

attention, wherever they have a Share in the Legislature.

The proper Business of Merchants is to buy as cheap, and to sell as dear, as they can; and so they have little Occasion to trouble their Heads with the Theory of Commerce: Yet, if they were acquainted with the Subject, it would be imprudent to rely blindly on their Advice: for they may, and often do, gain by a Trade that is ruinous to the Country they reside in. From all which I conclude, that in every Society, where the Bulk of the Property is in Land, the Proprietors of it are the only fit Persons to watch and regulate the Motions of Traffic.

The End of this Essay will be fully answered, if, by any Hints in it, the landed Gentlemen of this Province should be led to consider the Nature and Genius of Commerce, a Study as delightful in Speculation, as it is useful in Practice; for then they would soon fall upon the proper Measures of improving their natural Advantages of Soil and Situation, which are greater, much greater, than any other People that we have seen, read or heard of; enjoys. Moreover, they should consider, that Liberty has not a greater Friend than Trade; for even in an arbitrary Government, when that happens to flourish, the Administration stands corrected by it.

To conclude, as I think it must appear visible in every Part of this Work, that the Writer had no other Object in View than the Prosperity of Maryland, as connected with the Interest of his Mother Country, he makes no Doubt, but that the involuntary Errors he may have committed will be censured with Candour; and therefore, any further Apology for them seems unnecessary.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary, December 30.

B E R L I N, December 10.

An authentic Relation of the March of the Prussian Corps, since the Battle of Weissenfels, out of Saxony into Silesia, till after the Battle of Lissa, which the King gained, on the 5th of December, 1757, over the Grand Austrian Army, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and Marshal Count Daun.

AFTER our Troops had pursued the Army of the Emperor as far as Erfurth, and that of the French to Querfurth, it was resolved to march to the Relief of Schweidnitz, which was besieged by General Nadasti. The King set out from Leipzig on the 12th of November, with 19 Battalions and 28 Squadrons. Whilst this Corps was marching towards Lusatia, Marshal Keith got into Bohemia thro' the Defile of Pabisberg. He took, at Leutenitz, a considerable Magazine, which the Enemy had there, set Fire to the Bridge over the Elbe, and marched on towards Prague. We continued our March with great Diligence. Upon our coming to Grollen-Hayn, we received the disagreeable News of the Surrender of Schweidnitz. General Marshall was easily drove out of Lusatia; and the Corps which the King commanded, got, on the 24th, to Naumburg upon the Quils. We heard there, that, on the 22d, there had been an Action between Marshal Daun, and the Prince of Bevern, which, it was said, had tended to our Advantage; but, the next Day it was known that Bevern's Army had been forced in it's Entrenchments, and had retired to the other Side of the Oder; and, soon after, that the Town of Breslau had surrendered. We made forced Marches, and, on the 28th, got to Patchwitz, near the Oder, where our Vanguard surprised a Detachment of 800 Austrians, 50 of which were killed, and 150 made Prisoners. The Prince of Bevern's Army had crossed the Oder, at Glogau, and joined us the Second of December. On the Third the Troops rested, having been greatly fatigued with the tollsome Marches they had made. On the Fourth we marched to Nesmarck, where we made 500 Prisoners, most of them Pandours or Hussars. We heard that Prince Charles had left Breslau with his Army, that he had advanced beyond Lissa, that his Right Wing was covered by the Village of Niepern, and his Left by that of Golsa, with the Rivulet of Schweidnitz in his Rear. The Army marched on the Fifth very early in the Morning; our Vanguard met the Enemy near the Village of Born, consisting of two Regiments of Hussars, and the Saxon Dragoons; attacked them, drove them back to their own Camp, and took six Officers and about 500 Men Prisoners. As soon as our Army had got to the high Grounds, it was resolved to attack the Left of the Enemy. We extended ourselves to the Right as far as the Rivulet of Schweidnitz. The Attack began in a Wood, where the Enemy had posted some Infantry, and which however we soon forced. The Enemy, who found themselves turned, were obliged to change their Position. They had lost the Post that covered them, which put them under the Necessity of taking precipitately the first Posts that came in their Way, in order to prevent our raking their whole Army from one Wing to the other. They posted some Brigades of Foot on an Eminence that lay behind the Wood, which was attacked by the Right, and carried, after an obstinate Resistance. The Enemy formed a new Line, near the Village of Leuten, where they defended themselves with great Bravery, but where we forced them. Then the Cavalry of our Right charged that of the Enemy, and beat them, but were checked by the Enemy's Cannon firing upon them with Cartridge Shot. Our Cavalry, however, recovered themselves presently; fell upon the Enemy's Infantry, and made a great Number of Prisoners. During all these different Attacks, the Right of the Austrian Cavalry and Infantry came up; our Left of Cavalry charged that of the Enemy, and broke

them; after which the Regiment of Bareut attacked the Austrian Infantry, which was posted on an Eminence in the Rear, at the same Time that the Left of our Infantry attacked them in Front. The whole of this Corps of the Enemy was entirely broke, and the King pursued them as far as Lissa. The Action began at One o'Clock in the afternoon, and ended at Four. If Day-light had lasted another Hour, their Defeat would still have been greater.

On the 6th we pursued the Imperialists as far as Breslau. We then invested the Town, and all the necessary Dispositions have been made to besiege it. The same Day General Zieten was detached with a large Body of Cavalry and Infantry in Pursuit of the Enemy. He soon after took above 3000 Waggon of their Baggage and Provision, some Cannon, and a prodigious Number of Prisoners. He is still at the Head of the Austrians, who are marching towards Glogsbourg, without it's being yet possible to know whether they are taking the Road to Schweidnitz or to Moravia. We have taken in this Battle 291 Officers, amongst whom are the Lieutenant-Generals Odonel and Nofitz, the Colonel Count Biron and others; of which a List will be given as soon as Time permits. The Number of Prisoners taken in the Battle, and in the Pursuit, amount to Twenty one Thousand Five Hundred Men. We have besides taken 116 Pieces of Cannon, 51 Colours and Standards, and 4000 Waggon of Ammunition and Baggage. We reckon on our Side 300 killed, and 2300 wounded. We have not lost any General, except Major-General Crokove, of the Dragoons, who was wounded and taken when our Cavalry were first repulsed. The Officers and even the common Soldiers have behaved to Admiration in this Battle.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Army, to a Friend at Stade, dated Altenbagen, December 16, 1757.

Marshal Richelieu makes War as an Incendiary. At the Approach of our Army, he caused the Suburbs of Zell to be burnt down without Necessity, after having first plundered the Houses. He likewise adds Cruelty to Devastation; Witnes the Hospital for Orphans at Zell, in which the greatest Part of the Children were burnt, and those who attempted to escape the Flames, by leaping out at the Windows, perished by the Fall; and all this though we made no Motion towards the City either Yesterday or the Day before; and consequently the Enemy could not have the least Pretence for such barbarous Excesses. They also burnt down Yesterday all the Farm-Houses and Buildings belonging to the King's Sheep-Walks, after having first entirely plundered them, without paying the least Regard to Prince Ferdinand's Representations to Marshal Richelieu.

Hamburg, Nov. 29. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, perceiving that the French were in Motion to attack him, thought fit to invest Harbourg, and brought before it a Train of Artillery, upon which the French quitted the Town, and retired into the Castle.

Rennsburg, near Harbourg, Nov. 29. The Inhabitants of Harbourg are in a most deplorable Situation. The French Garrison have carried into the Castle with them, contrary to all Custom on the like Occasions, several Women and Children, and amongst them the Countess of Sehelembourg, notwithstanding their Assurances to protect her, and leave her at Liberty to retire. M. Perreux even threatens to set Fire to the Town.

Versailles, Nov. 30. M. de la Motte's Squadron, consisting of 17 Men of War, is safely arrived at Brest from Louisbourg, without meeting one English Man of War in it's Passage.

Paris, Dec. 5. They write from Morlaix, that three of the King's Ships from Martinico have entered Brest, with an English Man of War of 50 Guns, which they took in their Passage.

Madrid, Dec. 13. The Court has sent Orders to the Commanders at the several Sea Ports of this Kingdom, for all the Sailors belonging to his Majesty's Ships to repair on board by the 15th of March at least.

Berlin (Capital of Prussia) Dec. 27. We had a solemn Thanksgiving in all our Churches on Christmas-Day, for the Taking of Breslau. The King has conferred the Government of Breslau on Lieutenant General de Forcade; and appointed, for the present, Major Zeiss, to command in his Place.

Paris, Dec. 30. We have just learnt that the French have taken Madras, one of the strongest Settlements that the English have in the East-Indies; But this wants Confirmation.

Hague, Dec. 30. The Castle of Harbourg capitulated Yesterday. The Garrison is not to serve during the War against his Majesty, but has been permitted to go out with all the Honours of War. The Cannon, Ammunition, &c. are to be delivered to the King's Commissaries to be named for that purpose.

Hague, Jan. 3. Extracts of two Letters which are just come to Hand, one dated from the Head Quarters of the Hanoverians at Ulster, December 26, and the other from a French Officer, dated Zell, December 29; the Report of the former is as follows:

After having had several Days in Sight of the Enemy, who had retired with Precipitation behind the Aller, and broke down the Bridge of Zell, behind which City they entrenched themselves up to the Chin; his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, considering that the Troops suffered much by the Rigour of the Season, has thought fit to march to this Place, in order to canton them.

It was Yesterday in the Morning that the Army began to move this Way, after having offered the Enemy an Opportunity to give us Battle, which they did not chuse to do. All that they did was only causing us to be obliged, during our March, by some Detachments of Light Troops, who never dared to break in upon us: Nay, a Body of 5 or 600 Cavalry, Dragoons and Hussars, having advanced towards this Place Yesterday, ran away at the Approach of 300 Dragoons.

The Sequel will quickly shew you whether we are desirous of coming to Blow with the Enemy: In the mean Time nothing has passed between the two Armies but what I have just related, which is strictly true.

The French Officer's Letter runs thus: Marshal Richelieu having received his Reinforcements, made, between the 20th and 24th, the proper Dispositions for attacking the Army of the Allies, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. The 24th, in the Night, the French

Army crossed the Aller, on several Bridges. The Divisions on the Left met with very few Obstacles in the Villages that covered the Right of the Enemy's Army. The Center found their Camp abandoned, and the Enemy retreated so hastily, that it was impossible to overtake them; only some Light Troops were ordered to pursue them. The 26th we made 500 of them Prisoners, and killed and wounded as many as their hasty Retreat would allow us to come up with. We did not lose above 20 Men in the Pursuit. We have taken many Waggon full of Baggage and Provisions. The same Evening the Volunteers of Flanders carried off from the Enemy 120 Horses, and many Waggon laden with Equipages and Provisions.

The Marshal was back at Zell the 25th in the Evening, and has fixed his Head Quarters there. The Enemy marched 24 Hours successively in their Retreat, and took the Rout of Lunenburg.

Letters of the 29th mention nothing but that the Enemy continued retiring. We owe this Success to the Marshal, who, by his prudent Dispositions, hindered Prince Ferdinand from attacking him, before his Army was reassembled, and obliged him to march back as soon as it was possible.

L O N D O N, December 10.

It is said that the whole Venture of the Canada Trade, for one Year, was on board the Bien Acquis Man of War, taken by the Sheerness, Captain Graves, computed to be worth at least 200,000l. on account of the very great Demand within a few Years past of that fashionable Commodity, Furr, which has risen greatly in its Price of late.

The Land-Tax for the ensuing Year will be Four Shillings in the Pound.

The Hanoverians are superior in Number to Marshal Richelieu, who is retiring from them in a Panic.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 8.

Last Night arrived his Majesty's Ship the Newark, Admiral Holbourne, alone; but the not being as yet come up to Spithead, cannot learn what is become of the Rest of his Squadron. The Wind being North, it is thought the Ships for Plymouth and the Bay are sailed from St. Helen's.

The Dorsetshire Man of War, building here, will be launched next Week. Remain Admiral Knowles, &c.

FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Counsellor at Law, is appointed Governor and Captain General of New-Jersey.

December 13. The Government have received Offers to the Amount of Six Millions Sterling, which is about Three Millions more than is wanted.

Portsmouth, Dec. 15. This Day arrived the Ramilles, Sir Edward Hawke, the Royal George, Admiral Boscawen, the Neptune, Royal William, Arctur, Namure, and Pallas Men of War; from a Cruise.

Remain at Portsmouth, Admiral Boscawen, with upwards of 50 Ships and Sloops of War, most of whom we hear are waiting for Orders to proceed to North-America, under the Command of the Admirals Boscawen and Sir Charles Hardy.

Lord George Sackville, we learn, is immediately ordered to North-America; we suppose without a Reinforcement to the Forces already there; and that he is to embark on board the Fleet at Portsmouth.

The truly Heroic King of Prussia, since the 6th of last May, has fought the following Battles; viz.

1. The Battle of Kieffsburg, commanded by the Duke of Bevern;
2. The Battle of Prague, commanded by the King in Person;
3. The Battle of Collin, commanded by the King in Person;
4. The Battle fought against the Russians, by Marshal Lehwald;
5. The Battle of Rossbach, commanded by the King in Person;
6. The Battle of Breslau, commanded by the Duke of Bevern;
7. The Battle of Neumark, commanded by the King in Person.

The above are general Engagements, besides the Siege of Prague, and great Numbers of skirmishes. The Consequence of this last Engagement will be, in all Probability, the entire Evacuation of Silesia; by the Austrians.

Private Letters from Holland by Yesterday's Mail, advise, that the French have passed the Weser, and are retiring out of Hanover as fast as they can.

It is currently reported that his Royal Highness Prince Edward will go as a Volunteer under the King of Prussia early in the Spring, and his Field Equipage is preparing with all Expedition.

Orders are given out for eight Men of War to be victualled with all Expedition for the East-Indies, to relieve the Admirals Pococke and Waton.

December

December 30. The Pomona, a French Frigate, lately arrived at Portsmouth from Brest, brought several of the Officers and Sailors of the Tilbury, which was wrecked in America. Captain of the Victory Privateers of London, and many other English Privateers, who report, that there is a very great Mortality at Brest among the Seamen lately arrived in Fleet from Louisbourg. A Gentleman of Place, in a Letter dated the 10th Instant, writes to his Brother, now a Prisoner at Plymouth, of it as follows: "A great Number of Sick and great Mortality among them; inasmuch that the King's Hospital, those of the City, and the King's Hospital, the Churches of the Jesuits, the Recouvrance, the Churches of the Jesuits, the Seven Saints, Capuchins, Notre Dame, the Two Congregations, and La Chapelle Cimitiere, are all filled with the Sick." He concludes thus: "My dear Brother, the great Misery in the World reigns now at Brest."

We are informed that a Quadruple Alliance concluded between England, Prussia, Denmark, and Holland; in Consequence of which the latter will immediately join their Forces in Common Cause against France, Austria, and Spain too, if the latter chuses to join the Popish League.

Yesterday Morning, at Three o'Clock, his Majesty's Messengers came over London with some Dispatches from his Majesty's under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

We are assured this Messenger brings that there has been an Engagement between Hanoverians and French, and that a bloody Engagement the French were entirely defeated.

The Letters from Hamburg mention, French had burnt and sunk 40 Barges Weser, belonging to Bremen, and carried far as not to suffer the Bargemen to come Shore, by which Cruelty they all perished by Fire or Water.

Letters from Lisbon mention of a Proposal approved upon by his Most Faithful Majesty rebuilding that City with all Expedition.

It is said the Reinforcement of Troops for America will be 7000, and that General Officers are going over with the Troops.

There are now upwards of 700 Persons employed in making Arms, some Hand made, purchased of the Dutch being found defective.

A Commission is made out for Colonel Crombie for Lieutenant General, and to command in the Room of Lord Loudon.

We are assured that Orders are sent to Play-Houses, not to perform till after the death of the Princess Carlotta.

Portsmouth, December 27. Yesterday a Spithead the Chichester Man of War, of 30 Guns, and brought in with her a French Man of War called Le Bien Acquis, Capt. M'Cartney, Twelve, and 2 Six-Pounders, with 300 taken by the Sheerness Man of War, of 30 Guns. She was homeward bound from Louisbourg, and came out with several other Ships when taken, there were two more of our War in Sight.

January 10. Private Letters by the Mail of Saturday last, from Breslau, Schweidnitz had surrendered to the King, and that the King of Prussia took it by Storm.

Letter to an eminent Hamburg Merchant, which was dated at Breslau after the Surrender of that City to the Prussians, expressly says, the Austrians had evacuated Schweidnitz, and during it of every Thing that was valuable with them the Cannon, Provisions, Stores, and stripping the Inhabitants, were left almost destitute of Victuals and Cloaths.

It is reported that General Keith had General Marshall, and that the latter Marshal had left Breslau with his Army.

Advice is arrived here, that the Count Keppel, in the Torbay of 80 Guns, and Wheeler, in the Illis of 70 Guns, are in the Bay a large French Ship from the Sea, jammed with Land Gunher out of the Number of Transports that were here; Forty of them are ordered to be for Sea on the first Notice.

Some private Letters by the last Fleet say that the Chevalier de St. George, The Troops intended for North-America received Orders to be ready to march on Notice.