

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 28, 1760.

THERE is at the Plantation of Gerard Truman Greenfield, in Prince-George's County, near Nottingham, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Horse, branded on the right Buttock FL. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

HENRY CROUCH,
CARVER, from LONDON,
Now living in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES any Sort of CARV'D WORK for Houses or Ships.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. James Nivison, Merchant, late of Charles County, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; and those indebted, are desired to make speedy Payment to
JOHN LLEWELIN, Executor,
in St. Mary's County.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 12th of March next, being the second Day of Anne-Arundel County Court, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of William Reynolds, in the City of Annapolis, for Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in the County aforesaid, viz.

Hazard, containing 60 Acres.
Hood's Hall, 100 Acres.
Part of Ben's Luck, 25 Acres. And,
Part of Freeborn's Progress, 130 Acres.

Also, Three Lots of Land lying in the New-Town of the said City, with a Brick House, with two Chimneys standing thereon, on the South-West Side of Scotts-Street, late the Estate of William Cumming, deceased.

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, Barbados 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-Brasses for Saw or Grift Mills, Plate-Warmers, Fenders, Stirrups, &c. &c. He also casts Bells of different Sizes; and gives the best Prices for old Brasses and Copper.
He has to sell cheap, a very good 30 Hour Clock.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759.

To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered in 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 after, and in Proportion for long Ones.

By the Earl of Leicester Packet Boat, Captain MORRIS, arrived at New-York in 38 Days from Falmouth, we have the following important Advices, viz.

M. Daun's Head-Quarters, near Dresden, Nov. 22.

ON the 20th, a Body of the Enemy, consisting of between 17 and 20,000 Men, having advanced to Maxen, with a Design to get round the Imperial Army, they were attacked on three Sides at once; on one Side by General Sincere, with the Reserve of the grand Army; on another by the Prince of Stolberg, with six Battalions of the Troops of the Circles, and the Savoy Regiment of Dragoons; and on the third by the Generals Brentano, Rudolph, Palsy, Ried, and Kleefeld, with the Light Troops. General Brentano first took the Enemy in the Rear, broke it, and put them into such Disorder, that they were forced to abandon their Baggage and Artillery, and retire to the Heights between Maxen and Druhne, where they passed the Night. At Day-break they saw themselves invested by the Conquerors, and without Hopes of a Retreat; so that they were obliged to lay down their Arms, and surrender Prisoners of War. The Fire of the Artillery and Small-Arms was very brisk on both Sides from One till Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, that the Attack began and ended. General Finck, who commanded in Chief, was obliged to surrender Prisoner of War, with all his Men. General Wunfch acceded to the Capitulation, after a last vain Effort, with three Regiments of Horse, to break through the Imperial Posts that surrounded them. Thus we have taken from the Prussians, without almost any Effusion of Blood, 13 Battalions, 25 Squadrons, 9 Generals, 64 Pieces of Cannon, above 50 Pair of Colours, 25 Standards, 3 Pair of Silver Kettle Drums, many Tents, Baggage, &c.

Hanover, Nov. 27. Prince Ferdinand has kept the Field so long, to be able to answer by a grand Stroke that which his Prussian Majesty was to make in Saxony. But the whole Plan is disconcerted by an Event which we could not have thought possible. The Vicissitudes of this War are singular. The Battle of Bergen, lost by Prince Ferdinand, broke the King of Prussia's Measures. The Victory of Minden again was a Miracle which restored more than had been lost. But our Joy was soon damped by the Loss of two Battles against the Russians. And now, in the very Moment that the King of Prussia, sure of conquering M. Daun, was principally employed in Means to cut off his Retreat, his Generals have lost a Third of his Army. We know not how it will fare with him now, or how Prince Ferdinand will raise his Camp with Safety.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.
King of Prussia's Head-Quarters at Willdruff, November 24.

On the 22d Instant we received here the very disagreeable News of the Event that has happened to Lieutenant General Finck, and the Troops under his Command. He had been detached by his Prussian Majesty to take Post at Maxen, a small Village situated in the Road from Saxony into Bohemia, which he accordingly effected. On the 20th he was attacked by a superior Force of the Enemy, and drove from his Post, retiring by Dohna; but on the next Day, finding himself surrounded on all Sides by the Austrians, he was obliged to capitulate, and accordingly surrendered himself Prisoner of War, together with eight other General Officers, and his whole Corps, which is reckoned to consist of about 35 Squadrons, and 17 Battalions; the latter however much weakened by the Campaign they had made against the Russians.

Hamburg, Nov. 27. We hear that Col. Kleist, with a large Detachment of Prussian Hussars, has entered Bohemia, destroyed two large Magazines, and taken two General Officers, one of whom is Count Brown, Son of the late Field Marshal.

Berlin, Nov. 26. The Severity of the Season

obliges his Majesty to content himself with sharing Saxony with his Enemies for Winter Quarters. He returned the 23d towards Torgau, and, in all Probability, will rest his Troops there during the very severe Weather, in order to bring them the earlier into the Field in the Spring. The King's Forces next Year will be very formidable. The Size of the Men that are enlisted is no longer regarded. Every Man who has the Use of his Limbs is looked upon as capable of being made a Soldier; and his Majesty's Orders are to enlist all Males, without Exception, from the Age of 14 to 60. Those who are weakly or disabled, are to be incorporated in the Militia and the Corps in Garrison.

Extra of a Letter from the King of Prussia's Head-Quarters at Willdruff, dated Nov. 29.

"We are not at all disconcerted by the Misfortune that has happened to the Troops under General Finck, having God and the King with us; we hope not only to repair our Loss soon, but also to remain Masters of Saxony this Winter, and recover Possession of Dresden. Above 200 of the Troops lately made Prisoners by the Austrians, have already found Means to make their Escape, and join us, by Bye-Ways; and supposing that their Comrades should not be equally Fortunate, we have enough to exchange them."

Hamburg, Nov. 30. Private Letters from Brandenburg say, the King of Prussia had sent Orders to General Manteuffel, who is in Pomerania, to march immediately with all his Troops to Saxony.

Hanover, Dec. 4. Last Night arrived an Express with the agreeable News, that on the 30th past, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick had attacked, near Fulda, a large Body of Wirtemberg Troops, and not only defeated them, but made three whole Battalions of Grenadiers Prisoners of War, and had taken two Pieces of Cannon, with the Colours of the Regiment of Werneck. By the same Express we learn, that the rest of the Wirtemberg Troops were retiring in Haste towards the Maine, and that the Hereditary Prince was preparing to pursue them.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Dec. 14. By the last Accounts from Prince Ferdinand's Army of the 9th, his Serene Highness's Head Quarters continued at Krossdorf. The French were retreating by Butzbach towards Friedberg. The Governor, that was left at Gießen with a Garrison of 2000 Men, having refused to surrender upon a Summons, the Place was blockaded by a Body of Troops under the Command of the Duke of Holstein, and the rest of the Army is to be in Quarters of Cantonment in the adjacent Villages.

From Saxony we hear, that the King of Prussia had left his Head Quarters at Willdruff, and had set out for Freyberg, where he arrived on the 30th at Noon, and took the Command of the Corps there, and found every Thing in very good Order. Nothing material had happened on the 2d Instant at that Post. The grand Prussian Army remained in the mean Time under the Orders of his Royal Highness Prince Henry. [So far Gazette.]

Warsaw, Nov. 21. Yesterday we received Advice, that the Empress of Russia, as a fresh Proof of her Attachment to the common Cause, has ordered 20,000 of her Troops from the Army of Count Soltikoff to join the Austrian Gen. Laudohn, and to be entirely at his Command; which, considering the great Military Genius of that General, we flatter ourselves, will extremely harass the King of Prussia, by dividing his Attention between Saxony and Silesia.

Berlin, Dec. 2. Notwithstanding the late Check at Maxen, the King proposes to pass the Winter in Saxony; his Majesty hath not recalled the 15 Battalions that are at Freyberg, and Gen. Hulfen maintains his Ground on the Right of the Elbe, with a Corps of about 8000 Men. Of the Troops taken at Maxen, some daily find Means to escape, and join our Army.

Paris, Dec. 8. The Duke d'Aiguillon has put the Troops which were destined for the Invasion, into Winter Quarters along the Coasts, where they will be ready in the Spring, till when the Expedition is deferred, and will take Place, if there should be no Change in the Dispositions of the Belligerent Powers.

Königsberg, Dec. 4. Count Soltikoff, Commander of the Russian Army, has just informed the Baron de Korff, our Governor, that the Rigour of the Season, and the Scarcity of Provisions, which begins to be felt in the Quarters of Cantonment of his Troops along the Wartha, having hindered him from continuing his Operations, he had on the 25th ult. sent Orders to the General Officers who served under him, to march with their respective Divisions towards the Vistula, and enter the Winter Quarters assigned them along that River.

Hanau, Dec. 11. The Loss sustained by the Wirtembergers in the late Action of the 30th ult. appears to have been more considerable than was at first reported, 120 Waggons, filled with dead Bodies, have been seen carried off, besides 250 Horses.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

King of Prussia's Head-Quarters at Willdruff, Dec. 6.

General Diercke, who had been detached by his Majesty to the right Bank of the Elbe, occupied a strong Post opposite to Meissen, with 7 Battalions of Infantry, and 1000 Horse. This Post was so advantageous, that he thought his Retreat to Meissen absolutely secure, especially as he had been assured by the Pontooners, that they could lay a Bridge over the Elbe in a few Hours (for they had been obliged, during the hard Frost, to withdraw the Bridge of Boats they had over that River, and the wooden Bridge at Meissen had been broke down by the Austrians) but when they attempted to lay a Bridge of pontoons, it was found impracticable, because of the Quantity of Ice floating in the River. General Diercke was therefore reduced to the Necessity of making Use of the Boats to carry over his Cavalry, and Part of his Infantry, on the 3d Inst. which took up a great Deal of Time, whilst he himself with 3 Battalions formed the Rear-guard; and during the Night of the 3d and 4th, all his Cavalry, with 4 Battalions of Infantry, were transported to Meissen. But towards the Morning of the 4th, he was attacked, and, after a very brave Defence, the 3 Battalions, that formed the Rear-guard, being overpowered with Numbers, were either killed, or made Prisoners, except some Part of the 3 Battalions which found Means to get over the Elbe. General Diercke is wounded, and a Prisoner.

The Troops that were saved, as well Cavalry as Infantry, marched directly to Torgau to strengthen the Garrison of that Place.

This Morning at Seven o'Clock, the King of Prussia, who had returned hither from Freyberg on the 3d, set out for the same Place. His Royal Highness Prince Henry commands, in the King's Absence, our grand Army, which remains in its former Position.

WHITEHALL, December 4, 1759.

Translation of the Declaration which his Serene Highness Duke Lewis, of Brunswick, has delivered to the Ministers of the Belligerent Powers, residing at the Hague, in the Name of his Majesty, and of the King of Prussia.

"Their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, moved with Compassion at the Mischiefs which the War, that has been kindled for some Years, has already occasioned, and must necessarily produce; should think themselves wanting to the Duties of Humanity, and particularly to their tender Concern for the Preservation and Well being of their respective Kingdoms and Subjects, if they neglected the proper Means to put a Stop to the Progress of so severe a Calamity, and to contribute to the Re-establishment of public Tranquility. In this View, and in order to manifest the Purity of their Intenti-