

[Numb. 807.]

THE  
M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,

*Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, October 23, 1760.

*By the Halifax Packet, arrived at New-York on the 13th Instant, in a short Passage from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

FRANKFORT, July 18.

**T**HE Castle of Dillenburg surrendered on the 16th to the French. The Garrison consisted of near 250 Men, who are made Prisoners of War. This Siege lasted longer than the French expected, and has cost them many Men.

*Rome, July 5.* The Corsican Malecontents have published a Manifesto, of which the following is an Extract:

"We have made War against the Republic of Genoa for thirty Years, and the Justice of our Cause is known to all Europe. That Power is the greatest Enemy we ever had; it seizes Ships under our Flag, sets the neighbouring Nations against us, interrupts our Commerce, and tyrannizes over us. Accordingly, all such of our Countrymen as are inclined to fit out Privateers, being first furnished with suitable Commissions and Authority for so doing, are enjoined to fall upon the Subjects of that Republic. At the same time we protest, that we shall observe an inviolable Respect for the rest of the Powers of Europe."

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*From Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Saxenhausen, July 18.* Advice having been received by Prince Ferdinand, That a Body of the Enemy, consisting of some Battalions and light Troops, were advanced on the Left of our Army towards Weigenheim, his Serene Highness detached the Hereditary Prince on the 14th Instant with six Battalions, two Hanoverian, and four Hessian, Elliot's Regiment (which was just arrived) Luckner's Hussars, and two Brigades of Chasseurs, to oppose that Corps. On the 16th the Hereditary Prince engaged them near the Village of Erxdorff. The Action was very warm for some Time, but in the End the Enemy was entirely defeated. Two Battalions of Royal Baviere, three of Anhalt, together with the Commander in Chief, Major General Glaubitz, and the Prince of Anhalt Cothen, were made Prisoners of War. Six Pieces of their Cannon were taken, and all their Arms, Baggage, &c. Elliot's Regiment signalized themselves greatly upon this Occasion. The main Army of the French, under M. Broglio, still remains encamped upon the Heights of Corbach.

*Head Quarters of the King of Prussia at Leubnitz, near Dresden, July 23.*

By AUTHORITY.

"The City of Dresden having been invested on the 13th, the same Day the King caused the Governor, General Maquire, to be summoned to surrender the Place, and offered him an honourable Capitulation, and Liberty for himself and Garrison to march out freely; assuring him, that if he would accept this Offer, he should receive no Injury, nor the City any Damage. General Maquire rejected this Capitulation, and made Answer that he would defend the Place to the last Extremity. He was therefore obliged to employ Force; the Suburbs were carried, and Batteries were begun to be erected. The Governor no sooner saw us masters of the Suburbs, than he set Fire to them with his Artillery, and burnt the Houses, which during the former Siege, General Schmettau thought might be spared. Our Works, however, were not discontinued; the Batteries were erected, and they began to fire on the 18th, the heavy Cannon not arriving till the Day before.

"As these Batteries were very near the Works, and some of them even at the Side of the Fosse, some random Bombs set Fire to the Houses next to the Ramparts; which it was not easy to prevent, though the King had expressly ordered, that the Artillery should not play on the Town, but wholly on the Ramparts. However, the Conflagration

would not have become general, had not our Gunners perceived four Pieces of Cannon on the Tower of the Church of the Cross, which fired on our Batteries. Some Bombs which were thrown to silence them, set Fire to the Tower. The Fall of the Steeple communicated the Flames to the neighbouring Houses, and a high Wind arising, spread them so far, that a considerable Quarter of the Town has been burnt. However, the Castle, the Arsenal, the Roman Catholic Church, and the greatest Part of the City are saved.

"This Misfortune, nevertheless, justly excites the Compassion of every one; and Nobody's more than the King's; but it is not to be ascribed to our Troops. We spared the City but too much, especially after the Examples of the contrary which the Enemy gave us at Zittau, Schweidnitz, and Custrin, Towns reduced to Ashes without Necessity, without any End to serve, and partly without any Effect. Saxony, therefore, must blame only her own Allies, and the Imprudence of Firing from the Steeples, and the strange Measures of the Austrian Generals, who made no great Haste to succour a Town that can be supported only by the Presence of a superior Army, and which they, nevertheless, thought proper to defend in the same Manner as if it had been a regular Fortrefs, and which of Consequence was wantonly exposed to the Disaster that has just befallen it.

"The King having decamped on the 8th from Bautzen to turn towards Dresden, it was not till the 19th, the Day on which the Fire began, that Marshal Daun appeared again with his Army, which he had strengthened by large Detachments drawn from the Corps under Laudohn and Beck. He took his Camp between the Villages of Schoenfeld and Weiffig, a League from Dresden. As, after the Return of the grand Austrian Army, the Duke of Holstein, who occupied the Posts of Nauendorf and Weiffen-Hirsch, with a detached Body of Forces, to straiten the Town on the other Side of the River, would have been surrounded by the Enemy's superior Number, the King ordered him to cross the Elbe. Marshal Daun having by this Means a free Communication with Dresden, and having come and encamped with his Army at the Place called the Barns; having also built two Bridges of Boats on the Elbe, and there being no longer any Hope of succeeding in the Siege, the King resolved on the 21st to raise it.

"In the Night between the 21st and 22d, Marshal Daun sent 16 Battalions through the Town of Dresden, who at Three in the Morning made a general Sally on the Troops that formed the Siege, doubtless with a View to seize our Artillery. But this Design succeeded ill. They indeed at first carried off some Picquets of the Regiment of Anhalt-Bernbourg; but they were soon repulsed with Vigour, and pursued to the Town with the Loss of upwards of 1000 Men. We made, on this Occasion, 200 Prisoners, among whom are General Nugent, and several Officers; and we did not lose one Piece of Cannon.

"After drawing off all the Artillery employed in the Siege, the Head Quarters were transferred Yesterday from Gruna to Leubnitz, and the Army came and encamped here. However, we are still in Possession of the Suburb of Pirna, the Great Garden, and the Camp of Plauen. General Laschi is still encamped between Gros-Seidlitz and Dohna; the Army of the Empire behind Maxen; and Marshal Daun at the Barns, on the other Side of the Elbe."

*Hamburg, July 22.* General Laudohn is not gone to join Marshal Daun, but has drawn nearer to the Oder, with about 35,000 Men, and has taken Possession of Neumarck, Parckwitz, and Steinau. It is said, that his Patroles have advanced even to the Gates of Breslau and Glogau.

Prince Henry is in the Neighbourhood of Meferitz, in the Polish Territory. His chief Object seems to be the hindering the Junction of the Rus-

sians with General Laudohn. General Goltze being detached by his Royal Highness with a considerable Force, has taken Post near Kloster-Paradys.

*Frankfort (upon the Oder) July 24.* Part of the Russian Army has entered Silesia; but the Amount of the Corps is not known. Prince Henry is following them, in order to prevent, if possible, their Junction with the Austrians under Laudohn, which is well known to be their principal Design.

*Saxony, July 25.* As soon as Marshal Daun arrived at Dresden, he poured into that City 36 Battalions of fresh Troops, and planted 109 Pieces of Cannon, to supply the Place of those which the Enemy had dismounted. Two Days before the raising of the Siege, the Prussians brought up 12 additional Mortars to play upon the Old Town, which is reduced to a Heap of Ashes and Ruins. The Suburbs met with the same Fate.

*Paris, July 25.* There is a Talk of sending 10,000 Men immediately towards Normandy, but it is not said how they are to be employed. However, there are certain Circumstances which seem very much to engage the Attention of the Public.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.  
*Translation of a Letter from his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunfwick, to his Majesty.*

S I R,  
Warbourg, August 1.

"I have the Honour of acquainting your Majesty with the Defeat of the Reserve, under the Chevalier de Mui, who having passed the Dymel at Stadbergen, extended his Corps down the Banks of that River, in order to cut me off from Westphalia, whilst M. de Broglio was advancing with his main Army towards my Camp at Kalle, and Prince Xavier with his Reserve, on our Left, towards Cassel. Hereupon I determined to leave General Kielmanfegge with a Body of Troops at Cassel, for the Protection of that City, and to march myself with the Army, the Night of the 30th, in order to pass the Dymel between Liebenau and Dringelberg; which was happily executed. The Hereditary Prince, who had passed the Dymel on the 29th, to go and reinforce General Sporcke (who was posted since the 28th between Liebenau and Corbeke) reconnoitred the Position of the Chevalier de Mui, who from the 30th in the Morning was in Possession of a very advantageous Camp, between Warbourg and Ochsendorff. It was agreed, that the Prince and M. Sporcke should turn the Enemy's Left, whilst I advanced with the Army upon their Front; which was done with all possible Success; the Enemy being attacked almost in the same Instant by M. Sporcke and the Hereditary Prince, in Flank and in Rear. As the Infantry of the Army could not march fast enough, to charge at the same Time, I ordered my Lord Granby to advance with the Cavalry of the Right. The English Artillery got up on a Gallop, and seconded the Attack in a surprizing Manner. All the Troops have done well, and particularly the English. The French Cavalry, though very numerous, retreated, as soon as ours advanced to charge them, excepting only three Squadrons, that kept their Ground, but were soon broke. A Part of the English Cavalry then fell upon the Enemy's Infantry, which suffered extremely; and particularly the Regiment of Lockman Swifs. I ordered an Attack to be made on the Town of Warbourg, by the Legion Britannique; and the Enemy finding themselves thus attacked upon their two Flanks, in Front and in Rear, retired with the utmost Precipitation, and with the Loss of many Men, as well from the Fire of our Artillery, as from the Attacks of the Cavalry. Many were drowned in the Dymel, in attempting to ford it. The Enemy's Loss in Men is very considerable; I cannot exactly ascertain it; but it is supposed, that they have left Fifteen Hundred Men upon the Field of Battle; and the Amount of the Prisoners we have made, probably exceeds that Number. We have taken ten Pieces of Cannon, with some Colours. The