

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 13, 1757.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE for April, 1757.

A Description of the Kingdom of BOHEMIA.

THE Kingdom of Bohemia, properly so called, is bounded on the East by Moravia and Silesia, and on the West by Misnia and Bavaria; on the North by Lusatia; and on the South by Austria. It is almost entirely encompassed by Mountains, in which there are Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead, Sulphur and Nitre. Carbuncles, Emeralds, Amethysts, Jasper, Sapphire, and other precious Stones, abound more here, than in any other Part of the Empire. Gold Sand is likewise discovered in some of its Rivers. There are Salt Pits; but the Product not answering the Expence, they are supplied with it from Misnia, and other Places. They make great Quantities of Allum. The Soil produces store of Saffron. The Gardens and Orchards yield Fruit sufficient for Consumption and Exportation. They do not much cultivate Vineyards, because their Wine does not keep long. They have Beer, both brown and white, which is much valued, and exported. They have Meadows and Pastures in Abundance, with large Cattle and Horses fit for War. The Inhabitants of the Towns are not fond of either Arms, Arts or Trade, but prefer a sordid indolent Life. The Revenue of Bohemia is near a Million Sterling.

PRAGUE, is the capital City, and was formerly the Residence of the Kings of Bohemia. The Walls of this Town enclose a larger Tract of Ground than any City in Germany: But considerable Abatements are to be made for the wide Spaces and Hills encompassed within them. It is situate upon the Moldau, a large rapid River, which has its Source in the South Part of Bohemia, and being augmented before it comes to Prague, by the River Eggra, at last empties itself into the Elbe. This great Body is divided into three Cities, viz. The Old, the New, and the Lesser City.

The Old Town is seated on the East Side of the Moldau, being the most populous Place of the three, and considerable for the University, frequented by a vast Number of Students, this being the only one of the whole Kingdom, though it is not now comparable to what it has been. If we may believe Lewis du May, there were, in 1609, when John Huss was Rector, above 40,000 Students. And it is credibly reported among them, that when the Emperor Charles IV. would have retrenched some of their Privileges, 24,000 Students left the Town in one Week, and not long after, 16,000 more. This Part of the Town has also several Colleges and Monasteries, and, among the Rest, the Jesuits, which is a very handsome one.

The New Town is of a very large Extent, encompassing the Old Town, together with the River, divided from it by a Ditch, into which they can let the River. The Irish have a Convent of Franciscans here; and the Jesuits have likewise a noble College.

The Lesser Prague is seated on the West Side of the Moldau. It is far beyond the Old Town in Pleasantry and handsome Structures, being joined to it by a very strong Stone Bridge, of sixteen great Arches. Part of this Town is built upon a rising Ground, on the Top of which stands Hortschin or upper Prague, where the Emperor has a Summer House and a magnificent Palace. In this Part of the City, is also the Cathedral Church of St. Veit, and most of the Houses of the Nobility. The Lesser Prague was surprized in the long German War, by the Swedish General Koningsmark, who carried off an incredible Booty.

A Part of Prague being inhabited by Jews,

is thence called the Jews Town. They deal in all Sorts of Commodities, but especially in the precious Stones found in the Bohemian Mines, and the whole Trade of the City is in their Hands.

Extract of a Letter from M. d'Etrees's Head-Quarters at the Abbey of Corvuy, July 13.

M. DE Berechini arrived this Evening, with the Troops that were left at Bielefeld, so that the whole Army is now assembled, except the Troops which is at Blumberg, under the Duke de Broglio, and the Troops with M. de Contades, great Part of which he is going to send back, having now no Occasion for them, on Account of the late Change in the Hessian System.

All our Forces will have passed the Weser by the 16th, and in all Appearance we shall be near Hamelen, by the 20th, where the Enemy, it is said, have encamped themselves.

We shall soon see whether the Duke of Cumberland will make any greater Opposition to the Motions we are about to make, than he did to our passing the Weser. Indeed we do not at all doubt but his Royal Highness is firmly resolved to defend the Dominions of his August Ancestors to the utmost; but then we are no less determined to enter them; and all the Battalions of Militia which we successively sent to the Army to recruit in Case of Need, the old Regiments, are a Proof of our Good-will and hearty Endeavours.

In the mean Time, we have the Satisfaction of beholding our Colours flying along the right Hand Shore of the Weser.

It is next to impossible to describe the Richness and Fertility of this Country, our whole Army being in the Midst of Abundance. Nor have the Inhabitants themselves (excepting the Inconveniencies which are the inseparable Attendants on War) Reason to dread our Arrival; for sure no General ever took so much Pains to make his Troops observe good Order and Discipline (even in the Country of an Enemy) as M. d'Etrees. Witness the following Letter, which he wrote to every one of his general Officers a little before he passed the Rhine.

Though Order and Discipline are necessary to be maintained in an Army, yet, Sir, they are more peculiarly so in the present Circumstances, wherein his Majesty's Forces are going to march near the Possessions of the Hollanders, and enter as Friends into the Neutral States of the Empire. This requires the highest Prudence and Precaution, without which it will be impossible to preserve the Troops, or execute the Projects his Majesty has formed of defending oppressed Princes, protecting the Liberties of the Empire, and succouring his Allies, pursuant to the Engagements by the Treaty of Westphalia and that of Versailles.

I entreat you so be very careful in causing the most exact Discipline to be observed not only in the abovementioned Circumstances, but even in the Territories of his Prussian Majesty, on the Preservation of which Countries, depends the Facility of procuring Subsistence, and the being furnished with the necessary Transports for executing your subsequent Marches.

It is of the highest Importance that you should be extremely vigilant in seeing the Orders wisely established, for Maintenance of Order and Discipline, punctually executed, and in particular to hinder the Officers from going out a Hunting, from playing at prohibited Games and Diversions, from leaving their Quarters and living in other Houses, from filling them with their Horses and Equipages, and from sending their domestics foraging without Orders, or out of the Places assigned them for that Purpose.

You must also engage them to be very exact and regular in making Appeals, and hinder the Soldiers from going out of the Limits, and keep them in the Camp, by exercising them often and at different Times.

Of these Things I beseech you to be particularly careful, and desire to be informed of those who neglect so essential Duties, or disobey the Orders, being resolved to employ every Way possible to have them fully executed; but this cannot be done unless Messrs. the Brigadier Colonels and Commandants, contribute a helping Hand to see them performed, which I desire you to tell the Officers in the Army, more especially those of your own Division.

The good Example you are capable of giving, and your being minutely informed of every Thing that passes, will be of the greatest Use to cause the necessary Regulations to be observed agreeably to his Majesty's Pleasure.

Your Zeal for his Service, the Welfare of his Army, and your own Honour, oblige you thereto; and I flatter myself, that besides these pressing Motives, your Affection to me will induce you to assist me in discharging my Duty, and in participating the happy Consequences of a Campaign, during which I shall eagerly seek for Occasions of exerting your Services; and shall study to deserve the Continuation of your Friendship by the most sincere and earnest Endeavours to give you convincing Proofs, that none has the Honour to be more sincerely

Your most Humble and Obedient Servant, D'ETREES.

L O N D O N, July 26.

The following Advices, dated June 22, were received from Stutgard, the Capital of the Duke of Wirtemberg, a Protestant Prince, the Extent of whose Dominions, (according to Templeman) is to that of Yorkshire, in the Proportion of 3364 to 4684, the Number of Square Miles contained therein.

Four Thousand, out of 6000 of the Troops of our most serene Duke, were, on the 24th, delivered to a French Commissary, who immediately reviewed them. Scarce was the Review finished, when the Soldiers began to mutter, and say aloud, We are sold. Next Morning they deserted at once. The Thing did not stop here: They were followed by many more. Bands of 20 and 30 forced their Way through the Detachments that guarded the Gates. In the Evening the Mutiny became general. They fired upon the Officers in the Barracks, and even bearded the General, and Field-Officers. Some of them called to the General, that if he did not immediately withdraw from before the Barracks, they would bring him from his Horse with Market-Balls. Mean while, some Officers having pursued the Deserters, brought back a Part of them Prisoners. The Mutineers, being informed thereof, declared, that if they were not immediately set at Liberty, they would set Fire to the Barracks and to the Stadt-House. Left they should carry their Threats into Execution, the Prisoners were released in the Evening. Nevertheless, these licentious young Fellows, sat up all Night, Drinking, making a Noise, and sometimes Firing. This Morning they assembled, and having seized some of their Officers, marched out of Town, 3 or 400 together, with the Music of the Regiments playing before them, the General having begged of them to go away peaceably, in God's Name. In this Manner near 3000 of them fled off, and the Remainder have since been discharged. Thus our Army has melted away almost in a Moment.

The Matilda, Shaw, a Letter of Marque, carried a Prize the 16th of May into Smyrna, and in three Hours after his Arrival in the Harbour, about 100 French Sailors manned some Boats, and went

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Persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. Hamilton, late of Annapolis, desired to make immediate Payment, may expect to be sued: And those Demands against the said Estate, bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid.

Subscriber intending shortly for ENGLAND, desires Settlements with all Persons Accounts with him, and Payments as can oblige him. Such as cannot Ballances, will be indulged with Security, if thought necessary to HANCOCK LEE.

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WANTED, a Clerk in Derbester Parish, in Derbester County. Any CLERGYMAN of England, that is without a Parish, well recommended, will meet with Employment, by applying to the Vestry of the Parish, who are empowered by the Act to agree with some fit Person in this Place.

Signed per Order, ROGER JONES, Register.

June 9, 1757. Persons indebted to the PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, are requested to pay the INTEREST due on their Bonds within Six Months from the Date of the Bonds will be put in Suit, by Order of the Commissioners, CHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Currency Office.

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