

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 27, 1757.

PARIS, July 28.

AT a Time when we are pouring our Troops into Germany, to the Assistance of the Empress-Queen, the Public are here alarmed with an intended Invasion on the Part of the English, who, it is assured, are making great Preparations for attacking us on the Side of Normandy, Britany, &c. their Plan being, as it is said, to attempt the Demolition of Brest, Orient, and other Places, along the Coast; taking the Opportunity of the Absence of the greatest Part of our Marine Force, now in America. The Court however does not appear ready to make any Alteration in its main Design, contenting itself with ordering a competent Number of Troops for the Security of the Coast.

Paris, July 29. On the Receipt of the News of a new English Squadron appearing off Toulon, a great Council was held at Court; and a Courier dispatched to Madrid the next Morning. In the mean Time we learn, that a Matter of momentous Concern is at present on the tapis between this Court and that of Spain. Some will have it that the whole System of Spanish Politics is inverted, and that a new and extraordinary Collision is likely to be the Effect of the close Connexion between France and Vienna. There are others, however, who as warmly assert, the Period is at Hand for striking an effectual Blow to that Sovereignty over the Seas so long usurped by the English.

Paris, August 1. Count de Conflans is speedily to sail from Brest with 18 Ships of the Line and 4 Frigates, with which he is to observe that which is fitting out in England for a secret Expedition, or he will perhaps, on his Side, execute an Enterprize to be likewise guessed at.

Paris, August 12. The List sent to the Court of the Killed and Wounded on our Side, in the Battle of Hastenbeck, is as follows:

Killed	17 Officers,	118 Officers.
	1038 Soldiers,	1159 Soldiers.

Frankfort, August 7. The unfortunate City of Zittau has fallen the Victim of a War in which it was no ways concerned, few Houses remain but what are greatly damaged, and several Hundreds of the Inhabitants perished in the midst of the Flames. The Besieged cry out against the Fury and Impatience of the Besiegers, and they in their Turn lay the Blame on the Obstinacy of the Besieged, and the Imprudence of the Inhabitants. However, if we may believe the Austrians, they got into the Town Time enough to save 6000 Sacks of Flour.

Dresden, August 4. According to the Particulars we have received concerning Zittau, the Inhabitants of that Place, in the midst of the Showers of Bombs and red hot Balls that beat down their Houses, or set them on Fire, used their utmost Endeavours to save at least Part of their Effects. They reckoned, that as soon as their Town should be taken, they should feel the Effects of the Victor's Mercy; and indeed the Austrian Generals intended to spare them: But among the Troops that took Possession of the Town, there were Pandours, Selavonians, and such like Irregulars, who, making no Distinction between the Inhabitants and the Prussians, took but little Thoughts about relieving the former, and imagined, that whatever they could pick up was lawful Booty. The Warehouses, filled with various Goods, especially Linens, in which Zittau traded largely, were almost entirely burnt down, or plundered. Those wretched Inhabitants, deprived of the Succour they expected, and stripe of almost every Thing, were drove to Despair, and a great Number had no other Course to take but to seek Refuge among the Prussians. The Prince of Prussia, seeing them come in Crowds to the Corps he commanded, afforded them what Relief was in his Power. The Queen of Poland, sensibly affected with the deplorable Fate of those

People, has made Representations to Marshal Daun about his cruel Behaviour towards Zittau, which ought to have been secured from a Bombardment, as it belonged to the Saxon Dominions: In Answer to which the Austrian General has intimated, that he is as much concerned at it as the Queen; that the Prussians obstinately persisted in defending Zittau, tho' they had been summoned several Times to deliver it up; and as it was of the greatest Importance to him to take it, and to deprive them of the Resource they should find in the Preservation of the Magazines, he was obliged, though much against his Inclination, to come to the Extremities above-mentioned.

Paris, August 5. Notwithstanding the great Rejoicings made here on Account of the Victory obtained over the Duke of Cumberland, it is certain the Court, and in particular the King himself, is not highly pleased therewith, as from the great Superiority of our Army there was great Reason to expect a total Defeat of the Hanoverians. The strange Conduct also of the Commanders of some Battalions, who so far mistook the Enemy as to fire on each other, is highly censured; and as we learn from good Hands, that two of our Regiments, of which one was Swiss, were almost entirely destroyed by the Fierceness of the Fire, before the Mistake was discovered.

Turin, August 3. We hear that on the 12th of last Month there was an Engagement in the Bay of Cagliari between Capt. Gwynn, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Ambuscade, and the Captain of a French Privateer called the Invincible; after firing at each other for above an Hour, the Privateer, who lost about 50 Men, struck. There were only three Men killed on board the Ambuscade; and on the 13th she arrived with her Prize at Cagliari.

Warsaw, July 16. A Courier arrived here Yesterday Morning with an Account of Memel's having surrendered. The Terms of the Capitulation were, that the Garrison should go out with all the Honours of War, but should engage not to serve against the Empress, nor any of her Allies, for the Space of one Year. Marshal Apraxin's Army has certainly passed the Niemen, and is advancing slowly towards Prussia.

Berlin, August 6. The King occupies with his Army in Lusana the most advantageous Situation that the present Circumstances and the Face of the Country will allow; his Right extends to the Elbe, and his Left to the Sprea, having Bautzen on his Center, Dresden behind, and advanced Posts on the Frontier of Bohemia. The Court has just published the following Relation of the Encounter which happened lately on the Borders of Prussia, between a Detachment of Russian Grenadiers and Cossacks, and a Body of Prussian Hussars.

From the Headquarters of Marshal Lehwald, at Vellau in Prussia, August 4. Col. Malachowski, Commander of a Regiment of Hussars, having received Advice the 1st Instant, that the Cossacks had made an Incursion at Niebudzent, 200 Hofs were ordered out to fight them, but at their Approach the main Body of Cossacks had retired to a Village 2 Leagues from thence, and our Hussars found before the Village of Kummelen only a Party of Horse Grenadiers, and a Detachment of Cossacks, who were ranged in Order of Battle, they waited for our Troops with a firm Countenance in Appearance, they even advanced 200 Paces and fired some Volleys. Col. Malachowski fell upon them with 70 Horse, routed and pursued them beyond Mikuelen, a little Way from Kautenau, without the Loss of a single Man on his Side, having only 5 wounded, and 1 Horse killed. The Enemy left dead on the Spot 2 Lieutenants and 73 Soldiers. We took 26 Prisoners, and according to their Deposition the Russian Party consisted of 160 Horse Grenadiers, and 100 Cossacks commanded by Major la Ruor. They carried away

with them thro' Kautenau seven Waggots filled with wounded Men, and among whom was another Major who is since dead.

In this Encounter Col. Malachowski shewed as much Valour as Conduct in the Measures he pursued. Major de Beust, Lieutenant d'Isedom, and Cornet Hopka, distinguished themselves in this Action, as well as the Lieutenants de Zedmar and de Collas, and Cornet de Berg. The common Soldiers shewed great Bravery and discharged their Carabines but once, the rest was effected Sabre in Hand. Marshal Apraxin's Army, according to the last Advices, continued in its former Position, at some Distance from the Frontiers of Prussia.

Langen Zaltza, Saxony, August 4. On the 1st of this Month a Detachment of French Hussars reached this Place, where, after having pulled down the Prussian Proclamations and Advertisements, they took out of the Money Chest belonging to the Finances to the Value of 12000 Rix Dollars, which Money they put into the Hands of a Saxon Officer, with Orders for him to deliver it to the Queen of Poland at Dresden, obliging several of the Saxon Gentry to engage for that Delivery, or to repay the Money to the Producer of a Billet, they were obliged to sign. This done, they assured us Marshal Richelieu, with 80,000 Men, would be in Saxony in a few Days. After mature Consideration, however, they thought proper to take back the Money along with them, and retired in all Haste into the Principality of Hesse.

Nienburg upon the Weser, August 6. The Duke of Cumberland continues encamped in the Neighbourhood of Hoya, inclining towards Verden, in order to answer his Purpose of covering Bremen and Verden, and securing the Communication with Staden; where the Archives and the most valuable Effects of the Electorate of Hanover have been carried, and from whence the Duke may most conveniently receive the Succours which shall be sent him by the Elbe, and in this Situation he is also Master of the Lower-Weser, quite to its Mouth.

Paris, August 5. There is at present a great Disgust arisen in the Public against the Spaniards, who are said to have behaved extremely ill to several of our Cruizers in the Mediterranean, those Cruizers having been refused both at Barcelona and Carthage such Necessaries and Assistance which are rarely denied to Ships of any Christian Nation, much less to those of France, whose Interests are so intimately connected to that of Spain itself. Among these Complaints, the Affair of M. de Caillan, Commander of the Nymph, seems to merit Regard; it is said that this Frigate, being pursued by two English Men of War, ran under the Cannon of Cape Pedro, in the Island of Majorca, but that desiring Protection of the Governor of the Castle, it was refused; so that the Captain was obliged to set Fire to the Ship to prevent her falling into the Hands of the English; himself and the Crew saving themselves on Shore, where they were treated in a very inhospitable Manner, as well by the Governor as the People of the Country.

Paris, August 8. A very rich and most magnificent Present is preparing to be sent to a certain Nabob in India, who has promised to assist our Settlements with any Number of his Troops, in case of any hostile Attempts being made on them by the English; and also to join with our Forces in any Expedition which our Governor-General may propose to put in Execution against them. The Value of this Present is computed at 3,000,000 of Livres.

Paris, August 9. The Prince de Soubise was the primary Cause of the Marshal d'Etrees being recalled. It is hoped that his Successor, Marshal de Richelieu, the Vanquisher of the English at Minorca, and the Defender of Genoa, will equally distinguish himself in Germany: But it is nevertheless certain that the Marshal d'Etrees is greatly regretted.

Amsterdam

Part Tobacco, September 1, 1757.
 out of Part Tobacco old Church, in
 day Night, the 1st of July, a Watch
 WATCH, made by FORTIN,
 On the side Case of black Shagreen,
 Gold chain'd, and has a very fine
 Pinch-beck Chain, a Gold Dial,
 Stone Seal of Pinch-beck, double
 Egg of Gold to put Sponges in,
 a Huswife with three Flaps, and fall
 different Kinds, and several more
 Ruffles, &c.
 will bring or contrive the said Watch
 the Subscriber, or to Mr. W. W.
 Daniel, of St. Thomas, for to be
 Dagslas, shall have THREE-
 HALF Reward, and no Questions
 WILLIAM WAITE.

ions indebted to the Estate of Dr.
 Hamilton, late of Annapolis, de-
 sired to make immediate Payment,
 may expect to be sued: And those
 Demands, against the said Estate,
 bring in their Accounts, that they
 by WILLIAM MURDOCK.

JOHN INCH,
 DOCK at ANNAPOLIS,
 a good BOAT and HANDS
 Passengers, Carriages, and Horses,
 to Kent-Island, or Eastern-Nel, &c.
 And, as he keeps a House of
 ACCOMMODATION, all Travellers may
 and Provisions, and kind Treatment,
 Their humble Servant,
 JOHN INCH.

has a good COOPER who
 in that Way of Business, at
 prices.

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

LD BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
 near Elk-Ridge Church, in Annapo-
 lity,

ment of good fresh MEDICINES,
 al and Galenicall, imported from
 ent (with the Addition of a few
 may be had here) to furnish a Shop
 in the Practice of Physic; as also
 an Apothecary's Shop, a complete
 Surgeon's Instruments, a small Col-
 lection of Books on Surgery, Physic, &c.
 to be Sold all in one Article, the
 another, and the Books and Shop-
 the Buyer shall have Occasion, and
 ed on, all at reasonable Rates, for
 current Money, or Credit upon Secu-
 rity, by JAMES MACGILL.
 Catalogue of the Books may be seen
 PRINTING-OFFICE.

WANTED,
 T.B. in Dorchester Parish, in Vir-
 ginia. Any CLERGYMAN
 of England, that is without a Parsonage,
 well recommended, will meet with
 ment, by applying to the Very
 Rev. Mr. [Name], who are empowered by
 the [Name] to agree with some fit Person
 in that Place.
 Signed per Order,
 ROBERT JONES, Register.

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

in Charles-Street;
 per Year. ADVERTISE-
 ment, and One Shilling