

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 2, 1758.

the Plantation of John Warbell, County, taken up as a Stray, and has 3 white

may have her again, on proving his paying Charges.

the Plantation of John Gills, at Baltimore County, taken up as

with a Star in his Forehead, one and is about 11 or 12 Years old, Mare, branded on the near But-

IG, and also on the off But- Owners may have them again, rty, and paying Charges.

**TO BE SOLD,** good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,

tracts of LAND, lying in Frederick below Frederick-Town, well Timed, with Plenty of good Meadow

inclined to purchase, may know applying to HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

**TO BE SOLD,** CRIBER near Severn-Ferry, by Wholesale or Retail,

GOOD SINGLE and DOUBLE SUGAR, and fine old CANE likewise by Retail, MADEIRA T-INDIA RUM, and MUS-UGAR. JOHN CLAPHAM.

for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS:

of TEMPERANCE, and the nature of all Things requisite for the N; as, all Sorts of Meats, Drinks, &c. with special Directions how of them to the best Advantage of Mind. Shewing from the true Nature, whence most Diseases pro-

ow to prevent them. To which is added, most Sorts of HERBS, with several kable and most useful Observations, try for ALL FAMILIES. The whole playing the most hidden Secrets of and made easy and familiar to the pacities, by various Examples and ces.

to the World for a general Good, by TRYON, Student in PHYSIC.

**CONDITIONS.** This Work (which contains upwards of five Hundred Pages) shall be committed as soon as a sufficient Number are to defray the Expence of Printing. shall be Printed in a neat Octavo, in and Paper, and be delivered to the Sub- all convenient Speed, neatly done up in and cut. The Price to Subscribers shall be One, One Half to be paid at the Time of and the other Half at the Delivery of of who subscribe for Six Books, shall be gratis.

lication of this excellent Treatise will ly on the Number of Subscribers, it t those who incline to encourage such rtaking, will be speedy in sending in as no more will be Printed than what ibered for.

PTIONS are taken in by the Printer will also deliver the Books to such as with him, when ready.

scription has been opened in Philadel- nleman of Note in that City, with a ion.

Office in Charles-street; per Year. ADVERTISE- R Week; and One Shilling

On Thursday the 19th of January last, the Earl of Halifax Packet arrived at New-York, in a short Passage from Falmouth, which brought the following most important Advices.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 23. (Which begins with a Letter from the Prussian Army, giving a particular Account of the complete Victory gained by his Prussian Majesty over the French and Imperial Army, commanded by the Princes of Saxe-Hilbourghausen and Soubise, which is as follows.)

Extract of a Letter from the Prussian Army upon the Unstrut, in Thuringen, of the 7th of Nov. 1757.

On the 24th of October, the King's Army happened to be divided in several Corps, some of them at the Distance of 20 Leagues asunder. Upon Advice that the Princes of Saxe-Hilbourghausen and Soubise were marching up directly to Marshal Keith, who was then in Leipzig, with 7 Battalions, the King resolved that the Army should join again; which was executed the 27th of October. The whole Army remained at Leipzig the 28th and 29th, and every body thought that the Battle would be fought in the Plains of Lutzen. On the 30th, the King drew night that Place; and on the 31st, in going thro' Weissenfels and Merseberg, 500 Men were made Prisoners of War.

The Enemy had repassed the Sala, and burnt down the Bridges at Weissenfels, Merseberg, and Halle; but they were soon repaired, and the whole Army having passed the River thro' these three Towns, joined again the 3d of November in the Evening, over against the Enemy.

The King was going to engage them on the 4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was spent in a Cannonade, to which our Cavalry, being most advanced, were exposed, and by which the French killed them 9 Men.

On the 5th, Intelligence was brought, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, that the Enemy was every where in Motion. We heard their Drums beating the March the whole Morning; and we could very plainly perceive, from our Camp, that their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the rising Grounds, over against us, was filing off towards their Right. No certain Judgment, however, could yet be formed of the Enemy's real Design; and as they were in Want of Bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to repass the Unstrut: But it was soon perceived, that their several Motions were contradictory to each other. At the same Time that some of their Infantry was filing off towards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry marched towards their Left; directing its March all along to the rising Grounds, with which our whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between the Villages of Rederow and Rohach, was surrounded, within the Reach of large Cannon. Soon after, that Cavalry was seen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of this Corps remained, however, whilst the rest was marching back. About Two in the Afternoon our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared that the Enemy intended to attack us; and that their Dispositions were made with a View to surround us, and to open the Action by attacking us in the Rear. In case we had been defeated, the Corps posted over against Rederow was to have fallen upon our routed Troops, and to have prevented their retiring to Merseberg; the only Retreat which would then have been left us.

The King then took the Resolution to march up to the Enemy, and attack them.

His Majesty had determined to make the Attack with one Wing only; and the Disposition of the Enemy made it necessary that it should be the Left-Wing. The very Instant the Battle was going to begin, his Majesty ordered the General, who commanded the Right Wing, to decline it, to take a proper Position in Consequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being surrounded. All the Cavalry of our Right Wing, except two or three Squadrons, had already marched to the

Left, which was done at full Gallop; and being arrived at the Place assigned them, they formed over against that of the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on immediately, the Enemy's advanced to meet them, and the Charge was very fierce, several Regiments of the French coming on with great Resolution. The Advantage, however, was entirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry being routed, were pursued, for a considerable Time, with the greatest Spirit. But having afterwards reached an Eminence, which gave them an Opportunity of Rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them afresh, and gave them so thorough a Defeat, that they betook themselves to Flight in the utmost Disorder. This happened at Four in the Afternoon. Whilst the Cavalry charged, our Infantry opened themselves. The Enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this Interval, and did some Execution, but our Artillery was not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade having continued on both Sides a full Quarter of an Hour, without the least Intermission, the Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could not stand it, nor resist the Valour of our Foot, who gallantly marched up to their Batteries. These Batteries were carried one after another, and the Enemy forced to give Way, which they did in great Confusion. As the Left Wing advanced, the Right changed its Position; and having soon met with a small rising Ground, they availed themselves of it, by planting 16 Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right, to encrease the Disorder there, and took their Left Wing in Front, which was excessively galled thereby. At Five the Victory was decided, the Cannon ceased and the Enemy fled on all Sides. They were pursued as long as there was any Light to distinguish them by; and it may be said, that the Night alone was the Preservation of this Army, which was so formidable in the Morning. They took the Benefit of the Darkness to hurry on to Freybourg, and there to repass the Unstrut, which they did on the Morning of the Sixth, after a whole Night's March. The King set out early in the Morning to pursue them with all his Cavalry, supported by four Battalions of Grenadiers; the whole Infantry followed them in two Columns. The Enemy had passed the Unstrut at Freybourg, when we arrived on its Banks; and, as they had burnt the Bridge, it became necessary to make another, which, however, was soon done. The Cavalry passed first, but could not come up with the Enemy till Five in the Evening, upon the Hills of Eckersberg. It was too late to force them there, and the King therefore thought proper to canton his Army in the nearest Villages, and to be satisfied with the Success our Hussars had, in taking near 300 Baggage Waggon, and every Thing in them. This, so glorious a Victory, must be more agreeable to his Majesty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the Price of so little Blood, our whole Loss not exceeding 500 in all, killed and wounded. Among the former is General Meinicke. His Royal Highness Prince Henry, and General Zeidlitz, are both slightly wounded.

During the Battle, the Regiment of Winthfield covered the Baggage, so that the whole Weight of the Action fell upon the Cavalry, and 23 Battalions drawn up in two Lines; and even of this Infantry there were but 6 Battalions that had recourse to the Fire of their Musquetry; viz. Four Battalions of Grenadiers, and the Regiment of Old Brunswick, which did Wonders. That Regiment lost its Colonel, with about 100 Men killed and wounded.

The Loss of the Enemy cannot yet be ascertained. It is supposed they left 3000 Men upon the Field of Battle. The Prisoners exceed 4000 Men; and there is amongst them a great Number of Officers and Generals. We took 50 Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards and Colours: We have this Day taken 4 more Pieces of large Cannon, and made 4 or 500 Prisoners.

Extra of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Empire, dated from Erfurt, Nov. 7, 1757.

At One in the Morning of the 30th past, we left our Quarters at Stossen, and received Orders to repair to Weissenfels: The Regiment of Varel marched through the City, and over the Bridge, and was cantoned at Petra; two Regiments, viz. Those of Nassau, and Deux Ponts, and Rechman's of Bavaria, with two Companies of French Grenadiers, remained at Weissenfels.

On the 31st, at Five in the Morning, the Prussians came and attacked the City: Upon this the whole Army was ordered to assemble; but Prince Hilbourghausen's Quarters, being at Half a League's Distance from the City, Prince George of d'Armstadt commanded in his Absence, and took every possible Method to make Resistance; but it was too late. They were obliged to retire; and that noble Bridge, which had cost above 100,000 Crowns, was burnt to secure our Retreat. The Prussian Artillery made a terrible Fire, whilst the two Regiments were passing the Bridge: The Regiment of Deux Ponts lost 4 Officers and 100 private Men upon this Occasion. The Captains Muncherode and Dames, with two Lieutenants; were among the former. The Loss of Rechman's Regiment amounted to 200 Men, of whom 6 were Officers. The whole Army continued before the Town, and the Felt Marshal in his Quarters at Bugeran. In the Night 300 of the Wurtzburg Imperial Regiment, were detached to the Place where the Bridge had been, in order to observe the Enemy.

During the whole Night a Noise was heard in the City, occasioned by the Strokes of Mallets; but it was not discovered till break of Day, that two Houfes had been turned into Batteries: As they were not yet finished, we easily dismounted them with our six Pieces of Cannon, which were sent thither; and killed them four Soldiers, and one Workman.

The First of November, the Fire from the Artillery continued on both Sides till Ten o'Clock; when we began to March towards Merseberg; the Baggage having gone before as far as Camburg, we were forced to lie on the Ground without Wood or Straw. In the mean while the French were reinforced by 20 Battalions, and 18 Squadrons, commanded by the Duc de Broglie.

The Third of November, we put ourselves in a Posture to wait the Enemy; at One in the Afternoon we retreated a League towards Freybourg; where we halted; at Five we were drawn up in Order of Battle; and thus we advanced slowly towards the Enemy all Night. We were posted in a Wood on the Right, where we covered ourselves by felling Trees; and Batteries were placed by the French on the two Eminences, at each End of the Wood. On the Fourth we were in Presence of the Enemy, and cannonaded each other. The Enemy's Cavalry advanced, but were repulsed by our Cavalry by the Fire of our Artillery. The Enemy's Infantry then moved forwards in three Columns, but were also repulsed. On the Fifth the Cannonading