

Baltimore County, December 25, 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,
 WILLIAM YOUNG.

To be RENTED in ALEXANDRIA,
THE GEORGE TAVERN, which had Three Fire-Places below Stairs, and a very good Bar: Six good Lodging Rooms above; a good Kitchen adjoining the House, with Ten very good Rooms below, and a large one above. A Dining-Room 26 Feet by 18, with a Room above of the same Dimensions, in which is a Fire-Place, and a very good LONDON BILLIARD TABLE: There is a good Stable, with Stalls for Ten Horses, well finish'd; a Garden paid in, a Smoke Houfe, Necessary Houfe, Oven, &c. is well situated near the Court-House. Any Person of Credit may have it for a Term of Years on reasonable Terms, and enter on the Premises in good Order. Apply to WILLIAM RAMSAY in Alexandria; Dec. 15, 1760.

Winchester, in Virginia, October 1760.
 By Permission of his Honour the GOVERNOR,
ASCHEME of a LOTTERY,
FOR Raising the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds for Building a MARKET-HOUSE in the Town of WINCHESTER.

1 Ticket of	£. 100	£. 100
2 Ditto	50	100
3 Ditto	25	75
6 Ditto	10	60
16 Ditto	5	80
20 Ditto	3	60
40 Ditto	2	80
795 Ditto	1	795
883 Prizes.		Sum raised 400
2617 Blanks.		

3500 Tickets at 10 s. £. 1750

THE above is not Three Blanks to a Prize. The Drawing to begin the First Day of May next, at the Court-House in Winchester. A List of Prizes to be published in the Virginia and Maryland Gazettes; and the Money to be paid as soon as the Drawing is finished, without any Deduction.
 The Managers are, George Mercer, James Craik, Alexander Woodrow, John Greenfield, Robert Raitheford, Charles Smith, William Ramsay, Thomas Lotherford, John Hite, James Keith, James Wm. Thomas Lemen, Jacob Hite, and Charles Bradford, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, for the faithful Discharge of this Trust.
 Tickets may be had from any of the Managers from Messieurs Carlyle and Dalton in Alexandria, Mr. William Scott in Frederickburg, or the Printing-Office in Williamsburg; from Messieurs Symonds in Upper-Marlborough, Mr. John Cary in Frederick Town, in Maryland, or at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER on Tuesday the Seventeenth Day of February at Mr. Benjamin Duke's, at Calvert 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, when on 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 Benjamin Duke's, where Attendance will be given by
 THOMAS SMITH GREENFIELD.

T O B E S O L D,
 By the SUBSCRIBER in BALTIMORE TOWN, for Sterling, Gold, Silver, or Pennsylvania Money,
A PARCEL of GOODS to the Amount of about £. 340 Sterling, consisting of Linens, Woollens, Nails, Hats, Grocery, Powder, Shot, Tea, low priced Guns, Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c.
 CHARLES RIDGELY, junior.
 N. B. Six Months Credit will be given, upon Security if required.

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

WILLIAM RIND.

THE [Numb. 821.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 29, 1761.

H A G U E, October 23.

THE following Relation of the Action of the 15th, at Campen, has been received here from an Officer of Distinction in the Troops under the Command of his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, in a Letter dated the 17th Instant.
 M. de Castries having drawn his Forces together, forced Marches, reached Rhyneberg, and on the 14th obliged our Light Troops to quit their Post here. His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince was there in Person, in order to support them, but found it impracticable. His Horse was wounded in this short, but brisk Affair. Major General de Beck's Corps, which his Serene Highness immediately ordered to join him, could not arrive till the next Morning at Six o'Clock; Lieut. General Walgrave's at Eleven; and Lieut. General Howard's in the Evening, when it grew dark. Four Hanoverian Battalions of those that were destined for the Siege, and were still on their March, could not complete their Junction the same Night. It was necessary to engage at a sufficient Distance from the Banks of the Rhine, in order to run no Risks in case of Accident; especially as our principal Edge was so much impaired by the Current of the Water, and the Storm there had been, that our Troops and the Cannon had passed it with Difficulty.
 The Troops were posted in such a Manner, as to have Rhyneberg in their Front, and Ossenbergh in their Rear.
 The Enemy left no more than five Battalions and the Squadrons at Rhyneberg, and marching by the Left, came to encamp behind the Convent of Campen. According to our Intelligence of their Length, they had not then been joined by their Troops, which were to arrive the next and following Day. Hereupon his Serene Highness thought it absolutely necessary to make Use of his Time that Night, in order to surprize M. de Castries in his Camp, and thereby to beat him if possible. His Serene Highness had under his Command 20 Battalions, and as many Squadrons; but, has been said before, several Battalions had not been able to come up in Time; and four of them, together with five Squadrons, were left under Major General Bock, in order to observe Rhyneberg, and to attack that Post, in case of Success on the side of Campen.
 M. de Castries had 30 Battalions, and 38 Squadrons.
 His Serene Highness marched at 10 o'Clock in the Evening. To reach the Enemy's Camp, it was necessary to overpower Fischer's Corps, which occupied the Convent of Campen, Half a League in Front of the Camp. This could not be done without firing some Musket shot, which gave the Alarm to M. de Castries, and enabled him, at the same Time, to put his Troops hastily under Arms. He was however attacked, and drove back twice. It was a terrible, and well supplied Fire of Musketry, from Five o'Clock in the Morning till about one, without ceasing. His Serene Highness had his Horse killed under him, and received a slight Wound, by the same Shot, in his Leg. His Highness, at length seeing that it would be to no Purpose to persist in the attempt of driving the Enemy out of the Wood, of which they had possessed themselves, and our Infantry having spent all their Ammunition, he found himself obliged to order a Retreat, which was executed without a brisk Pursuit on the Enemy. Our Loss in this Action is computed to be about 1200 Men; and that of the Enemy is thought to be much greater. We took a great number of Colours, and two Pieces of Cannon, and one of our own, which burst. M. de Segur, Lieutenant General, M. de Wangen, Brigadier General, with several Officers, and some Hun-

dreds of private Men, were made Prisoners; and on our Side, Lieut. Col. Pitt, and Lord Downe, who were wounded, are in the Hands of the Enemy. Lieut. Gen. Waldegrave, Major General Griffin (who was slightly wounded in the Thigh) Lord George Lenox, and several other Officers, as well British, as Hanoverians and Hessians, cannot be sufficiently commended. The Cavalry behaved extremely well. Major Gen. Elliot, Lieut. Col. Harvey, and another Officer of Rank, whose Name is not known, were wounded, but not dangerously.
 The Hereditary Prince marched by Genderich on the 16th in the Morning. An Attack was made on an advanced Body of our Troops, which was posted in a Wood before Elverick, and extended along the Rhine, with its Right at Geit, and some Battalions beyond it, to cover its Flank. The Firing both of Cannon and Small Arms lasted till Night. A Column of the Enemy's Infantry, which was thought to be the Vanguard commanded by M. de Chabot, marched through Walach, and took Post at a Quarter of a League's Distance in our Front amongst the Thickets. The Rhine was so much swelled, and the Banks of it, about the Carthuyser Insul, so overflowed, that the Bridge, which we had over that River, was damaged to such a Degree, as made it necessary for us to repair, and remove it lower down. It was Five o'Clock in the Morning before that Work could be finished, and the Bridge refitted. The Enemy were only Half a League from us. We however repassed the Rhine, in their Presence, without the least Molestation. The Passage could not possibly have been more ably conducted.
 An Account of what happened at Berlin, previous to the Russians getting Possession of that City, dated Magdebourg, October 11, 1760.
 "At the Close of last Month, the Russians sent off a Detachment from their Army in Silesia, under the Command of General Czernicheff, to make an Incurison on the Marche of Brandenburg. The 3d Infant, General Tottleben appeared with a few Thousand Men, mostly Cavalry, before the Gates of Berlin, and summoned the City to surrender, or pay an exorbitant Ransom. Field Marshal Lehwald having refused to do either, and made Preparations for a brave Defence, the Enemy began at Two o'Clock to fire with their Cannon and Cohorns, not against the Ramparts, but upon the Town, having for this Purpose erected a Battery before Hall gate. This Fire lasted till Six o'Clock, in which Space of Time they threw above 300 Royal Grenadoes, red hot Balls, &c. into the City, some of which reached the Castle. After a few Hours Silence, the Bombardment was renewed at Nine in the Evening, and lasted till Midnight. Several Houses took Fire, as did likewise the Wood market, but it was happily extinguished. During this Bombardment, 150 Grenadiers made three Assaults on Hall-gate, and that of Cottbus; they even penetrated as far as the Barricade, but the Battalion of Lange played them so briskly with Musquetry, that they were obliged to retire with the Loss of 50 Men. The 4th the Enemy remained in the neighbouring Thickets, and fired but a few Shot.
 "Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, who had taken the Command of General Stutterhim's Corps, marched the Second from Zedenick to Templin, in order to act against the Swedes, whilst General Werner was to advance against the Swedish Corps under General Ebreuschwerdt at Passewalck; but the Prince hearing that the Capital was in Danger, hastened back from Templin to its Relief. His Cavalry arrived at Berlin the 3d, and the Infantry the next Day, the former having marched 11 German Miles in 24 Hours, and the Foot Soldiers almost as many. The Troops were so fatigued that it was impossible for them to attempt any Thing that Day.

"The 5th in the Morning, Prince Eugene issued from the City to attack the Russians, but they retired with such Speed that he could pick up no more than two of them, our Horses being quite jaded with the preceding forced Marches.
 "General Tottleben, who had retired that Day from Berlin as far as Copenick, returned the 6th, with a much greater Force, which we take to have been the whole Corps under General Czernicheff; after which the Prince of Wirtemberg brought his Troops before the Royal Gate, and encamped there.
 "The 7th, the Russians made a new Attack upon Hall-gate, but were repulsed with Loss by Colonel Kleist, who was arrived from the Corps under the Command of General Hulsen. The same Day there was a furious Cannonade between the Russians and the Prince of Wirtemberg's Corps, which was no way decisive, both Parties having maintained their respective Posts. The Enemy's Cavalry were repulsed with Loss each time they advanced.
 "The 8th nothing was done, by reason of extraordinary tempestuous Weather; but our People had Intelligence, that the Russians were joined by a considerable Body of Austrians. The Prince of Wirtemberg seeing he could do nothing against Forces so superior to his, and moreover fearing to bring a greater Calamity upon the City by a fruitless Resistance, retired the 9th in the Morning to Spandau, along with General Hulsen's Corps. The City of Berlin, having no Walls on the Side of Frankfort, but only Pallisadoes, without any Kind of Fortification, capitulated the same Day."
 One Article of the Capitulation of Berlin, was as follows:
 IV. "Safeguards shall be granted to the Royal Palace, the Palace of the Princes, and other public Edifices; which shall be held sacred, as Places of Refuge."
 To which Tottleben gave the following Answer:
 "As the other Houses will not be injured or pillaged, much less will the Royal Palaces be exposed to such Treatment."
 Magdebourg, October 16. We have just received Advice that the Russians, who quitted Berlin last Monday, have got back into Poland. They have stripped the Inhabitants of Berlin of all their ready Money; and were not content with plundering the adjacent Palaces of every Thing they thought valuable, but were so very brutal as to spoil every Thing they could not carry off.
 COLOGN, October 21.
 Copy of a Letter from the Marquis de Castries, dated the 16th.
 "The Hereditary Prince attacked me this Morning at Four o'Clock; and after a very sharp Fight of four Hours, he was obliged to retire. I reckon Wesel will be relieved To-morrow."
 This Stile is modest, but very expressive. Wesel is actually relieved. Nothing could exceed the Celerity and good Humour with which the French performed their Marches from Cassel to Rhyneberg; and though the Soldiers did not expect on the 14th to be attacked, they fought with great Bravery. The Project of the Allies was great; perhaps too great to be executed. The whole is now vanished into Smoke. The Marquis de Castries hath shewn, at the Age of 33, that innate Bravery stands in no Need of Length of Service. He is successively receiving Reinforcements. He is to be joined by four Battalions from this City.
 L O N D O N.
 October 23. On Thursday last a great Number of Firelocks were proved in the Proof-house at the Tower, which are ordered to be immediately mounted, and sent abroad. And Yesterday 16 Waggons, nine of which were loaded with military Stores, Ammunition, &c. and the others with Soldiers Baggage, went from the Tower for Portsmouth.