

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 6, 1757.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

KENSINGTON, *October 19.*

LAST Saturday Morning Colonel Lentulus, Aid de Camp to his Prussian Majesty, arrived here from the Prussian Army in Bohemia, with Letters to the King, which he had the Honour to deliver to his Majesty in a private Audience.

BERLIN, *October 9.*

We have just received the following authentic Relation of the Action at Lowoschutz, on the first Instant, between his Majesty's Army and that of the Austrians.

ON the 28th of September, the King set out from his Camp at Sedlitz, and joined his Army in Bohemia, which he had sent forward under the Command of Marshal Keith, in order to take Possession of and secure the Passes into Bohemia. This Army was encamped near Auffig, and consisted only of 25,000 Men, because the King had been obliged to leave the main Body of his Troops in the Neighbourhood of Pirna, in order to keep the Saxon Camp blocked up. The King, upon his Arrival, resolved to march forward. He formed a Van-Guard of eight Battalions, ten Squadrons of Dragoons, and eight of Hussars. He put himself at the Head of his Body, and marched to Tournitz; and ordered his Army to follow him in two Columns, the one by the Way of Proscobot, and the other by the same Way his Van-Guard had taken. From Tournitz he marched, with his Van, towards Welmina, where he arrived that Evening, an Hour before Sun-set. There he saw the Austrian Army, with its Right Wing at Lowoschutz, and its Left towards the Egra. That very Evening, the King himself, occupied, with six Battalions, a Hollow, and some rising Grounds, which command Lowoschutz, and which he resolved to make use of, the next Day, in order to march out against the Austrians. The Army arrived, in the Night, at Welmina, where the King only formed his Battalions behind one another, and the Squadrons in the same Manner, which remained all Night in this Position; the King himself sitting up all Night, and having no other Covering but his Cloak, before a little Fire, at the Head of his Troops. On the first of October, at Break of Day, he took with him his principal General Officers, and shewed them the Ground which he intended to occupy with his Army, viz. The Infantry, forming the first Line, to occupy two high Hills, and the Bottom betwixt them; some Battalions to form the second Line; and the third, to be composed of the whole Cavalry. The King made all possible Dispatch in duly strengthening the Wings of his Army upon these Hills: The Infantry at the Right, posted themselves of their Post, and took all their Precautions, in order to secure it effectually; whilst the Left was forming, it fell immediately into an Engagement with the Enemy's Pandours, Croats, and Grenadiers, who were posted in Vineyards, inclosed with Stone Walls. We advanced up in this Manner, till we came to the Declivity of the Hills towards the Enemy, from whence we saw the Town of Lowoschutz filled with a great Body of Infantry, and a large Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon before it, and the Cavalry formed Chequer-wise, and in a Line between Lowoschutz and the Village of Saufchitz. There being a thick Fog, this was all that could be perceived. The King sent to reconnoitre; and the Reports confirmed all that had been judged of the Enemy's Position. After the King had found, that the Battalions were possessed of that Hollow in the Manner he had ordered it, he thought, that

the first Thing to be done, was to drive back the Enemy's Cavalry, which stood in his Front. And with this View he ordered his own Cavalry to advance; formed them before his first Line of Infantry, and immediately attacked the Enemy's; which was broke: But as the Enemy had placed behind their Cavalry in hollow Places and Ditches, a great Body of Infantry with several Pieces of Cannon, our Cavalry through the Briskness of their Attack, found themselves exposed to the Fire of this Cannon and of the Infantry; which obliged them to return and form again under the Protection of our Infantry and Cannon, without the Austrian Cavalry daring to pursue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the Charge; then, neither the Fire of 60 Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, nor that of their Infantry, which lay in those hollow Places, nor the Ditches, which they had in their Front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole Austrian Cavalry, and from forcing the Infantry, which was posted in those Ditches. After this Charge was over, the King ordered his Cavalry up to the Hill again behind his Infantry, where he drew them up. In the mean Time, the Cannonading still continued; and the Enemy made all possible Efforts to flank the Left of our Infantry. The King perceived the Necessity of supporting it, and ordered the Battalions of the first Line to turn to the Left; the Battalions of the second Line filled up the Intervals, which had been occasioned by this Motion; so that the Cavalry formed the second Line, which supported the Infantry. At the same Time, the whole Left of the Infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the Town of Lowoschutz in Flank, in Spite of the Cannon and the prodigious Infantry of the Enemy; set the Suburbs on Fire, carried the Post, and put the whole Army to Flight: After which Marshal Brown retired to the other Side of the Egra, and took his Camp at Budin. The King of Prussia not only gained the Field of Battle, but that Day established his Head Quarters at Lowoschutz. The Prince of Bevern has signalized himself beyond any Thing that can be said in his Praise. Never were such Instances of Valour seen as well in the Cavalry as Infantry. The Enemy's Army was 60,000 Men strong; and, notwithstanding such a Superiority, our Infantry forced inclosed Vineyards, and Stone Houses; and, from seven in the Morning till three in the Afternoon, they sustained the Fire of the Cannon and of the Infantry, and especially the Attack of Lowoschutz, which lasted without Intermision, till the Enemy was drove out of it. Major Muller of the Artillery, behaved to Admiration. The Major Generals of Cavalry, Luderitz and Oertz, are killed, as well as Colonel Holzendorff of the Gens d'Arms. General Quadt, of the Infantry, is also killed. The Loss of the Enemy is computed to amount to between 6 and 7000 Men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 Prisoners; among whom is Prince Lobkowitz; five Pieces of Cannon, and three Pair of Colours are fallen into our Hands: And we have lost, in all, 2000 Men killed and wounded.

From the Camp at Budin in Bohemia, Sept. 24, 1756.

General Wied, whom his Excellency Marshal Brown had detached with the Grenadiers and Hussars, ordered Colonel Peronni, with 8 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 Horse to advance to Petervalde: He was there attacked by a Body of Prussians on the 13th in the Morning, and repulsed them three Times. But the whole Corps under the Prince of Brunswick advancing, he abandoned Petervalde, which he could no longer defend against the Superiority of the Enemy, and retired to Nolendorf, and from thence on the 15th, to Auffig, where General Wied with the rest of the Corps, remained: He was attacked a second Time on the 17th, and repulsed the Enemy with great Bravery; but as the whole Corps under the Com-

mand of the Prince of Brunswick was coming up to attack him, he abandoned Auffig, and took Possession of Lowoschutz. We lost two Hussars, and had one Lieutenant and four Soldiers wounded. The Loss of the Enemy must be more considerable, as several Waggon with wounded Men were sent away. The Army decamped on the 14th, in three Columns, from Kolin: One Column took its Rout by Kostelitz, and the other two by Prague. On the 20th, 21st, and 22d, they entered this Camp, after which a regular Camp was marked out along the Egra, into which the Army entered the 23d, in order of Battle, in two Lines. Within these few Days, near 60 Deferters from the Enemy, have come into our Camp.

The Battalions of Carlstadt, and of the Bannat of Croatia, arrive successively.

The Saxon Army continues blocked up in their Camp at Pirna, by the Prussians.

His Excellency Marshal Brown having received Advice the 24th, that the Castle of Tetschen, where there was a Captain with some Invalids, had been attacked with Cannon, and forced to surrender, sent a Detachment under the Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Macelligot, to take Possession of the Castle of Schreckstein.

The 25th he was attacked by the Prussians, but he repulsed them; in his Turn he attacked the Bridge they had at Auffig, and by forcing the Head of it, oblig'd them to retire with Loss, and to withdraw the Bridge: In these two little Affairs, we had one Croat killed, and four wounded. The same Day the Marshal sent a large Detachment to Leitmaritz to secure the Convoy on the other Side of the Elbe, from the Incurfions of the Enemy's Partics. Our Hussars and Croats daily bring in Prisoners.

General Haddick arrived here some Days ago, with his Regiment; also five Battalions of Croats have joined us.

As we have received Advice that the Prussian Army is in Motion, we hold ourselves in Readiness to march; so probably we are on the Point of coming to an Action. Several Prussian Deferters arrive in our Camp; we give every one a certain Sum of Money; we buy their Arms and Horses, and give them Passports to go where they please.

On the 30th arrived here General Count Luchefi. He shines as much by his uncommon Valour, as by his other Qualities in the Art of War, so his Arrival caused a universal Joy in the whole Army.

BRUSSELS, *October 15.* On Saturday last Letters from Holland brought us an Account of a Victory gained on the first Instant, at Lowoschutz, by the King of Prussia, over the Austrians, commanded by Marshal Brown; but the next Evening a Courier arrived here from Vienna, with the following Particulars of that Action.

Marshal Brown's Relation to their Imperial Majesties, of the Battle of the first of October.

The 30th of September, the King of Prussia marched in the Night, at the Head of 40,000 Men, towards the Imperial Army.

Marshal Brown being informed of it, caused the Vineyards and Avenues to be occupied by more than 1000 Croats on each Side, and from thence began to fire about two o'Clock in the Morning.

At Break of Day the Prussian Army was seen through the narrow Passes of Welmina, where they formed themselves on the Hills to the Right, on the Left, and in the Bottom of Lowoschutz, and the Battle began at seven o'Clock, when the Fog cleared up.

The Fire on both Sides was very brisk, and the Prussian Cannonading such, that every one agreed, they had never heard any Thing like it; notwithstanding which the Imperial Troops performed Prodigious Valour, by sustaining the Fire of the Artillery with the greatest Firmness, and by repulsing the Enemy's Attacks several Times.

The

RAN away on the 10th of *October* last, from the Subscriber, living near *George-Town* on *Creek-Creek*, in *Frederick County*, a Mulatto Woman Slave, named *Kate*, who formerly belonged to *Mr. Benjamin Lane* in *Anne-Arundel County*, and was bought of him last *June*; she is a pert pallingering Wench, of a middle Size, about 30 Years old. She took with her a small Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock with a large S: And as she is pretty well dressed may sometimes pass for a free Woman where she is not known to be otherwise. It is supposed she is secreted by a Mulatto Slave called *Jemmy* (a Carpenter by Trade), belonging to *Mr. Thomas Sprigg*, on *West-River*, with the Assistance and Contrivance of some other Slaves in the Neighbourhood where she was bought, who it seems she has bragg'd had promised to conceal her whenever she would run away from me. I understand she has been a great Rambler, and is well known in *Calvert* and *Anne-Arundel Counties*, besides other Parts of the Country. She may indulge herself a little in visiting her old Acquaintance; but it is most probable she will spend the greatest Part of her Time with or near wherever the aforesaid Mulatto Slave of *Mr. Sprigg's* may be at Work.

Whoever brings the said Wench to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles for their Trouble, besides a good Reward if they discover the Persons that harbour her, so that they may be brought to Justice.

HENRY THRELKELD.

THE Subscriber has, at his Plantation on *Patapsco River*, opposite to the *Baltimore Iron-Works*, on Water navigable for Flats and Boats up to the Mill Tail, a compleat well-fitted MERCHANT MILL, with all proper Conveniencies, where he will Grind, Bolt and Pack, at Five-pence Half-penny per Bushel. He has also a Cooper, with a Quantity of well-seasoned Staves, and will supply Customers with Barrels, at the common Rates. CHARLES CARROLL.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subscriber, upon long standing open Accounts, he hereby requests them that they immediately pay off their Balances, or settle them. And as the Importation of Goods is considerably dearer now than formerly, he still continues to sell his Stays at the same Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and running the Chance of losing them), to all who pay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raise his Price with those who want Credit; and as he is now in great Want of Cash, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Business, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their old Scores, which will much oblige,

Their humble Servant,
CHARLES WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

A TRACT of Land, adjoining to *George-Town*, in *Frederick County*, containing 250 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in *George-Town*, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on *Goose-Creek*, in *Prince-George's County*, two Miles from *George-Town*, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of *Potowmack*.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the *Wood-Yard*, in *Prince-George's County, Maryland*: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to *George-Town*, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

ER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling