

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 17, 1760.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Thomas Marshall, late of Charles County, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, to send them in to the said Executor, that they may be admitted and paid, by THOMAS HANSON MARSHALL, Executor.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759. JUST IMPORTED, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber at his Store at NOTTINGHAM,

A LARGE Assortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS. Likewise, Barbadoes Rum and Muscovado Sugar, Wholesale or Retail. THOMAS CAMPBELL.

PHILIP SYNG, BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA, Living near the Town-Gate in ANNAPOLIS, MAKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Brass-Work, such as Candlesticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes for Shovels, Dogs, &c. Furniture for Desks and Chests of Drawers, Knockers for Doors, Boxes for Carriages, Mill-Brassies for Saw or Grist Mills, Plate-Warmers, Fenders, Stirrups, &c. &c. He also casts Bells of different Sizes; and gives the best Prices for old Brass and Copper. He has to sell cheap, a very good 30 Hour Clock.

October 30, 1759. RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Tailor Court-House, Three Servant Men, and an old Woman. Two of them West Country Men. Had on when they went away, Country made Jackets and Trowsers. One of them a luffy Fellow, the other middle siz'd. The other is an Irishman. Had on when he went off, a blue Coat and a black Jacket. The old Woman goes by several Names, and has very indifferent Cloaths, and very watery Eyes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in Maryland, and Four Pounds if taken in Pennsylvania, paid by

CORNELIUS DAILY. N. B. The Two West Country Men were convicted for 14 Years; and if taken over the Bay, will give Five Pounds Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by C. D.

WILLIAM FARIS, WATCH-MAKER, from PHILADELPHIA,

HAS Removed from Church-Street, to the House late in the Occupation of Andrew Buchanan, the Sign of the CROWN and DIAL, opposite Mr. Creagh's; where he continues to Repair and Clean WATCHES as neat and well as can be done in any Part of America, and at reasonable Prices.

He has also procured a CLOCK-MAKER, who makes CLOCKS of all Sorts, which he will warrant to be good.

N. B. He gives the best Prices for old Brass. Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759. To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered immediately,

A 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.

WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-Shop, all Persons may be supplied with this moderate Length are taken in and inserted in, and in Proportion for long Ones.

Altho' many of our Customers are possess'd of all the Volumes of SPECTATORS, yet, as many more are not, we need not apologize, (especially to the FAIR, and in a dearth of News) for publishing the following, from Vol. 7. N<sup>o</sup>. 500.

Huc natus adice septem, Et totidem juvenis, & mox generosus natusque, Quarite natus, habet quam nostris superbia causam. Ov. Met. l. 6. v. 152.

Seven are my Daughters, of a Form Divine, With seven fair Sons, an indefinable Line. Go, Fools, consider this, and ask the Cause, From which my Pride its strong Presumption draws. CROXAL.

YOU who are so well acquainted with the Story of Socrates, must have read how, upon his making a Discourse concerning Love, he pressed his Point with so much Success, that all the Bachelors in his Audience took a Resolution to marry by the first Opportunity, and that all the married Men immediately took Horse and galloped home to their Wives. I am apt to think your Discourses, in which you have drawn so many agreeable Pictures of Marriage, have had a very good Effect this way in England. We are obliged to you, at least for having taken off that senseless Ridicule, which for many Years the Widdlers of the Town have turned upon their Fathers and Mothers. For my own Part, I was born in Wedlock, and I don't care who knows it: For which Reason, among many others, I should look upon myself as a most insufferable Coxcomb, did I endeavour to maintain that Cuckoldom was inseparable from Marriage, or to make use of Husband and Wife as Terms of Reproach. Nay, Sir, I will go one Step further, and declare to you before the whole World, that I am a married Man, and at the same time I have so much Assurance as not to be ashamed of what I have done.

AMONG the several Pleasures that accompany this state of Life, and which you have described in your former Papers, there are two you have not taken notice of, and which are seldom call into the Account, by those who write on this Subject. You must have observed, in your Speculations on human Nature, that nothing is more gratifying to the Mind of Man than Power or Dominion; and this I think myself amply possess'd of, as I am the Father of a Family. I am perpetually taken up in giving out Orders, in prescribing Duties, in hearing Parties, in administering Justice, and in distributing Rewards and Punishments. To speak in the Language of the Centurion, I lay unto one, Go, and be gone; and to another, Come, and be come; and to my Servants, Do This, and be do it. In short, Sir, I look upon my Family as a Patriarchal Sovereignty, in which I am myself both King and Priest. All great Governments are nothing else but Clusters of these little private Royalties, and therefore I consider the Masters of Families as small Deputy-Governors presiding over the several little Parcels and Divisions of their Fellow Subjects. As I take great Pleasure in the Administration of my Government in particular, so I look upon myself not only as a more useful, but as a much greater and happier Man than any Bachelor in England, of my Rank and Condition.

THERE is another accidental Advantage in Marriage, which has likewise fallen to my Share, I mean the having a multitude of Children. These I cannot but regard as very great Blessings. When I see my little Troop before me, I rejoice in the Additions which I have made to my Species, to my Country and to my Religion, in having produced such a Number of reasonable Creatures, Citizens, and Christians. I am pleas'd to see myself thus perpetuated; and as there is no Production comparable to that of a human Creature, I am more proud of having been the occasion of ten such glorious Productions, than if I had built a hundred Pyramids at my own Expence, or published as many Volumes of the finest Wit and Learning. In what a beautiful Light has the Holy Scripture represented Aldon, one of the Judges of Israel, who had forty Sons and thirty Grandsons, that rode on three-score and ten Ass-Colts, according to the Magnificence of the Eastern Countries? How must the Heart of the old Man rejoice, when he saw such a beautiful Procession of his own Descendants, such a numerous Cavalcade of his own raising? For my own part, I can sit in my Parlour with great Content, when I take a review of half a dozen of my little Boys mounting upon Hobby-Horses, and of as many little Girls tutoring their Babies, each of them endeavouring to excel the rest, and to do something that may gain my Favour and Approbation. I cannot question but he who has blessed me with so many Children, will assist my Endeavours in providing for them. There is one thing I am able to give each of them, which is a virtuous Education. I think it is Sir Francis Bacon's Observation, that in a numerous Family of Children, the eldest is often spoiled by the Prospect of an Estate, and the youngest by being the Darling of the Parent; but that some one or other in the middle, who has not perhaps been regarded, has made his way in the World, and over-topped the rest. It is my Business to implant in every one of my Children the same Seeds of Industry, and the same honest

Principles. By this means I think I have a fair Chance, that one or other of them may grow considerable in some or other way of Life, whether it be in the Army, or in the Fleet, in Trade, or any of the three learned Professions; for you must know, Sir, that from long Experience and Observation, I am perswaded of what seems a Paradox to most of those with whom I converse, namely, That a Man who has many Children, and gives them a good Education, is more likely to raise a Family, than he who has but one, notwithstanding he leaves him his whole Estate. For this reason I cannot forbear amusing myself with finding out a General, an Admiral, or an Alderman of London, a Divine, a Physician, or a Lawyer, among my little People who are now perhaps in Petticoats; and when I see the motherly Aims of my little Daughters when they are playing with their Puppets, I cannot but flatter myself that their Husbands and Children will be happy in the Possession of such Wives and Mothers.

IF you are a Father, you will not perhaps think this Letter impertinent; but if you are a single Man, you will not know the Meaning of it, and probably throw it into the Fire: Whatever you determine of it, you may assure yourself that it comes from one who is Your most humble Servant, and Well-wisher, PHILOGAMUS.

Translation of an authentic Relation of the Defeat of the Army of the Empire, at Korbitz, near Dresden, Sept. 21.

AFTER the City of Leipzig was retaken by the King's Troops, Lieutenant General Finck marched, with the Corps under his Command, on the 15th of September, to Döhlen, and on the 16th, towards the Village of New Mergenthal, where he discovered the Enemy's Camp, which, on the Approach of our Van Guard, retired immediately towards Wildstruff.

General Clefeld, who had before posted at Nossen with some Hungarian Infantry, had before retreated by the Way of Friedberg; but General Reid, who covered the right Flank of the Enemy, was attacked by our Van Guard, which drove them, with Loss, near Keynitz, through the Defile, and afterwards towards Evening, dispersed entirely by the Fire of our Artillery.

The heavy Rains and Darkness of the Night not permitting us to push our Advantages, and pursue the Enemy any further; Lieutenant General Finck encamped with his Corps between Deutschenebohra and Wunschwitz.

The 17th, we perceived the Enemy had entered their new Camp on the Mountains between Schniedewalda and Seeligstadt, and that their Front, and both Wings, were covered by the deep Vallies of Muntzig, Roth Schonberg, and Helbigdorff.

The next Day General Finck went to reconnoitre the Situation of the Enemy, which he found inaccessible; for which Reason it was resolv'd to make a Motion towards Meissen, in order to oblige them to change Positions. We being forced to march through the two Vallies of Suppen and Grogis, General Finck took all the necessary Precaution that we might not be molested in our March, so that our Rear Guard had pass'd the Defiles, when we discover'd the Column under General Reid. He would not have got up with us, if General Finck had not judg'd it proper to halt, the better to cover our Baggage, which march'd with the second Column by Lippe and Lobfchutz, to which Place General Finck also detach'd General Schenkendorff with some Battalions and Squadrons, to keep in Awe a great Body of Hussars and Pandours, which the Enemy had sent that Way.

In the mean Time General Reid had erected some Batteries near Grogis, against our Rear Guard, which was attacked at different Times by the Hussars and Pandours, who were all smartly repuls'd. In short, all the Corps under General Finck entered into the Camp at Corbitz, and the Van Guard under the Command of General Wunsch posted themselves on the Heights of Siebenachin.

The 19th and 20th pass'd in erecting several Redoubts and Batteries, to cover the Right of our Camp, which was too much expos'd.

The 21st of September we discover'd at Day-break, near Neustadt, opposite our Van Guard, some Battalions and Squadrons, whose Number continually increased, and which prov'd to be the Army of the Empire, forming themselves in two Lines. M. Wunsch march'd with the Van Guard to meet them, and took Possession of the neighbouring Height, where he was briskly cannonaded about ten o'Clock in the Forenoon by the heavy Artillery and Haubitzen. M. Wunsch nevertheless not only silenced their Batteries by one o'Clock, but also forced the Enemy's right Wing to give Way, who notwithstanding repeated their Attack three Times, and made all possible Efforts to succeed, under the Protection of a terrible Fire from their Artillery. The Enemy finding their Efforts ineffectual, set Fire to the Village of Bockwen, and detach'd some Infantry along the Elbe to the Mountains, in order to take our Van Guard in Flank. But notwithstanding all these Efforts the Enemy was repuls'd, and our Van Guard kept their Post till Night. During this Attack, the Corps under General Haddick,

having formed between Striffichen and Grogis, about Noon began to cannonade our Redoubts and Batteries with their heavy Artillery and Haubitzen placed on three Batteries; but our Artillery soon gain'd a Superiority, and silenced the Enemy's Fire.

A little while after we observ'd that the Enemy's Design was to march by Stroffichen towards Lammatich to cut us off from Torgau.

For this Reason Lieutenant General Finck thought it necessary to make short Work, and attack the Enemy, who had post'd a large Body of Infantry behind their Batteries, on the Eminences about Grogis, and erect'd a fresh Battery behind the Village of Lothayn. This Position deserv'd particular Attention, because, if both our Wings were to engage at the same Time, our Left could not pursue the Attack, without being expos'd to a Fire in Flank on that Side.

Therefore Lieutenant General Finck order'd General Rebenitsch to begin the Attack with our right Wing, supported by our Cavalry, till such Time as some of our Battalions could advance from the Center to keep that Body of the Enemy in Awe, which was behind the Village of Lothayn, and silence their Batteries near Grogis.

General Rebenitsch began the Attack in the best Order with five Battalions, and the Cavalry of the right Wing. After he had advanced a thousand Paces, the Cannonade began very brisk on both Sides, especially on that of the Enemy; but our Infantry, far from being put in the least Disorder, advanced with so much the more Speed and Resolution towards the Enemy's who were formed in two Lines.

The Enemy's Infantry did not long stand the Fire of our Musketry, but soon gave Way in Confusion. The Prussian Cavalry then attack'd that of the Enemy; but being repuls'd, Lieutenant General Finck order'd those Battalions to advance which were post'd on Lothayn, to stop the Austrian Cavalry that was in Pursuit of ours, which gave our Hussars an Opportunity of falling upon the Enemy's Cavalry, and making a great many Prisoners.

In the mean Time our Infantry continued advancing, which cover'd our Cavalry, and gave them Time to rally. The Enemy's Cavalry pour'd down upon our Infantry. They renew'd this Attack ten or twelve Times, but all their Efforts were unsuccessful. Our Battalions stood firm; their Fire was brisk and never ceas'd, but whilst they were preparing for fresh Attacks without losing an Inch of Ground. The Enemy's numerous Cavalry having for some Time made these different Efforts without Success, were at length by our Fire oblig'd to fly; our Dragoons pursued, and were supported by our Foot, who advanced at a great Rate.

The Battalion of Kreckwitz's Grenadiers took 12 Pieces of Cannon, and one Pair of Colours; and the Advantages would have been still more considerable, had not the Superiority of the Enemy's Cavalry made our Dragoons give Way again, which oblig'd the Battalions of Charles and Kreckwitz to retreat towards a Wood, as well with a View to occupy a Place of Security for the Prussian Cavalry to rally in, as to cover the Rear of the rest of our Infantry. By this Incident we were under the Necessity of abandoning the 12 Pieces of Cannon taken from the Enemy, with five more of our own, which could not be got out of a hollow Way in Time. At the same Instant the Enemy attack'd our Hussars at the Back of the Village of Stroffichen, but were so well received by a Discharge of Grape Shot, that they were immediately repuls'd, and pursued with great Success by our Hussars. While Zastrow's Regiment, which had been post'd near Lothayn, was taken up in driving the Enemy's Cavalry, who were in Pursuit of our Dragoons, by the Fire of their Musketry, a large Body of Pandours seiz'd the Village of Lothayn. General Schenkendorff immediately set it on Fire, as being the shortest Method to stop the Firing of the small Arms, which they could have made on our Flanks, and which might have proved dangerous. As soon as the Village was in Flames, our Infantry were able to advance again, which they did with so much Success, that the Enemy's Cavalry and Infantry being entirely separated, fought their Safety by Flight, and the Battle was decid'd at Night in our Favour.

The Army of the Empire, and several Austrian Battalions, which had not hitherto been engag'd, having still kept their Position behind the Village of Grogis, over against our Vanguard and the left Wing, Lieutenant General Finck could not expect a fresh Attack the next Day, on which Account he order'd General Rebenitsch back into the first Line with five Battalions and fifteen Squadrons, which were the only ones that had been engag'd, and which remain'd 'til Midnight on the Field of Battle; so that the Ground of Lothayn was occupi'd by the Regiment of Zastrow only.

The 22d of September at Day break, several of the Enemy's Squadrons and Battalions appear'd on the Heights of Stroffichen. A thick Fog prevent'd our distinguishing their Number and Motions; but about seven o'Clock we distinctly discover'd that it was only the rear Guard of M. Haddick's Corps, and that the whole were retiring towards Melitz and Seeligstadt.

The Army of the Empire remain'd that Day under Arms near Neustadt, where they were rang'd in several Lines, whilst the Pandours and our light Troops kept firing at one another all the Afternoon.

But the 23d they also retir'd towards Seeligstadt, and we pursued their rear Guard for several Hours.