

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 17, 1757.

ONS of both Sexes, from Ten Years
age, and upwards, who never Wrote be-
fore, Taught to Write a good legible Hand in
one Hour per Day; likewise, those
who are but indifferently, may have their Hands
improved, and brought to a neat, genteel
Form, in the above Space of Time;
WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE,
Goldsmith, opposite to the Church, in Annapolis;
Specimens of Persons Writing, in the above
Style may be seen.

Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757.
JUST IMPORTED,
The Brigantine DEFIANCE, from SOUTHAMPTON,
now lying in the North-West Branch of
the Chesapeake River,
A LARGE Parcel of Choice Fine SALT,
to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, for Ster-
eocopy, or Tobacco, by
CHAMIER and CARNAN.

Roderick Cheyne,
Sign of the WHITE-HORSE, in
Baltimore County,
removed, from the old House he formerly
lived in, to a very good, commodious, new
House, two Stories high, consisting of several
Rooms well finished, where he now keeps Tavern,
at a small Distance North from the Notting-
ham-Works, (usually called Mr. Lawson's
House) on the Post Road from Philadelphia to
Baltimore, and is a very good Stage to call and
being nearly half Way between the Sign
of the Black-Horse, at the Head of Bush-River,
and Baltimore-Town; where all Travellers and
may depend on good Entertainment and
Providence for Horses, &c. and every
other Way civilly used.

John Anderson,
CABINET-MAKER,
formerly kept TAVERN on the Hill near the
Court-House, in ANNAPOLIS,
removed to a new and commodious House,
next Door to Mr. Middleton's at the Head of
the Dock, where he now KEEPS TAVERN;
all Gentlemen may be accommodated with
Provisions, the best of Liquors, good Rooms,
Attendance, &c. &c.
Said Anderson carries on his Business of
CABINET-MAKING as usual.
begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and
other Strangers, that he has not, nor has
the Small-Pox in his House, nor has he
any one in it liable to that Distemper.
JOHN ANDERSON.
Having plenty of good Rooms, he will
keep Boarders by the Week, Month or Year,
at reasonable Rates.

to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
A TRACT of LAND, situate about 3
Miles from Annapolis, on the North Side of
the River, containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch
of the River thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Mea-
suring, and about 200 of it good Wood Land.
The House on the Plantation a good Dwelling-House,
on a rising Ground, with four Rooms on a
Floor, a Barn, Stable, Smoke House, Hen House,
a very good Garden, paved Yard, and a good
Well; and a very good Orchard: The Tract
is indisputable.

The Purchaser may have Time for Payment of
the Purchase-Money, on giving Security,
as required. For Terms apply to
JOHN CAMPBELL.

B. The Purchaser may likewise be supply'd
with a Stock of all Kinds, and Plantation Utensils.
The House likewise to be Sold by said Campbell a House
with a Lot in Annapolis, near to Severn Ferry, where
he lately lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen,
Barn, Stable, Hen House, and Garden.

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

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

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.
DRESDEN, October 17.

IT is confirmed, that the Saxon Army passed the Elbe
unmolested, and without any Loss; but it now ap-
pears, that when the advanced Guard had got about
Half Way up a steep Mountain, over against Konig-
stein, they found that the Prussians were Masters of
all the Defiles, and that it was impossible for them to
force their Way; so that the whole Saxon Army finding
themselves surrounded on every Side, and being reduced to
the greatest Extremity, for Want of Provisions, offered to
capitulate.

His Polish Majesty, who is in the Fortrefs of Konigstein,
has given Field Marshal Rotowski full Powers to treat for
the Army; and we expect every Hour the News of the Ca-
pitulation being signed.

Marshal Brown had arrived the 11th Instant at Lichten-
dorf, near Schandau, and immediately acquainted the Saxons
with his Arrival, letting them know, that he would stay
there till the 14th at Noon, and then retired towards Bo-
hemia, and arrived Yesterday at Kamnitz. A Prussian De-
tachment fell in with his Rear, and killed and wounded
about 100 Men.

His Prussian Majesty is, at present, at Struppen, the
King of Poland's former Head Quarters.

October 20. The Saxons remained in the Camp at Pirna,
till the Night between the 12th and 13th, when the whole
Army passed the Elbe, on a Bridge of Boats, under the
Cannon of Konigstein; but the Bridge broke before the
Baggage was all got over, and the Prussian Hussars have
plundered a Part of it. The Saxons then took Possession
of a new Camp in a narrow Plain, shelving towards the
River, which lies directly opposite to Konigstein, and is
bounded on one Side by the Banks of the Elbe, which are
very steep and rocky, and on the other, by a very high Rock
called Lillienstein, which again is surrounded with other high
Rocks and Ravines, having at one End of it a deep Wood,
and at the other a Road towards Walterdross, of difficult
Access at all Times, but then rendered almost impracticable
by the Prussians. In this Situation, shut up on all Sides,
the Saxon Army continued from Wednesday till Friday,
when they began to capitulate, but they marched out of their
Camp on Sunday Morning. Bread was sent to the Soldiers
as soon as the Capitulation was agreed upon.

Marshal Brown came to Mitterdorf, near Schandau, with
about 8000 Men, in order to have forced the Passes that
were defended by the Prussians under General Leiswitz,
situated about one Mile from the second Saxon Camp; but
as soon as the Prussians had Notice of his Approach, they
reinforced the Party under General Leiswitz, and all their
other Detachments on the other Side of the Elbe; so that
Marshal Brown could do nothing; and in his Retreat the
Prussian Hussars attacked his Rear Guard, and cut to Pieces
two Companies of Grenadiers, and upwards of 150 Hussars.

On Sunday, the 17th, the Saxon Troops, preceded by
their General Officers, crossed the Elbe, at a Place called
Radan, where the Prussians had a Bridge of Boats; from
whence they marched into a Plain in the Neighbourhood,
and after passing between two Battalions of Prussian Guards,
they were received by two Battalions of the Prince of
Prussia's Regiment, drawn up on the Right and Left; they
there formed a hollow Square, and had the Articles of
War read, and the military Oath administered to them. As
there was but one Bridge laid over the River, and the Roads
from the Saxon Camp were extremely bad, and as every Re-
giment took the Oath separately, this Ceremony lasted all
that Day and the next. The Soldiers were all armed, but
the Officers have refused to enter into the Prussian Service.

The whole Saxon Army consisted of 16,000, 3000 of
which were Horse and Dragoons. The Soldiers are ex-
tremely well looking, and mostly young Men, and do not
seem to have suffered for want of Provisions during the
Blockade of five Weeks. The Cavalry is almost ruined.

The Convention and Capitulation which his Prussian Ma-
jesty has made with the King of Poland is said to be in
Substance as follows:

1. That the King of Poland yields his whole Army in
Saxony to the King of Prussia; the Officers not to be com-
pelled to serve against their Will. But the King of Poland
to grant Dismission from his Service to such as shall ask it,
who then shall be at Liberty to enter into the Prussian Ser-
vice; and those who do not choose to ask their Dismission,
are to be incapable of serving during this War. The King
of Poland is said to have given full Power to Count Rotowski
to grant such Dismissions to those Officers who apply for
them; and it is thought that many of the Saxon Officers
will accept of the Service.

2. That the Garrison and Castle of Konigstein shall re-
main in the Hands of his Polish Majesty, he giving proper
Assurances, that a perfect Neutrality shall be observed on
his Part, and no Protection afforded from thence to the
King of Prussia's Enemies, nor the free Navigation of the
Elbe any ways interrupted.

3. The King of Poland to be at Liberty to go where he
pleases; and he has accordingly resolved to set out as this
Day for Warsaw.

The King of Prussia sets out this Day, with Part of his

Army, for Bohemia. The Army his Prussian Majesty leaves
in Saxony, will return to their old Camp at Sedlitz.

Dresden, October 3. Advice is this Moment received,
that General Nadasti has joined Count Brown with 10,000
Hungarians.

Aix, October 9. M. de la Galissonniere, who arrived here
on Saturday, set out Yesterday Morning in a Litter for
Paris. His Disorder being a Dropsy, after a Consultation of
the most able Physicians in this Place, it was thought pro-
per to tap him, and they took from him at least Fifteen
Pounds of Water, which relieved him very much.

Paris, October 22. Letters from Marseilles advise, that
the Algerines have taken the City of Tunis, put about
10,000 of the Inhabitants to the Sword, without Distinc-
tion either of Sex or Age; that they plunder'd the City,
and not finding so much Riches as they expected, they ran-
sack'd all the French Families residing there, having heard
that the Tunisians had deposited all their Treasure in their
Hands, and threaten'd to murder them unless they deliver'd
it up; and that the French, in order to save their Lives,
had taken Refuge in the Houses belonging to the English
who are settled there.

These Letters add, that a stout Felucca belonging to
Marseilles, has taken its Station between Malaga and Gib-
raltar, and extremely incommodes the Trade of the Eng-
lish there, having already taken twelve of their Ships.

LONDON, October 26.

Letter from Margate, October 18, 1756.

Yesterday the Syren of Yarmouth, James Nutter Ma-
ster, from Newcastle, with Coals, and bound to the West-
ward, Burthen about 120 Tons, navigated only with four
Men and two Boys, besides the Master, being about seven
Miles E. S. E. from the North Foreland, was boarded by
a French Brig Privateer, of 6 Carriage Guns, and 8 Swivels,
with 70 Men, belonging to Havre. The Collier having
only 3 small Guns, the Crew took to their close Quarters,
from whence they fired so briskly, and killed and wounded
so many of the French, that they obliged them to steer off.
The Frenchmen were so angry to find that a little Vessel, of
so small Force, should maul them so, that they resolved a
second Attack. Accordingly the Frenchman fired his
Broadside at the Collier, which did him great Damage,
went through both her Sides, but by Providence killed
none of her few Men. Hereupon the Frenchman boarded
a second Time, lashed fast to the Collier, and enter'd his
Men. They were warmly received. The Collier plied his
Small-arms again from the close Quarters, and killed and
wounded the Frenchmen so fast, that they grew quite sick
of the Sport; and, after an Hour's Dispute the second Time,
the Privateer was glad to get clear off, and in such Hast,
as to leave one Man alive on the Collier's Deck; whom they
brought away, and put on board the Wolfe, Capt. Crickett
(who they met off the North Foreland) to have his Wounds
dressed. The Captain of the Collier, who is now ashore,
says, that in the Engagement he observed an Officer on board
the Privateer in a laced Hat, who soon fell, and he sup-
posed him to be the Captain. When the Privateer cut loose
and got off, they made all the Sail they could for the Coast
of France; and on parting the Collier gave them three
Cheers.

Thus did a loaded Collier, with only a Master, four
Men, and two Boys, beat a Privateer of 14 Guns, and 70
Men. If such gallant and courageous Behaviour was ge-
neral in our Navy, what might we not expect? If such
Courage had been lately displayed in the Mediterranean,
What glorious Events would it have produced!

From this Example of a Collier, our Men of War
might learn to rule the Ocean.

A Brigantine, bound from Rochelle for Mississippi, with
100 Soldiers, besides Women and Children, is taken by the
Revenge Privateer, and carried into the Island of Jersey.

October 30. Letters have been received from Admiral
Hawke's Squadron, dated off Minorca, the 24th of Sep-
tember, which advise, that the Fleet had been very sickly,
and that had it not been for the fresh Provisions on board
some French Transports bound to Minorca, which Pro-
vidence threw in their Way, half the Ships Companies
would have died; and that the first Dispatches from Eng-
land, were received on the 22d of September, and con-
tained an Order to return to Gibraltar.

By the Articles of the Capitulation, 15000 Saxons have
entered into the King of Prussia's Service for five Years,
and taken the Oaths of Allegiance to him. The Officers
are upon their Parole of Honour.

The Hawke Privateer, of Exeter, has taken a French
West-Indiaman, of 340 Tons Burthen, 35 Men, and 14
Guns, off Cape Finisterre, worth upwards of 20,000 l.

THE INSTRUCTIONS in the City of London to
their Representatives in Parliament.

To the Right Honourable Singsby Bethell, Esq; Lord Mayor,
Sir John Barnard, Knight, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight,
and William Beckford, Esq; Representatives in Parliament
for the City of London.

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of
the City of London, in Common-Council assembled,
justly alarmed at the critical and unhappy Situation of these
Kingdoms, do most earnestly call upon you, our Representa-
tives, to exert your utmost Ability towards procuring a strict

and impartial parliamentary Enquiry into the Causes of these
National Calamities.

An almost total Neglect of our important Fortrefs in the
Mediterranean, of such ineffable Consequence to the Trade
and Power of these Kingdoms, and the permitted Absence
of their principal Officers many Months after the Commence-
ment of Hostilities; the actual Loss of Minorca, and appa-
rent Danger of Gibraltar, are Circumstances that fill us with
Amazement and Concern; but when we reflect on the great
Preparations for an Embarkation of Troops and Artillery,
and the Equipment of a powerful Fleet publicly known to
be carried on at Toulon, whose Neighbourhood to Minorca
was sufficiently alarming, we cannot impute these fatal E-
vents to Neglect alone; and therefore conjure you to enquire,
Why a respectable Fleet was not immediately sent from hence,
and why at last so small a Squadron was ordered upon this
important Service, without any Frigate, Fire-Ship, Hospi-
tal-Ship, Transport or Troops, beyond their ordinary Com-
plement, and this at a Time when our Naval Force was con-
fessedly superior to the Enemy's.

The Cruelties suffered, and Losses sustained, by our Fel-
low-Subjects in North-America, having long called for Re-
dress, whilst the Mismanagements in the Attempts for their
Support, and the untimely and unequal Succours sent to their
Relief, have only served to render the British Name con-
temptible: We therefore require you, to use your utmost
Endeavours for detecting all those, who by Treachery or
Misconduct, have contributed to these great Distresses; his
Majesty having been graciously pleased to assure us, that he
will not fail to do Justice upon any Persons who shall have
been wanting in their Duty to Him and their Country.

To these interesting Enquiries, we have but too much
Reason to add our pressing Request, that you use your ear-
liest Endeavours to establish a well-regulated and constitu-
tional Militia, as the most honourable Defence of the Crown,
and the most consistent with the Rights of a free People.
And this we are more anxious to recommend to your particu-
lar Care and Attention, as every Apprehension of Danger
has furnished a Reason for increasing the Number of our Re-
gular Forces, and for the Introduction of foreign Mercena-
ries; the Expence of which is insupportable. We therefore
trust that you will pursue this Measure before you consent
to the Grant of Supplies, Experience having convinced us
that your laudable Endeavours afterwards may prove fruitless.

The Insult offered to our Laws, by a Claim of Exemption,
which these Foreigners are said to have made, demands that
you strictly enquire, whether the ordinary Course of Justice
has been interrupted or suspended on their Account, or whe-
ther any Person in Authority under his Majesty has given
Countenance to such Claim; which if you should discover,
we confide in your Resolution and Integrity, that nothing
will be wanting on your Part to bring to Justice the Ad-
versaries and Instruments of such a Violation of the Bill of
Rights, as the only Means of quieting the Minds of his Ma-
jesty's loyal British Subjects; and at all Events, we recom-
mend it to you, to oppose the Continuance of any foreign
Troops within the Kingdom, a Circumstance which must
ever be considered as a Reproach to the Loyalty, Courage,
and Ability of this Nation.

We also hope that you will endeavour to limit the Num-
ber of Placemen and Pensioners of late so remarkably in-
creased, and at a proper Season to restore triennial Parlia-
ments, as we conceive it the only Means to obtain a free
Representative of the People.

The immense Sums so cheerfully paid, when almost every
Measure reflects National Disgrace, call upon you strictly to
enquire into their Application; and we trust that you will
carefully watch and endeavour to prevent all unnatural Con-
nections on the Continent, in order to preserve the Indepen-
dency of these Kingdoms.

By rendering these necessary Services to your King and
Country, you will give his Majesty the strongest Testimony
of our Duty and Affection, and most effectually secure to his
Government Obedience and Respect.

At the same Time we desire you thus publicly to accept
our most grateful Acknowledgments of your past Conduct in
Parliament; and enjoin you at all Times to hold sacred and
inviolable the Act made for establishing his Majesty's Right
to the Crown of these Realms, and securing the Rights and
Liberties of the Subject; and that you oppose every Mea-
sure tending to weaken that Compact; which under the
divine Providence, will prove the best Security to his Ma-
jesty's sacred Person, and the Succession in his illustrious House.

November 4. It is said that Apartments are fitting up in
Chelsea-Hospital, for the Reception of a certain General,
who is to answer for the Loss of Oswego, and other fatal
Mifcarriages, in North-America.

Letters from the Groyne, by the Mail that arrived Yester-
day, bring Intelligence, that Captain Dyer, of the Defence
Privateer, fell in with three French Men of War near Cape
Finisterre, viz. the Prudent, the Warwick, and a Frigate
of 36 Guns: They came from Martinico, Convoy to a large
Fleet of Merchantmen, from which they had been separated
in bad Weather. Capt. Dyer bore down upon the Frigate,
and engaged her a considerable Time, and would certainly
have carried her, but that the Warwick came to her Assis-
tance, upon which Capt. Dyer was obliged to steer off.

The Antigallican Privateer, Capt. Foster, has taken a rich
Ship from Martinico, and sent her into Portsmouth.

November