

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 13, 1760.

Alexandria, August 28, 1760. IMPORTED in the Baltimore, Capt. Francis Lowndes, Five Fagots of STEEL, in the Year 1759, marked C & D, which was landed at Benedict, under the Care of Mr. Forbes, Merchant there. In August or September, the same Year, Mr. Hughes, Mate of the said Ship, ordered the Steel to be delivered to the Bearer without mentioning his Name, tho' no Doubt with Intention to be sent to us, but has never been received. Any Person in whose Care it now is, will be pleased to inform us, that we may send for it, which will oblige, their very humble Servants, CARLYLE & DALTON.

Herring-Ray, September 4, 1760. RAN away, the Beginning of June, from the Subscriber's Manor Plantation in Frederick County, a short, thick, broad-fac'd Dutch Servant Lad, named Daniel Bowman, about 20 Years of Age. He had on a Pair of Cotton Breeches, a Cotton Jacket, with a short striped Flannel one under it, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and returns him, either to Mr. Samuel Richardson, or the Subscriber, shall have a Pistole Reward. SAMUEL CHEW.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. JAMES WARDROP, late of Prince-George's County, Merchant, deceased, are required to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to give in the same to LETTICE WARDROP, ALEXANDER SYMMER, JOSEPH BELT, junior, } Executors.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Somerset County School: Any Person properly Qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in. Signed by Order, ARNOLD ELZEY, Register.

To be RENTED or LEASED for a Term of YEARS,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 1000 Acres, lying in Fairfax County, in Virginia, about 40 Miles above Alexandria, on the main Road leading from thence to Winchester. The said Land will be laid out in Tenements of One or Two Hundred Acres, and has a Quantity of rich Meadow Ground upon it. For Terms, enquire of the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, Maryland. THOMAS BROOKE, Son of Walter.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR Raising the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for Enlarging and Repairing the PUBLIC WHARF, and Erecting a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in Alexandria, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Price per unit, Total. 3 Tickets at £. 50 = £. 150; 3 Ditto at 25 = 75; 10 Ditto at 10 = 100; 20 Ditto at 5 = 100; 40 Ditto at 2 = 80; 745 Ditto at 1 = 745; 821 Prizes; 2179 Blanks; 3000 Tickets at 10 s. = £. 1500.

THE above is not three Blanks to a Prize, without any Deduction.

The Prizes to be published in the Virginia and Maryland Gazettes, and the Money to be paid as soon as the Drawing is finished.

All Prizes not demanded in six Months after Publication, will be deem'd as generously given to the Uses aforesaid.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, George William Fairfax, William Ramsey, John Carlyle, Gerard Alexander, John Dalrymple, George Johnston, George Mason, John Hunter, Robert Adam, and John Muir, Trustees of the said Town, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath that they faithfully discharge the Trust reposed in them.

LIAM RIND, at the PRINTING. Persons may be supplied with this rate Length are taken in and inserted and in Proportion for long Ones.

ACCOUNT OF THE IRISH GIANT. DUBLIN, May 20.

FRIDAY died, in College-Green, Cornelius M'Grath, born in the County of Tipperary, within five Miles of the Silver Mines, in the Year 1736. His Parents were no way remarkable for their Stature, being of the middle Size, and were common Country People; nor were their other Children taller than ordinary. In July, 1752, Cornelius was in the City of Cork, being then about 16 Years of Age, and was followed about by Crowds of People, on Account of his extraordinary Size, for he measured Six Feet Eight Inches and Three Quarters. The preceding Year he was much afflicted with violent Pains in his Limbs, for which he bathed in salt Water: However, these were no more than growing Pains; for he actually grew a little more than Five Feet to the above-mentioned Stature in the Space of one Year. The good Dr. Berkeley, then Bishop of Cloyne, kept him at his House for Two or Three Months, and was very charitable and humane to him, and caused great Care to be taken of him until he recovered the Use of his Limbs. His Hand was then as big as a middling Shoulder of Mutton; and the last of his Shoes, which he carried about with him, measured 16 Inches. He always eat and drank moderately: His Drink was then chiefly Beer, and that he took only at Meals. When he was at Cork he was persuaded to exhibit himself in a Show, and he went for that Purpose to Bristol, and from thence to London; and an Account was given of him in the London Magazine for July, 1752. He afterwards went to Paris, and to most of the great Cities in Europe. At Florence, one night, a Physician there, wrote a small Tract concerning him. About two Months ago he returned to his native Country, and then measured seven Feet Eight Inches without Shoes. When he arrived he was in a very bad State of Health, and, as he said, in an intermitting Fever he had been first seized with in Flanders. His Complexion was miserably pale and fallow; his Pulse very weak, at Times, for a Man of his extraordinary height, and his Legs were swollen. Upon his death, his Body was carried to the Dissolving House of the College, where his Skeleton, on Account of its extraordinary Size, will amuse the Curious, and fill Posterity with Wonder.—He was not the only Person, of a gigantic Size, born of late Years in Ireland; for in the 3d Vol. of Lowthorp's Bridgmont of the Philosophical Transactions, the late Dr. Molyneux has given an Account of Edmund Malone, whom he measured in this City, with his Shoes off, and who was Seven Feet and Seven Inches high. Cornelius M'Grath was equal, in Stature, to Daniel Cajanus, the Swedish Giant, who was Seven Feet and Eight Inches high, and whose Pulse, according to the late Doctor Bry- Robinson, beat 52 Times a Minute; but M'Grath's, on his Arrival here in March last, beat but 60 Times a Minute.—Besides his Skeleton, now in Preparation) there is at present, in the College Anatomy House, that of Clarke, the famous ossified Man, whose Bones grew all together into one, (the Property of Dr. Edward Barry) of whom Figures and an ample Account, may be seen in the second Volume of Dr. Charles Smyth's Natural History of the County of Cork: A Case extremely rare and curious, that no other Instance of the like has ever yet appeared. Our Giant wanted but Four Inches of the height of a Skeleton which was dug up in the ruins of a Roman Camp near St. Alban's, by an inscription MARCUS ANTONIUS; which, by the Dimensions of the Bones, was judged, by the celebrated Anatomist Mr. Cheselden, to be about Four Feet Four Inches high; and who published an Account of it in the Philosophical Transactions,

No. 333. Goliath, mentioned in Samuel, Chap. 17. 4. was Six Cubits and a Span, which according to Bishop Cumberland, is somewhat above Eleven Feet English. Maximinus the Emperor was Nine Feet high; and in the Reign of Augustus, other Persons are mentioned to have been as tall.

Account of a POLISH DWARF now at PARIS.

MONSIEUR Borwlsky, who came over with the Countess of Humiecka, is 22 Years of Age, and but 28 Inches high: He is well proportioned, and has nothing shocking about him: His Eyes are fine and full of Fire; his Features agreeable, and his Physiognomy spirited; which indicates the Gaiety and Sprightliness of his Mind. He enjoys a perfect State of Health, drinks nothing but Water, eats little, sleeps well, and can bear a great deal of Fatigue: He dances well and is very nimble. Nature has refus'd nothing but Size to this amiable Creature; for which she has made him ample Amends by the Beauties of his Body and Mind.

His Manner is extremely graceful, and his Repartees smart and spirited; He speaks sensibly of what he has seen, and has a very good Memory: His Judgment is sound, and his Heart susceptible of the most tender Impressions: He has never shewn any Passion or Ill-nature, is extremely complaisant, loves to be treated with the Decorum due to his Rank, yet is not offended with those who make free with him on Account of his Stature.

His Father and Mother are above the middling Size, have Six Children, the eldest of whom is but 34 Inches high: His three other Brothers, who were born within a Year of each other, are about Five Feet Six Inches high, strong and well made: The Sixth is a Girl, but Six Years old, handsome, and well made, but not above 20 or 21 Inches high at most, but forward in every other respect as any Child of that Age.

The Father and Mother of these little Creatures did not think them worth bestowing Education on; and they probably had remained ignorant and illiterate, if the Countess Humiecka and a Relation of her's, had not, about Two Years ago, taken them under their Protection. Our little Gentleman has so well improved that short Time, he writes and reads very well, and understands Arithmetick: In Four Months he learned the German, tolerably well, and French sufficiently to express himself with Ease, and in chosen Terms.

This Account was sent by Count Treffau, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences, to the Society at Paris.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE. Relation of the KING of PRUSSIA's MARCH into Silesia, and of the VICTORY gained on the 15th of August, near Lignitz, over the Austrian Army, under the Command of General LAUDONN.

ON the 3d of August the Army marched from the Camp of Dallwitz, on the Borders of the Elbe, and arrived on the 7th at Buntzlau, keeping constantly close on the Side of Marshal Daun's Army. We made about 100 Prisoners at the Passage of the Rother, and halted in this Camp to give some Rest to the Troops, which, in 5 Days, had marched 19 German Miles.

On the 9th the Army got to Goldberg; that of the Austrians were in march, and we accompanied them to Hohen-dorff, where the King encamped. The Corps under M. Laudohn, occupied the Heights of Praunitz before our Arrival, and M. de Beck covered the March of the Enemy, from his Post of Wolfberg.

On the 10th, the King took Possession of the Camp of Lignitz; and the Army of the Enemy occupied all the Ground between Parchwitz and Cossendau; so that Marshal Daun, with his Army, formed the Center, and occupied the Heights of Wahlstadt and Hochkirk. M. Laudohn, with his Army, covered the Ground between Jeschkendorf and Coschitz; and General Nauehdorff that of the Heights of Parchwitz; and M. de Beck, who formed the Left, extended his Troops beyond Cossendau.

This advantageous Position of the Enemy, prevented our passing the Katsbach and the Schartzwasser. The King's Army marched in the Night of the 11th to turn the Enemy, and to reach Jauer. At Break of Day the Columns were already near the Village of Hohendorff, from whence a new Camp at Praunitz was discovered; and Advice was received by some Prisoners, that it was M. de Lasfy's Corps, which was just arrived from Lauban. The Army immediately passed the Katsbach to attack him. M. de Lasfy made his Dispositions with so much Skill, and knew so well how to avail himself of the Advantages that the Ground gave him, that he retreated to Marshal Daun, without our being able to attack him with any Prospect of Success. He fled off by the low Grounds, and posted himself upon the Heights of Hennenrdorff, which covered Jauer, before our Army, which was stopp'd by the Defiles, could get thither. Both Armies encamped; the King's at Sichau, and that of the Enemy's at Hennenrdorff and Schlup.

The next Day Attempts were made for turning the Enemy on the Side of the Mountains, by passing at Pomsen and Jagerdorff. The Roads might have been practicable for the Army, but they being so steep, the Ammunition Waggon could not be brought on; and therefore the Attempt was laid aside. On the 13th we went back to our Camp at Lignitz, and Marshal Daun, with the Generals Laudohn, Lasfy, and Beck, came to occupy his former Position behind the Katsbach. There we heard that the Russians had laid a Bridge at Auras, and that Count Czernicheff was to pass it the same Day with 24,000 Men. It was suspected besides, that the Enemy had some Design upon us. Troops which have been a long Time opposite to each other, can reciprocally guess at each other's Designs; the Method used by the Enemy's Generals grows familiar, and the least Motion they make, discloses their Designs.

Had we waited for the Enemy at our Camp at Lignitz, M. de Lasfy would have passed the Katsbach, in order to advance upon our Right, Marshal Daun would probably have attacked our Front, and M. Laudohn would have fallen upon our Left, possessing himself at the same Time of the Heights of Pfassendorf. These Considerations were the Motives of the March we made on the 14th, to put ourselves in Order of Battle on the aforesaid Heights, which changed the Scene of Operations, and must disconcert the Dispositions the Enemy had made from the Nature of the Ground.

Scarce had we taken this new Position, when we were informed, about Two o'Clock in the Morning, that M. de Laudohn was in full March, and that his Columns advanced by Bennowitz. Whereupon our Armies separated into two Bodies; our Right remained upon the Ground, where it had been formed, to observe M. Daun, and to prevent him from advancing from the Schwartzwasser, and through Lignitz. Sixteen Battalions, and 30 Squadrons turned about, in order to fall upon the Corps under Laudohn.

Near Three o'Clock, the Action begun, the Prussians attacked and drove, the Austrians fighting almost to the Katsbach, where the Left halted, and it was not thought advisable to push on more vigorously, that we might be able to succour our Right, in case M. Daun succeeded in advancing from Lignitz. His Army attempted it several Times, and his Want of succeeding was owing to the Disadvantage of the Ground, and to his Columns being exposed to the Fire of our Batteries.

In this Action the Enemy lost upwards of 10,000 Men; two of their Generals, 80 Officers, and more than 5000 Men are Prisoners. 32 Pieces of Cannon, and 23 Pair of Colours. The Enemy left about 2000 Men upon the Spot, without reckoning the Wounded; but their Loss by Desertion was equal to that in the Field. We marched immediately after the Action, to Parchwitz, where we passed the Defile that had been so well defended. And Marshal Daun, at the same Time detached Prince Lowenstein with the Reserve, and M. de Beck to join Count Czernicheff. The King began his March on the 16th for Neumark. The Russians have repassed the Oder at Auras, and Prince Lowenstein has retired on the Side of Jauer, so that our Attention is fixed at present upon opening our Communication with Breslau.

In Justice to the Alacrity and Bravery of the Troops, it must be said, that they engaged with an heroic Spirit, after suffering the Extremity of Fatigue; and all, who were concerned, distinguished themselves. We have lost no General Officer. A List will be given without Delay, of the Names of the Officers killed and wounded, together with those of the Austrians made Prisoners. Our Loss is inconsiderable; we have but 500 killed, and 1200 wounded on our Side. It is hoped, that this successful Event will be attended with Consequences of still greater Advantage.

From Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Head Quarters at Warburg, August 11.

Since the Action of the 31st, we are encamped on the Heights of Warburg, with the Dymel in our Front. The Enemy are on the opposite Heights and separated from us by the River. Nothing of Consequence has happened lately between the respective Armies.

A few Days ago a large Body of the Enemy was detached towards Stadtbergen, a strong Pass which