

THE Subscriber, having Removed from Leonard-Town in St. Mary's County, to the new Town of the INDIAN KING in Bladenburg, keeps Tavern there, where Gentlemen Travellers or Others, may meet with the best of Entertainment and Usage. ANNE ALLINGHAM.

Baltimore-Town, February 20, 1761.
LET upon Ground Rent for 99 YEARS, renewable for Ever.

THIRTEEN LOTS of GROUND, in the Addition to Baltimore-Town, on the East of the Falls, and back of the Subscriber's Dwelling-House. On some of the Lots are Houses which will be Sold as may be agreed for. The Lots are about 60 Feet in Front, and 140 in Depth. Also, Eighty Lots of Ground, which are laid out on the Point, just below his House, adjoining the Town, pleasantly situated, and bounded on the Water, 60 Feet in Front, and 100 in Depth, with proper Streets allowed, to be let upon Ground Rent for 99 Years, renewable for Ever, or the Subscriber will sell any of the above Lots in Fee Simple. For Terms apply to B. PHILPOT.

WANTED, A MAN who understands the Management of a WIND-MILL. Such a One will be rewarded with good Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber at Herring-Bay. SAMUEL CHEW.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for raising and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is now Expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan therefore think it their Duty, to inform all who have any Bonds in that Office, to come in to discharge the same; otherwise they will be void against the Law directs. Signed per Order, ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

Winchester, in Virginia, October 1760. With the 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 City of WINCHESTER.

1 Ticket of £. 100	£. 100
2 Ditto	50
3 Ditto	25
6 Ditto	10
16 Ditto	5
20 Ditto	3
40 Ditto	2
795 Ditto	1

883 Prizes. Sum raised 400
2617 Blanks.

500 Tickets at 10 s. £. 1750
The above is not Three Blanks to a Prize.
The Drawing to be 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 the Drawing is finished, without any Condition.
Managers are, George Mercer, James Ould, John Wadsworth, John Greenfield, Robert Rutherford, Charles Smith, William Ramsay, Thomas Roper, John Hite, James Keith, James Wood, James Lemen, Jacob Hite, and Charles Bradford, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, for the Discharge of this Trust.
Prizes may be had from any of the Managers, Messieurs Carlyle and Dalton in Alexandria, William Scott in Frederickburg, or the Printers in Williamsburg; from Messieurs Symonds in Marlborough, Mr. John Cary in Frederickburg, or at the Printing-Office in London.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Somerset County School: Any Person qualified, upon applying to the Warden, and being recommended with such Encouragement as the Law directs, will support them in. Signed by Order, ARNOLD BEZET, Register.

PRINTING, at the PRINTING-HOUSE, may be supplied with this Paper, and inserted in any Proportion for long Ones.

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 836.]

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1761.

WHITEHALL, March 3.
THIS Day an Express arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office, with Letters of the 17th of February, from the Hon. Major-General Mordaunt, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, with the following Account of the Progress of his Majesty's Army in Hesse.

Ober-Aula, February 21, 1761.
THE Commandant of Fritzlar having accepted the Conditions offered him, except those concerning the Garrisons of Waldock and Wildungen, which were no longer insisted on, upon his declaring, that the Troops in those Places were not under his Command, he marched out of the Town the Evening with his Corps, consisting of seven Regiments drawn from the Irish Battalions, and 965 Men of the Royal Grenadiers, besides 105 wounded or sick, agreeable to the Capitulation. My Lord Granby sent Word the next Day to the Commandant of the Castle of Gudensburg, that he was ready to grant the same Conditions to him as M. de Narbonne had obtained, with which Proposition the Commandant very readily accepted, as to provisions, and particularly Water, began to fail.

The Army renewed their March on the 17th, and advanced as far as Ober-Vorschutz. The Vanguard took Possession of the Pass of Feltberg: Major-General Zastrow of that at Nieder-Mellebach. The Hereditary Prince posted himself in the neighbourhood of Falckenberg, and was before-hand with the Enemy in taking Possession of the Post of Hombourg with a Party of his Hussars. The Reigning Count of Schaumbourg-Lippe took the Command of a great Body of the Army which remained in the Neighbourhood of Cassel, and was joined by the Corps under General Gilliac.

The same Day our Troops entered Melfungen, which Marshal Broglie left the preceding Evening, in order to repair to Hirschfeld. The Enemy had only Time to destroy a part of the Magazine there, and there was found remaining a Quantity of Meal and Forage. Our Troops seized another considerable Magazine at Ober-Morchen. A Courier, who was dispatched by Messrs. de Stainville and de Solms, expecting to find the Marshal at Melfungen, was taken by our Hussars; and we learnt from the Letters he carried, the Defeat of the Saxon Troops by M. de Sporcken near Langensaltze.

The Army passed the Eder on the 11th at Feltberg, and at Nieder-Mellerich, and was cantoned between the Affe and the Fulda, in the Neighbourhood of Hombourg. The Hereditary Prince was a Day's March before them towards Hirschfeld. My Lord Granby marched to Frittendorf, by the Way of Ziegenhayn.

The Enemy having re-assembled a Body of Troops near Ober Weimar, and Nieder Weimar, not far from Marbourg, Lieut. Gen. Oheim determined at first to attack them, but altered his Intention, on receiving an account of the March of a Body of the Enemy, under the Command of the Chevalier de Maupeou, who had come from Siegen, with an Appearance of making some Attempt by Padberg and Berleberg, upon Franckenberg.

On the 16th M. d'Oheim left Wetttern to go to Franckenberg, and he found the Enemy posted near Rodenan, in order to defend the Passage of the Eder which was made difficult by the marshy Ground there. The Bridge of Franckenberg being broken by the swell of the Water, M. d'Oheim was obliged to stop to repair it. The Enemy took Advantage of these Obstacles to withdraw themselves in the Night towards Hallenberg, after having destroyed the Bridge of Rodenan: M. d'Oheim was no sooner informed of that Retreat, than he ordered a Part of his Cavalry to ford the River, and to occupy the Heights on the left Bank of the

Eder; and sent Parties to Sachsenberg and Hallenberg, to get Intelligence of the Enemy. The Repair of the Bridge of Franckenberg was finished. M. d'Oheim having learnt the 17th, that M. de Maupeou was with his Corps at Sachsenberg, after having sufficiently provided for the Security of the Post of Franckenberg, and of the heavy Artillery, put himself in Motion on the 18th, early in the Morning, to march towards the Enemy, whose advanced Guard he met with between Sachsenberg and Neuenkirchen. It was that Instant attacked and routed; M. de Maupeou, Lieutenant-General, who was there in Person, was taken, with a Lieut. Colonel, 5 Officers, and 50 Soldiers. The Enemy having fell back towards Hallenberg, M. d'Oheim returned to Franckenberg to give his Troops some rest there, and observe the Motions the Enemy might make on the Side of Marbourg, towards which several of their Regiments had filed off. Major Scheither attacked, the same Day, a Detachment of the Enemy near Padberg, dispersed it, and took 140 Prisoners, amongst whom there were four Officers.

The Army arrived the 19th in the Neighbourhood of Sohwartzenborn. The Hereditary Prince's Corps posted itself at Ober Giese, and pushed Detachments on to Gittersdorff. My Lord Granby went to Neuenkirchen; the Enemy's Detachments at Ober and Neider Grentzbach falling back upon Zeigenhayn. The Patrols of the Hereditary Prince reported in the Night between the 19th and 20th, that they saw a Fire at Hirschfeld, which gave Reason to suppose the Enemy had abandoned that Place, and had set Fire to the Magazine. This Suspicion was confirmed the next Morning, and our Troops entered Hirschfeld, where there had been 15 French Battalions, which marched away in the Night towards Fulda. Great Part of the Magazine was saved, which had consisted of Eighty Thousand Sacks of Meal, Fifty Thousand Sacks of Oats, and a Million of Rations of Hay.

This Day the Army marched to Haufen, the Hereditary Prince to his Quarters at Neider-Aula. On the 19th, News came from M. de Sporcken (by Capt. de Borch, his Aid de Camp) whom he had dispatched the Day after the Affair of Langensaltze, with the Account of his Motion since the 8th of this Month, the Substance whereof follows:

M. de Sporcken, having divided the Corps under him into two Columns, one of which was commanded by Count Keilmanssegge, and the other by Lieutenant-General Wangenheim, put Major General de Luckner at the Head of a strong advanced Guard, who marched the 9th to Heiligenstadt.

The first Column arrived at Buren, and the second at Stadthorbes. The Troops halted the 10th. M. de Luckner marched the next Day to Kulfstedt, Count Keilmanssegge to Helmstorff, and M. de Wangenheim to Beberstedt.

M. de Sporcken went to reconnoitre the Enemy, several of whose Regiments of Infantry had passed the Werra, at Eschwege. There were Five Thousand French in the City of Muhlhausen: That of Langensaltze, and the Villages in its Neighbourhood, were occupied by Saxons. M. Sporcken found on the Heights of Dorne four Battalions of Grenadiers of France, ranged in Order of Battle, and the Infantry posted in the Wood towards Eschwege, to protect the Communication of the Werra with Muhlhausen and Langensaltze. M. de Luckner had Orders to attack them the next Day in the Morning with his Corps, which was to be sustained by two Battalions and six Squadrons. The same Day M. de Belfunce appeared before Duderstadt, with 3000 Men, and some Cannon of the Garrison of Gottingen; he summoned Lieutenant-Colonel Rehbom, who commanded in that Town, three Times; and, upon the negative Answers received from him, he caused the Gates to be battered for three Hours; but his

Attempts were fruitless, and he returned the same Night.

M. de Luckner attacked, the 12th, the French and Swiss Grenadiers, who had passed the Night under Arms, in the Wood of Dorne, over against his advanced Posts at Anerode and Buckewiede. He pushed them as far as the Heights of Egerieden, where they gained a thick Wood, which Count de Solms had fortified with 100 Trees. They cannonaded each other. The Enemy received Reinforcements from the Saxons on the Werra, and those of the Saxons.

The Night coming on, M. de Sporcken could not assemble his Men, so as to undertake any Thing against the Enemy; he contented himself with making some Changes in the Disposition of his Quarters, and so push the Posts farther on. The Skirmishes of this Day cost him forty Men killed and wounded. The Loss of the Enemy was most considerable, and four Officers and fifty of their Men were taken.

M. de Sporcken put his Troops in Order of Battle the 13th, at seven o'Clock in the Morning, upon the Height called Eisberg; but having found the Enemy considerably reinforced; that they had occupied all the Woods where the Horse could not act; and that the Troops of his Prussian Majesty were at the Distance of three Marches, he resolved to pass the Unstrut at Silberhausen and Hortsmar, to draw near them by forced Marches.

He informed M. de Sibourg of his Intentions, and the Motion was executed in Presence of the Enemy, without the least Loss. The Troops were cantoned between Kayserhager and Marolderode.

The Corps of Prussians advanced the 14th to the Height of Langensaltze, which was occupied by 3000 Saxons. M. de Sporcken occupied the Village on the left Side of the River Unstrut, with the Troops of his first Line, and drew those of his second Line as near it as possible.

He agreed with M. de Sibourg, that the Prussian Troops should pass the Unstrut at Merxleben, whilst he passed it at Thomasbruck, and M. de Luckner at Bolstedt. In the Night the Bridges, which the Enemy had broken, were repaired.

On the 15th, at seven in the Morning, all the Troops came to the River Side in Order to pass it, but the Thaw had increased the Waters to such a Degree in twice 24 Hours, that there was an Inundation from Muhlhausen almost to Langensaltze.

The Prussian Cavalry got through the Passage of Merxleben, while their Cannon was battering the Town of Langensaltze. Eight Squadrons of M. de Sporcken's first Line passed at Thomasbruck, with a Brigade of Chasseurs, and a Squadron of Luckner's, whose whole Corps could not pass, the Waters continuing out all the Day. In the mean time the Prussian Cavalry fell upon the Enemy, who were going out of Langensaltze, and M. de Sporcken's Corps did so likewise upon the Troops that were coming down the Hills to their Assistance.

M. de Sporcken computes the Enemy's Loss that Day at 5000 Men, at the same Time that his own scarcely exceeds 100. Lieutenant-General Hordenberg was wounded, and taken Prisoner.

The Prussians took three Battalions, and seven Pieces of Cannon; and M. de Sporcken's Troops took two Battalions and six Pieces of Cannon.

During the Action, the Infantry of M. de Sporcken's first Line passed the Unstrut at Thomasbruck; but the Troops being greatly fatigued, M. de Sibourg cantoned his Troops at Langensaltze, and General Sporcken re-entered his former Quarters, on the Left of the Unstrut, except M. de Luckner's Body, which remained at Mulverstedt and Schonstedt.

On the 16th the first Line, under the Command of General Sporcken, passed the Unstrut again, at Bolstedt, and advanced cantoning as far as Gross Galtern and Oppershausen. The second Line passed