Gregorson, and Malcolm Frazer; 7 Serjeants, and 131 Rank and File.

WHITMORE'S Grenadiers.

Killed. Lieut. Jones and 2 Privates.
Wounded. Twenty-six Rank and File.

HOPSON'S Grenadiers.

Killed. One Private.

WARBURTON'S Grenadiers.

Wounded. Capt. Cosman; Lieuts. Pinton and Nevin.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

The French Prisoners say, that M. Montcalm was almost sure of Success before he attacked our Troops; telling his Men, Wolfe was but a young Officer, and he would soon chastise him.—Montcalm was killed on Horseback in the Engagement, and his Body taken and buried in the City.

General Wolfe was shot as he was charging his Men to keep down, being squatted, till the Enemy gave 3 Volleys, and was mortally wounded by the Canadians; but being satisfied that the Enemy were flying before him, he quietly submitted to Death.—A Death in such a Manner, and in such Cause, rather to be envied than pitied!—It is said that most of the Indians have left the French Army;—That the Batteries at Quebec are surprisingly strong, the Walls of the Town being near 15 Feet thick.

On Friday Evening arrived here Capt. Kip, in a Schooner from Virginia. Last Wednesday Morning, off the Capes of Delaware, he was chased by a Brig, with her Top-mast gone, and as Captain Kip had his Colours hoisted, and the Brig firing several Shot at him without Colours, he has full Reason to think she was an Enemy, and just come on the Coast. Capt. Kip was near running among the Breakers off the Capes, to avoid being taken; but the Brig left off pursuing him, on seeing two Top-sail Vessels turning out of Delaware River,

and directly stood after them. He was chased the same Day by a Snow, but could not tell what she was; and the Wind being fair for him at S. W. soon left the Snow.

Captain Munfad took up on this Coast, in Lat. 38: 30, one Captain Higby, of New-London with his Mate and two of the Men, in their Boat, (the Supercargo, and two Men, being lost) who were bound from Monto-Christo, in a Sloop, but had the Misfortune to founder by reason of bad Weather, about eight Days ago. She had been 18 Days from Port, before she met with this Misfortune.

The Schooner Mulberry, James Warner, Master, sailed from this Port, the 3d of October, for Philadelphia, and the same Night was drove ashore in a hard Gale at N. E. The 13th following the Vessel was got off, and sailed again for Philadelphia; but about five Leagues from Cape May she was struck with a Sea which shifted her Hold, laid her on her Beam Ends, when she filled immediately with Water, and the Crew were taken up by the Brig Sarah and Catharine, Thomas Flint, Master, from Maryland for this Port.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.

We have Advice from Port-au-Prince, that M. Bompar, with nine Sail of the Line, one Frigate, and what Merchantmen were at the Cape, sailed from thence for Old France, on the 18th of September; all richly laden with Indico, Sugar, &c.

By a Letter from Hoarkill Road, dated the 28th ult. we learn, that on the 15th of that Month came on a most severe Storm, which lasted for three Days without Intermision: That the Day it began the Virginia Fleet sailed, which, it is feared, has suffered, they being all separated in the Night. The Writer of the Letter, on the 18th, spoke with two of the Fleet, a Ship and Sloop, Captains Fishburn and Smith; the former had lost his Fore-mast, and received other considerable Damage, and had two of his Hands washed overboard; the latter lost his Bolt-sprit. On the 22d he also spoke with two Schooners, the Captain of one of which had been on board a Ship of 5 or 600 Tons, laden with Tobacco, sunk in Lat. 26, about 40 Leagues from the Land, and no Body on board. He also spoke with a Brig who had lost her Main-mast. And on the 19th he met with a very large Lion's Head, which he endeavoured to get on board his Schooner, but had not Strength enough for it.

We hear from Augusta County, in Virginia, that the Militia mentioned in our last to be gone after the Indians that did the Mischief at Ker's Creek, came up with them near the Allegheny Hills, when they recovered 11 of the Prisoners, and 17 Horses, and brought in with them six white Scalps, which the Enemy left behind, some Money, Match-coats, Blankets, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, November 15.

The Ship mentioned in our last to have been deserted by her Crew, is the *Maxwell*, Captain Barnes. She loaded in *Patuxent*, had 421 Hog-headers of Tobacco on board, and sailed with the Convoy. Captain Thompson, who is arrived in *Patowmack* from *Glasgow*, met her about Fifty Leagues Eastward of *Cape-Henry*, and went on board her; and tho' she had between 7 and 8 Feet Water in her Hold, he pumped her almost dry in about two Hours, and could easily have brought her in, if he had not been too weakly manned. A Vessel is gone from *Norfolk* in Quest of her.

On the 23d of October, Capt. Munfad, arrived at *New-York*, spoke with 9 Sail of our Fleet, all well.

On Sunday the 4th Instant, died at *Upper-Marlborough*, after a tedious Illness, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. HANCOCK LEE, Merchant, of *Nottingham*; a Gentleman of a very fair Character.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759.

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And to be SOLD by the Subscriber at his Store at
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NATHAN HAMMOND, junior.

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 Brasses 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.

THERE 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 Tagobly*,
Clayton Lovick, *George Manlour*, and *Benjamin*
Weems, all of Lancaster County, *Pennsylvania*. He
has fundry 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

BENJAMIN HANDY,
Sheriff of Worcester County.

RAN away from a Schooner on the 6th of this
Instant, then lying in *Chester River*, a short
well-set Negro Fellow, about 28 Years of Age,
and has many Scars on his Back. He had on a
blue Fearnothering Pea Jacket, patch'd with German
Serge, and old blue Cloth Breeches.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures
him so that the Subscriber (living in *Dorchester*
County) may get him again, shall have Three
Pounds Reward, paid by **CAPEWELL KEENE**.

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 con-
victed for 14 Years; and if taken over the Bay,
will give Five Pounds Reward, besides reasonable
Charges, paid by **C. D.**

THERE is in the Possession of Mrs. *Lucy*
Watson, living in *Frederick County*, near
Rock-Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Dark colour'd
Roan Horse, about 13 Hands high, trots, gallops,
and paces; his Shoulders and Buttocks are much
rubbed with Traces, and branded on the near
Shoulder I.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *George Crofts*,
in *Prince-George's County*, taken up as a
Stray, a Sorrel Mare, about 12½ Hands high,
with a Blaze in her Face, branded on the near
Buttock with a Horse Shoe.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Belt*,
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.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *William*
Diggs, 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 z

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Darby*,
near *Stoner's Mill*, at *Anti-Eatam*, in *Frede-*
rick County, taken up as a Stray, an old Black
Gelding, with a small Star in his Forehead, has
some Saddle Spots, his off hind Foot white, brand-
ed on the near Thigh with something like G R.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his
Property, and paying Charges. **NO 5/R**

JUST 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. *Creagh's*; where he continues to Re-
pair and Clean WATCHES as neat and well as
can be done in any Part of America, and at rea-
sonable Prices.

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

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

ALL Persons having any Demands against the
Estate of Mr. *Thomas Jennings*, late of this
City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Ac-
counts: And those indebted are desired to make
speedy Payment.

REBECCA JENNINGS, Administratrix.
To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE,
On the Third Day of December next, at the House
of the Subscriber in Annapolis,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES; also Horses,
Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and fundry Houf-
hold Goods, Plantation Utensils, and a Parcel of
Corn, by **REBECCA JENNINGS.**

THERE is in the Possession of *John Ireland*,
living on 'Squire *Carroll's* Manor, at *Elk-*
Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse, thirteen
Hands, an Inch and a half high, branded on the
off Shoulder R, and on the off Buttock P.

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

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wednesday the 21st Day of this current Novem-
ber, at the House of Mr. *Benjamin Duke*, in
Prince-Frederick-Town, in *Calvert County*, for
Sterling Money, or good Bills of Exchange,

A TRACT of LAND called *Claggett's*
Design, containing 376 Acres, lying on *St.*
Leonard's Creek in *Calvert County* aforesaid; on
which there is a good Dwelling-House, and some
Out-Houses.

Also another Tract of Land, being Part of a
Tract called *The Desert*, containing 350 Acres.

The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock in the Af-
ternoon. For Title and Terms apply to
CHARLES GRAHAME.

ALL Persons indebted to *Arthur Toole*, deceas-
ed, who lately carried on the Business of a
Peruke-maker in *Upper-Marlborough*, are requested
to make Payment: And those to whom he is in-
debted, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and
they shall be paid, by

REBECCA GLADMAN, Executrix.

JUST IMPORTED from BARBADOS,
A CHOICE Parcel of West-India RUM, to
be Sold Wholesale or Retail at *Nottingham*,
for Mr. *Hancock Lee*, by **GEORGE LEE.**

A NEW SLOOP, now on the Stocks, which
will carry about 2700 Bushels of Grain,
will be Launched, Rigged, and Fitted, in about
a Week, and ready to take in Freight for the
West-India Islands, North or South-Carolina, or any
Part of the Continent. Any Gentleman wanting
such a Vessel, may be supplied, by applying to
the Printers hereof, or *Edmund Rutland* near An-
napolis.

October 18, 1759.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr.
William Hamilton, late of *Queen-Anne-Town*,
in *Prince-George's County*, Merchant, deceased, are
desired to make speedy Payment: And those who
have any Demands against the said Estate, are de-
sired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be
settled and adjusted: For which Purpose, Attend-
ance will be given at the aforesaid Town by *David*
Craufurd (who is empowered to receive the same)
every Wednesday, from this Time to the first Day
of December next. And those whose Accounts are
then unpaid, may depend that Suits will be brought
against them, by

MARTHA HAMILTON, Administratrix.

RAN away from *Nottingham* in *Prince-George's*
County, on the 26th of September, a Mu-
latto Slave named *Cato*; he is a short well-made
Fellow, about 32 Years of Age. He had on a
Fustian Coat, a Bearskin Jacket, Linen Breeches,
a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and
Thread Stockings. He had with him a bob Tail
white Mare, and a Bridle and Saddle.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, living
in *Charles County*, shall have Twenty Shillings;
and if taken 30 Miles from home, Thirty Shil-
lings, and Ten Shillings for the Mare.

SAMUEL HANSON.

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 *Bladenburg*, 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 Or-
chard.

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.**

SOLOMON JACOBS,
TAYLOR, from LONDON,

HEREBY gives Notice, That he carries on
that BUSINESS for the Widow *Callaban*,
in *Annapolis*; and that all Persons who shall be
pleased to employ him, may depend on having
their Work done in the best and most fashionable
Manner, and at the cheapest Rates.

N. B. He also makes Gold and Silver Laced
Waistcoats.

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

TO 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*, 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 Levels*,
containing 278 Acres, lying on *Conococheague*, ad-
joining Mr. *Isaac Baker's* Land, well Timber'd
and Water'd, with some good Meadow-Ground,
by

RICHARD BROOKE, Executor
of *ISAAC BROOKE*, Or,
SAMUEL BEALL, junior.

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 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.

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

THURSDAY, November 22, 1759.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 2.

YESTERDAY the General Assembly of this Colony met at the Capitol, in this City, when his Honour the Governor was pleased to open the Session with the following **SPEECH**:

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

SOME Letters which I lately received from Governor Lyttleton and Governor Dobbs, to inform me of Commotions among the Cherokees, and to desire the Assistance of this Colony to suppress them, have obliged me to call you together sooner than I proposed; that without Delay I might lay them before you for your Deliberation, and communicate your Resolutions on this important Affair to their Excellencies. It is needless to represent to you the Dangers to which our Frontiers are exposed, by these Indians: But, by some subsequent Advices, I am not without Hopes that this gathering Storm may still be dispersed, and prevented from falling on our Heads.

The Men now in the Pay of this Colony stand provided for but till the first of December next. Notwithstanding the great Success with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless his Majesty's Arms, during this whole Campaign, (in the rapid and uninterrupted Course of which I most heartily and sincerely congratulate you) I recommend it to your Consideration, whether it would not be imprudent to lessen their Numbers in our present Situation: Though the French are driven from our Frontiers, we are not yet in that State of Tranquillity and Security which we could wish. I am averse to increase, or even continue, any Expence to this Colony that is not absolutely necessary: I am sensible of the great Burthen it has already borne; but when I tell you that those very Generals, to whose Conduct, Courage and Care, we owe our present Safety, and the Advantages this Colony is already reaping by the Roads now opening by their Direction, do earnestly desire that our Troops should be continued in Pay, can you doubt of the Utility of the Measure? When I tell you that the British Nation is actually, at this Moment, expending a very large Sum to erect a strong Fort at Pittsburg, to defend this and the adjacent Colonies from any future Insult, can you hesitate whether you shall furnish your present Quota towards expediting the great Works now carrying on there? Let me add, as an additional Motive, that the great Expence is already paid: The Men are raised, and clothed; their Subsistence for some Months, is the only present Matter of Contemplation.

There is one other Article of Expence I cannot help recommending to you, which is, the finishing and completing Fort Loudoun; the Sums already spent in erecting that Fort will be entirely thrown away, as the Fort must fall to Ruins, if the Works are not preserved from the Damages of the Seasons, by being properly finished: If you consider the Importance of this Post, either as a Magazine, or as a Depository of Indian Goods; or as a Protection from those People, if they should again dare to molest us; if you could see the Forwardness it is in, and the little there is wanting to complete it, I am confident you would unanimously concur with me in the Usefulness of what I recommend to you.

Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

That you might be the better enabled to provide for all necessary Services without oppressing the Inhabitants, I have made it the great Object of all my Actions, during the recess of the Assembly, to be as saving as possible of public Money: To this Purpose, I have endeavoured to protect our back Settlements with the 300 Men in the Pay of the Colony without having Recourse to the expensive and detrimental Method of calling the Militia from their Families and their Occupations, to protect their Neighbours; so that the Claims on that Head, which you may remember have been very numerous, you will find entirely reduced: And I have had the great Satisfaction to find the Inhabitants have suffered less Damage by the Incursions of Indians than in former Years, a necessary Consequence of the French being removed from our and their Neighbourhood. If by any Means whatever it should be in my Power to alleviate or lessen your Expences, you may entirely depend on my employing all such Means to the Relief and Ease of the Colony.

Gentlemen of the Council and of the House of Burgesses,

It is necessary for me to acquaint you, that I have received an Instruction from his Majesty, to recommend to you the providing for the Security of the Merchants of Great-Britain, in the Recovery of Sterling Debts due to them from this Colony, from any Loss they may sustain from our unavoidable Emissions of Paper-Money: This is a fresh Mark of his Majesty's universal paternal Care over all his Subjects; and, as I am fully persuaded it is your Intentions that no Man should suffer by any Act of yours, I recommend it to you to reconsider this Affair; and if their Property is not already fully secured, to provide for the Security thereof in the fullest and amplest Manner. I have also received his Majesty's Disapprobation, and Repeal, of an Act passed in the Year 1752, intitled, *An Act to erect a Light-House on Cape Henry*.

Having communicated every Thing to you which deserves your present Consideration, I have only to desire, in the Dispatch of these weighty Affairs, a Continuance of that

Zeal for the public Good, that Integrity of Heart in the Pursuit of it, that Loyalty to his Majesty, and Affection to me, which I have always experienced during my Residence with you.

To the Honourable FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia:
The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

SIR,
WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, return your Honour our sincerest Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Session.

It is with the utmost Concern we see the Danger to which the neighbouring Colonies of North and South-Carolina, and our own Frontiers, will be exposed, from the Commotions that seem to be arising among the Cherokees Indians; and we look upon it as a fresh Instance of your Honour's anxious Care for our Preservation, that you have so early called us together to provide for our Safety, and to ward off the impending Stroke. Our Zeal for his Majesty's Honour and Service, and Regard for the Security of our Country, have been fully evidenced, by exerting ourselves to the utmost of our Power, ever since the Commencement of the present Hostilities, and we shall, upon this Occasion, be ready cheerfully to join with the House of Burgesses in any Measures that shall be consistent with the Circumstances of our Country, already groaning under an heavy Load of Debts, and with the precarious State of our public Credit, occasioned by the late frequent, tho' necessary and unavoidable, Emissions of Paper-Money.

The Experience we have all along had of your Honour's Attention to the Security of the Colony, and your prudent and frugal Application of the Money raised for that Purpose, claim our most grateful Acknowledgments.

We return your Honour's Congratulations, on the rapid and uninterrupted Success of his Majesty's Arms; and beg Leave, on our Parts, to assure you of the Continuance of that Zeal for the public Good, that Integrity of Heart in the Pursuit of it, that Loyalty to his Majesty, and that Affection to your Honour, which you have experienced during your Residence among us.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the Council,

THE Cheerfulness with which you have always contributed to support his Majesty's just Rights; left me no Room to doubt of your ready Concurrence in every Measure to protect this Colony from any Dangers with which it may be threatened. It gives me the greatest Satisfaction to find my Conduct, on this Occasion, meets with your Approbation; and I return you my most sincere Thanks for the kind Interpretation you put on all my Endeavours to serve and defend this Colony, and for all other repeated Testimonies of your Regard to me.

To the Honourable FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia:
The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

SIR,
WE the Burgesses of Virginia, with great Sincerity, return your Honour Thanks for your very affectionate Speech, at the Opening of this Session. The Success with which it has pleased God to bless his Majesty's Arms, as it must tend to effect those glorious Purposes of Peace and Tranquillity, the ultimate End of all our Wishes, naturally raises in our Thoughts every Idea of Congratulation; and we most heartily beg Leave to join with your Honour, on the Occasion.

As a permanent Testimony of the just Sense we entertain of his Majesty's constant and paternal Regard for his faithful People of this Colony, indulge us, good Sir, most dutifully to acknowledge it, in the gracious Instance that he gave in the Appointment of your Honour to preside over us; since Experience has now strongly impressed, on all our Minds, those Sensations of Happiness which at first were prefigured in your great Affability of Temper. The Frugality with which you have conducted yourself in the Protection of our Frontiers, is a farther Proof of your Prudence and Benevolence to this Colony; and calls upon us for it's just Acknowledgments, in this Time of prodigious Expence: Permit us therefore to assure you, that no Endeavour shall be wanting, on our Part, to convince your Honour, and every impartial Judge, of our Zeal and unalienable Integrity for the Public, Loyalty to his Majesty, and Affection to you, in the Consideration of those weighty Affairs which your Honour has been pleased to recommend to us.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following Answer.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, It is with the greatest Sincerity that I return you my most hearty Thanks for this fresh Instance of your Affection to me, and for the kind Construction you put on all my Actions.

The Pleasure I receive from your Approbation of my Conduct is so great and interesting, that I should be wanting to myself if I were not to endeavour to merit the same, in all my future Transactions, and thereby establish the good Opinion you at present entertain of me.

BY an Express this Week from South-Carolina we are informed, that two Parties of Cherokees were on their Way to Charles-Town, in order (as is supposed) to accommodate all Differences; but, notwithstanding this Appearance of Amity, his Excellency the Governor had not slackened his Preparations for War, and expected to be in Readiness to march to the Frontiers by the 10th Instant, having already sent a great Number of Cattle, Provisions, &c. to Fort George.

November 9. Thursday last arrived at Hampton, the Friendship, Capt. Fearon, and the Experiment, Captain Holiday, both from Quebec, who left that Place the 25th of September, in Company with the following Ships of the Line, homeward bound: Princess Amelia, Admiral Durell, Royal William, Neptune, Terrible, Captain, Centurion (having on board the Body of General Wolfe) Bedford, Somerset, and Devonshire; the Pelican and Baltimore Bombs, and a great Number of Transports, with about 2000 Prisoners on board, bound to Old France. About 50 Sail of Victuallers, were discharged, and left Quebec at the same Time.

We are informed that Quebec capitulated on the same Terms as were offered in General Wolfe's Manifesto, and that the Inhabitants and Country People, were coming in every Day with Waggon-Loads of their Goods, which they had hid in the Woods, and taken Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty. M. Vaudreuil had escaped with the greatest Part of the Army, before the Capitulation, but it was not known what Rout he had taken. There had been so great a Mortality on board the Ships of the Fleet before Quebec, that they were obliged to take on board a great Number of Frenchmen.

We are informed from Carr's Creek, in Augusta County, that on the 10th of last Month, a Party of Indians, with two Frenchmen, appeared in that Neighbourhood. They murdered, with shocking Barbarity, ten Persons, Men, Women, and Children, took 11 Prisoners, burnt six Farms, killed the Cattle, and carried off all the Horses, loaded with the Goods of the People killed and captivated. Capt. Christian, with a Party of the Militia, being joined by an equal Number of the Frontier-Battalion from Fort Dunlop, under the Command of Capt. Flemming, went in Pursuit of the Enemy, over the Allegheny Mountains, and after several Days March at last came up with them. It was intended to attack them in the Night, but a Musket being fired accidentally, gave the Enemy an Opportunity to escape. The Party were, however, fortunate in recovering all the Prisoners, Horses and Goods, and many Things belonging to the Indians which they had left in their Flight. The French Orders were found, dated at Scioto, by which it is believed the Indians were Shawanese. The Loss sustained by the People on Carr's Creek is reckoned to be upwards of £. 2000.

LONDON, August 26.
The following Letter is looked upon to be the most circumstantial Account of Prince Ferdinand's Victory, yet published.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in General Napoleon's Regiment, dated August 3.

WE have gained one of the most glorious Battles that ever was fought, against an Army at least twice our Number. Prince Ferdinand has, during the whole Campaign, notwithstanding all Disadvantages, displayed the most masterly Skill in Generalship; but this last Coup d' Eclat has raised his Reputation above the Reach of Detraction. Foreseeing that the Electorate of Hanover would be quite exposed, should he Retreat further, he determined to bring the Enemy to a Battle, notwithstanding their Superiority. He knew

knew 'em too well to expect they would attack him, without a manifest Advantage, and to endeavour to force their Camp and Intrenchments, was to take the Bull by the Horns. For these Reasons he resolved to play off a Stratagem against M. de Contades, in order to draw him out to the open Field. As he suspected the Camp to be swarming with Spies, he communicated his Plan only to the General Officers. On the 29th and 30th of July he made several Marches and Counter Marches with the Army, which was divided into three Bodies, chiefly with the Design of amusing the Enemy. The 31st he filed off with the main Body to the Right, quite out of Sight, leaving General Wangenheim in the Camp with 18,000 Men. He then posted small Bodies in proper Places, who, by Signals conveyed from one to another, could give him immediate Intelligence of the least Motion of the French. These Dispositions being made, he waited the Event of his Scheme, which answered to his Wish. Betwixt four and five in the Morning of August 1st, M. de Contades poured out his Troops, in order to fall on General Wangenheim, whom he expected to crush immediately. That brave General received them with the greatest Firmness and Resolution. The Onset of the French Army was extremely furious, rushing with the greatest Impetuosity, like a Deluge threatening to sweep all before it; but the undaunted and good Disposition of our Troops checked their Career, and made them reel back again: However, they soon rally'd, and returned to the charge, and Wangenheim must have been overpowered, had not Prince Ferdinand most unexpectedly and disagreeably for the French, advanced with the main Body. He immediately fell upon their left Wing with great Vigour, and saluted them with a most terrible Discharge of his Artillery, which did prodigious Execution, and put them into the utmost Disorder; but fresh Troops coming up, the most desperate Conflict was renewed. Prince Ferdinand rode up and down through the Lines, exhorting the Soldiers to behave gallantly; he detached Reinforcements wherever there was Occasion; he animated the Troops by his Example, exposing his Person like a young Officer, and at the same time putting in Practice all the Arts of a most consummate General. Our British Infantry, headed by Generals Waldegrave, and Kingsly, fought with the greatest Ardour and Intrepidity, sustaining and repelling the repeated Attacks of the Enemy with the most romantic Bravery. The common Soldiers, so far from being daunted at their fallen Companions, breathed nothing but Revenge. For my Part, though at the beginning of the Engagement I felt a kind of Trepidation, yet I was so animated by the brave Example of all around me, that when I received a slight Wound by a Musket-ball slanting on my left Side, it served only to exasperate me the more, and had I then received Orders, I could with the greatest Pleasure have rushed into the thickest of the Enemy. We fought, in short, like Britons. The Hanoverians, Hessians, and Prussians, endeavoured to out-do one another; the Britons to outshine themselves. Interest, Honour, Glory, Emulation, all conspir'd to render the Battle of Thornhausen famous to Posterity. The French Officers did all in their Power to wrest the Battle from us; often did they rally their broken Troops, and returned to the Charge, and as often were they beat off with the greatest Havock. Our Artillery was handsomely served. At last, after the most obstinate Dispute of upwards of six Hours, the French gave way on all Hands, in Spite of the utmost Efforts of their Commanders, whom they hurried along in their Flight; for a Flight it was, and not a Retreat. Thousands jumped into the Water, and many were forced into it, by the Crowds pressing so hard behind; and the Roads were strewn with those who lay expiring with their Wounds; a dismal Sight! The Loss of the French is computed at 7000 killed on the Field, and in the Pursuit; about twice as many wounded; 4000 drowned; and it is said we have already made 5000 Prisoners. We have taken 52 Pieces of Cannon, 16 Pair of Colours, 9 Standards, and their whole Baggage. Our Loss in killed, wounded, and missing, is about 1400, among whom is no Officer of Note. The Hanoverians have lost near 2000. The Consequences of this Victory shew the Decisiveness of it. All the Towns in this Elefiorate, which the French had made themselves Masters of, are now in our Possession. Minden, Munster, Bielefeld, Hirschfeld, Dulmen, Halteren, and Osnaburg, have surrendered, and their Garrisons made Prisoners of War. We don't intend however, to give the French Ease till they are fairly on the other Side of the Rhine.

Thursday Night the Friendship, Thompson, arrived from Jamaica with about 500 Hogheads of Sugar on board, by some Accident blew up at the Hope-Point. The Captain and Waterman were not gone on Shore a Quarter of an Hour before that Misfortune happened; and the Mate's Wife, who came on board but a few Minutes before, was walking on Deck with her Husband, and both blown up into the Air, as related by some Spectators. The Accident is supposed to have happened by some Officers searching the Powder-Room, in which Search a Spark dropp'd from a Candle. Forty-two Lives were lost. Twelve young Gentlemen, and six young Ladies, Natives of Jamaica, who came over to be educated, were blown up; and the rest were Officers and Sailors belonging to Men of War, who brought the Ship round, and others who belonged to a Prefs-Gang; Four Men were saved, two Danes, and two Dutchmen.

We hear from Portsmouth, that on the 22d of August in the Morning, the East Wing of South Sea Castle (a large Fort situate on the Beach, near a Mile from that Garrison) was blown up, and many People buried in the Ruins. The grand Batteries towards the Sea were not the least affected, nor are any of the Batteries round the Forts. *Extract of a Letter from on board the Argo, off Dunkirk, dated Aug. 29.*

"We have been at Anchor off Dunkirk this fortnight, blocking up five Sail of Men of War and a Snow, now lying in the Road. The Marshal Belleisle came into the Road about three Days ago, and took in her Guns the same Day; our Cutters, who were watching them, are within Pistol shot every Morning. The Belleisle is certainly a fine Frigate, and happy will be the Man who has the good Fortune to make her strike to him; she mounts 30 Guns, Eighteen-pounders, on her main Deck; 12 Guns, Twenty-four-pounders, on her lower Deck; and Eight-six-pounders on her Quarter Deck and Forecastle: She has a Flag-staff at her Mizzen-topmast Head, from whence we conclude she is the Chef d'Escale. We know the French Fleet intend to make a Push, and as the Wind and Tide favour them at this Time, we expect to hear of their getting out every Night. They are said to be designed for Martinico, with a great Quantity of military Stores; and if they should slip out we have strict Orders to follow them wherever they may be going. The Fleet now lying here consists of the Preston, Commodore Boys, Norwich, Phoenix, Stag, Tweed, Argo, Solebay, two arm'd Ships, and about ten Cutters; the Deptford, and another 50 Gun Ship; are expected here every Hour. As to Prizes, we have had little or no Success; we have only sent in a Dane with Timber for Dunkirk, and about five Sail of Flemish Fishing Vessels."

September 1. Before the King of Spain died, the French Ministry (according to Advices from Paris) were in Hopes of bringing about a Change in the System of Spain. The Party of Mr. Wall, who was still for a Neutrality, was not strong, they said; and a powerful Body was forming to oppose him. The present King of Spain, tho' but young when placed on the Throne of Naples, to which France contributed much, discovered great Wisdom and Prudence in his Government; and what is much to his Honour, was beloved by his Subjects, who are a restless, inconstant People, difficult to rule.

Head-Quarters at Bielefeldt, August 17. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand sent Orders to Mr. Hedeman, his Treasurer, to pay the following Officers of the British Artillery, the under-mentioned Gratuities, as a Testimony of his great Satisfaction of their gallant Behaviour in the late Action of the 1st of this Month: To Capt. Phillips, 1000 Crowns; to Capt. Macbean, Capt. Drummond, Captain Williams, and Captain Foy, 500 Crowns each. I hope the said Gentlemen will accept of this Present from his Highness, as a Mark of his particular Esteem for them.

BOSTON, November 5.

Monday Capt. Doble in a Schooner, which we mentioned last Week to have parted with one or two other Vessels in a N. E. Storm, arrived here, having stood it out, tho' with great Difficulty, being weak handed; and losing what he had on Deck.

A Brig from the West-Indies, bound to Piscataqua, was cast away in the late Storm on the back of Cape-Cod; the Mens Lives all saved, but the Vessel and Cargo, a small Part of the Rigging excepted, is entirely lost.

We have an Account brought this Moment by the Northampton Post-Rider, That four Men, directly from Crown-Point, but last from Number 4,

came through the Country into Petersham last Friday Morning, and brought an Account that Major Rogers was safe returned to Crown-Point with all his Men except one.—That he had been as far as the Town of St. Francis, between Quebec and Montreal, which he entirely destroyed.

N E W - Y O R K, November 12.

Friday last arrived here his Majesty's Sloop of War Hunter, Captain Bateman, in 42 Days from Quebec, but brings no later News than we have had by the Way of Boston.—General Monkton was in a fair Way of Recovery when she left Quebec, and the Ships of War preparing to sail for England. We hear her Business is for the new Cloathing belonging to Lafcelles's Regiment, which is here.

The same Day arrived here from Monti Christo, the Ship Bradstreet, Capt. Warden, and the Snow —, Capt. Harris, from the same Place. They both met with very bad Weather on this Coast, so much that the People belonging to the Snow, were obliged a few Days ago to stand by to cut away her Masts, in a hard Gale at N. E. but the Gale abating soon after, she happily sav'd them. The Ship lost some of her Sails in the same Gale.

Saturday arrived an empty Transport, from the River St. Lawrence. She came out before the Man of War abovementioned.

By a Gentleman who left Albany last Wednesday, we are informed, That most of the Provincials belonging to this Province, were to be discharged on the 10th of this Month; that Lieut. Col. Ayres was to command at Niagara during this Winter, with the 44th Regiment. And Col. Haldiman, with the 4th Battalion of Royal Americans, to command at Oswego. That the Fort at Crown-Point was not quite finished, but was in a sufficient Posture to make a great Defence, should the French presume to attack it this Winter; and that General Amherst was building a Number of Barracks round about it. That the 55th Regiment (late Prideaux's) now under the Command of Col. Robinson, was to be quartered this Winter, in New-Jersey: The 80th Regiment (Light Infantry) commanded by Brigadier General Gage, to be quartered between this City and Albany, along the North River. The second Battalion of the First Regiment of Foot (Royal Scotch, or Pontius Pilate's Guards) commanded by Lieutenant General St. Clair, to be quartered in this City; and the 42d Regiment (Royal Highlanders) commanded by Lord John Murray, on Long-Island.

Yesterday Morning arrived here from Albany, three Sloops, with some Provincials belonging to Long-Island, and Part of Montgomery's Regiment on board.

Last Night arrived here from London, the Ship Edward, Capt. Davis, in 7 Weeks.—By her we learn, That they had received an Account in England just before her Departure, of the King of Prussia's late Battle with the Russians, in which he lost 20,000 Men, and all his Artillery; the Russians 30,000; and did not pursue the King in his Retreat: That he retreated no farther from the Russians than the Spot where the Battle first began on; he had the best of the Battle for six Hours, but the Russians being joined by 12,000 Austrian Horse, they obliged him at last to fall back, being too many in Number for him.—He kept his Ground at his old Post, was receiving Succours of fresh Troops and Cannon very fast, and was determined soon to have the other Struggle with them. Tho' it was said, they were preparing to retreat into Poland; which looks as if they had got enough already, for all their boasted Victory.

We hear 16 French Officers, and 200 Privates, are immediately to be sent up to Crown-Point, in order to be exchanged for the like Number of Englishmen that are Prisoners in Canada.

Last Night his Majesty's Ship Scarborough, Captain Stot, arrived here from Quebec, in 34 Days: He had under his Convoy, six Ships, with a Number of Sick and Wounded on board, bound for this Port, but parted from them a few Days ago in a violent Gale of Wind. Col. Barry, who received a Wound in his Nose at Quebec, and some other Gentlemen, arrived here in the above Ship.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Crown-Point, dated October 29.

"The Truth with respect to Major Rogers is, he has now been gone 30 odd Days, and we know not certainly his particular Destination, nor where he is, 'tis supposed he's gone to St. Francis.—General Amherst has been down the Lake with the Regulars, the Brig and Sloop and other Boats with Cannon; they have destroyed three of the Enemy's

Enemy's Sloops one they have g and 'tis said ar 'tis hop'd they returned with th hind:—Whether (as they are not Perhaps the Ne position, the Re come towards M Plan;—be it mortal Wound. *Extra of a L Carolina*

"Our New An Express ar that the Honor for Indian Affa full Assembly o Stroke from one cut him down t The Activity o Week in Perfor the Militia shew tack them, is b

PHILA By Captain vice, that in the Bofcawen and some of the F the English Co off, they were upon which h bout their Ears *From Pittsburg*

"That ever fine Weather; growing to Ad indefatigable G Treaties with mutual Satisfac they have enga Prisoners; and 41 Sticks, bein and they prom we shall fee the *The following i To*

"By Capt. don, we learn, fia, in his late great as was at had 20,000 M Enemy 30,000 into Poland, sions: That ou ple of England Invasion."

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A N N Saturday la HAMILTO nor of Penns vernment; an was Published of People, wh the Occasion.

There was in a Letter fro a Vessel had the Master of Governor of Governor M wanted Conf

Sunday la County, whe was set on F lessness of an On Saturd vern, of on A his Corn Fi Carpenter, w Common-Co this City.

Enemy's Sloops, by obliging them to sink them; one they have got up, are attempting the others; and 'tis said are in Pursuit of a Schooner, which 'tis hop'd they will get. This Day the General returned with the Troops, leaving the Vessels behind:—Whether he has fully executed his Designs (as they are not known) we can't determine.—Perhaps the News of taking Quebec, and a Supposition, the Remains of the French Army were come towards Montreal, might interfere with his Plan;—be it as it will, I think Canada has its mortal Wound.

Extra of a Letter from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, dated October 11, 1759.

“Our News here is more and more alarming: An Express arrived here Yesterday with an Account that the Honourable Mr. Atkin, Superintendent for Indian Affairs, was very near being killed in a full Assembly of the Creek Nation, receiving a Stroke from one of them with a Tomahawk, which cut him down the Side of his Face and Shoulder: The Activity of our Governor who is going next Week in Person against them, and the Zeal which the Militia shews in their Eagerness to go and attack them, is beyond Expression.”

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

By Captain Lyon, from Madeira, we have Advice, that in the late Engagement between Admiral Boscawen and M. De la Clue, in Lagos Bay, when some of the French Ships were drove ashore, and the English Commander sent his Boats to tow them off, they were fired on by the Portuguese Fort; upon which he immediately knocked the Fort about their Ears.

From Pittsburg our Advisers, of the 28th of October, are as follow, viz.

“That every Thing goes extremely well there; fine Weather; Plenty of Provisions; and the Works growing to Admiration, under the Direction of the indefatigable General. That on the 27th ult. the Treaties with the Indians were concluded, to the mutual Satisfaction of all Parties concerned: That they have engaged formally to deliver up all the Prisoners; and one Nation alone gave the General 41 Sticks, being the Number of their Captives; and they promise, that except those that may die, we shall see them all.”

The following is the Substance of a Letter from New-York by the last Post, viz.

“By Capt. Davis, in seven Weeks from London, we learn, that the Loss of the King of Prussia, in his late Battle with the Russians, is not so great as was at first represented, tho' it is said, he had 20,000 Men killed and wounded; and the Enemy 30,000: That the Russians had retreated into Poland, occasioned by the Want of Provisions: That our Fleets were still out; and the People of England under no Apprehensions of a French Invasion.”

His Majesty's Ship Mercury is arrived at New-York from England, and has brought, we hear, One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, for the Payment of the Army. In her came Passengers the Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, Esq; appointed Governor of this Province, in the Room of the Hon. William Denny, Esq; and the Chief Justice of the Jerseys.

We have Advice from Hartford, that Major Rogers was certainly returned to Number 4, with 35 Prisoners, taken at St. Francis, an Indian Village, below Montreal; and that his Party had killed a great many Indians.

ANNAPOLIS, November 22.

Saturday last Afternoon, the Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, Esq; lately re-appointed Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived at his Seat of Government; and towards Evening his Commission was Published, in the Audience of a great Number of People, who expressed great Satisfaction upon the Occasion.

There was an Account brought to Philadelphia, in a Letter from New-York, on Saturday last, that a Vessel had been spoke with at Sea from Quebec, the Master of which said, that M. Vaudreuil, late Governor of that Place, had sent in Proposals to Governor Monckton for a Capitulation:—But it wanted Confirmation.

Sunday last a House in Warwick, in Cecil County, wherein was a good Quantity of Flax, was set on Fire, and burnt down, by the Carelessness of an old Woman with her Chunk of Pipe.

On Saturday last Died on the North Side of Severn, of an Apoplectic Fit, as he was walking in his Corn Field, Aged 59, Mr. SIMON DUFF, Carpenter, who was formerly, for many Years, a Common-Council-Man, and useful Inhabitant of this City.

The following Paragraphs, are taken from an English Print, brought in by Capt. Davis, who is lately arrived at New-York. [We hear that a Packet is arrived there since, by whom, next Post, we expect later Intelligence.]

Frankfort, on the Oder, August 31. We cannot conceive the Motives of the Russians Retreat; some think it was occasioned by the Want of Subsistence; and others are of Opinion, that as they are marching towards Guben in Lower Lusatia, they intend to join M. Daun's Army.

Extra of a Letter from Magdebourg, Sept. 2.

“Perhaps you have heard from Berlin, that the Russians have decamp'd from Frankfort, the King marched at the same Time to Luben at the Head of between 36 and 40,000 Men, the Motion plainly shews that his Majesty intends to give M. Daun Battle, there is much Talk of an Advantage gained by Prince Henry over the Austrians, but it is not yet confirmed, be that as it may, we flatter ourselves that the Communication is now open between that Prince's Forces and those of the King, the Russians have taken the Road to Poland, the only Country that can furnish them with Subsistence. Every Body here is very quiet, and even perfectly secure.”

LONDON, September 15.

On Monday last his Majesty was pleased to appoint General Amherst to be Governor of Virginia, in the Room of the Earl of Loudoun.

The Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, has appointed Richard Ringby, Esq; his Secretary, to be Ranger of his Majesty's Park Phoenix in that Kingdom, in the Room of Lord George Sackville, who has Resigned.

They write from Embden, that 5 English Transports, under Convoy of two Men of War, were arrived there with Part of the 12,000 Men the Government is sending to the Reinforcements of Prince Ferdinand's Army; the Rest of those Troops are embarked, and are ready to sail from the Nore with the first favourable Wind.

Capt. Wigmore, who is arrived in the River from Middleburgh, brings Advice, that as he passed by Dunkirk Road, he saw Admiral Rodney's Squadron in that Road, and that he was preparing to Bombard the Place.

I R E L A N D.

Extra of a private Letter from London, dated August 23, 1759.

“I have great Pleasure and Satisfaction to inform you that Christopher Irwin, Esq; hath discovered the Longitude, as you may see by the following: The brave Lord Howe acted in the kindest and most worthy manner to that Gentleman, as you may see by the Certificate underneath.

“We observed formerly for the Longitude several Times, and the Errors were from 7 to 15 Miles, which is much less than the Nearest the Act requires: In short it is a Thing much easier to practice than we expected: We went from Portsmouth to Plymouth in the Jason, from thence to Lord Howe in the Colchester, from Lord Howe, when he was satisfied, we returned in the Minerva Frigate to Plymouth, where, the Deptford being just ready, we came in her to Deal; we tried the Experiment in every one of these Ships, and it answered extremely well in all, so that the Benefits attending this Experiment may be relied upon. Prince Edward was so kind as to come and see, and set in our Chair, and liked it much; Doctor Blair, his Royal Highness's Mathematical Teacher, came with him, and on the Facility he found in using the Telescope, cried out aloud, *This will do, This will do.* They came again one Evening that we took an Observation for the Longitude, when the Error did not exceed 7 or 8 Miles.

A COPY of Lord Howe's last Certificate.

“Magnanime, off Uphant, August 11, 1759.”

“On a further Experiment of the Marine Chair, contrived by Mr. Irwin, I am of Opinion, that an Observation of an Emerision, or Immersion, of Jupiter's Satellites may be made in a Sea, not subject to a greater Error than 3 Minutes of Time.

H O W E.”

Berlin, Sept. 4. From his Prussian Majesty's Camp near Frankfort on the Oder, we have Advice, that Marshal Daun having ordered the Generals Haddick and Laudon to join the Russians, was advancing with his Army to support them in case of a general Engagement with the Prussians, and that thereupon Prince Henry's Troops had joined those under the Command of his Prussian Majesty, who was resolved to prevent their penetrating his Dominions in Brandenburg by hazarding another Battle.

Vienna, Sept. 1. From the General's Camp we have received Advice, that he had ordered his Troops to advance towards the Oder, in order to

join the Russians occasionally, should the Prussians come to a general Engagement.

Meissen, Sept. 1. Yesterday we perceived from the Tops of our Steeples great Flames of Fire issuing from the City of Dresden; 10,000 Austrians having attacked it in the Suburbs Wilsdruff and Ostra. The Prussians finding it impossible to prevent it, set it immediately on Fire, which put a Stop to the Assault of the Enemy, who are now draining off a large Mote. The Fate of this Capital is at present the Concern of the whole Country. (Meissen is 12 Miles West of Dresden.)

Leipsick, Sept. 3. Yesterday it was reported, that 6000 Russians were arrived at Stertzberg, from whence they were to march to Torgau: But, Today, they have proved to be all Prussians. The State of the City of Dresden is very deplorable; as the Austrians, together with the Troops of the Empire, are resolved to make the Prussians quit it, tho' they pay ever so dear for it. On the other Hand, the Commandant has publicly declared, that if they do not persist in coming to an Extremity in Point of that Capital, as soon as they arrive at the Foot of the Fortrefs, he will immediately blow it up himself, and all that shall be found in it, rather than surrender it up. Saxony must be inevitably ruined, unless a decisive Battle should soon put an End to the War, as there are now six Armies in and upon it's Territories.

Hamburg, Sept. 4. There arrived in Dantzick Road on the 18th ult. 17 Russian Men-of War, and 2 Swedish ones, under the Command of Vice Admiral Polansky, who had landed near Oliva 3000 Men.

Hanover, Sept. 7. We learn that Gen. Wunsch has actually entered Leipsick, and levied a Fine of 200,000 Crowns, for the Inhabitants suffering to be stuck up in different Parts of the City several Libels. There is now a Report of a second Engagement between the Prussians and Russians, greatly to the Advantage of the former; but neither the Day, or Place, nor any Particulars mentioned.

Hamburg, Sept. 7. The last Advice from the Armies, between the Oder and the Elbe, are so confused and contradictory, that nothing can be said with any Certainty.—Among the Disasters which happened during the Russians Residence about Frankfort, not the least to be regretted is that of the Canal which greatly facilitated the Shipping of Merchandise from Frankfort to Berlin, but is now almost intirely ruined, and must be attended with great Expence to repair it.

By Letters from Lusatia we learn, that the Troops of Austria, under General de la Ville, and those of Prussia, under General Fouquet, were so near each other, that a Battle seemed unavoidable.

Hanover, September 8. From Prince Ferdinand's Quarters at Wetter, we have an Account, that a brisk Action happened the 6th Instant, between a Body of Hanoverians and Brunswick Troops, and one of French near Marpourg, in which above 600 of the latter were killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners. 'Tis reported that the French Garrison at Munster had capitulated to the Allies.

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 Subcriber, for Cash, Bills, Wheat, or short Credit.

D. WOLSTENHOLME.

TO BE LET.

A SMALL TENEMENT, in Church-Street, where Mr. Weems lately kept his Study. Enquire of Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, Widow.

THIS 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 Ross, 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. WILLIAM GREEN.

THERE is at the Plantation of Robert Gordon, on Pamunkey in Charles County, taken up as a Stray, a very Dark Bay or rather Black Horse, he is upwards of 14 Hands high, has a hanging Mane, a bob Tail, is shod before, and branded on the near Thigh IH (join'd in one).

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Brasbeer, near Mount-Pleasant, a Brown Cow, her left Ear is cropt, an under Bit in the Right, and is about 7 or 8 Years old.

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

1
125/1
R. 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.

1
125/1
R. 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 Fleth, and has been lately hurt with a Saddle or Pad.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

1
125/1
R. THERE is at the Plantation of William Jean, 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.

1
125/1
R. 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.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759.
JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by the Subscriber at his Store at NOTTINGHAM,
2 A LARGE Assortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS.
Likewise, Barbados Rum and Muscovado Sugar, Wholesale or Retail. THOMAS CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD at the Subscriber's STORE in ANNAPOLIS,
2 FRESH Currans, Raisins, Wine, Rum, Mellasses, Salt, Muscovado and Double Refined Sugars, &c. &c. at the most reasonable Rates, for Ready Money only, by
NATHAN HAMMOND, junior.

PHILIP SYNG,
BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA,
Living near the Town-Gate in ANNAPOLIS,
MAKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Brasses-Work, such as Candlesticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes for Shovels, Dogs, &c. Furniture for Desks and Chefts 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 Brasses 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.

2 THERE 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 Batonridge, William Tagoby, Clayton Lovick, George Manlour, and Benjamin Wiems, 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
BENJAMIN HANDY,
Sheriff of Worcester County.

X 2
RAN away from a Schooner on the 6th of this Instant, then lying in Chester River, a short well-set Negro Fellow, about 28 Years of Age, and has many Scars on his Back. He had on a blue Fearnothering Pea Jacket, patch'd with German Serge, and old blue Cloth Breeches.
Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him so that the Subscriber (living in Dorchester County) may get him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by CAPEWELL KEENE.

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
2 C. D.

THERE is in the Possession of Mrs. Lucy Watson, living in Frederick County, near Rock-Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Dark colour'd Roan Horse, about 13 Hands high, trots, gallops, and paces; his Shoulders and Buttocks are much rubbed with Traces, and branded on the near Shoulder I.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of George Croft, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Mare, about 12½ Hands high, with a Blaze in her Face, branded on the near Buttock with a Horse Shoe.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. William Digges, 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.

THERE is at the Plantation of Henry Darby, near Stoner's Mill, at Anti-Eatam, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, an old Black Gelding, with a small Star in his Forehead, has some Saddle Spots, his off hind Foot white, branded on the near Thigh with something like G R.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST 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
3 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. 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.

3 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.

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Belt, 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.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. Thomas Jennings, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And those indebted are desired to make speedy Payment.

3 REBECCA JENNINGS, Administratrix.
To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE,
On the Third Day of December next, at the House of the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Current or Sterling Money,
SEVERAL valuable NEGROES; also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and sundry Household Goods, Plantation Utensils, and a Parcel of Corn, by
REBECCA JENNINGS.

October 18, 1759.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. William Hamilton, late of Queen-Anne-Town, in Prince-George's County, Merchant, 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 settled and adjusted: For which Purpose, Attendance will be given at the aforesaid Town by David Craufurd (who is empowered to receive the same) every Wednesday, from this Time to the first Day of December next. And those whose Accounts are then unpaid, may depend that Suits will be brought against them, by
MARTHA HAMILTON, Administratrix.

RAN away from Nottingham in Prince-George's County, on the 26th of September, a Mulatto Slave named Cato; he is a short well-made Fellow, about 32 Years of Age. He had on a Fustian Coat, a Bearskin Jacket, Linen Breeches, a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and Thread Stockings. He had with him a bob Tail white Mare, and a Bridle and Saddle.
Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, living in Charles County, shall have Twenty Shillings; and if taken 30 Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and Ten Shillings for the Mare.

SAMUEL HANSON.

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 Bladenburg, 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.

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

TO 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, 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 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 BROOKE, Executor
of ISAAC BROOKE, Or,
SAMUEL BEALL, junior.

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 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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 27, 1759.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

H A G U E, October 2.

By the last Accounts received from Magdebourg it appears, that the united Corps of General Finck and General Wunfch, had been attacked, the 21st of last Month, near Corbitz, not far from Dresden, by the Prince of Deux Ponts, and General Haddick, who had under their Command the greatest Part of the Army of the Empire, as likewise a considerable Body of Austrians; and that the latter had been obliged to retreat to the very Gates of Dresden, after a very warm Cannonading on both Sides, which lasted from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till Eight at Night. The Loss on either Side is not yet known. This Action, however, will probably be attended with the best Consequences to the Affairs of the Prussians in Saxony. It is affirmed, that the King of Prussia continued to follow the Russians, who seemed to intend the Siege of Glogau, in Silesia. The Advantages, which Prince Henry of Prussia was reported to have had over Marshal Daun's Army, are confirmed; namely, that his Royal Highness had taken the Austrian Magazines at Gortitz, Gabel, Bomisch-Friedland, &c. upon the Frontiers of Bohemia; Upon which Marshal Daun had been forced to draw from Dresden both Forage and Provisions, for subsisting his Army. His Royal Highness had advanced as far as Gortitz.

The last Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Army which are of the 26th inst, mention, that his Serene Highness's Army, and that of M. de Contades, continue in the same Position as before; and that Colonel Luckner's Appearance, with his Corps, in the Neighbourhood of Frankfurt and Coblenz, had given a great Alarm to the French Quarters in those Parts.

[So far Gazette.]
Madrid, Sept. 18. On the 11th of this Month his Catholic Majesty was proclaimed, which is all the Ceremony of Inauguration in this Kingdom, with the usual Solemnity. The Count d'Alamira, Mayor and perpetual Governor of this City, and the four Kings at Arms, in their proper Habits, &c. being met at the Town-hall, proceeded in great State to the Square before the royal Palace, and having placed themselves opposite to the Balcony, in which the Queen Regent, and the Infant Don Lewis, the four Kings at Arms proclaimed Silence, when the Count d'Alamira, with a loud Voice, cried, Castile! Castile! for Don Carlos the Third, our Sovereign, whom God preserve. At these Words the royal Standard was displayed, in which the Effigies of the Ceremony consists. The same was repeated in the usual Places, and considerable Sums of Money were thrown to the People. Te Deum was sung on the 12th. Public Rejoicings continued three Days, and the whole concluded with a Bull Fight.

Wesel, Sept. 28. Three Regiments from Cologne are gone with a Convoy of Provisions and Stores to Munster, where they themselves are to reinforce the Garrison. M. de Armentieres's Head Quarters are at Lubben; his Vanguard at Hamm. When he is joined by the eight Battalions which M. de Voyer is bringing him, he will have 20,000 Men. General Imhoff is encamped between Munster and Warendorff, with 12,000 Men.

Paris, Sept. 22. We must soon have News from the Duke d'Aiguillon: We are told he is in the Road, with all the Troops of his Expedition on board. They compose a little Army, of which the Prince de Beauvau is Quarter-master-general. On the other Hand, Captain Thurot, with his little Squadron, is in the Road of Dunkirk, with 1550 Land Forces, under the Command of Brigadier Flobert: To what Place it is bound we are totally ignorant; but as the Port of Dunkirk is blocked up by a superior Force, Thurot is obliged to wait for an Opportunity to slip out. It is still affirmed that the grand Embarkation will follow close upon that of the Duke d'Aiguillon, and that the Marshal Prince de Soubise is on the Point of setting out for Dunkirk. It is certain that all the flat bottomed Boats are to be finished forthwith; and that there are only two upon the Stocks at Havre. If all these Expeditions succeed, the English will have Work cut out for them at Home.

Frankfort, Sept. 27. Some Hussars belonging to the Allied Army have surprized at Radgen (a Village about four Leagues from hence) a French Detachment, Part of which were made Prisoners, and the rest flew to Bornheim without Arms or Baggage.

During our Alarm here, a few Days ago, the French Commandant obliged our Magistrates to deliver him the Keys of the Powder Magazine and the Arsenal.

Wesel, October 2. M. d'Armentieres was on the 30th ult. at Notelen, within four Leagues of Munster. General Imhoff being reinforced with some English Battalions, may have at present about 15,000 Men under him. He is encamped between Hamm and Beckum.

Hague, October 3. According to the last Letters from Berlin and Magdebourg, Prince Henry has made two forced Marches upon Marshal Daun, having been the 24th inst, at Ruland, eight Miles from Dresden; which Position has opened a Communication between him and General Finck, and enabled him to cover the Siege of Dresden, which will be begun as soon as the heavy Artillery arrives. All the Pontoons are now ready on the Side of Meissen. His Serene Highness in his March, defeated the Corps under General Wehla. The Austrians have lost on this Occasion, more than 1000 killed, and at least as many Prisoners, in which Number is General Wehla himself.

Rosstock, Sept. 26. The Swedes having made themselves Masters of the Islands of Wollin and Uedom, command now the three Mouths of the Oder, and thereby put the whole Circle of Randau under Contribution, up to the Gates of Stettin.

Lipsbad, October 2. A considerable Body of Horse from the Allied Army have joined General Imhoff, who will speedily return to the Siege of Munster, which it is thought will be of no long Duration.

Berlin, October 2. As soon as the King learnt that the Russians had left Guben, and were marching to Silesia, he decamped from Forste, and by several forced Marches reached Neustadt the 29th. By his present Position he effectually covers Glogau, which the Enemy threatened to besiege.

Altena, October 2. We have Advice that General Fouquet, who is encamped at Smachseiffen, is so posted that he can join either the King's Army, or Prince Henry's.

Berlin, Oct. 2. Every Post from Pomerania and the New Marche bring melancholy Accounts of the Devastation made on the Frontiers of these two Provinces by 200 Cossacks, commanded by one Lieutenant Brincken, who says he has Orders to lay Pomerania and the New Marche under Contribution, and that this Order was given him by General Totleben, that famous Adventurer, who was received here with open Arms, and who after being loaded with Favours by the King went over to the Enemy.

Under this Pretext the Lieutenant carries off from every Village, if they were informal of it, would not justify. Lieutenant General Kallow, after quitting the Service to retire to his Seat at Zellen, near Soldin, was visited by these Cossacks. He endeavoured to satisfy them by giving his Money and all his most valuable Effects, to the Value of some Thousand Crowns; but in vain. They maltreated his Lady, threw the General himself on the Ground and trampled on him, and afterwards suspended him over a lighted Hay, and left him in such a Condition, that it is doubted whether he can recover.

The State of the Town of Sonnenburg is most deplorable. It was entirely pillaged. Several Persons were put to the Torture, and others were put to Death.

The whole Country in general, between Frankfurt and Gressen, is a downright Desert. All the Cattle have been drove away into Poland, and what Effects they could not carry off, they broke or otherwise destroyed. We cannot, however, help commending the good Discipline, which the Austrian Generals cause to be observed, and which is actually observed by the greatest Part of the regular Troops under their Command; but the poor Country nevertheless suffers, as nothing can restrain the Russian Light Troops; those of Austria set them the Example. They seem resolved to leave the King's Subjects nothing but Earth and Air.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 29. The Magistrates of Glasgow have offered a Bounty of two Guineas to such able bodied Men as shall, betwixt this and the first of November, in their Presence, enlist in any of the marching Regiments, particularly those in Germany. The like Bounty is offered by the Magistrates of Dundee.

By a Letter from Commodore Boys's Fleet we learn, that they continued to cruise off Dunkirk, and that Thurot had attempted to sail out in the Night; but, being discovered by one of our Frigates, he returned back in Haste into the Harbour.

There is a Report current, that a Subsidy Treaty is concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the Empress of Russia, by Virtue of which she is to be paid 300,000 l. annually, for three successive Years; on which Condition, the Russians are to commit no further Hostilities against his Prussian Majesty, or his Allies.

October 6. Letters from Berlin of the 25th of September affirm, that a very great Misunderstanding subsisted between the Austrian and Russian Generals; for which, and other Reasons, the latter were then marching back to Poland.

We hear that the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge will shortly be created a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Stawell; that Lord Viscount Barrington will succeed Mr. Legge, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and that the Hon. Charles Townshend will be appointed Secretary at War.

All the Accounts from the Hague say, that their Letters from Paris are full of the intended Invasion of England; that their Troops in the several Ports were most of them embarked; and that they only waited for a favourable Wind.

We are credibly informed that there are 122 French Transports, with 12 Frigates, and 2 Ships of the Line, now lying in Belleisle Road, to put to Sea the first Opportunity.

According to some private Letters by Yesterday's Mail, the Austrians and Imperialists, in the Action of the 21st ult. near Dresden, had between 2 and 3000 killed, and 14 or 1500 wounded and made Prisoners; but that the Arrival of a large Reinforcement had occasioned the Prussians, whose Loss was very inconsiderable, to retire a little.

Prince Henry has taken a great Number of Waggon laden with Stores and Provisions, which were going to Daun's Army, after defeating the Escort.

October 9. On Saturday Evening an Express arrived from Havre-de-Grace Road, by which we learn that all was well there, on Thursday Evening last, with our Fleet, Rear Admiral Rodney, in the Deptford, with four Frigates, five Bombs, besides Cutters.

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship Firm, in Quiberon Bay, dated Sept. 20, 1759.

"I take the Opportunity of a Vessel which brought us Wine this Day, to inform you, that we are in good Health and Spirits; we are now stationed at the Head of Quiberon Bay, not far from Port l'Orient, with the following Ships, viz. Saphire, of 32 Guns; Acteon, 28; Melampe, 36; Colchester, 50; Firm (Commodore Reynolds) 60; Falkland, 50; Pallar, 36; Coventry, 28; Success, 24; Adventure, 32, and Pluto Fireship.

"Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, consisting of 21 Ships of the Line, besides Frigates and other Vessels, is cruising between Ushant and Brest, and but 30 Hours Sail from us. We have been in our present Situation since Monday last, and discovered in this Bay 100 Sail of Transports, under Convoy of two Frigates, and a large Ship of 30 Guns. They have Soldiers on board, to the Amount of 53,000 Men, if we may credit a List found on board a French Vessel taken by one of our Cutters; and it is intimated that their Intention was to land somewhere in Ireland. We are now able to stop their intended Expedition, which is one good Point gained; and we hope, before many Days ensue, to give you a Detail of their further Disappointment; I mean, by our taking or destroying them."

Orders are sent for the Troops to be cantoned near the Sea Coast, to be able to assemble together, to oppose any Landing of the Enemy.

We hear that Orders are issued to the Guards, and other Regiments, to be ready on the first Notice.

The Admiral Watson Indianman is arrived at Spithead. By this Ship there is Advice, that the French had made an Attack upon Madras; and burnt and destroyed the greatest Part of the Houses, but were obliged to retire, with the Loss of about 1500 private Men, and many Officers; and that they left behind them 70 Pieces of Cannon, and buried and destroyed all their Small-arms, Baggage, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Naples, dated Sept. 12.

"The Commissioners appointed by the King to examine into and verify the Condition of his eldest Son Prince Philip, have at length declared, that his Royal Highness is absolutely incapable of occupying the Throne; so that there is now no Doubt of Prince Ferdinand's being proclaimed King of the Two Sicilies, since Prince Charles will be regarded as presumptive Heir to the Crown of Spain."

Some Letters, which arrived on Saturday last by the Flanders Mail from Leghorn, advise, that they had a Confirmation, by some Ships from the Levant, of the English taking of Surat in the East-Indies, after a Siege of 20 Days; that the English Colours were flying on the Fort when the News came away; and that the English have also taken Neculbander.

Orders have been given, which no Doubt by this Time are put in Execution, for erecting Beacons along the Sea Coasts of this Kingdom, for the more early Intelligence of the Appearance of an Enemy on any of our Coasts.

October 11. An Order was issued Yesterday to the Guards to have all their Accoutrements ready on the first Notice.

Several Ships will sail this Week to join our Squadrons on the French Coasts.

The Regiment of Marshal, which made a Part of Haddick's Corps, suffered greatly in the Action of the 21st ult. and lost 15 Officers.

On Tuesday Night Captain Longley arrived at the Admiralty, from Admiral Pocock in the East-Indies. We hear he brings an Account, that the Admiral had engaged and defeated the French Fleet, and relieved Madras and all the English Settlements on the Coast.

Monsieur Lally attacked Madras the 31st of December last, with 3000 Europeans, and the Siege held 66 Days. The French had 300 Officers, and 1500 Men killed and wounded; the English 23 Officers, and 600 private Men, Black and Whites, killed and wounded. Most of the French, second in Command, is killed; and Brigadier General Count d'Estillac taken Prisoner.

Admiral Pocock sent Captain English, Commander of the Shaftesbury, to apprise the Governor of Madras of the Enemy's Design against it. In his Passage he fell in with two Frigates off Madras Road, and after a sharp Engagement put safe in; one of the Frigates was drove ashore, on which the other immediately left him.

Our Men of War were all well, the 14th of April, off Ceylon going to Madras.

Extract of a Letter from Moor, dated February 17.

"Our Affairs on the Coromandel Coast go on successfully; we have regained three of our principal Settlements from the French; Fort St. David's will soon be recovered; and it is thought Pondicherry itself cannot escape. General Lally is in a very bad Way, though he boasted upon taking St. David's, that he would dine at Madras, and sup at Bengal."

"Admiral Pocock has had another Engagement with M. d'Ache, which lasted four Hours with great Fury, when the French fled; but as our Squadron was terribly mauld in their Rigging, we could not follow our Advantage. The French had a great Number of Men killed. Admiral Pocock is joined with two large Ships from England, and is preparing to pay another Visit to the French. Major Lawrence has taken the Field with 1000 regular Troops, with a great Number of Sepoys, &c. so you may soon expect great News."

Transcribed

Transcript of a Letter intercepted going from Pondicherry to

"You are an Account of the taking of Fort St. David. A particular Detail of it might then have been sent, but it is too old, and the Recital, which you must have heard from many different People, will be the same."

"I shall be glad to see your unfortunate Expedition to Pondicherry. It is interesting, but painful to the Writer. We had sent you for Want of Provisions and Ammunition, leaving behind us nine Pieces of Cannon, eight of which were 24 Pounders. The Army has suffered greatly from Hunger, Thirst, Watching, and Fatigue. We have lost near 200 Men, as well by Defection as by Death. This Circumstance is very detrimental to us, as well with regard to our Reputation, as the real Loss we suffered. Add to this the Destruction of our Fleet, which failed Yesterday to the Islands of Pondicherry, having been roughly handled in a second Engagement, on the 10th of August, in which we lost 300 Men."

"Your French, what a Situation are we in! What Projects we thought ourselves capable of executing, and how greatly we are disappointed in the Hopes we conceived upon taking Fort St. David. I pity our General. He must be extremely unhappy, notwithstanding his extensive Genius, which is not equal to the Situation he is in. He has a very disconcerting, and the bad Season approaching, which will oblige us to fight at our own Expense. What will become of us? I am not apprehensive, but am sorry to see we do not shine."

"M. de Buff is coming; let him make Haste; he is bringing Men, and especially Money, without which we cannot only increase our Misery. The Country, being ruined, affords us any Provisions. The Quantities consumed by the Fleet and Army, and the Defection of the latter, has greatly raised the Price of all kinds of Commodities."

"I forgot to tell you, that above 20 Officers, of different Ranks, have gone on board the Fleet, and that if M. Lally had a Permission to depart to wherever desired it, the greatest part of them would have embarked, so greatly are these Gentlemen disgusted with the Service."

A Letter from a Gentleman who arrived at New-York, the 10th Instant in the General Wall Packet.

"The Packet left Falmouth the 18th of October. Our Passage has been long, and attended with bad Weather. There was no News of much Consequence when we left England. Admiral Hawke had, just before we sailed, put into Plymouth, with five Ships of the Line, in order to clean them; but he was ordered to return immediately to his Station before Brest, as it was feared the French would take the Opportunity of his Absence to come out. It is the Opinion of the most thinking Part of the People in England, that the French will invade that Island; and that, if they have no Opportunity of coming out of Brest, they will risk a Battle with our Fleet, which is inferior in Force. Admiral Rodney was just arrived from his Station off the Cape de Grace; but was likewise ordered to return to the Coast of France; to what Part, is not known."

"The last Mail from Holland, which arrived the 14th of October, brought no News, except the Situation of the Armies in Germany and Flanders. The Imperial Army commanded by the Prince de Deux Ponts continues in Possession of Dresden. Prince Henry's Head Quarters were the first of October at Meissen near Dresden, where he had the greatest Part of the Corps of his Army; That under General Finck had taken Post within a very little Distance of him. On the other Hand, it is said M. Daun's Army had marched to Pirna, to be near at Hand to oppose the Prussians, in case they should formally undertake the Siege of Dresden."

"The King of Prussia was encamped the 30th of September at Neustadt near Glogau, having, by a rapid March, got the Start of the Russian Army, who thought to have surprized the Place; but he was no sooner informed that the Russians had quitted their Camp of Guben, than his Majesty decamped with his Army from the Neighborhood of Forst, and by Means of forced Marches, arrived the 30th of September at Neustadt, where he will be able effectually to cover Glogau, which the Enemies have a Design of laying Siege to."

"Marshal de Contades continues to have his Head Quarters at Gießen near Frankfurt, where lies the main Body of his Army. The Duke de Broglie, with his Reserve, still encamps near Witzlau."

"Prince Ferdinand's Army is encamped near Corfidorff. It is thought the French will give him Battle before they leave those Parts."

A Gentleman from the Northward informs us, that he read an Account in one of the Boston Papers, of a Vessel being lately seen at Sea, in the Latitude of 36, thus described, "Frigate Built, about 200 Tons, Lion Head painted Yellow, a sharp Top-gallant Quarter-Deck, small Tafforell painted Yellow, Quarter and Stern painted Blue, large Trophies on her Stern and Gilt, full of Water, and no Body on board."

We hear from Baltimore, that the Boatswain of the Thetis, (who was to have been hang'd there on the 18th Instant, for the Murder of a Boy) has broke out of Goal and made his Escape."

An Ambassador Extraordinary is expected from Spain, as soon as the King is settled on his new Throne.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

Advices from above since our last are, that the 3 French Vessels taken and weighed by Commodore Loring, were brought under the Fort at Ticonderoga, where they, with the English Vessels, were secured, by being enclosed with large Picquets: That the English Garrison at Crown Point was about 2000 Men, all healthy and well stored with Provisions: That the Accounts from the Enemy were, that they were in great want of Provisions, and other Necessaries: And that Col. Haldiman is to command at Oswego, and General Gage at Albany, during the Winter.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.

The Brig-Carpenter, Captain Lamont, of this Port, bound to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Cape-François.

His Excellency GENERAL AMHERST is arrived at New-York.

ANNAPOLIS, December 27.

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Last Week a very large Fodder House, near Severn Ferry, with about 400 Bushels of Corn in it, belonging to John Brice, Esq; was burnt by the Carelessness of his Negroes.

Lately died at his Seat in St. Mary's County, William Deacon, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs on Patowmack.

By the last Papers from the Northward, we learn, that Captain Cole, in a Brigantine belonging to this Province, is taken by the French, and carried into Martinico.

[We heartily greet our Readers with the Compliments of the Season.]

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,



THE SLOOP TRYALL, now lying in the Dock at Annapolis, being well fitted, and a prime Sailer, with very good Accommodations for Passengers, having a neat Brick Fire-Place in the Cabin, and will carry about 1200 Bushels of Grain, and has a Square-Sail, Flying-Jibb and Gaff Top-Sail, which are all new. Any Person inclining to purchase may know the Terms, by applying to

ROBERT BRYCE.

THERE is in the Possession of Richard Talbot, at Elk Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a likely young Sorrel Gelding near 14 Hands high, with a large Star in his Forehead, and a small white Spot on his near Side, shod before, paces fast, and branded on the near Shoulder imperfectly.

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

Anne-Arundel County, December 16th, 1759. NEAR the Head of South River, at his Dwelling-Plantation, the Subscriber proposes to Teach Reading, Writing in the most usual Hands, 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 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.

Head'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.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. William Digges, 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.

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.

M A

Occasioned by the SU

S HALL ech And roaring Shall th' an And noisy Shall ex' ty

Shall the be silent? Nor tune her Voice Louisa reduced Our Rights and Libe What Heart that bea What Tongue is filie Admiring Worlds flie And latest Ages ring

While grateful Br Shall toast their Gen Yet manifold of Vice Crown-Point's Subje AMHERST, the Soli Effem'd by ally-and Mark Westward, And suppliant Nation Where Indian Chiefs Confess their Follies Guardaloupe vex'd aw Now submits to GE And blest with Liber Beholds unmov'd, th

But say, lamented What Glory's theirs How British Souls, Congenial shining in How CATO with e BAYNE in endless Incid'd with Hero Who, in Defence of Contem'puous smile Wailing in sad Ang How Tyrants their d And now with mad

How diff'rent is t How black their Na Oh! lend thy Coun And British Hearts At once to blest and 'Twas what HEAV Big with the Prot And future Harvests We view with silent In Safety smiling o' Nor fears the Harve Nor shelters more fr His bellowing King

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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 29, 1759.

By the Snow James and Mary, Capt. Friend, from London, the Ship Prince George, Capt. Gardiner, from Bristol, the Ship Boettie, Capt. Dawson, from Liverpool, and the Ship William and George, Capt. Egar, from Learne, arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following Advices, viz.

H A G U E, September 7.

BY the last Accounts Prince Ferdinand's Army still remained encamped at Wetter; and the French kept their Position behind the Ohm. It is supposed however, that they cannot continue there, but will choose rather to take a Camp between Geissen and Weitzlar; a few Days must necessarily determine that Point. The Hereditary Prince, who commands a Detachment of the Allied Army upon the Right, is always close upon the French, and continually beating up their Quarters. His Highness has crossed the Lahne, and encamped on the 2d Instant near Linhausen, and on the same Day pushed forward, with a Part of his Corps, to Nieder Weimar, where he surprized the Enemy, took two Pieces of Cannon, and several Prisoners, without any Loss on his Side.

We have received Accounts here, that the Russians marched from their Camp near Frankfurt upon the Oder, and left that Town on the 29th inst, seeming to direct their Course towards Lusatia: Whereupon the King of Prussia marched from Furstenwalde, where he was encamped, crossed the River Sprehe, and advanced to Belsow on the 30th, and from thence to Luben on the 31st; General Finck having been left behind, with a small Body of Men, in the Camp of Furstenwalde. A Corps of Austrians has joined the Army of the Empire; but that Junction has not prevented the Prussians under General Wunsch from retaking Wittenberg, and marching towards Torgau.

Versailles, Sept. 1. They write from Brest, that the Fleet was ready to put to Sea, and that M. de Conflans laughs at the Obstacles which Admiral Hawke has set to lay in the Way of his getting out of Port. It is now assured, that the Invasion will not take place before the 20th, nor after the 30th of September; this Time being the most favourable, because of the Length and Darkness of the Nights, and on Account of the Fogs which usually happen at that Time. The Court is by no Means ignorant of the Dispositions the English are making to receive us; and their being so extraordinary, shews that the Project is not so rash as the British Court would make the People of London to believe. The Squadron of M. de la Clue passed the Streights the 18th, and will collect from the Ports of Gascony and Aunis the Armament which has been prepared therein.

Leipsick, August 30. The General Count de Solतिकoff and Daun had an Interview at Guben on the 22d. The Russian General, before this Interview, was of Opinion, that after the two Victories which had carried the War into the Country of the King of Prussia, it was proper to avoid a third Battle, till Necessity drove his Prussian Majesty to such Extremity. [Whether he has since altered his Opinion, Mr. Maubert does not acquaint us.] The two Generals have now resolved to take their Measures in Concert.

Hamburg, Sept. 3. There is Talk of soon setting on Foot a new Saxon Army, and of raising for that Purpose in Saxony 15,000 Recruits.

We have just received Advice that the Prussians have not only retaken Torgau, but that they likewise made themselves Masters of Halle the 31st of August.

Hague, Sept. 6. We have received certain Advices from Prince Ferdinand's Army, that his Serene Highness had at last obliged the French to abandon their strong Camp in the Neighbourhood of Marpourg, which they did on the Morning of the 4th, seeming to take the Rout of Geissen; and

on the 5th the Troops of the Allied Army took Possession of the Town, a French Garrison still remaining in the Castle, which has not yet surrendered. The Prince of Bevern however, who is posted on some Heights which command the Castle, was preparing to raise some Batteries, in order to force them to surrender.

It appears that General Imhoff opened the Trenches before Munster on the 29th inst; and his Batteries having been all ready on the 2d Instant, that he began to cannonade and bombard the Town on the 3d, by Day-Break; but the next Day, having received certain Intelligence that M. d'Armentieres was advancing with ten Battalions, detached from before Liptadt, and also with some Regiments of Militia drawn from the Garrisons of Cologne, Dusseldorp, and Wesel, General Imhoff did not think it advisable, with the small Force he had, to continue the Siege: It was accordingly raised on the 6th Instant in the Morning; and General Imhoff retired, with his Corps, between Nobilbruck and Tellicht.

Hague, Sept. 11. No direct News has been received from Prince Ferdinand's Army since the 5th Instant; but private Accounts say, that his Serene Highness was marched with his Army towards Geissen, and that it was not expected the French would make a Stand at that Place. By authentic Letters of the 4th Instant from Berlin, we are informed, that the King of Prussia marched the 2d Instant to Waldo between Luben and Muhldrofe, at which last Place the Russians had a considerable Detachment, which was dislodged, and several Hundreds taken Prisoners. Prince Henry was at Spremberg; and Marshal Daun's Army at Forst and Pforten. It was thought there would be another Battle: The Prussians seem full of Hopes; and their two Armies are abundantly supplied with Provision.

From the Head Quarters of Marshal Daun's Army at Tribel, August 25. The 22d Instant the Marshal and General Count Soltikoff had an Interview at Guben, and a long Conference about their ulterior Operations, after which M. Daun entertained the Russian General at Dinner, and they parted very well satisfied with each other, in order to return to their respective Quarters. It is said the Russian Army is to come and encamp at Guben in a few Days. We shall then know whether the two Generals have resolved to fall with their united Forces on Prince Henry's Army in Silesia, or whether they intend jointly to attack the King of Prussia.

Marshal Daun's Head Quarters at Mosca, in Lusatia, August 29. On receiving Advice that Prince Henry was marched to Sagan with a considerable Part of his Army, the Field Marshal determined to come hither. There will, undoubtedly, be a Battle between the two Armies, as soon as his Royal Highness shall make serious Attempt to join the King his Brother.

Rosstock, Sept. 2. The Russian General de Soltikoff, who seems now to be going to make Silesia the Theatre of his Operations, has left the best Part of the Grenadiers of his Army, to the Number of 8000 Men, with General Loudohn, who is thereby at the Head of a small Army of about 20000 Men.

Dresden, Sept. 5. On the 3d, before the Cannon began to play, Count Schmettau desired an Interview. Yesterday the Prince of Deux Ponts answered his Propositions, and at 4 o'Clock in the Evening the Capitulation was signed. It is nearly the same with that which was granted to the Prussians at Wittenberg. The Count retired with the Honours of War, and several Waggon.

The German Troops had no sooner entered the City, than the Royal Family were restored to their Liberty, and they immediately set out for Toplitz, a small Town in Bohemia celebrated for its Waters.

Brussels, Sept. 14. According to our last Letters

from Saxony, which confirm the News of the Capitulation of Dresden, and retaking Wittenberg, and Torgau, Sword in Hand, the Prussian General Wunsch was not in either of those Towns, but kept the Field, and even flattered himself that he should be able to deliver Dresden. A few Hours before Count Schmettau capitulated he caused 40 Houses to be burnt that seemed capable of annoying him in the obstinate Defence he threatened to make.

The Enemy abandoned the new Town with such Precipitation, that they left behind them 146 Pieces of Cannon, 4000 Muskets, and 3000 Sabres, with considerable Magazines.

Hamburg, Sept. 14. Letters from Berlin and Magdebourg advise, that on the 18th Instant General Wunsch, at the Head of 7 or 8000 Prussians, attacked near Torgau, a Body of 14,000 Austrians and Troops of the Empire, whom he defeated and put to flight, taking 7 Pieces of Cannon, and 400 Prisoners, among whom are 11 Officers: That the Austrians had upwards of 700 killed on the Spot, and that the Remains of their Army retired to Lauenburg. As soon as the King of Prussia was informed of this Success, he detached 18 Battalions and some Squadrons, with which General Finck was to march straight to Dresden, to endeavour to recover Possession of that City.

L O N D O N, September 8.

By a Letter from the Allied Army we are informed, that a Captain in the Scots Greys, with 16 more of the said Regiment, being out a reconnoitring a few Days before the late Battle, were surprized by 150 Hussars, who issued out of a Wood upon them; finding it impossible to retreat, they took the Enemy's first Fire, rushed in upon them, killed 16, put the rest to Flight, and brought 42 Men and Horses Prisoners to the Camp, for which gallant Action Prince Ferdinand ordered 500 Rix-dollars to be divided amongst them.

September 10. The King of Prussia says, in a Letter to a high Personage, to this Purport, 'That in the Death of General Putkamer he had lost a most promising Man: That he confesses his Mistake, in not being contented with the first Advantages in his Action with the Russians, and by being covetous of too much, he lost the Glory he had at the Beginning acquired.' Thus this Hero has not only the Magnanimity to brave the greatest Dangers, but the Courage also to confess his Errors.

We learn by Letters from Hamburg, that Count Dohna, the Prussian General, who lately commanded the Army against the Russians, is arrived in that City, having fled from the Retreatment of the King of Prussia, who has found out, that for a long time past he had held a secret Correspondence with his Enemies.

September 11. Letters by Yesterday's Mail confidently assert, That the Army of the Empire had evacuated almost all Saxony.

Private Accounts by the Dutch Mail inform us of the retaking of Halle, Wirtemberg, and Torgau, by the Prussian Troops under General Wunsch.

Private Letters from Copenhagen bring an Account, that the Court, on the Representation of the British and Prussian Ministers, had under Consideration a Convention for a Subsidy Treaty to furnish his Prussian Majesty with a Body of 30,000 Men, to join the Prussian Army, and that it was hoped the same would be approved of.

From Hanover they tell us, That Prince Ferdinand hath formed great Designs, the executing of which depends only on his being Master of Frankfurt. He proposes, they say, to make Incursions into all the Circles, particularly Suabia, and raise as many Recruits as shall be possible; and to take the Field next Campaign with 100,000 Men.

Marthal d'Etrees is arrived at the French Head Quarters. Some Advices arrived from thence say, he is to act in Concert with M. de Contades; and others, that he is to act as his Aid de Camp.

Advices from Madrid say, that on the King of

Spain's Death two Couriers were dispatched to the King of the Two Sicilies, one by Land and the other by Sea. And that by the King's Will, the King of the Two Sicilies is appointed sole Heir to the Crown of Spain, and the Queen Dowager, Regent till his Arrival. She has accordingly taken the Reins of Government. All the Officers of State are continued in their Employments.

We are informed, that the Enemy used their utmost Efforts to destroy Admiral Boscawen's Barge, when he removed himself to the Newark. The Admiral's Boats attended him full of Officers and Men, who remained with him on board the Newark during the Remainder of the Engagement, which on the Enemy's side was very bloody, as confessed by several of their Officers.

Admiral Boscawen, immediately after he had taken the three French Men of War, and destroyed two, dispatched the Success Man of War with an Express to Sir Edward Hawke, acquainting him with what he had done; that he might look out for the other Division of the French Fleet.

Monf. Bompars daily expected back to Old France, of which Sir Edward Hawke has had Notice; so that it is very probable he may fall in with him, as well as with the separated Ships of M. de la Clue's Squadron, should they attempt the Port of Brest.

A Loan is opened at the Exchequer for 200,000l. upon the Vote of Credit, upon the same Terms and Conditions as the former Loan of 300,000.

We are informed that his Majesty has ordered it to be signified to a certain Gentleman, that he has no further Occasion for his Services.

We are informed, that the true Name of the famous French Partisan, Fisher, lately killed by Capt. Hervey, was Fisher; that he was the Son of a Fisherman, who formerly kept a King's-Head Tavern in Holbourn, and was committed to Newgate for the Murder and Robbery of a Gentleman, whom he went to see late home. He broke out of Newgate at the same Time with the famous Johnson the Smuggler, 20 Years ago.

It is said that the true Name of M. Thurot, who commands a small Squadron at Dunkirk, is Brand, that he was bred a Blacksmith, under his Father, who resided at Bogue Park-end, about a Mile East of Kircaldy in Scotland: Being of a restless Disposition, he quitted his Business and went to Sea, and at the Conclusion of the Peace, was serving as a Boatwain aboard one of his Majesty's Ships of War; but being discharged with many others, he went to France, where his Knowledge of Sea Affairs, his intrepid Courage, and his aspiring Genius, entitled him to Favour, and at length raised him to the Employment he now fills. These Discoveries were lately made by a Sailor of one of the Merchant Ships taken by the Belleisle Privateer. The Sailor was an old Acquaintance of Brand's. Thurot took particular Notice of him all the Time he was on board, and upon his Arrival in France, gave him his Liberty.

September 13. We hear a Messenger arrived on Tuesday Night from Germany, with an Account of the Surrender of the City and Citadel of Munster, with the large Magazine there.

Yesterday an Account arrived, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick had attacked the Rear of the French Army near Marpourg and had killed near 300 French, and taken 200 Prisoners; that the French had abandoned Marpourg, with the large Magazine in it; and were precipitately retiring to Frankfort.

They write from Hamburg of the 1st Instant, that an English Man of War was arrived in the River Elbe with 60,000 l. Sterling on board for the King of Prussia.

The French Ambassador in Holland is labouring with great Affiduity to borrow a large Sum in his Majesty's Name; but according to our private Letters, there are little Hopes of his succeeding.

They write from Paris, that since the Death of the Catholic King, their Ministry are full of Thought. As the Queen Dowager is appointed Regent till the Arrival of Don Carlos, they flatter themselves that she will give Things a Turn favourable for France; but on the other hand they are afraid of Mr. Wall, who will do his utmost, they say, to defeat the Designs of their Friends.

An Aid de Camp of the Duke de Broglie writes, that they lost so many Men in their Retreat, that the Army was diminished near one half.

By Letters from Stockholm of the 26th ult. we hear, that they had Advice from Pomerania on the 11th, that the Swedish Army decamped, and had fixed it's Head-Quarters at Loitz; and that on the 14th, 2000 Men embarked on board some Gallies, attended by 2 Bomb Ketches, and other Vessels,

under the Command of Lieut. General Fersen and Major-General Carpen. They are destined for an Expedition which is kept very secret.

By a Person arrived in Town, who left Dunkirk last Monday se'nnight, there is certain Advice, that there were 1500 Men actually then on board M. Thurot's little Squadron, which was waiting an Opportunity to get out.

By the last Letters from Admiral Boscawen's Fleet, Admiral Broderick was failed in Quest of the six Ships of M. de la Clue's Squadron that had been seen in the Straights Mouth; but we are assured there is no certain Account of any more of that Squadron being taken.

It is reported that M. de la Clue, who was Commander in Chief of the Toulon Squadron, died of the Wounds he received in the late Engagement, soon after he got on shore.

The following is said to be an Abstract of what was lately delivered to the Marquis of Stanville, Ambassador from the Court of Versailles at Vienna.

"The Marquis of Stanville shall remonstrate in the strongest Terms to the Court of Versailles, that Marshal Belleisle's Letter to Marshal Contades, whose Authenticity cannot be called in Question, hath thrown the Court of Vienna into a very great Surprise. That the Triple Alliance had two principal Objects: 1st. The reconquering Silesia: 2d. The restoring of Saxony to his Majesty the King of Poland. That his most Christian Majesty obliged himself powerfully to contribute to the happy Success of both. That contrary to his Promise, he hath hitherto done nothing, nor taken any one single Step towards them. That M. de Belleisle's Letter shows the actual Disposition of the Court of Versailles not to help her Majesty in any of these Points; but only to push the War she carries on against the King of England, for her private Views, and lay waste the Electorate of Hanover, without giving any Directions for strong Detachments, in order to recover Saxony, or make a Diversion on this Side of Magdebourg: By which it appears that his most Christian Majesty hath actually neglected the most essential Parts of the said Alliance. And therefore her Majesty perceiving herself entirely forsaken, thinks it high Time to take the most proper Measures for the Honour of her Crown and the Safety of her Dominions."

The Italian Politicians have settled the Affairs of Italy in the following Manner. One of the King of the Two Sicilies two Sons is to be King of Naples. The Siennois is to be exchanged against the Duchy of Ferrara; and the Duke of Parma is to have the Remainder of the grand Duchy of Tuscany (by Agreement between the Courts of France and Vienna) with the Title of King, which a certain Power will yield him in Consideration of some Millions. The King of Sardinia is to be put into Possession of Placentia, and some other small Tracts of Country; and the Royal Infanta Isabella of Parma is to bring with her as a Dowry to the Arch-Duke Joseph of Austria the Duchy of Lorraine.

There is Intelligence that the Austrians and Russians are resolved to be upon the Defensive during the Remainder of the Campaign.

Letters from Leipzig of the 17th past advise, that 500 Workmen were daily employed in strengthening the Fortifications of Magdebourg, as if the Prussians were apprehensive of a Siege; they not only pulled down the Houses in the Suburbs, but have also demolished the Monastery of Bergen situated in that Neighbourhood.

Sept. 18. We learn from Dunkirk, that on the 2d Instant, about Six o'Clock, 1500 Men marched into the Town, composed of Detachments from the French and Swiss Guards, and the Picquets of Bourbonnois, la Couronne, Ile de France, Artois, &c. who were all embarked by Nine on board the Squadron, composed of the following Frigates; le Marshal de Belleisle, la Terpsichore, l'Amarante, le Begon, and la Blond, under the Command of M. Thurot. All the Snobs, Barks, and Boats, that were taken up there, are ordered to the Coasts of Normandy, to take on board a Body of Forces, commanded by the Duke d'Aiguillon.

During the Time Admiral Rodney lay off Havre de Grace (making a Feint of recommencing Hostilities) the Enemy, in the utmost Consternation, collected the Troops from every Quarter, lighting up their Beacons for that Purpose, expecting the English would make a Descent, they having, in their former Expedition, destroyed every Thing within Reach of their Cannon and Mortars; but at last the English Squadron failed in the Night to join Commodore Boys, before Dunkirk, their joint Instructions being to destroy, if possible, the Shipping in that Harbour; to which End they have three old Fireships with them.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, September 15.

"Yesterday arrived Admiral Boscawen in the Namure of 90 Guns, with the Culloden of 70, Warpite of 70, America of 60, Portland of 50, Vespucius and Aetna Fireships, and Le Modeste, and Le Temeraire, of 74 and 64 Guns, their Prizes, The Centaur, the other French Prize, is gone with the Edgar to Gibraltar."

On Sunday Admiral Boscawen arrived at his House at the Admiralty, from Portsmouth.

Yesterday Admiral Boscawen waited on his Majesty at Kensington, and was most graciously received.

Admiral Boscawen has brought Home with him near 800 French Prisoners; and it is thought about 400 of the French were killed and wounded in the Engagement.

From the last London Gazette, it should seem, that Marshal Daun has let Prince Henry of Prussia recover his Communication with the King's Army, whilst himself endeavours to get at Hand to support the Russians, or to be supported by them.

September 21. They write from Paris, that the Defeat of their Mediterranean Squadron makes a very strong Impression. The King has given the Command of his Army in Germany to Marshal d'Etrees, with no other Instructions than to retrieve, as soon as may be, the Honour of the Gallic Arms.

Kinsale, Sept. 17. This Day arrived off this Port and came into this Harbour, the three following Ships from India; the Llechefer, Capt. Ward; the London, Capt. Alwright; and Egmont, Capt. Mears; all from Bencoolen, Bengal, and Madras. These are three of the four Ships that were reported to be taken by the French Fleet, off the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, with four other Ships not yet arrived, who parted from them in great Distress of Weather.

Dublin, Sept. 22. By the East India Ships arrived at Kinsale, we learn, that the English Forces in that Part of the World have retaken Fort St. David's, Vizacapatan, and Vifac; that Admiral Pocock hath taken two French Men of War, viz. one of 74, and the other of 50 Guns; and that our Forces in general have been extremely successful against the French in every Part of India.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Llechefer Indiaman, in Kinsale Harbour.

"Our People in India had an Engagement with the French, who were almost all cut off. One of the Black Nabobs who pretended to side with us, stood still till we had routed the French, and then fell to killing and plundering the Run-aways, from whom he got great Plunder; the French had at that Time half as many more Europeans in their Army than we. There were on our side a great many Officers killed and wounded; but it is thought from the severe Repulse the French met with, and the Nabobs in their Interest, that our People may rest unmolested for some Time, having got immense Plunder from them."

Boston, November 12.

Since our last there have arrived here upwards of 20 Sail of Vessels, from Quebec, most of which have been employed in his Majesty's Service, as Transports and Store ships; in the Expedition up the River St. Lawrence: They left Quebec the 18th of October, with a Number of others that had been employed in the same Service, bound for Europe and several of the Ports on this Continent, under Convoy of the Scarborough, Capt. Stott: In these Vessels are a Detachment of the Train of Artillery, which with Capt. McCleod's Company of the Train, are to be stationed here this Winter; a Number of the Officers who have been wounded in the Siege of Quebec are on board the Vessels, destined for Philadelphia, New-York, and this Place: In one of the Ships are the Seamen raised by this Province in the Spring to serve on board his Majesty's Ships, who have been discharged, agreeable to Admiral Saunders's Engagement; as also a Number of the Rangers: The Louisbourg Grenadiers were sent to that Place, under Convoy of the Porcupine Sloop of War, which after seeing them into Port, proceeded home.

Our Advices from Quebec are, That General Monckton had almost recovered of his Wound; that he would tarry there till the last of the Ships left that Place, which was judged would be about the 25th of the Month, when Admiral Saunders, who had hoisted his Flag on board the Somerset, with General Townsend, as also the other Men of War, would sail for England, excepting 5 Ships of the Line, which were to be stationed this Winter at Halifax, under Commodore Lord Colvil; General Monckton intended for New-York; General Murray to command the Town, and all the regular effective Troops, which would amount to

above

above 5500 Men. Winter. That were daily bringing themselves, and That great Number Bouconville's Es about three Leas consisted of 600 but were greatly such large Bod broken Army r Necessaries; a above the To when they subm mediately: Th very scarce am bitants, being fo they call their P ries of the Eng had gone after what Force was gates and Tranl Dist-ance above nor were they taken an Oppor to haul them ov ble for our V Ships before Provisions, Pow for the Garrison Soldiers and M amounted to ab

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Concluded, 18th Day of DERS, GEO.

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above 5500 Men, were to garrison Quebec this Winter. That the Inhabitants of the Villages were daily bringing in their Arms, surrendering themselves, and taking the Oaths of Neutrality: That great Numbers were also coming in from M. Bouconville's Encampment at Jacques Quartiers, about three Leagues from the City, which first consisted of 6000 Canadians and 900 Regulars; but were greatly reduced by their breaking off in such large Bodies; and it was thought all that broken Army must very soon submit for want of Necessaries; and that several Vessels were ordered above the Town to tarry as long as possible, that when they submitted, they might be sent off immediately: That Provisions, especially Bread, was very scarce among the Canadians, and the Inhabitants, being so poor, had little else than what they call their Paper money, to purchase Necessaries of the English: That Governor Vaudreuil had gone after Monsieur Levy, to Montreal, with what Force was uncertain: That the French Frigates and Transports which were at a considerable Distance above the City, were not yet removed, nor were they like to be soon, the Enemy having taken an Opportunity when the Fishes were high, to haul them over the Shoals, where it is not possible for our Vessels to get at them. The British Ships before they left Quebec, took out all the Provisions, Powder, &c. which they could spare, for the Garrison: And that the Number of French Soldiers and Marines shipped off from thence, amounted to about 900.

NEW-YORK, November 19.
CAPITULATION OF QUEBEC, the 18th of September, 1759.

ARTICLES of Capitulation, proposed by Mr. Ramsay, Lieutenant-Governor, commanding the Upper and Lower Towns of Quebec, to his Excellency the General of his Britannic Majesty's Army.

The Capitulation was ratified, agreeable to the under-mentioned Conditions, viz.

ARTICLE I.
M^r. Ramsay offers for the Honours of War for the Garrison: That it shall be conducted to the Army in Safety the shortest Road, with Arms, Baggage, six Pieces of Brass Cannon, two Mortars, and twelve Rounds to each Piece.

The Garrison of the City, comprehending Land Troops, Marines, and Seamen, shall march out of the Garrison with Arms, Baggage, Drums, &c. two Pieces of French Iron Cannon, and twelve Rounds per Gun, they shall be embarked for France as conveniently as possible, and landed at the first Port there.

II. That the Inhabitants be in full Possession of their Effects, Houses, and Privileges. Granted.

III. The Inhabitants shall not be sought after for having carried Arms in Defence of Quebec, as they were forced to it, and the Inhabitants of the two Crowns serve equally as Militia. Agreed.

IV. The Effects of the absent Officers and Inhabitants shall not be seized. Granted.

V. The Inhabitants shall not be removed, nor quit their Houses, until a Definitive Treaty between the two Crowns shall determine it. Agreed.

VI. The Exercise of the Roman Religion shall be tolerated; that Safeguards be placed at all Ecclesiastical Houses and Convents, including the Bishop's; and that he be allowed to come and officiate in his Function at Quebec, when he shall think proper, and exercise freely and decently the sacred Mysteries of Religion, until the Fate of Canada be decided by Treaty, between the two Crowns. Granted.

VII. The Artillery and warlike Stores shall be given up faithfully, and that an inventory be taken of them. Agreed.

VIII. Commissaries, Clergymen, Surgeons and other necessary Persons, shall be allowed to the Hospitals, agreeable to the Treaty of Exchange made the 6th of February, 1759, between the two Crowns. Granted.

IX. The General will be so good to place Safeguards at the Churches, Convents, &c. before he is put in Possession of the Port, and Entrance of the Town. Granted.

X. The Lieutenant Governor shall be permitted to send an Account of the Surrender of the Place to the Marquis Vaudreuil; as also by Letter to acquaint the French Ministry therewith. Granted.

XI. The present Capitulation shall be observed agreeable to its Form and Tenor, without being subject to Non-Execution, on Account or Pretence of Repairs for Non-Observance of precedent Capitulations. Granted.

Concluded, and Duplicates given between us, this 18th Day of September, 1759. Signed CH. SAUNDERS, GEO. TOWNSEND, DE RAMSAY.

On the different Batteries round Quebec were found no less than 180 Pieces of Cannon, from 36 to 2 Pounders, besides 15 Mortars from 13 to 7 Inches; and between the River St. Charles and Montmorencie were found 50 Iron Guns, besides Mortars.

We can, with great Surety, inform the Public, that there is not one Word of Truth in the Report spread, and brought from Boston, of the Canadians attempting to blow up the Grand Magazine at Quebec. On the contrary, every Thing was well there the 30th of October, our Troops in good Spirits, and healthy; and nothing attempted by the Enemy, to recover the Place since its Capitulation.

We hear that a Company of the Royal Regiment of Artillery which arrived here last Week from Albany, are bound immediately to South-Carolina, on board the Scarborough and Hunter.

Saturday Night arrived here from Quebec, his Majesty's Ship Fowey, of 24 Guns.—On board of her came Passengers, Brigadier General Monkton, Major Spittal, and several other Gentlemen of the Army: And Yesterday Morning the General was saluted by a Discharge of 21 Pieces of Cannon from Fort-George; and by all his Majesty's Ships in the Harbour.—The Fowey had but 16 Days Passage from the Isle of Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.
The following is said to be a Copy of what the late General WOLFE delivered to his Army the Day before the Battle, dated on board the Sutherland, Sept. 12, 1759.

"The Enemy's Forces are now divided; great Scarcity of Provisions in their Camp; universal Discontent among the Canadians; and the second Officer in Command is gone to Montreal, or St. John's, which gives Reason to think that General Amherst is advancing into the Colony.

"A vigorous Blow struck by the Army at this Juncture, may determine the Fate of Canada. Our Troops below are in Readiness to join us; all the Light Infantry, Artillery, and Tools, are embarked at Point Levy, and the Troops will land where the French seem least to expect them. The first Body that gets on Shore, are to march directly to the Enemy, and drive them from any little Post they may occupy. The Officers must be careful that the succeeding Bodies do not, by any Mistake, fire upon those that go before them. The Battalions must form upon the upper Ground, and be ready to charge whatever presents itself. When the Artillery Troops are landed, a Corps will be left to secure the Landing place, while the rest march on, and endeavour to bring the French and Canadians to a Battle.

"The Officers and Men will remember what their Country expects from them; and what a determined Body of Soldiers, inured to War, are capable of doing against five weak French Battalions, mingled with disorderly Peasantry.

"The Soldiers must be attentive and obedient to their Officers, and resolute in the Execution of their Duty."

By Captain Read, from South Carolina, there is Advice, that one of his Majesty's Ships of War was arrived there, in which was his Excellency Governor SHIRLEY, in his Way to his Government at New-Province.

Captain Dession, from Teneriffe, advises, that a French 74 Gun Ship, which escaped from Admiral Boscawen, had put in there, much shattered; she had 50 Men killed, and 90 wounded. An English Man of War, of 50 Guns, and three Transports, bound to Goree, also touched there for Wines.

In a Letter from New-York, by Yesterday's Post, we have a Confirmation of Major Rogers having destroyed the Indian Village of St. Francis; where, it is said, his Party killed near 200 Indians, and burnt Sixty or Seventy Houses, in which were Goods to a considerable Value: That the Indians there had received Intelligence of his Design against them, and were to have been joined the Day after he attacked them, by 400 Canadians. And that there was a French Priest among them, who was desired to surrender, and promised good Usage; but he refused, and perished in the Flames. It is added, that these Indians had resolved, on the first Fall of Snow, to go to the Back Parts of Carolina, on an Invitation from the Cherokees. This Intelligence our People got from a German Girl they found there, who had been carried off from the German Flatts.

ANNAPOLIS, November 29.
Tuesday last arrived here the Snow Sulfard, Captain Ralph Gill, in 8 Weeks from London, and 9 Weeks from Liverpool; but brings no later News than what we have had.

Capt. Gill came in the Capes with a Ship from Hull, for Virginia; and met with a great deal of blustering Weather on the Coast.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Whole-
sale 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-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 next, 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.

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.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1759.

PRICES now Current, for the following Articles in this City, are as follow, viz.

Indian Corn	3/7
Wheat	5/9
Prime Tobacco	36/6
Under Ditto	17/6 to 20/6

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Annapolis, on Tuesday last, the Three following Convict Servant Men, viz.

Samuel Watkins, a Gardener by Trade, aged about 22 Years, a West Countryman, and speaks very broad, is a thick well-set Fellow, marked a little with the Small-Pox, round faced, and wears his own Hair very short. Had on a brown Kersey Coat and Breeches with white Metal Buttons, Onabrigs Shirt and Jacket, a good Felt Hat, and Country Shoes and Stockings.

George Saxon, an Englishman, of a brown Complexion, aged about 32 Years, much pitted with the Small-Pox, has short black Hair and curls, is slow of Speech, and about 5 Feet 10 Inches high. Had on a blue Surtout Coat, red Jacket, and Kersey Breeches. He is lame in the right Arm, and can't lift it above his Head.

William Jacobs, a West-Countryman, a Sail-maker by Trade, is middle-sized, aged about 30 Years, he is a well-looking thin faced Man, and marked a little with the Small-Pox. He had on a dark colour'd Coat with a Cape, black Breeches, brown Wig, a good Hat, English shoes, and black Stockings.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them home, shall have FIFTEEN PISTOLS Reward, paid by
CHARLES CARROLL,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

N. B. 'Tis suppos'd they went away in a new Boat about 12 or 13 Feet Keel, Carvel Work, her Timbers are Mulberry, and she has a Rudder and Tiller.

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. 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.

THERE is at the Plantation of Henry Rodes, 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 Property, and paying Charges.

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 Subscriber, for Cash, Bills, Wheat, or short Credit.
D. WOLSTENHOLME.

TO BE LET,
 A SMALL TENEMENT, in Church-Street, where Mr. Weems lately kept his Study. Enquire of Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, Widow.

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons indebted to the Store formerly kept by John Schaw in George-Town, to pay their Balances to Mr. William Rafin, 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. WILLIAM GREEN.

THERE is at the Plantation of Robert Gordon, on Pamunkey in Charles County, taken up as a Stray, a very Dark Bay or rather black Horse, he is upwards of 14 Hands high, has a hanging Mane, a bob Tail, is shod before, and branded on the near Thigh IH (join'd in one). The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property; and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Brashear, near Mount Pleasant, a Brown Cow, her left Ear is cleft, an under Bit in the Right, and is about 7 or 8 Years old. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

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.

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.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Jean, 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.

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, Barbadoes Rum and Muscovado Sugar, Wholesale or Retail. THOMAS CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD at the Subscriber's STORE in ANNAPOLIS,
 FRESH Currans, Raisins, Wine, Rum, Mellasses, Salt, Muscovado and Double Refined Sugars, &c. &c. at the most reasonable Rates, for Ready Money only, by
 NATHAN HAMMOND, junior.

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 Grift 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.

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 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.

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.

THERE 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 Tagelby, Clayton Lowick, George Manfour, 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
 BENJAMIN HANDY,
 Sheriff of Worcester County.

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 Trowlers. One of them a luffy Fellow, the other middle sized. 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
 3 C. D.

THERE is in the Possession of Mrs. Lucy Watson, living in Frederick County, near Rock-Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Dark colour'd Roan Horse, about 13 Hands high, trots, gallops, and paces; his Shoulders and Buttocks are much rubbed with Traces, and branded on the near Shoulder I. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of George Crofs, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Mare, about 12½ Hands high, with a Blaze in her Face, branded on the near Buttock with a Horse Shoe. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. William Digges, 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 3. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Henry Darby, near Stoner's Mill, at Anti-Eatam, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, an old Black Gelding, with a small Star in his Forehead, has some Saddle Spots, his off hind Foot white, branded on the near Thigh with something like G R. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST 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
 4 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. 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 Brass.

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Belt, 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.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. Thomas Jennings, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And those indebted are desired to make speedy Payment.

REBECCA JENNINGS, Administratrix.
 To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE,
 On the Third Day of December next, at the House of the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Current or Sterling Money,
 SEVERAL valuable NEGROES; also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and sundry Household Goods, Plantation Utensils, and a Parcel of Corn, by
 REBECCA JENNINGS.

October 18, 1759.
 ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. William Hamilton, late of Queen-Anne-Town, in Prince-George's County, Merchant, 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 settled and adjusted: For which Purpose, Attendance will be given at the aforesaid Town by David Craufurd (who is impowered to receive the same) every Wednesday, from this Time to the first Day of December next. And those whose Accounts are then unpaid, may depend that Suits will be brought against them, by
 MARTHA HAMILTON, Administratrix.

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.

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

TO 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 Marib-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 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 BROOKE, Executor of ISAAC BROOKE, Or, SAMUEL BEALL, junior.

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