

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 9, 1758.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
WHITEHALL, August 18.
 On Wednesday last a Messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office, from the King's Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with Advice of its having repass'd the Rhine on the 10th Instant, and the following authentic Account of its Motions for some Time past.

FROM the Time that his Highness received the News of Prince Soubise's having entered the Country of Hesse Cassel with his Army, it appeared, either that the French Army under M. de Contades must be reduced to the Necessity of calling Prince Soubise to their Assistance, or that his Highness would be obliged to retreat.

In the Hopes that Prince Hsenbourg would have been able to stand his Ground for some Time at least in Hesse Cassel, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick resolv'd to carry the Scene of Action to the Meuse, in order to draw the Enemy from the Rhine, and had form'd a Plan which would have effectually answer'd the Purpose aforementioned, and been productive of the greatest Consequences for the public Service; and it was in Execution of this Plan that his Highness march'd to Ruremonde towards the latter End of July. But the long and heavy Rains, which had fallen in those Parts, had so broke the Roads, that his Progress was greatly retarded; and, in the mean Time, his Highness was inform'd of the Defeat of Prince Hsenbourg's Corps near Cassel, whereby the Enemy open'd to themselves the Possession of the Wester, in Case they pursu'd their Advantage, and consequently might act in Westphalia on any Side they pleas'd. In this Situation, his Highness had no other Option, but a Victory over the French, or to repass the Rhine. In the first, he was repeatedly disappointed, by the Backwardness of the French to stand an Engagement; and as it was dangerous to remain long in a Position, where he had the French Army on one Wing, and on the other the Fortrefs of Gueldre, (of which the Garrison had been considerably reinforced), as well as several other Posts within Reach of obstructing the Convoys and Subsistence of the Army; besides the Possibility of the English Troops from Embden being prevented from joining the Army, in Case Time should be lost M. Soubise to think of intercepting them; his Highness resolv'd to march back to the Rhine, which was accordingly executed with the greatest Success.

By the Harriot Snow Packet Boat, Capt. Bonnell, arriv'd at New-York the 29th ult. in 37 Days from Falmouth, we have the following important Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
WHITEHALL, September 2.

THIS Morning a Messenger arriv'd at the Earl of Holderness's Office, with Letters from his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, dated last Thursday Morning; giving an Account, That the same Morning early, an Express arriv'd there from the King of Prussia's Army on the Frontiers of Poland, with authentic Advice, dated from the Field of Battle, That on the 25th past, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, his Prussian Majesty had attack'd the Russian Army; and, after an Engagement which lasted till the Evening, had entirely defeated them: That 15,000 Russians had been left on the Field of Battle, and that their Military Chest, all their Artillery, and three Lieutenant-Generals, had been taken: The Prussians had lost about 3000, killed and wounded: And the only General Officer on their Side, who had had any Accident, was Major-General Kahlden, who was slightly wounded. The King of Prussia had detach'd all his Cavalry in Pursuit of the Enemy.

A particular Relation of this important Event is hourly expected.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
WHITEHALL, September 8.

THE Day before Yesterday, a Messenger arriv'd at the Earl of Holderness's Office, with Letters from Mr. Mitchell, his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, now at the Prussian Army on the Frontiers of Poland, of the 26th and 28th of August, confirming the Account of the Victory obtained by his Prussian Majesty over the Russian Army on the 25th past; and with the following general Relation of that important Event:

"On the 22d, the King arriv'd at Frankfort upon the Oder, by the Way of Ziebigen, with the Reinforcement which he brought from Silesia. In the two last Marches his Majesty was on the same Side of the River as the Russians; but they did nothing to interrupt his March.

"On the 21st in the Morning, the King went with his Hussars to Count Dohna's Camp, and was followed that Night by the Remainder of his Corps, so that the whole Army was assembled at Ghagas the 22d, at 7 o'Clock in the Morning; and the Junction being made, they march'd on at ten o'Clock at Night.

"On the 23d his Majesty caus'd a Bridge to be thrown over the Oder, at Gatavise, which was done with so much Dispatch, that the whole Army pass'd the River the same Day, and his Majesty took up his Quarters at Golassan.

"The 24th, the King let the Army, which was very much fatigued with the long and toilsome March it had made, rest till One o'Clock in the Afternoon; after which he march'd to Dirmitzel, where he encamp'd, and made his Dispositions for attacking the Enemy next Day.

"The 25th the Army march'd in 4 Columns, 3 of Infantry and 1 of Cavalry, Lieutenant-General Manteuffel, at the Head of 10 Battalions, forming the Van-Guard; and tho' they were oblig'd to cross the little River Mizel, over one single Bridge, the whole arriv'd, in Presence of the Enemy, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and immediately form'd in Order of Battle.

"The Action began at 9 o'Clock, near the Village of Zorndorf, and lasted till 7 o'Clock at Night. The Fire of the Artillery was terrible and uninterrupted till towards the End. The Russian Infantry made a great Resistance, so far as to render the Action, for some Time, doubtful, on our Left; where their Right Wing, endeavouring to improve their Advantage, Lieut. General Seidlitz hasten'd up thither, at the Head of his own Regiment of the Gardes du Corps, and the Gendarmes; and, after having rout'd the Russian Cavalry which cover'd it, he fell upon the Infantry, broke them, and recover'd the Affair. The Russians, forced at last to quit the Field of Battle, form'd themselves into a Square, in order to cover the remaining Part of their Baggage, and pass'd the Night in that Position. The King also remain'd that Night, upon the Field of Battle, with his whole Army, and took the necessary Measures to improve his Advantage.

"The 26th his Majesty advanced again towards the Enemy, and the Cannonading was renew'd; but it did not last long, for the Enemy were forced to continue their Retreat, abandoning their Artillery, and a great Number of Colours, Standards, &c. The King did not give them Time to recover, but harass'd them on all Sides, during the whole Day; and the Slaughter was very great. For, however desir'd his Majesty was to prevent the Effusion of so much Blood, the Cruelty of all Sorts committed by the Enemy, and the Sight of all the Villages round about, which the Russians had set Fire to, had irritat'd the Soldiers to such a Degree, that it was almost impossible to put a Stop to their Fury. However a Number of Prisoners have been taken; amongst whom are several General Officers, namely, Generals de Solnikoff, de Chernichew, Manteuffel, Tjeremhanen, Chigev, &c. General Brown, the second in Command,

having refus'd Quarter, was kill'd by the Prussian Dragoons; and the Fate of his Highness Prince Charles of Saxony is not known. According to the Enemy's own Confession several others of their Generals are kill'd.

"The King, being unwilling to require more from his Infantry, without giving them some Rest, made them encamp on the 26th in the Evening, and order'd his Cavalry and Hussars to continue to pursue and harass the Enemy; and on the 27th, his Majesty march'd as far as Tamsel.

"General Fermer is in the most critical Situation, being in Want of Provisions and Ammunition, and oblig'd to retreat before our victorious Army, the Van-Guard whereof, commanded by Prince Maurice d'Anhalt Dessau, gives him no Manner of Rest, so that it is impossible to say, how he will accomplish his Retreat.

"The Slaughter of the Enemy has been very great; and, if they had not sullied their Bravery, by horrid Excesses, we should, with the greater Pleasure, have done them the Justice, which is due to the Firmness and Courage of their Infantry.

"We have already taken their Military Chest, containing about nine hundred Thousand Rubles; [a Ruble is 4/6, the Whole amounts to 200,000 l. Sterling] seventy-three Pieces of Cannon, and a great Number of Standards and Colours.

"We compute our Loss at about six Hundred killed, and not eleven Hundred wounded; among the first, are two of his Prussian Majesty's Aids de Camp. And we return Thanks to God, who has so visibly protect'd us on this important Occasion, in preserving his Majesty's precious Life, for which the whole Army have so often trembled.

"The further Detail of this great Event will be given as soon as possible, our Time being too much taken up at this juncture, to enter into more Particulars." [Thus far the Gazette Extraordinary.]

LONDON, September 2.

We have Advice by this Day's Mail from Genoa, that an Express pass'd through that City, dispatch'd by the Court of Madrid to that of Turin, with the News of the Death of the Queen of Spain. She was an Infanta of Portugal; was born the 4th of December 1711, and on the 19th of January 1729, espous'd to Ferdinand VI. the present King of Spain.

September 5. The King of Prussia, before he set out from Bohemia, wrote to his Ministers of State at Berlin, That he had heard they were packing up, in order to remove further from the Dangers, which they apprehend threaten'd that City; that they need not be afraid, as he was in hopes, thro' the Assistance of Divine Providence, to strike such a Blow amongst his Enemies soon, as would relieve him, and surprize all Europe.—The next News they heard from him, to their great Surprise, was, that he had transport'd an Army of 15,000 Men in Waggons, and behind the Cavalry, to Custrin, 50 German Miles, equal to 220 English Miles, in nine Days, and was going to engage the Russians.

The Express sent by the King of Prussia to Berlin, with an Account of his important Victory over the Russians, enter'd Berlin preceded by sixty Postillions.

Monf. de Contades, Commander in Chief of the French Army in Germany, has detach'd 15 Battalions of Infantry to reinforce the Troops on their Coast.

We hear, that his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, at the Head of the English Troops, attack'd a Part of the Prince de Soubise's Army, and has taken and kill'd 1500 of them.

We hear that a Fleet of upwards of 20 Men of War will speedily be fitted out to sail up the Baltic, upon a secret Expedition.

The King of Prussia, after the Battle of Custrin, pursu'd the Russians with 80 Squadrons of Horse.

Sept. 9. Some private Letters advise, that the Prussians pursu'd the Russians three Days after the Battle,