

be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper-Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 13th of November, being the second Day of Anne-Arundel County Court, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

THREE LOTS, with a Brick Dwelling-House standing thereon, on the South West Side of Scotts-Street, in that Part of the said City called the New-Town, late the Estate of William Manning, Esq; deceased, for Current Paper Money.

SOLOMON JACOBS, TAYLOR, from LONDON, HEREBY gives Notice, That he carries on that BUSINESS for the Widow Callaban, Annapolis; and that all Persons who shall be desired to employ him, may depend on having their Work done in the best and most fashionable Manner, and at the cheapest Rates. N. B. He also makes Gold and Silver Laced Waistcoats.

MONEY for BILLS, or BILLS for MONEY, by STEPHEN BORDLEY.

JUST IMPORTED from MADEIRA; and to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

A PARCEL of choice WINES. DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

TO BE SOLD, Lots of One Hundred Acres, on reasonable Terms. PART of a Tract of Land, called Frenchman's Purchase, containing 2434 Acres, lying near the Temporary Line, on Marsh-Creek, whereon is exceeding good Meadow-Ground, and two very good Improvements. For Title and Terms apply to Mr. William Sparks, living near the said Land. And a Tract of Land called White-Oak Levels, containing 278 Acres, lying on Canoe-beague, adjoining Mr. Isaac Baker's Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, with some good Meadow-Ground, RICHARD BROOKE, Executor of ISAAC BROOKE, Or, SAMUEL BEALL, JUNIOR.

RAN away about the 25th of June, from the Subscriber in Fairfax County, Virginia, a likely Country-born Negro Boy, named Davy, about 15 Years of Age, has a Scar near his left Eye, speaks fluently, and is very ready in his Replies. Had on an old blue Cotton Coat and Waistcoat, and Leather Breeches: The Coat had plain Brass Buttons, the Waistcoat Horn. Whoever brings home the said Negro, or secures him in any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by G. W. FAIRFAX.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, On Tuesday the 13th of November Instant, at the House of William Brown, in London-Town, the following Tracts of LAND, belonging to the Estate of William Peete, deceased,

ONE TRACT called Symphon's Stones, containing by Patent 153 Acres, lying near a Place called Huntington.

ONE TRACT called Bachelor's Choice, containing 100 Acres, lying on the South Side of the main Falls of Patuxent, and contiguous to a Tract of Land, survey'd for Jane Gray, called Maiden's Bower.

ONE TRACT called Poplar Neck, containing by Patent 250 Acres.

ONE TRACT called Mitchell's Addition, containing 18 1/2 Acres.

PART of a TRACT called Paddington's Harbour, containing 100 Acres.

These 3 last Tracts lie contiguous to one another, and near London-Town.

Also, The late Mr. Peete's Dwelling-House, Store, and other Improvements, in London-Town, with several unimproved Lots lying contiguous.

All Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in. And any inclining to Purchase the above Lands, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to JAMES MOUAT, JAMES DICK, JAMES NICHOLSON, } Executors.

I AM RIND, at the PRINTING-Shop, may be supplied with this GAZETTE Length are taken in and inserted and in Proportion for long Advertisements.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 15, 1759.

NEW-YORK, November 5. Monday last arrived here the Snow LORD DUNLUCE, Captain MUNDAD, in five Weeks and six Days, from Belfast and Learne, by whom we have the following fresh and important Advices, viz. Relation of the Battle of the 12th of August, between the Imperial Army of Russia under General Count de Soltikoff, and the Royal Army of Prussia commanded by the King in Person; as published by the Court of Vienna.

From the BRUSSELS GAZETTE. HIS Prussian Majesty having joined the Troops which he led from Sicily and Saxony to the Remains of General Wedel's Army, they formed an Army of 60,000 Men, at the Head of which he passed the Oder in the Night of the 11th between Lebus and Custrin. The Prussian Army drew up on the other Side of the River, under Rescke and Fravendorff. At three o'Clock in the Morning of the 12th the King marched upon the Right of the Russians, and displayed his whole Army along their Line, intently keeping back his Left, and advancing his Right, the first Line of which masked a grand Battery. Till Half an Hour after Ten in the Morning the two Armies were employed in observing each others Motions. About Eleven that grand Battery was ready to play: It was unmasked, and fired upon the Center of the Russian Left, and upon its right Point; whilst some Battalions in Columns fell upon the left Point and the Flank of that Wing. The King reckoned to have destroyed one Half by the Fire of the Artillery, and to have taken or entirely routed the other. The Center and the Right of the Russians were held formidable by Troops ready for Action, altho' by their Situation, it was difficult to come at them. At one Glance, equally just and quick, the Count de Soltikoff penetrated the Manoeuvres and Designs of his Prussian Majesty. His Left, staggered by the Impetuosity of the Shock, had already left Ground. It nearly broke the second Line of his whole Army. The first appeared to him sufficient to make Head against the Center and Left of the Enemy, which kept up a good Countenance. He therefore divided that second Line into small Corps, or large Battalions, formed in long Squares or Columns, and ordered them to the Support of the Flank of his Left, against which he plainly saw that his Prussian Majesty directed his greatest Efforts. These Motions were made with an Order impracticable to any but the boldest and most intrepid Troops.

The King of Prussia had no Idea of a Manoeuvre so cool and phlegmatic, in the midst of such a hot Fire. He attributed the Resistance which he found on that Flank to the particular Obstinacy of the Russians in Combat, since the Czar Peter taught them the Art of War; and he redoubled his Efforts to conquer it. He drew from his Center to reinforce his Right, and form his Left, to strengthen the Center. His Position changed; and the Count de Soltikoff, directed his Motions from those of the Enemy, brought his principal Force to his Left, whose Flank presented an impenetrable Mass of Men and Bayonets.

Having tired and thinned the Prussian Battalions, he made upon them some very brisk Salies, which were conducted and supported with so much Order and Resolution, that the Cannon approached within forty Yards, and fired with Cartouch. At Five in the Evening, there had been seven Attacks, and as many Rallies. At length the Prussians, weakened and disheartened, could not support the eighth Shock. At first they fell back without Confusion; and, by Means of their Expertness in Evolutions, quitted the first Post, as only the better to defend the second. But they were followed and pushed, the Russians, seconded by the Austrians, gave them no Time to form: They were chased from Post to Post, still fighting in their Retreat, till seven o'Clock. Then a Report prevailed that they were taken in flank and behind, and that some Chiefs in making their Retreat had thought fit to reserve themselves for another Occasion: On which the discouraged Soldiers sought their own Safety in the Flight. The Cavalry yet stood firm some Time. But the Baron de Loudhon falling upon them with the Russian Cavalry, joined to the Austrian, the Rout became general.

After an Action so long and obstinate, it was impossible the Pursuit should not be cruel. The Enemy's Loss surpasses all Belief. Nevertheless entire Battalions have had good Quarters; the Count de Bethlem received one (Battalion) as Prisoners, after they had laid down their Arms. The Conquerors have 12000 killed and wounded. The Loss of the Vanquished is near three Times that Number.

After the terrible Spectacle of the Battle, it was an affecting Pleasure to see the Russians and the Austrians congratulating each other on the Victory, embracing, and cordially sharing the Honour of that Day.

Berlin, August 20. A great Number of Waggons, laden with Ammunition of all Sorts, are gone to the King's Army happily posted between this Capital and the Enemy) whither all the Field-Pieces that were in the Arsenal, and fit for immediate Service, have also been sent; and his Majesty has given Orders for 40 or 50 more to be got ready with all Expedition.

Hague, Sept. 4. We have Letters from Germany, importing, that a Detachment of Cavalry from the Allied Army, having, few Days ago, attacked Fischer's Body of Hunters in West-

teravia, put them to Flight, made above 300 Prisoners, and took Abundance of Horses. These Letters add, that since this Affair the Allies are become Masters of almost all Westeravia, and that the French have found themselves obliged to abandon the Magazines they had at Friedburg, and some other Places in the said Province.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary. ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, September 7, 1759. Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boscawen, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur, off Cape St. Vincent, August 20, 1759, and brought by Capt. Buckle, of the said Ship.

I Acquainted you in my last of my Return to Gibraltar to what As soon as the Ships were near ready, I ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar (the only Frigates ready) the first to cruise off Malaga, and the last from Estepona to Ceuta Point, to look out, and give me timely Notice of the Enemy's Approach.

On the 17th, at Eight in the Evening, the Gibraltar made the Signal of their Appearance, 14 Sail on the Barbary Shore, to the Eastward of Ceuta. I got under Sail as fast as possible, and was out of the Bay before Ten, with 14 Sail of the Line, the Shannon and Aetna Fireships. At Day Light I saw the Gibraltar, and soon after 7 Sail of large Ships lying to; but on our not answering their Signal, they made Sail from us. We had a fresh Gale, and came up with them fast, till about Noon, when it fell little Wind. About Half an Hour past Two, some of the headmost Ships began to engage; but I could not get up to the Ocean till near Four. In about Half an Hour the Namur's Mizzen Mast and both Topfail Yards were shot away: The Enemy then made all the fail they could. I shifted my Flag to the New-ark, and soon after the Centaur, of 74 Guns, struck. I pursued all Night, and in the Morning of the 19th, saw only four Sail standing in for the Land (two of the best Sailers having altered their Course in the Night.) We were not above 3 Miles from the Wind, and not above 5 Leagues from the Shore, but very little Wind. About Nine, the Ocean ran among the Breakers, and the three others anchored. I sent the Intrepid and America to destroy the Ocean. Captain Pratten having anchored, could not get in; but Captain Kirke performed that Service alone. On his first firing at the Ocean the struck. Captain Kirke sent his Officers on board. M. de la Clue having one Leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed about Half an Hour, but they found the Captain, M. Le Comte de Carne, and several Officers and Men on board. Captain Kirke, after taking them out, finding it impossible to bring the Ship off, set her on Fire. Capt. Bently, of the Warspite, was ordered against the Temeraire of 74 Guns, and brought her off with little Damage, the Officers and Men all on board. At the same Time Vice-Admiral Broderick, with his Division, burnt the Redoubtable, the Officers and Men having quitted her, being bilged; and brought the Modeste, of 64 Guns, off very little damaged.

I have the Pleasure to acquaint your Lordships, that most of his Majesty's Ships under my Command failed better than those of the Enemy.

Enclosed I send you a List of the French Squadron, found on board the Modeste.

Herewith you will also receive the Number of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships, referring their Lordships for further Particulars to Captain Buckle.

List of the French Squadron, under the Command of M. de la Clue, viz.

L'Ocean of 80 Guns, M. de la Clue, and Le Redoutable 74, burnt; Le Centaur 74, taken; Le Souverain 74, and Le Guerrier 74, escaped; Le Temeraire 74, taken; Le Fantafque 64, lost Company; Le Modeste 64, taken; Le Lion 64, Le Triton 64, Le Fier 50, L'Orisamme 50, La Chimere 26, La Minerve 24, and La Gracieuse of 24 Guns, lost Company coming thro' the Straights.

An Abstract of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's following Ships, under my Command, the 17th of August, 1759, viz.

Namur, 13 killed; Prince, none; Culloden, 4; Warspite, 11; Swiftsure, 5; Newark, none; Intrepid, 6; Conqueror, 2; St. Alban's, 6; America, 3; Edgar, in Charge of the Prize Ship Centaur, lost Company; Jersey, none; Portland, 6; Guernsey, none. Total, 56 killed, and 196 wounded. ED. BOSCAWEN.

[End of the London-Gazette Extraordinary.] Prussian Camp at Madlitz, near Furstenwald, August 16. Four Days ago we had an Engagement with the Russians and their Allies, which may justly be called a pitched Battle. We don't, it is true, claim the Victory on this Occasion; but such another Victory would oblige the Russians to return to Russia. General Fermor, their old Commander in Chief, is thought to be slain in the Field. Their Artillery did not much annoy us, being pointed too high, as at Zorndorf.

Berlin, August 21. We Reckon the Loss of the Russians in the Action of the 12th to be about 20,000 Men. Most of our Wounded have been removed to Slesia.

It is assured that Marshal Daun has advanced from Pribitz to Pforten; and that Prince Henry, who marches by the Dutchy of Crefsen, coats the Enemy, keeping always within Sight of them; so that the two Armies seem to seek proper Ground where they may measure Swords.

The King still keeps the same Camp; and the Army, notwithstanding

standing the Battle of the 12th, is in such a good State as to excite the Astonishment of the Inhabitants in the neighbouring Places.

Hamburgh, August 24. The King of Prussia is assembling all the Troops he has in Brandenburg and Pomerania, to oppose the Progress of the Russian Army. General Klotz, who was encamped with 5 or 6000 Men in the Neighbourhood of Demmin, marched from thence the 12th in the Evening, in order to join that Prince.

His Prussian Majesty, on the 16th, was at Falkenberg, between Frankfurt and Berlin. Prince Henry (from the Situation of the Russian and Austrian Armies) can neither give nor receive Succour.

Hamburgh, August 25. It is reported that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick no sooner heard of the ill Success of the Battle of the 12th, than he detached General Wangelheim with a Body of 20,000 Men, to reinforce the King of Prussia. Tho' that Monarch's Loss has been very great, it is partly repaired; and, according to our Advices from Berlin, his Prussian Majesty was disposing Things for another Battle, which must decide the Fate of his Capital, and, perhaps, that of all Germany.

Berlin, August 28. The Russians make Incursions into the New Marche, and carry off all the Cattle along the Oder. They have laid Freywaldt, Writzen, and Places adjacent, under Contribution. It is even feared that they may have lately seized, between Furstenwald and Frankfurt, twenty Boats laden with Salt and sundry Goods, reckoned to be worth an Hundred Thousand Crowns. Their Army, within these few Days, was still encamped near Frankfurt. The King's Army has decamped from Reitwien, and marched by Lebus to Furstenwald, from whence his Majesty can equally observe the Motions of General Count Soltikoff, and of Marshal Daun. The Quarters of the former are said to be at Reitwien, and those of the latter at Forst, between Sagan and Guben.

Hague, August 31. By Accounts of the 21st Instant from Berlin, we hear, that his Prussian Majesty had made some Alteration in his Position, by bringing his Right down to Furstenwald upon the Sprabe, over which River he has thrown three Bridges. The Corps under General Laudon, reinforced by General Haddick, was encamped at Muhlrofe, and the Russians still kept about Frankfurt upon the Oder. Marshal Daun was in Motion, and seemed to be approaching towards Berlin, and was, by the last Accounts, between Forst and Guben, in Lusatia. Prince Henry of Prussia keeps close to him, and had, it is said, taken a large Magazine of the Austrians at Gorlitz, with the Military Chest. General Wunsch has been detached by his Prussian Majesty towards Wittenberg, and has summoned the Governor of that Town to surrender; and, by the last Accounts, they were settling the Articles of Capitulation.

Lieutenant General Imhoff began to fire from three Batteries upon Munster, on the 28th; which was likely to be taken.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Wetter, August 29. The Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, came to Franckenberg on the 22d Instant, and halted there that Day. The Hereditary Prince, with his Body of Troops, was then at Haina, and was joined there by the Prince of Holstein, and Lieutenant General Wangelheim, with their respective Corps. Lieut. Colonel Freitag having, on the 23d, attacked Riegenhayn, the commanding Officer at that Place capitulated after an Hour's Defeat; and the Garrison, consisting of 3 or 400 Men, were made Prisoners of War. On the 24th Prince Ferdinand, with the Army, arrived at Moynighausen. The same Day the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holstein, arrived at Wohra, and marched the next Day to Sehonstedt.

On the 27th at Night, the Hereditary Prince, with a Detachment under his Command, marched towards this Place, where Fischer's Corps was then posted. On the 28th, in the Morning, they were attacked by our Troops, and dislodged from their Post, with the Loss of several Men killed, and 400 Prisoners of War. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand has now his Head-Quarters here, and the Army is encamped in the Neighbourhood. The Enemy continues about Marpourg.

LONDON, August 25. By Letters from Hanover there is Advice, that the principal Part of the Inhabitants, who had retired with their most valuable Effects to Embden and Stade, were returned to their respective Habitations; all Thoughts of a second Visit from the French being vanished.

The Randolph, Walker, from Virginia, is arrived at Plymouth on 27 Days.

The Prince of Orange, Larnues, and the Scheran, bound from St. Eustatius for Amsterdam, are sent into Dover by the Hornet Privateer.

The Fair American, of London, is arrived at Plymouth in five Weeks from Virginia.

We hear that Admiral Rodney is to take under his Command several of the Ships now cruising off Dunkirk and Havre de Grace, which, with the eight Bombs going out, and several Train Officers on board, makes it believed that some important Enterprise is meditated.

August 30. Yesterday an Express arrived with the Groyne Mail, who brought a Confirmation of the King of Spain's Death. The Queen Dowager is Regent, and Mr. Wall continues Secretary of State.

According to the last Accounts from the Allied Army, Marshal Contades is likely to be severely harassed before he can reach Marpourg, the Distance between that Town and Cassel,