

HENRY GASSAWAY,
Lodge GENTLEMEN of the
ASSEMBLY, at FOUR SHILLINGS

LD to the HIGHEST BIDDER,
ESTER-TOWN, Kent County, for Bills
ange or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the
MARCH next, being the first Day of

SSUAGE or TENEMENT, called
W-N-SIDE, commodiously situated in
ounty, on Chester River, for the Grain
both Kent and Queen-Anne's, being about
rom Duck-Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles
a George-Town, 10 Miles above Chester-
7 Miles from the Head of the River.
ment consists of a good Dwelling-House
lar, a good Brick Store-House with a
tchen, Grainary, and other Out-Houses,
nd paved Garden, and about 18 Acres of
pature under good Fence. The Land-
ay or Wharf, where a Vessel of 2000
rthen may come and load.
emisses may be viewed at any Time be-
ale, on applying to Mr. John Eccleston
ighbourhood.

pecial Power on Record from the late
liffe, and Sons, Esquires.
H. CALLISTER.

A SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

ng the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and
Y-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing
OCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public
ithin the said CITY; to consist of 4000
TS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are
fortunate, viz.

Value.	Amount.
of 100 £.	is 100 £.
of 75	are 150
of 50	are 200
of 25	are 200
of 15	are 180
of 10	are 200
of 5	are 150
of 2	are 250
of 1:2:6	are 1125

Prizes, Amounting to 2565
Blanks, Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses,

Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.

Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £.
to be applied, tending to the Public Good
ice of the Community, as well without as
is City; the best Expedient that could be
at this Time for raising that Sum, being
RY, and the Scheme thereof calculated
to the Advantage of the Adventurers
t being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize,
Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.)
more need be said for its Recommendation;
it is not doubted but the Tickets will
all Sold, as near One Thousand of them
dy engaged.

the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing
gin immediately, in the Court-House in
s, in the Presence of Five of the Managers
and as many of the Adventurers as shall
oper to attend.

Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brice,
Borley, Nicholas Macubbin, James Dick,
Dulany, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques,
Reynolds, Jonas Grien, Henry Woodward,
Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chaw.
ve Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful
ge of their Trust.

st of the PRIZES to be published in the
d GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any
on, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd
se not demanded in Six Months afterwards
emed as generously given to the Public
Uses above-mentioned.

whole to be conducted, as near as may be
ame Manner as State Lotteries in England
ets to be had of any of the Managers.

Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be
the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing

his Office in Charles-street
6d. per Year. ADVERTISERS
e first Week, and One Shilling

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the freshest-Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 19, 1758.

To the Particulars of the Battle of Crevelt, already
published, we have an Opportunity of adding more
Circumstances from a Pamphlet just published in
England, which (says the Author) " are equally
wonderful, equally honourable, and equally true
" with the first Account taken soon after the Action,
" and published in the London Gazette Extraor-
" dinary."

THE French were the miserable Rem-
nant of a flying Army, reduced by
Diseases, pillaged by their Officers,
and frightened by the Spirit they saw
in those who followed them. The
proper French, who made the Body of the Army,
were of this Character; and having their Officers,
and despising their wretched Lives, they observed
no Discipline. Prince Ferdinand, with an Army
more terrible in its Principles than Numbers could
have made it, followed and pressed the frightened
Enemy, drove them from Post to Post, and at
length terrified them from their Camp at Rhein-
berg. The Situation of the French at Crevelt
was an advantageous one, but very much inferior
to that of the Hanoverian Army.

There were upon the Spot many large and deep
Ditches, which Count Clermont continued, by
the indefatigable Labour of the Swiss and Wirtem-
bergers, along a great Part of his Front; and all
about him there were Woods: The Place where
his Camp was yet accessible, he fortified with Bar-
ricadoes of Trees.

Prince Ferdinand, when he had viewed their
Disposition from an Eminence, represented it to
his Troops as an Omen of Success; he told them
Fear had given them this Caution, and that these
Works were all they had to encounter; for these
being forced, the Terror of the Enemy would do
the rest: That they must prepare to be quick in
Pursuit; for it would, on the Part of the Enemy,
be a Flight, not a Fight.

An Hour after Midnight, on the 23d, Prince
Ferdinand was at the Head of his Forces, and every
Thing was in Motion; two Hours were spent in
giving Orders and Instructions, and after this the
Men took their Refreshment of an early Breakfast:
At Four, the Army was upon its Knees, and more
than 30,000 Hearts dissolved at once before the
Throne of Mercy, begging the Almighty's Blessing
on their Swords, drawn in the Cause of virtuous
Liberty, and pure Religion.

The Prince of Clermont received Intelligence
of the Enemy's marching up to attack him, from
the advanced Party he had posted at Anraht:
These would have been attacked by the Grenadi-
ers of the right Wing, where Prince Ferdinand
commanded in Person; but after a general Dis-
charge of their Muskets at three Quarters of a
Mile Distance, they fled to the Camp, and the
Alarm was universal.

The Prince of Clermont, who saw now where
the great Attack would be, gave that Post of
Honour to the Swiss, who did their Duty, and
were cut to Pieces. The next Dependence of the
French General was on the Wirtemberg Regi-
ments; but they (who had been engaged against
their Wills) took the Advantage of the Confusion,
and went over in a Body to the Enemy, with
these remarkable Words, *We are Protestants, We
will not fight against ourselves.*

In this Confusion, the Count de Gisors called
together the Officers, represented to them the Dis-
honour of being beaten by Half that Number,
and asked if there was among them one who did
not prefer an honourable Death to such Infamy;
and throwing himself between his Men and the
Hanoverian Infantry, he said, *Gentlemen, the Ho-
nour of our Sovereign is at Stake; we will expect
you to do nothing but what we do ourselves: Come on,
and face this Handful of an Enemy!*
Shame, and the faint Remembrance of their
natural Spirit, led them after him. As he pressed

forward in the most desperate Part of the Encoun-
ter, a Musket Ball passed through his Breast to-
wards the Shoulder; he stood some Minutes after
this, and then suffering others to pass before him,
sunk softly to the Ground, as if the great Care that
occupied his Thoughts was the Fear his Soldiers
should know it. He was removed to a Tent,
and in the End became a Prisoner to the Hanove-
rian Party, where, in Spite of the best Care, he
died the Evening after.

On the other Part, this desperate Encounter was
supported with equal Spirit by the hereditary Prince
of Brunswick: He pressed on the more furiously
for this Resistance; and perhaps it is no more than
Justice to say, that History does not afford an In-
stance of two greater Spirits opposed in Action.
We lost upon this single Spot of Ground more than
1100 Men, and the French at least 5000. The
common Soldiers in the French Army were all the
Time disheartened, and ready to give up the Con-
flict, had not their gallant Officers exposed them-
selves in their View to the greatest Dangers.

The French-Squadron of Carabineers attempted
to give a Turn to the Change of the Hour, by an
Attack on the Battalions of Roet and Dreves:
They were received by Men who acted equally
the Part of Heroes; the greater Number of them
fell in the Attempt, and of a few who really did
penetrate through the Battalions, not one lived to
tell it: They fell every Man by the Bayonets of
those very Lines which they had forced.

Two of the royal Regiments of Horse of the
French seized the same Moment, and attacked the
Hessian Dragoons and Cavalry: They were re-
pulsed with no small Slaughter, but they returned:
The Hessians stood the second Shock as resolutely
as the first; they lost a great many Men, but they
maintained their Ground.

It was now near three Hours this terrible Fire
had been maintained on both Sides, with great
Slaughter, but without Advantage. The heredi-
tary Prince, who commanded in this Quarter, com-
municated his Thoughts to Prince Ferdinand, that
there was but one Way to end the Conflict, which
was, to make an Assault at once upon the double
Ditch which the Enemy lined with their Infantry.

The Assault was made: The French defended
the first Ditch with great Spirit, but most of their
Officers having fallen in the Struggle, the second
was not disputed so firmly. Of 900 Hanoverians
who made the Assault, only 120 escaped, but they
perfected the Business; they cut to Pieces the Re-
giment of Champagne, which had been placed to
oppose them; and the Prince proved a true Prophet,
for this Assault determined the Fate of the Action.
The other Hanoverian Regiments in Front pursued
the same Course, and the Enemy were thrown into
a Confusion they never recovered: They yielded
up the Ground, and they never rallied.

The Hanoverian Foot were eager in Pursuit, but
the farther Advantage was lost by the Strength of
the Enemy in Cavalry, and our Weakness: Had
the Horse which England is about to send us been
here on this Occasion, the Blow had been decisive.

The Hanoverians gave Quarter to all who asked
it, nay offered it unasked; and perhaps there has
not been an Instance of so little Severity in a Pur-
suit, on any Occasion.

We have cut them off from Ruremonde, and
driven them up into a mountainous Country,
where they will find it difficult to support them-
selves, and where we shall press them daily into
new Difficulties.

On the late Battle between Prince Ferdinand of
Brunswick's Army, and that of Count Clermont.

The valiant CLERMONT sure the Battle won,
Since he oblig'd great FERDINAND to run:
The Matter's plain, so pray suppress your Laughter,
CLERMONT ran first, and BRUNSWICK'S Duke
ran after.

From the NEW-YORK MERCURY.
Mr. GAINE,
At this critical Time, what News comes to our Know-
ledge of the Distress of our Enemies, cannot fail to
give Satisfaction to every Lover of his Country;
induced by this Motive, I have translated a few
Letters that were taken in a Prize Ship carried
into Montserrat, by the private Schooner of War,
Sampson, of this Port, which you have annexed:
If you think fit, please to insert them in your next,
and you will oblige your constant Reader.

S I R, Cayenne, May 30, 1758.

I AM persuaded you will not abandon us: It
is now a Twelve-month you have not sent us a
Vessel: We are in a very urgent Necessity, being
reduced, for four Months past, to eat Cassado,
and this poor Subsistence draws nigh the End;
and then must have Recourse to Turkey-Wheat,
which is a poor Relish for a Frenchman: It will
prevent our dying with Hunger; and our addition-
al Unhappiness is caused by vast Quantities of
Rain, which will occasion a Scarcity of the above
Grain. I leave you to judge of our Situation, with
500 Troops, which we are obliged to pay and
feed. Should the Vessels dispatched to bring us
Relief unfortunately be taken, I do not know to
which Saint we must have Recourse, expecting a
World of Trouble with our Garrison, who are
half naked; in short, it is a Pity to see the Sol-
diers bundled in Rags. At my last Review, one
Half were without Breaches. You will, no doubt,
see by our chief Letters, a Detail of our Misery,
which I do not half mention here. I had the
Honour of writing to you by Way of Holland,
and no doubt my Letters went safe, by Reason the
Vessel is returned hither: This you will receive
the same Way. I humbly request, Sir, that I may
here inclose some Letters, which please to forward
to the Places of their Destination. I have de-
manded my Discharge to retire to France, and
hope that after ten Years Residence, and Anxiety
in this Colony, it will be granted. Do me the
Kindness to acquaint me if there is any Difficulty
in obtaining my Request, and what I can expect.
I cannot forbear repeating this my humble Prayer,
concerning the same. The entire Confidence I
have of your Goodness, gives me Room to hope
you will on this Occasion, render me all the Ser-
vices in your Power. I have the Honour to re-
main, with a very sincere Esteem, Sir, yours, &c.

DE SENA Z.

P. S. Do me the Kindness to write by Way of
Holland, and direct your Letters to Madam the
Widow Hamilton, and Mieners, Merchants, at
Rotterdam.

S I R, Cayenne, June 6, 1758.

I HAVE the Honour of writing to you, Via
Holland, for want of French Vessels; our
Merchants having lately abandoned us, notwith-
standing their Offers of Interest for our Welfare,
and their Gasconades of supplying plentifully the
Colonies without the Assistance of a neutral Na-
tion. As I do not expect they will perform more
hereafter, have endeavoured to settle a Correspon-
dence in Holland, to enable me through that
Channel, to obtain some News from you, as also
from my Children: When you please to favour
me, as I hope you will, direct to Madam the Wi-
dow Hamilton, and Mieners, Merchants, in Rot-
terdam, to be forwarded to, &c. &c. This goes
recommended to her; a Duplicate will follow
shortly, by another Dutch Ship, who is to sail
immediately after this. I had the Honour of
writing to you last January, by an English Prize
brought in and sold here, which some of the In-
habitants sent to Marseilles. I then remitted you
a small Bill for 473 Livres; Inclosed you will find
the second with one more for 991. Shall be glad
to learn by first Opportunity, what Funds I have
in