

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 29, 1759.

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Bell, on the Western Branch in Prince-George's County, a Red Steer about 4 or 5 Years old, has a Crop in the left Ear, and a Fork in the Right.

Property, and paying Charges.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. Thomas Jennings, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And those indebted are desired to make speedy Payment.

REBECCA JENNINGS, Administratrix. To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, On the Third Day of December next, at the House of the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Current or Sterling Money,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES; also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and sundry Household Goods, Plantation Utensils, and a Parcel of Corn, by REBECCA JENNINGS.

October 18, 1759.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. William Hamilton, late of Queen-Anne-Town, in Prince-George's County, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled and adjusted: For which Purpose, Attendance will be given at the aforesaid Town by David Craufurd (who is empowered to receive the same) every Wednesday, from this Time to the first Day of December next. And those whose Accounts are then unpaid, may depend that Suits will be brought against them, by

MARTHA HAMILTON, Administratrix.

RAN away from Nottingham in Prince-George's County, on the 26th of September, a Mulatto Slave named Cato; he is a short well-made Fellow, about 32 Years of Age. He had on a Fustian Coat, a Bearskin Jacket, Linen Breeches, a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and Thread Stockings. He had with him a bob Tail white Mare, and a Bridle and Saddle.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, living in Charles County, shall have Twenty Shillings; and if taken 30 Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and Ten Shillings for the Mare.

SAMUEL HANSON.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759.

To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered on immediately,

PLANTATION on Rock-Creek in Frederick County, about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburg, with Three or Four Hundred Acres of Land adjacent (if the Tenant chooses) extremely proper for Tobacco or Farming: There is a very good Dwelling-House on it, with Offices underneath, and convenient Out Houses, viz. Wash, Milk, and Meat-Houses, Barn, Stable and Tobacco-Houses, with a large Garden and Orchard.

The Subscriber has Land to Let on Seneca and Rock-Creek for Lives, some few Places settled, and those that will take Plantations out of the Woods, will have the Choice of a large Quantity of Land, and a reasonable Term Rent free.

Likewise some small Tracts of good Land lying in the same County to be Sold. DANIEL CARROLL.

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

TO BE SOLD,

In 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 Conococheague, adjoining Mr. Isaac Baker's Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, with some good Meadow-Ground, by RICHARD BROOKE, Executor of ISAAC BROOKE, Or, SAMUEL BEALL, junior.

LIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-ONS may be supplied with this GA- rate Length are taken in and inserted and in Proportion for long Advertise-

By the Snow James and Mary, Capt. Friend, from London, the Ship Prince George, Capt. Gardiner, from Bristol, the Ship Beattie, Capt. Dawson, from Liverpool, and the Ship William and George, Capt. Egar, from Learne, arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following Advices, viz.

HAGUE, September 7.

BY the last Accounts Prince Ferdinand's Army still remained encamped at Wetter; and the French kept their Position behind the Ohm. It is supposed however, that they cannot continue there, but will choose rather to take a Camp between Geissen and Wetzlar; a few Days must necessarily determine that Point. The Hereditary Prince, who commands a Detachment of the Allied Army upon the Right, is always close upon the French, and continually beating up their Quarters. His Highness has crossed the Lahne, and encamped on the 2d Instant near Linhausen, and on the same Day pushed forward, with a Part of his Corps, to Nieder Weimar, where he surprized the Enemy, took two Pieces of Cannon, and several Prisoners, without any Loss on his Side.

We have received Accounts here, that the Russians marched from their Camp near Frankfurt upon the Oder, and left that Town on the 29th past, seeming to direct their Course towards Lusatia: Whereupon the King of Prussia marched from Furstenwalde, where he was encamped, crossed the River Sprehe, and advanced to Bekow on the 30th, and from thence to Luben on the 31st; General Finck having been left behind, with a small Body of Men, in the Camp of Furstenwalde. A Corps of Austrians has joined the Army of the Empire; but that Junction has not prevented the Prussians under General Wunsch from retaking Wittenberg, and marching towards Torgau.

Verfailles, Sept. 1. They write from Brest, that the Fleet was ready to put to Sea, and that M. de Conflans laughs at the Obstacles which Admiral Hawke has sent to lay in the Way of his getting out of Port. It is now assured, that the Invasion will not take place before the 20th, nor after the 30th of September; this Time being the most favourable, because of the Length and Darkeness of the Nights, and on Account of the Fogs which usually happen at that Time. The Court is by no Means ignorant of the Dispositions the English are making to receive us; and their being so extraordinary, shews that the Project is not so rash as the British Court would make the People of London to believe. The Squadron of M. de la Clue passed the Straights the 18th, and will collect from the Ports of Gascony and Aunis the Armament which has been prepared therein.

Leipsick, August 30. The General Count de Soltikoff and Daun had an Interview at Guben on the 22d. The Russian General, before this Interview, was of Opinion, that after the two Victories which had carried the War into the Country of the King of Prussia, it was proper to avoid a third Battle, till Necessity drove his Prussian Majesty to such Extremity. [Whether he has since altered his Opinion, Mr. Maubert does not acquaint us.] The two Generals have now resolved to take their Measures in Concert.

Hamburg, Sept. 3. There is Talk of soon setting on Foot a new Saxon Army, and of raising for that Purpose in Saxony 15,000 Recruits.

We have just received Advice that the Prussians have not only retaken Torgau, but that they likewise made themselves Masters of Halle the 31st of August.

Hague, Sept. 6. We have received certain Advices from Prince Ferdinand's Army, that his Serene Highness had at last obliged the French to abandon their strong Camp in the Neighbourhood of Marpourg, which they did on the Morning of the 4th, seeming to take the Rout of Geissen; and

on the 5th the Troops of the Allied Army took Possession of the Town, a French Garrison still remaining in the Castle, which has not yet surrendered. The Prince of Bevern however, who is posted on some Heights which command the Castle, was preparing to raise some Batteries, in order to force them to surrender.

It appears that General Imhoff opened the Trenches before Munster on the 29th past; and his Batteries having been all ready on the 2d Instant, that he began to cannonade and bombard the Town on the 3d, by Day-Break; but the next Day, having received certain Intelligence that M. d'Armentieres was advancing with ten Battalions, detached from before Lipstadt, and also with some Regiments of Militia drawn from the Garrisons of Cologne, Dusseldorp, and Wesel, General Imhoff did not think it advisable, with the small Force he had, to continue the Siege: It was accordingly raised on the 6th Instant in the Morning; and General Imhoff retired, with his Corps, between Nobisbruck and Tellicht.

Hague, Sept. 11. No direct News has been received from Prince Ferdinand's Army since the 5th Instant; but private Accounts say, that his Serene Highness was marched with his Army towards Geissen, and that it was not expected the French would make a Stand at that Place. By authentic Letters of the 4th Instant from Berlin, we are informed, that the King of Prussia marched the 2d Instant to Waldo between Luben and Muhlrofe, at which last Place the Russians had a considerable Detachment, which was dislodged, and several Hundreds taken Prisoners. Prince Henry was at Spremberg; and Marshal Daun's Army at Forst and Pforten. It was thought there would be another Battle: The Prussians seem full of Hopes; and their two Armies are abundantly supplied with Provision.

From the Head Quarters of Marshal Daun's Army at Tribel, August 25. The 22d Instant the Marshal and General Count Soltikoff had an Interview at Guben, and a long Conference about their ulterior Operations, after which M. Daun entertained the Russian General at Dinner, and they parted very well satisfied with each other, in order to return to their respective Quarters. It is said the Russian Army is to come and encamp at Guben in a few Days. We shall then know whether the two Generals have resolved to fall with their united Forces on Prince Henry's Army in Silesia, or whether they intend jointly to attack the King of Prussia.

Marshal Daun's Head Quarters at Mosca, in Lusatia, August 29. On receiving Advice that Prince Henry was marched to Sagan with a considerable Part of his Army, the Field Marshal determined to come hither. There will, undoubtedly, be a Battle between the two Armies, as soon as his Royal Highness shall make serious Attempt to join the King his Brother.

Reftock, Sept. 2. The Russian General de Soltikoff, who seems now to be going to make Silesia the Theatre of his Operations, has left the best Part of the Grenadiers of his Army, to the Number of 8000 Men, with General Loudohn, who is thereby at the Head of a small Army of about 20000 Men.

Dresden, Sept. 5. On the 3d, before the Cannon began to play, Count Schmettau desired an Interview. Yesterday the Prince of Deux Ponts answered his Propositions, and at 4 o'Clock in the Evening the Capitulation was signed. It is nearly the same with that which was granted to the Prussians at Wittenberg. The Count retired with the Honours of War, and several Waggons.

The German Troops had no sooner entered the City, than the Royal Family were restored to their Liberty, and they immediately set out for Toplitz, a small Town in Bohemia celebrated for its Waters.

Brussels, Sept. 14. According to our last Letters

from Saxony, which confirm the News of the Capitulation of Dresden, and retaking Wittenberg, and Torgau, Sword in Hand, the Prussian General Wunsch was not in either of those Towns, but kept the Field, and even flattered himself that he should be able to deliver Dresden. A few Hours before Count Schmettau capitulated he caused 40 Houses to be burnt that seemed capable of annoying him in the obstinate Defence he threatened to make.

The Enemy abandoned the new Town with such Precipitation, that they left behind them 146 Pieces of Cannon, 4000 Muskets, and 3000 Sabres, with considerable Magazines.

Hamburg, Sept. 14. Letters from Berlin and Magdebourg advise, that on the 18th Instant General Wunsch, at the Head of 7 or 8000 Prussians, attacked near Torgau, a Body of 14,000 Austrians and Troops of the Empire, whom he defeated and put to flight, taking 7 Pieces of Cannon, and 400 Prisoners, among whom are 11 Officers: That the Austrians had upwards of 700 killed on the Spot, and that the Remains of their Army retired to Lutzenburg. As soon as the King of Prussia was informed of this Success, he detached 18 Battalions and some Squadrons, with which General Finck was to march straight to Dresden, to endeavour to recover Possession of that City.

LONDON, September 8. By a Letter from the Allied Army we are informed, that a Captain in the Scots Greys, with 16 more of the said Regiment, being out a reconnoitring a few Days before the late Battle, were surprized by 150 Hussars, who issued out of a Wood upon them; finding it impossible to retreat, they took the Enemy's first Fire, rushed in upon them, killed 16, put the rest to Flight, and brought 42 Men and Horses Prisoners to the Camp, for which gallant Action Prince Ferdinand ordered 500 Rix-dollars to be divided amongst them.

September 10. The King of Prussia says, in a Letter to a high Personage, to this Purport, 'That in the Death of General Putkammer he had lost a most promising Man: That he confesses his Mistake, in not being contented with the first Advantages in his Action with the Russians, and by being covetous of too much, he lost the Glory he had at the Beginning acquired.' Thus this Hero has not only the Magnanimity to brave the greatest Dangers, but the Courage also to confess his Errors.

We learn by Letters from Hamburg, that Count Dohna, the Prussian General, who lately commanded the Army against the Russians, is arrived in that City, having fled from the Retirement of the King of Prussia, who has found out, that for a long time past he had held a secret Correspondence with his Enemies.

September 11. Letters by Yesterday's Mail confidently assert, that the Army of the Empire hath evacuated almost all Saxony.

Private Accounts by the Dutch Mail inform us of the retaking of Halle, Wirtemberg, and Torgau, by the Prussian Troops under General Wunsch.

Private Letters from Copenhagen bring an Account, that the Court, on the Representation of the British and Prussian Ministers, had under Consideration a Convention for a Subsidy Treaty to furnish his Prussian Majesty with a Body of 30,000 Men, to join the Prussian Army, and that it was hoped the same would be approved of.

From Hanover they tell us, That Prince Ferdinand hath formed great Designs, the executing of which depends only on his being Master of Frankfurt. He proposes, they say, to make Incursions into all the Circles, particularly Suabia, and raise as many Recruits as shall be possible; and to take the Field next Campaign with 100,000 Men.

Marthal d'Etrees is arrived at the French Head Quarters. Some Advices arrived from thence say, he is to act in Concert with M. de Contades; and others, that he is to act as his Aid de Camp.

Advices from Madrid say, that on the King of