

longer opposed in Saxony by Gen. Hulsen, followed that experienced General in his March to the Relief of the Capital, and arrived just time enough to be Witnesses of its Surrender. The Number of Troops that came before it is said to amount to 40,000 Russians, Austrians and Imperialists; that which arrived to oppose this Force, to no more than 15 or 16,000 Men.

The Particulars of the Surrender that have been received, are in Substance as follows: That the Prussian Generals, Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and General Hulsen, finding it impossible to make head against the Superiority of the Enemy retired under the Cannon of Spandau, leaving only three weak Battalions in Berlin; that on the 8th Instant, on the 8th Instant, the City surrendered and the three Battalions were made Prisoners of War; that the Fear of being plundered threw the Inhabitants into the greatest Consternation; that, at the Intercession of the Danish and Dutch Ministers, Promise was made them, that they should be exempted from it, and the strictest Discipline has been observed in Consequence; that the Austrians, however, immediately levelled the Arsenal and Magazines with the Ground, in which were immense Quantities of Ammunition and warlike Stores, and demanded 2 or 300,000 Guilders to be paid to the commanding Officers; that being paid, Measures were taking for raising Contributions, which are said to amount to 1,900,000 Crowns, on the Payment of which, the Inhabitants have received Assurances, that they shall be allowed the free Exercise of their Religion. Immediately after the Surrender of the City, the Guards were placed at the Houses of all the Foreign Ministers, whither many of the most considerable Inhabitants retired for Safety. The Austrians were quartered upon the Burghers, and the Russians in the Streets of the City, and in the suburbs.

The City capitulated with General Fermi, Commandant of the Russian Troops. Some Difficulties arose about it with the Austrians, which at last were adjusted. The latter consisting of about 15,000 Men, are commanded by the Generals Lafayette and Brentano; and having been detached from Marshal Daun's Army, they entered Brandenburg by the Way of Spreinberg.

This is the Substance of the Account brought by the Mails that arrived on the 27th; but Advice has been received since, that the King of Prussia passed by Cressen on the 11th Instant, in his Way to Berlin, which the Enemy evacuated on the 13th. The Russians went to join their Army at Rippin near Frankfort on the Oder; the Austrians went towards Saxony.

The News from General Werner affords some consolation to the afflicted Prussians; this able Officer, after raising the Siege of Colberg, marched immediately to oppose the Swedes, who were advancing to share in the Plunder of the unfortunate City of Berlin; and coming up with them near Pasewalck, carried Sword in Hand the three Kingdoms took six Pieces of Cannon, and made about 1000 Prisoners, among whom are 16 Officers. The Loss of the Swedes on this Occasion amounts to more than 1000 Men, that of the Prussians to 100 killed and wounded. Since this Affair, the Swedes have abandoned Prentzlow, and have retired.

The Armies in Silesia have done nothing material. This Stroke of his Enemies, which probably was the Master-stroke they had in View, must have disconcerted the King's Measures; to recover this Blow, will require a new Exertion of his astonishing Powers. In the mean Time, it shall pass to the Rhine, and take a View of the Issue of an Expedition, that had occasioned much Speculation.

The Hereditary Prince could not foresee that heavy Rains that were to fall would prove so fatal to his Enterprize than the Enemy he was to attack. The Waters of the Rhine and the Light overflowed their Banks, and rendered the Road through Westphalia impracticable. But notwithstanding these Obstructions, his Highness succeeded in throwing two Bridges over the Rhine, one above and the other below Wesel, and opened the Trenches in the Night of the 10th Instant, without Loss. The Governor made two or three Salts but without Damage to the Works; and at the same Time he set about fortifying the Bridge over the Rhine, by which he was to receive Succour. While this was doing before Wesel, Marshal Broglie was getting together, under the Command of the Marquis de Castries, a large Body of Troops from the great Army in Hesse, and Part of the Low Countries.

The Enemy sensible of the Advantage of the Day occasioned by the Season, pushed one of their Detachments the 14th to Rhinberg, and obliged an advanced Post to retire, after great Resistance. The Hereditary Prince, who went in person to reconnoitre, resolved, as the French were superior, to surprize them in their Camp. With this View, about ten at Night, on the 15th, he sent sixteen Battalions, and as many Squadrons, to advance towards Rhinberg, who would probably have succeeded, had not a Detachment of Fischer's own men themselves about the same Time into the Camp of Campden, by which the Troops were obliged to get to the left Flank of the Enemy. The Attack made upon Fischer's Corps alarmed their Camp, and gave Time to the Troops to get under Arms. However, his Serene Highness persisted in his Attack, which he began at five in the Morning; the Enemy being posted near a Wood, from which it was too difficult to dislodge them, they, after fighting vigorously till nine, thought proper to draw off towards the Rhine, the Waters which rose so fast, that his Communication with the Siege was rendered difficult. The Troops retreated in the same Order, and with the same Refinement, with which they fought, carrying with them some of their Bravery in the Person of Lieutenant de Segur, and several other French Officers and Soldiers whom they took Prisoners, together with one Pair of Colours, and some Pieces of Cannon.

The Loss of the Allies in this Action amounts to near 1000 Men; the Enemy suffered more; so that, notwithstanding their Superiority, and that the Bridge over which the retiring Army was to pass, was broken by the Floods of Rhine, they did not attempt to oppose their Passage, or even so much as to fall upon their Rear. The Affair of Campden would not have deterred the Prince to abandon the Siege, but the Troops must have been too much endangered in an advanced Season. The Prince therefore raised a Blockade, and after sending away the greatest Part of the Ammunition, marched to Brunen, a League from Wesel, and there fixed his Camp. In this Affair Lord Downe, who commanded Home's Regiment of Foot, and Mr. Pitt, who commanded Mordaunt's Dragoons, were taken Prisoners, and Col. Campbell lost his Life.

The French say, that the Affair was bloody, and that the Loss on both Sides must amount to 1000 Men. It has been remarked, that in all the Enterprizes, the English Troops suffer most; yet, in the Opinion of many, their Lives ought to be risked but upon greater Occasions.

The excellent Rains, and the Scarcity of Provisions, have at length determined the French to the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel; they have accordingly broke up their Camp, and are marching back towards Frankfort.

The latest Advices from Italy give Reason to think that a War will soon break out in that Country. The King of Sardinia is assembling a formidable Army on the Confines of Savoy, while Philip is drawing Troops together to observe the Motions. In this War neither the French, the Empress Queen, can remain idle Spectators, and if the War in Germany should still be protracted, the Force of the contending Powers, by this Event, be brought more upon a Par.

Advices from the East-Indies bring an Account of the Assassination of the Grand Mogul, which is said to be by the Direction of his perfidious Son, who had in Effect, exercised the Power which his Master only nominally represented. This Act of Treason is said to have had its rise from a jealousy the Vizier entertained of the Patans secretly solicited by the Mogul, to present themselves before the Capital of Dehli.—These Patans are a brave and warlike Nation, inhabiting the Northern Part of the Empire, contiguous to Persia. The Catastrophe was effected by the Vizier's soliciting the Mogul to partake of the Spoils of the Chace, and passing by a Tomb, on their Return, of a celebrated Mahometan, the Vizier reminded the Mogul of paying his Devotion, as is customary, to the Shrine of the Saint. Induced by this pious and fraudulent Invitation, he, delighted, and having entered the Tomb, the Vizier, who were properly placed, applied the Bow-string to his Neck. He was succeeded on the Throne by a Grandson of the famous Aurangzebe. On this Revolution of State, the Patans took the Field with a numerous Army, defeated the Mohrattas in the Neighbourhood of Dehli, deposed the Mogul, and crowned on of the Patan King, who was married to a Daughter of a former Mogul.

### ANNAPOLIS, January 1.

This Day the Mail came in from the Northward; but they had received no Account of the Demise of his late Majesty, the last Articles they had had from London, being no later than the 9th or 10th of October.

The Vessel which was sent Home by his Excellency General Amherst, with an Account of the Surrender of Canada, made her Passage in Nineteen Days.

Sunday last Died, after a tedious Illness, regretted by his Acquaintance, Mr. Edward Neale, of Queen's-Town in Queen-Anne's County. And next Day Mrs. Neale was suddenly seized with some violent Disorder, and Died also.

*We heartily Greet our kind Readers with the Compliments of the Season.*

**GOLD, SILVER, or PAPER CURRENCY, for BILLS of EXCHANGE; Or, BILLS for CASH; may be had at my Store in Baltimore-Town.**  
J. M. By G. JOHN STEVENSON.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH in Prince-George's County, on Thursday the 15th Instant,

**SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Wardrop, for Cash, Sterling, or Bills of Exchange. Likewise, Two Negro Girls, the one 12, the other 14 Years of Age, and Two Negro Fellows.

LETTICE WARDROP, } Executors.  
ALEXANDER SYMMER, }  
JOSEPH BELT, junior, }

To be SOLD at VENDUE, on Thursday the 22d of January, on the Premises,

**A TRACT** of very good level LAND, called The Exchange, containing about 150 Acres, lying in Calvert County, adjoining to a Tract of Land called Lyon's Creek, and to the Land whereon Henry Campton now lives; it is very conveniently situated to Patuxent River, and on the main Road; the Plantation in very good Order; at present in the Occupation of William Johnson.

Also a Tract of Land containing about 50 Acres, nearly adjoining to The Exchange; it is very rich Land, well wooded and timbered, and conveniently situate on the main Road.

The Titles to both are indisputable. The Lands to be Sold for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money, and Time allowed for Payment, on giving good Security and Interest.  
STEPHEN WEST.

SOME Time ago, a Letter was sent by our News-Carrier, who goes to St. Mary's, directed to Mrs. Margaret Taylor, and is supposed to be left with some Person who knows not where to send it. It is of Consequence to the Person to whom it is directed, but to no one else. Whoever has it, is desired to return it to the Printing-Office, or send it to Mr. William Digges's on Patowmack.

Baltimore County, December 15, 1760.

**THIS** is to give Notice to all Persons indebted to Mr. Joseph Smith, late at Onion's Iron-Works, to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands against him, are desired to give in the same to  
JACOB GILES,  
140 1019 WILLIAM YOUNG.

**ALL** Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Turner Wootton, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, are required to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in the same to  
WM. TURNOR WOOTTON, Administrator.

December 29, 1760.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Annapolis, &c. that GEORGE ABINGTON will open a DANCING-SCHOOL at the House of Mrs. Anderson on Friday next, where he will Teach twice a Week, Morning and Afternoon, at One Guinea Entrance, and a Guinea a Quarter. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who incline to send their Children, may depend on his Care and Fidelity in Teaching.  
GEORGE ABINGTON.

Any Ladies or Gentlemen who may incline to learn in private, will be waited on at their own Houses, or they may be Taught at Mr. Pecker's, and depend on due Attendance, by  
Their humble Servant,  
GEORGE ABINGTON.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on Saturday the 17th of this Instant January, at the Subscriber's Store in Annapolis,

**A CHOICE NEGRO** Wench about 18 Years old, a Cow and Calf, a Riding Horse, and Household Furniture; also, a Lady's new-fashion'd Head-Dress (imported this Fall) with Ear-Rings, Necklace, a Silver Stomacher with Spangles, treble Ruffles, a large Buckle and Girdle, a fine Sattin Hat, and a Piece of English yellow Silk Damask, for Current Money or Bills of Exchange.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

N. B. Any of the said Goods may be seen and agreed for, at my Store, any Time before the Day of Sale.  
R. M.

To be FREIGHTED or CHARTERED,

**THE** Sloop LITTLE BOB, a prime Sailer, Burthen One Hundred and Six Tons, and will carry about Five Thousand Bushels of Grain. Any one inclinable to Freight or Charter the said Vessel, is desired to apply to John Pitt in Annapolis.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Tuesday the Seventeenth Day of February next, at Mr. Benjamin Duke's, at Calvert County Court-House, for Current Money or Bills of Exchange, and Time given for Payment if required,

**ONE** Hundred and Seventy-three Acres of Land, lying in the County aforesaid, whereon Mrs. Anne Parker now lives, being Part of Tillington and Wilson's Commons. For Title apply at any Time to the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, or on the Day of Sale at the said Benjamin Duke's, where Attendance will be given by  
THOMAS SMITH GREENFIELD.

**THE** Subscriber takes this Method to acquaint the Public, that William Askew, of Baltimore-Town, Maryland, has two Bonds given by William Sim, of the said Place, deceased, which the said Askew acknowledges he has received full Value and Satisfaction for, but still retains them in his Possession, and refuses to deliver them up. The first Bond was for sixty Pounds Currency, dated about the first of May 1757; the other for fifty Pounds, dated about the first of October 1757. This is therefore to forewarn all Persons from taking any Assignment of the said Bonds on any Account whatever, for no Part thereof will be paid by any of the said William Sim's Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns.  
MARY SIM.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of Alexander McCullom, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Gelding, branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh imperfectly. He had on a large Bell, mark'd IRIGHEY. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of Henry Stevenson, near Pipe-Creek in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder LP. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of Philip Yondays, near Kittockton in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse, branded on the near Shoulder C, and on the Thigh upon the same Side B. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,  
Wholesale or Retail,  
**The MARYLAND ALMANACK,**  
For the Year of our LORD, 1761.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
By the SUBSCRIBER in BALTIMORE-TOWN, for Sterling, Gold, Silver, or Pennsylvania Money,

**A PARCEL** of GOODS to the Amount of about £. 300 Sterling, consisting of Linens, Woollens, Nails, Hats, Grocery, Powder, Shor, Tea, low priced Guns, Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c.  
CHARLES RIDGELY, junior.

N. B. Six Months Credit will be given, upon Security if required.