

STRAYED from the Head of South-River, about the last of July, a Black Stallion between 12 and 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Buttock with a large T, has some other Brands which are forgot, has a blaze down his Face, and two white Feet both on the near Side. Whoever will take up the said Horse and give Intelligence thereof to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward. HENRY WELLS.

Winchester, in Virginia, October 1760.
By Permission of his Honour the GOVERNOR.
A SCHEME 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
3 Ditto	33
6 Ditto	10
10 Ditto	5
20 Ditto	3
40 Ditto	2
100 Ditto	1
Prizes.	Sum raised 400
Blanks.	

1000 Tickets at 10s. £. 100

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 Oak, Alexander Watson, John Greenfield, Robert Ralston, Charles Smith, William Rowley, Thomas Rutherford, John Hite, James Keith, James West, Thomas Lemon, 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 Fredericksburg, or the Printing Office in Williamsburg; from Messieurs Symms in Upper-Maryland, Mr. John Cary in Fredericksburg, in Maryland, or at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

STOLEN or Stray'd, some Time since, from Baltimore-Town, a Dark Bay Horse, about 13 Hands high, branded on the off Buttock with something resembling the Letter I; a Star in his Forehead; trots, paces and gallops: He formerly was the Property of Mr. Thomas Jennings in Annapolis, and known by the Name of Prince.

Also broke loose from her Moorings in the North West Branch of Patuxent River, a new Twelve Hoghead Flat, without Rudder, Ties, Oars, or main Thwart.

Whoever brings either or both to William Lee at Elk-Ridge Landing, or to Alexander Stewart in Baltimore-Town, shall receive Thirty Shillings Currency for the former, and Forty Shillings for the latter.

Alexandria, Fairfax County, in Virginia, October 1760.
To be LET, and Entered on immediately,
A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing several Thousand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, formerly known by the Name of John Colwill's Kittuckton tract, lying on Patuxent River, and chiefly bounded in by Kittuckton Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and Colony of Virginia.

Any Person may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Leesburg, in the said County, where Attendance will be given, by
JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

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.

AM RIND, at the PRINTING-Office, may be supplied with this Length are taken in and inserted in Proportion for long Ones.

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 26, 1761.

L O N D O N .
The Austrian Account of the Battle of Torgau on the 2d of November last, after mentioning some Particulars of what happened that Day, goes on thus,

AFTER this, the greatest Part of the King of Prussia's two Lines, and of his Reserve were repulsed, with great Loss, in the furious Attacks they repeatedly made, in which our Artillery did the greatest Execution; and the Enemy were compelled to regain the Wood with the Loss of their Cannon.—Marshal Daun, who had been shot thro' the Leg at the Head of the Infantry of the Reserve, now caused his Wound to be dressed; and Night coming on, ordered himself to be carried to Torgau, after resigning the Command provisionally, to Count O'Donnel, Gen. of the Horse.

The Infantry of our Left were overpowered by the incredible Fatigue they had undergone: Besides, they had not one Cartridge left; several of the Generals who commanded them were wounded, and Night prevented the sending them for troops and more Ammunition. In these Circumstances, they were under a Necessity of removing hastily, from the last of the Eminences of Splitz, which was thereupon occupied by Gen. Ziethen's whole Force united.

Our Army passed the Night on the Field of battle, still keeping a Part of the Heights; and the Prussian General remained on the Eminence he had just taken Possession of. The uninterrupted fire from Two in the Afternoon till near Eight at Night, had consumed all the Ammunition for the Artillery and small Arms; there was scarce any prospect of being able to dislodge the Enemy next day from the Heights, where they had had Time to establish themselves so firmly during the Night; the Heights commanded our Army, so that its position was not tenable. It was therefore resolved to make the Army cross the Elbe, and to cause the Corps under Gen. Lascey to march by the left side of the River towards Belgern, for the sake of Subsistances.

All this was Executed in the best Order, and with the greatest Tranquillity: The Carriages that crossed the Elbe with the Army did not leave a single Wheel behind: The three Bridges of Boats drawn over near Torgau, were taken up, without any Molestation: And that Town was previously evacuated, only some Iron Guns, the Carriages of which were broke, being left in it. The Country-places employed in the Bridges were burnt, and the pontoons being put into the Carts, followed the Army without any Opposition from the Enemy; and the Army had got some Distance from the Elbe, when we saw some of the Enemy's Horse and Hussars, who took Possession of Torgau, where there was nothing for them.

Thus ended this Bloody Action, which perhaps hath not had its equal for many Years, if we consider the extreme Vivacity of the Fire, and the extraordinary Obstinacy with which both Sides fought. Tho' it hath not had the Consequences that were hoped for, it is at least certain, that it hath add fresh Lustre to the just Reputation our troops had already acquired.

It is impossible as yet to calculate exactly our Loss: We conjecture it may amount to 10 or 12,000, killed, wounded or missing. An exact account shall be given of them, as well as of the Artillery, which we were obliged to leave on the Field of Battle for Want of Horses, many being killed or wounded, or gone away.

We have taken from the Enemy 39 Colours, 10 Standards, and eight Pieces of Cannon. The Prisoners we made are Lieut. Gen. Finckenstein, Lieut. Gen. Behlau; several Colonels and Officers of Rank; about 100 other Officers; near 4000

Subalterns or private Men. Their Loss, to judge by the Prussians we saw lying on the Ground where the Battle was fought, amounts at least to 20,000 Men.

December 8. This Morning John Tune, late Captain of the Young Eagle Privateer, was hanged at Execution Dock, Pursuant to his Sentence: He behaved very penitent and calm in his Situation, and advised his Brother Sailors to be honest, and by no Means to get Riches by illegal Practices. His Body was afterwards hung in Chains below Blackwall.

In the Bill of Entry Yesterday we find 8640 Packs of Cards for Guadaloupe.

Dec. 24. They write from Vienna, that the Austrian Grand Army was in its former Position the 30th inst, and the Head-quarters at Dresden, under the Command of Count O'Donnel; General Campitelli joined it the same Day; General Haddick had fixed his Head-quarters at Zwickau, and General Laudohn, with his Troops, was at Richenstein; all preparing to go into Winter Quarters.

According to the last Advices from the Army under the Hereditary Prince, his Head-quarters were at Cosevelt, which is about thirty Miles from Vreeden. Vreeden is only two English Miles from the Dutch Territory, and the Troops of the Allied Army form a Kind of Chain from that Place to Warbourg, which is upwards of 200 Miles.

There are Accounts from Thessalonica, the Capital of Macedonia, in Turkey, of prodigious Ravages made by the Plague in that City; besides which, the Earthquakes, so frequent last Year, began to be felt again in August last, and continued almost daily: One of them was followed by a Ball of Fire, which rose from the Earth at the East Part of the City, and directed its Course horizontally towards the West; its Appearance nearly resembling a Full Moon. After the next Shock they had a violent Hurricane, followed with very heavy Rains and terrible Thunder-Claps; insomuch that the Inhabitants, who escaped the Infection, were in continual Terror.

There was not long ago taken out of the Sea, near West-Capelle on the Coast of Zealand, a great Block of Stone, weighing near 150 Pounds, entirely eaten by Worms, immense Numbers of which, of the Size of a Man's little Finger, were found in it. Their Bodies were soft, resembling those of Snails, but on each Side of the Head, they have an extreme hard Shell, resembling a Saw, with which they had perforated the Stone, and are thought to be the same Kind of Worms that have been so fatal to the Dykes.

If Modesty and Moderation, if Patience and Forbearance, if a Passion for Treating, and an oversteering Fondness for Negotiation, could have availed us any Thing, we had not been at this juncture involved in a very expensive, though a very just and necessary War. But if we had not taken a Resolution to exert our Force in Time; if we had not sent a Fleet to North America, as we did; and if that Fleet had not been commanded by such an Officer as Boscawen, our Colonies at this Hour might have been in much the same Situation that we now behold those of France. In this State, one may be bold to say, our National Strength had been as much, or more, drained than it is at present.

Did we enter into this War for nobody knows what? No certainly. The War was recommended by the Nation to the Throne, and the Ends of it very plainly pointed out to be the obtaining Satisfaction for past Injuries, and Security for the Time to come. We have obtained both by the War, and we are like to retain them, since the only Way by which we can lose them, is by making such another Peace, as Ourselves and our Ancestors have often made, when, at the Expence of the

Blood and Treasure of this Country, we stood well intitled to a better.

We are now, blessed be God, in no Danger of seeing such an Event happen again. We have a good and gracious King, born in Britain, who has given us the strongest assurances that he has nothing at Heart but the Good of his Subjects. We have wise and able Ministers, under whom our Fleets and Armies have been Victorious. We have a great and prosperous Trade, while that of our Enemies is almost sunk to nothing. Add to all this, that there is an Unanimity amongst the People never known in our Days; and not a nominal, but an actual Extinction of Parties. From these Principles the natural Conclusion is, that we shall have a speedy, lasting, and glorious Peace, provided we continue in this happy Disposition.

Dec. 29. Letters from Miessen of the first of this Month say, that Orders had been delivered out for recruiting the Prussian Army with all Expedition, and the proper Officers dispatched to all the neighbouring Towns and Villages to carry them into Execution; and that the Terms for enlisting being agreeable to the Country People, a great Number offered themselves, declaring they had much rather serve the Prussians than the Austrians; the latter of whom, they say, under one frivolous Pretext or other, frequently tricking them out of such Provisions as they carried to sell at their Camp; whereas the former always dealt fairly and honestly with them: However, no Saxons were enrolled, but such as were stout, able young Fellows.

Yesterday Morning died of a malignant Fever at his Country Seat near Guildford, Surry, the Right Honourable EDWARD BOSCAWEN, Esq; (next Brother to the Lord Viscount Falmouth) Member of Parliament for Truro in Cornwall, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-House, Admiral of the Blue, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. As he was one of the best Officers in the Navy, therefore his Death is universally lamented. He has left a disconsolate Widow, and several Children.

December 31. They write from Toulon, that twenty English Seamen who were Prisoners in their Arsenal, found Means, by securing the Goaler, to make their Escape; and finding a Boat on the Shore, they put to Sea in her, and would absolutely have got off, if they had not attempted to board a Tartane loaded with Chestnuts for this Port; but when they came near her, being over eager to board, they all got on one Side of the Boat, and overset her; Twelve of them were drowned, the Rest saved themselves by swimming, but have been retaken, and now confined in such a Manner, that no Hopes is left them of escaping a second Time.

A Letter from Malta has the following Account: Our Grand Master has caused the Flag of the Order to be hoisted on board the Ottoman Vessel which was lately brought in here by the Christian Slaves; it took six Days to unload her, and the Cargo, consisting of Money, Goods, wearing Apparel, &c. has been distributed amongst them, and in that distribution the Friends or Relations of those who fell in the bold Attempt of recovering their Liberty have not been forgot: Among these brave Fellows were nine Maltese; two of whom were killed in the Attack, and a third died here of his Wounds: The Turkish Pilot, on Account of his cruel Treatment to the Christians whilst they remained Slaves, has been clapped in Irons, in which Condition he will probably remain during his Life.

There are now in and near London a Breed of Bulls and Cows, brought from some of the Countries bordering on the Gulph of Persia, whose Stature, although at their full Growth, is inferior to a Lincolnshire Sheep. They have a large Camel-like Protuberance of Fat on the Top of their Shoulders.