

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 7, 1756.

MARSEILLES, June 4.

FORTY Vessels laden with Provisions and Military Stores will soon sail for Minorca, but it is not imagined that so much Provisions can be consumed in that Island. By the last Accounts from Minorca the English continued to make a vigorous Defence, and had obliged the Besiegers to abandon the Suburb of Ravelle, having demolished most of the Houses there, by the Artillery from the Fort. However new Batteries were erected immediately at another Place, which began to fire the 25th ult. with great Success. The English made two Sallies since the 25th, but the Posts being strongly guarded, they could not obstruct any of the Besiegers Works.

In order to man the six Ships that are to be sent to reinforce the Marquis de la Galissoniere, 1200 Men have been sent from Bourdeaux. According to Letters from Nantz, M. de Conflans, who commands the Fleet at Brest, has received Orders to take in Provisions for four Months, and to be ready to sail upon the first Notice.

Toulon, June 6. Orders are given to use the utmost Expedition in fitting out the six Ships that are to reinforce M. Galissoniere, on which Account the People work both Holidays and Sundays. All the Sailors that can be found are kept to man these Ships as soon as they are ready.

Toulon, June 7. Though we have thrown 4000 Bombs into Fort St. Philip, and fired 26000 Cannon Balls against it, General Blakeney is as untractable as ever.

Toulon, June 8. Orders are given to take 641 Guns from the several Forts in Provence, Languedoc, and Rouffillon, for the Use of l'Hector, l'Oriflamme, l'Achille, le Vaillant, and l'Hercule Men of War, which are fitting out at this Place. L'Ocean Man of War of 84 Guns, will be launched the 21st Instant, and another of 110 Guns immediately laid on the Stocks. Two others of the same Force are to be built at Brest and Rochefort. We expect to send to Sea four more of 74 Guns each before the first of October, viz. le Souverain, le Centaure, le Fantaque, and le Modeste; besides two Frigates of 30 Guns each, l'Oiseau and la Minerve.

The last Advices from Mahon which are dated the 2d positively assure, that the Fire of the Besieged begins to slacken. Our People have already ruined several of their Guns and Embrasures, which would have slackened it still more if the Besieged had not had new Guns to mount, and such a great Number of Workmen; so that they repair in the Night almost all they suffer in the Day. Two Deserters who arrived in our Camp in the Night of the 2d, gave a very satisfactory Account; on which, nevertheless, we do not wholly depend. They say that one of our Bombs set Fire to the Magazine of Oil; that the Flames were near communicating to the Powder Magazine; and that the Men's Allowances have been lessened. Whatever may be in this, our Miners continue to advance in their Works, and assure that they shall soon make their Way into the Place with the Assistance of 30 Quintals of Gunpowder.

Paris, June 7. In order to guard against a Descent, all the Gunners belonging to the Batteries and Forts erected on the Coasts, are ordered to be at their Posts Night and Day with lighted Matches.

Marseilles, June 10. One of the principal Merchants of this City has failed for 480000 Livres, and there is Reason to fear that this will be a Prelude to other Bankruptcies, these Catastrophes being the natural Consequence of so many Captures made by the English.

Berlin, June 10. An offensive and defensive Alliance is on the Tapis, and will be speedily entered into between his Majesty the King of

Great-Britain and our Sovereign; to which the Protestant Powers, in particular, will be invited to accede. At the same Time it is said, that notwithstanding the present Appearance of the Attachment of Sweden and Denmark to the Court of France, those Powers will be found extremely ready to enter into Alliances of so necessary and so durable a Nature.

Marseilles, June 14. Letters from Mahon of the 9th confirm what has been said of the new Method of Attack against St. Philip's Fort. At length they have been able to erect a Battery of 45 Pieces of Cannon and 17 Mortars so advantageously, that since the 6th they have battered the Fort with all the desired Success. They have already made two considerable Breaches in the Body of the Place. The Miners, on their Part, also now begin to make great Progress. On the 8th they were within 15 Toises (30 Yards) of the Saillant-Angle of the Covered Way of the Queen's Redoubt.

Paris, June 14. They write from Marseilles that thirty Transports are arrived there from Minorca to take on board warlike Stores and Provisions. According to the News brought by these Vessels no great Progress is made in the Siege of Fort St. Philip. Marshal Richelieu waits for a Supply of Battering Cannon to make his Fire superior to that of the Besieged. Our Miners are continually employ'd in fapping, in order to blow up the Fortifications, and afterwards assault the Body of the Place.

They work Night and Day at Toulon to get ready four Ships of the Line and two Frigates to reinforce M. de la Galissoniere's Squadron. It is assured that M. de la Mothe's Squadron, which lately sail'd from Brest, is gone with a Supply of Cannon and warlike Stores for the King's Army at Minorca.

There is Advice that two Swedish Vessels, laden with Stores for France, are taken by the English.

The King hath lately made a Promotion of twenty-seven Captains of his Majesty's Ships of War, and sixty-seven Lieutenants.

All the King's Forces are ordered to encamp on the First of July. We have 116 Battalions and 22 Squadrons on the Coast of the Channel.

Strasbourg, June 14. A large Convoy of Military Stores is going from hence to Provence, consisting of 36 Pieces of Cannon, 24 Pounders, 18 Mortar Pieces, 18 Haubitzes, Balls, Granades, Sand-Bags, &c. and we work Day and Night to get ready a Train of Artillery for the same Service.

Hague, June 15. The gallant Defence of Fort St. Philip surprises all Europe, as much as the Retreat of the English Fleet from that of the Marquis de la Galissoniere, the evident Interest of the English being to engage, even supposing themselves inferior, as the Loss of almost any Ships to the French could not fail of being extremely fatal, the Means of rebuilding or refitting them being at present not to be found in any of the French Ports.

Vienna, June 15. The Powers which will be invited to accede to the Treaty between our Court and that of Versailles, are, the Empress of Russia; the King of Poland, the King of Spain, the King of the Two Sicillies, the King of Sardinia, the Infant-Duke of Parma, and the States General of the United Provinces.

Strasbourg, June 18. The grand Train of Artillery, consisting of sixty Cannon and some Mortars, is at last gone this Way to Provence, drawn by 500 Horses. A Detachment of 100 Men belonging to the Train is going to march, but to what Place we have not learnt. They are still hard at work in our Arsenals; but every Thing is done so mysteriously, that no Body knows the real Design of these Preparations. Some People, however, pretend that the whole will not be employed upon the Sea Coasts.

Paris, June 21. The Court has received certain Advice that the three Men of War and three Frigates, which sailed the beginning of last April from Brest, having on board the Regiments of Sarre and Rouffillon, with M. de Moncalm, appointed to replace the Baron de Dieskau in the Command of the King's Troops in Canada, were arrived in good Condition in the River St. Lawrence.

The Court is going to send immediately eight Battalions to Corsica, in order to frustrate the Designs of the English on that Island.

Paris, June 21. It is at last finally determined that Neutral Ships shall be permitted to trade to our Colonies during the present War. Their Licences are to be delivered to them by the several Chambers of Commerce. One Rou, a Merchant at Versailles, is fitting out two Vessels of 40 Guns each, to cruise on the English.

Paris, June 24. Our Marine consists of 111 Ships of the Line and Frigates, carrying, in all, 5998 Guns.

Brussels, June 24. 'Tis positively said that the Regiments which are to form a Camp between Calais and Dunkirk will assemble the second of next Month.

Letters from Lisbon advise that the Plague, which raged at Algiers and some other Places on the Coast of Africa, has been communicated to the Island of Corsica.

Hague, June 30. The last Paris Gazette contains the following Article:

Paris, June 25. Letters from Minorca of the 14th advise, among other Particulars, that they had been employed several Days in transporting Earth for raising new Batteries, which began to play the 5th in the Morning, and continued their Fire for some Days so briskly as to destroy a great Part of the Works of the Besieged. On the 8th the Sieur de Belon, Captain in the Regiment of Talaru, was wounded: On the 9th the Sieur de la Rivetison, Captain in the Royal Regiment, was wounded, as was the Sieur Pupille, Lieutenant in the Royal Corps of Artillery, on the 12th. [This Account, tho' of the same Date, takes no Notice of the Sally mentioned in the Paris Letters by the Flanders Mail, wherein the Besieged are said to have advanced so far, that they were surrounded, and not one of them able to get back to the Fort.]

Paris, June 26. Letters have been received this Week from Minorca dated the 14th Instant, which advise that the Siege of Fort St. Philip began to be more bloody, though the Fire of the Enemy was considerably slackened; that a Breach had been made large enough for five Men to march a-breast; that the Besieged had made a Sally and destroyed some of our Batteries, and killed and wounded several of our Men, but advancing too far, were surrounded, so that none got back to the Place. These Letters add that an Officer had been tried at a Court-Martial for carrying on a Correspondence with General Blakeney and informing him of all the Designs concerted in the Councils of War; by which means they had been often defeated and the Siege protracted; and being found guilty, was, instead of being hanged as a Traitor, or at least beheaded, sentenced to have his Cross of St. Lewis taken from him at the Head of the Entrenchments, to be degraded from his Rank of Nobleffe, to be confined to the Gallies for Life, and his Descendants rendered incapable of holding any Office under the King. [This Story of the Officer appears to be a mere Fiction employed by the French Court to excuse the Length of the Siege.]

Our Fleet continues cruising off the Harbour; we have no Account of Byng's Squadron.

In order to prevent the English Vessels detained in our Harbours from going to decay, or being confounded with Prizes that may be taken during the War which the King of Great-Britain declared against

Chester-Town, September 7, 1756.

RAN away this Morning, from the Mouth of Chester-River, the two following Sailors, belonging to the Ship *Frisby*, Capt. George Davis, just arrived from Bristol, viz.

Matthew Brown, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a well-set luffy Fellow, of a swarthy Complexion, and wears his own Hair, which is black. He had on a white Jacket, trimm'd with black, a blue Great-Coat, a Pair of Boots, a Pair of thick Duck Trowsers, and a Dutch mill'd Cap instead of a Hat.

William Sweatman, a tall slender Fellow, an Englishman, of a brown Complexion, and has a small Impediment in his Speech. Had on a blue Jacket, lined with white, and has white Bone Buttons, a red Great-Coat, and Sailor's Trowsers. They stole the Ship's Yawl; she is a neat six-ard rowing Boat, Turpentine Sides, painted black and yellow, her Outside Moulding Streak and Back-Board; her Thoughts and Inside Work, the fore Part red; fixed with 4 Oars, 2 Sprit-sails, and a Jib: Had in her also, a Ship's Draw-Bucket, a Scitt to throw Water out with, and a two Gallon Keg. They went off with a strong Southerly Wind, and it is suppos'd either stood to-crofs to Baltimore, or made up the Bay; 'tis probable they will go up some where to the Head of the Bay, and make a-crofs towards Philadelphia.

Whoever apprehends, the said Villains, and secures them in some Goal, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall have Two Pistoles Reward for each; and whoever takes up and secures the Boat, and gives Notice, shall have One Pistole, paid by

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I shall attend at Mr. Middleton's, in Annapolis, during the Term of the next Provincial Court, to receive his Lordship's Rents from those Gentlemen who hold Lands in Baltimore County, and reside in different Parts of the Province. As it would be attended with a good Deal of Trouble to wait on them at their respective Houses, I hope none will delay settling (for the Year's Rent) during the sitting of the said Court.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at the Subscriber's Plantation, on Thursday the 7th Day of October next, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A CHOICE Parcel of NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children. Also, a Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, containing Eight Hundred Acres.

Likewise, a very great Stock of choice Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. And Variety of Household Furniture.

THOMAS PINDELL.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Quarter of a LOT in Charles-Town, at the Head of Chesapeake Bay, bounded on one Side by North-East River, and is the nearest Part of the Lot adjoining the public Wharf in the said Town; on which Quarter stands a STILL-HOUSE, built of Cedar, three Years old, 59 Feet and a half by 26 and a half, clear, having 16 Cedar Cisterns, 2 Return, and 1 Low Wine Cistern, all tight, besides 2 Stills, Pumps, Buckets, &c. and a tight Cedar Cooler, supposed one of the largest in America, with a good Well and Pump in the Still-House, convenient to said Cooler. The largest Still will contain between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 200 Gallons. Also a new framed HOUSE, 27 Feet and a half by 13 Feet 4 Inches clear, with a good Stone Cellar under it, 26 Feet by 12 Feet 3 Inches. Likewise a small Piece of public Ground joining to the aforesaid Quarter, and between it and the Wharf aforesaid, whereon stands a convenient STORE-HOUSE, 29 Feet and a half by 19 and a half, within eight or ten Yards of the Houses aforesaid, having likewise a good Stone Cellar under it.

For Terms of Sale, apply to Mrs. Margaret Bigger, Executrix to the Estate of Mr. Peacock Bigger, deceased, or to Mr. Redmond Conyngham, Merchant, in Philadelphia.

JOHNN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

at his OFFICE in Charles-street; 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISE- the first Week, and One Shilling