

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 15, 1761.

N away from the Subscriber, living near Upper-Marlborough, on the 26th of February... Country-born Negro Fellow named Anthony...

AYED from the Subscriber, near Port-bacco in Charles County, on the 23d of July... a middle-siz'd White Horse, paces near as a bob Tail, and a ridge Mane...

Scheme of a LOTTERY, raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, Building a CHURCH for the Reformed Ministers in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of Eight, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Pieces of Eight, Total Value, and Prizes. Rows list various prize amounts and their corresponding values.

Prizes. First drawn Ticket 40, Last drawn Ticket 30, Sum raised 1600. Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000

above Scheme there are not 2 1/2 Blanks Prize, and the Profits retained are not on the whole. A great Number of the Tickets are already in the Drawing will be in October next...

Managers appointed are, Messieurs Christophers, Stephen Ransburg, James Dickson, Thomas, Conrad Groff, Casper Schaaff, Thomas Samuel Swearingen, Valentine Adam, and Simbol, who are to give Bond, and be for the faithful Discharge of this Trust...

REAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, and The Commissioners of the Loan are to think it their Duty, to inform all who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and give the same; otherwise they will be gainst as the Law directs.

IND, at the PRINTING-Office may be supplied with this are taken in and inserted in proportion for long Ones.

the Sloop HARRIOT Packet, Captain BONNELL, which arrived at New-York on Sunday the 4th Instant, in Seven Weeks from FALMOUTH, has the following important Advices, viz.

St. JAMES'S, July 22, 1761.

THIS Day at Noon arrived here Major Wedderbourn, dispatched by Prince Ferdinand on Thursday last, the 16th Instant, with the following Letter from his most Serene Highness to his Majesty.

"I have the Honour to congratulate your Majesty upon a very signal Advantage, which your Majesty's Arms have this Day gained. It is impossible for me to set out every Particular of this glorious Day. The Bearer of this, an Officer of very distinguished Merit, and who has greatly contributed to the happy Success of this Day, will give your Majesty an exact Account of it. I have the Honour to recommend him to your Majesty's Royal Favour."

Upon the Field of Kirch Denckern, not far from Hiltrup, the 16th of July, 1761, at Eleven in the Forenoon. FERDINAND, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, who left the Allied Army the 16th Instant at Noon.

On the 15th of July the French attacked the light Troops in the Front of Lord Granby's Corps, which was encamped in the Heights of Kirch Denckern. His Lordship ordered the Regiments of Cornwallis, Keith, Campbell and Mansfield, to the Left, to support the Posts. There was an uninterupted Fire of the Cannon and Small Arms till Nine at Night, when it ceased, without any Impression having been made by the Enemy upon Lord Granby's Left.

In the Morning of the 16th, about Three o'Clock, the Cannonading began again very briskly on both Sides, and continued till Nine, when the Enemy gave way in great Disorder. His most Serene Highness the Duke then ordered the Corps of the Prince Anhalt, Lord Granby, and Wutgenau, to attack them on their Retreat; which they did with so much Vigour, that the Enemy never attempted to form before them, but threw down their Arms, and run off in the utmost Disorder.

When Major Wedderbourn came away, there were six Colours already taken, eleven or twelve Pieces of Cannon, many Officers, amongst whom the Comte de Rouge, and great Part of the Regiments de Rouge, Dauphin and Provence, to the Amount of near 3000 Men.

After having pursued them about a League, the Duke ordered the Troops to form upon the Heights of Kirch Denckern. The Hereditary Prince was still dividing the Enemy on their Left. Prisoners and Cannon were coming in every Moment.

It was said that the Marshal Duc de Broglie commanded on the Right of the French Army, opposite to the Corps of the Prince of Anhalt, Lord Granby, and Lieutenant General Wutgenau, where his Serene Highness was in Person.

Major Wedderbourn adds, that this great Victory was obtained with scarce any Loss on the Part of the Allied Army.

St. James's, July 23, 1761.

This Day the Honourable Colonel Fitzroy, Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, arrived here, and brought the following Particulars from his most Serene Highness, of the Victory obtained the 16th Instant by his Majesty's Army.

Hohenover, July 17, 1761.

SINCE the Army occupied the Camp of Hohenover, that of the Enemy encamped at Soeff, under the Command of Prince Soubise, seemed to have been wholly employed in reconnoitring our position, which was a very advantageous one, on account of the Woods and Defiles, which it was necessary to pass, in order to come up with us. There was not a Day in which our advanced Posts were not disturbed. His Serene Highness was informed, on the 13th in the Evening, that Soubise's Army had made a Motion forwards; in Consequence of which he ordered the Baggage away, and the Army to hold itself in Readiness to be put under Arms on the first Signal. On the 14th, in the Morning, the Enemy's new Camp was discovered, the Right of which stretched towards the Convent of Paradise and Soeff, the Left reaching to the Heights of Rhune; and, all having appeared quiet there, the Baggage was ordered back.

His Serene Highness, however, thought proper to make a Movement with his Army, the Intention of which was to reinforce the Right Wing. The Hereditary Prince was at the Extremity of it, which extended as far as the Village of Baderich, which was guarded by a Detachment. The Body of the Army occupied the Heights of Wambeln, and the Prince of Anhalt the Ground between Illingen and Hohenover. Lord Granby kept his Position upon the Heights of Kirch-Denckern, and Lieutenant-General Wutgenau, who was encamped upon the Heath of Untrup, marched by his Right to approach the Village of Kirch-Denckern. The Avenues and Posts on the little River Aast, and Sultzbah, were guarded by the Piquets of the Army.

This was our Position, when his Serene Highness was informed on the 15th, about six in the Evening, that Soubise's Army had struck their Tents, and were marching on their Right. Almost at the same Instant, he heard that the Enemy had dislodged the advanced Posts of Lord Granby,

and that they were advancing in a strong Body towards his Camp.

These Informations determined him to make the following Dispositions; he ordered Lord Granby to maintain his Ground to the last Extremity; Lieutenant-General Wutgenau was ordered to march to the left, to block up the high Road from Liptadt to Ham, and to act in concert with Lord Granby, whose Right was to be supported by the Prince of Anhalt, who joined it with his Left, his own Right reaching to the Aast, above Kirch Denckern; Lieutenant-General Conway replaced the Prince of Anhalt between Illingen and Hohenover. The Hereditary Prince ordered Lieutenant General Bofe to march with Part of his Troops, to occupy the Heights of Wambeln, and left Count Kilmanflegge on the Side of Buderich. The greatest Part of the Artillery was distributed by Count Schaumbourg Lippe on the Front of the Left.

M. de Sporcken, who was encamped at Hertzfeld, was ordered to send six Battalions and six Squadrons over the Lippe, which were to support M. de Wutgenau; and he was to act with the rest in the Manner he should think most proper.

These Dispositions being made, his Serene Highness came to Lord Granby's Camp, which was attacked very briskly. His Lordship had taken his Measures so well, that he sustained the Efforts of the Enemy till the Arrival of M. Wutgenau, who, coming upon his Left, and having taken the Enemy in Flank, they could not withstand these united Efforts, and were driven back into the Woods, after a Fire of Artillery and Small Arms, which continued till late in the Night. M. de Wutgenau kept the Ground he had just gained; he extended his Right to Haus-Vellinghausen, and turned his Left towards the high Road of Ham, the Defence of which Place was his chief Object. We learnt from the Prisoners, that Marshal Broglie had decamped at Break of Day with his whole Army from Erwite, in order to give us Battle, in Conjunction with that of Prince Soubise. His Serene Highness judging that the strongest Efforts would be made on our Left, ordered General Howard to bring up the Brigade of Foot commanded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, and that of Cavalry by Major General Lord Pembroke. Colonel Grevendorff was sent with two Battalions to Kirch-Denckern, to barricade and fortify that Village; who, in case of Necessity, was to be supported by Lieutenant General Howard. The Enemy was in Possession of some Posts opposite to our Piquets; and the Patroles were skirmishing all Night.

The Battle began afresh the next Morning at Three; and the Enemy redoubled their Efforts against M. Wutgenau's Corps, who sustained them with the greatest Firmness. The Fire from the Artillery and small Arms continued Five Hours without the Enemy's gaining one Inch of Ground. It was near Nine, when Word was brought to his Serene Highness, that the Enemy seemed to design placing some Batteries upon an Eminence opposite to Lord Granby's Camp, which he had not been able to inclose within our Lines. His Highness perceiving the Necessity of preventing the Enemy from seizing this Eminence, from whence they might have very much galled us, and being informed of the Arrival of the Detachment under General Sporcken, resolved to make Advantage of the Irresolution which appeared in the Motions of the Enemy, and ordered the Troops, which were nearest at Hand, to advance upon them.

This Movement was decisive, and had all the Success that could be desired. Our Troops having advanced with the greatest Intrepidity, soon obliged the Enemy to give Way, and to retreat with Precipitation, having abandoned their Dead and Wounded, and several Pieces of Cannon, some of which are 16 Pounders. Maxwell's Battalion of Grenadiers took the Regiment of Rouge, formerly Belfunce, consisting of four Battalions, with its Cannon and Colours. We have made besides a great many Prisoners, but have not yet had Time to make out a List of them.

The victorious Troops followed the Enemy as far as Hiltrup; and the Nature of the Ground not having allowed of the Cavalry's acting, his Serene Highness was then obliged to content himself with detaching some Light Troops in pursuit of them. A brisk Cannonade was still continued on the Side where the Hereditary Prince commanded; but upon the News of the Defeat on their Right, they were probably induced to give over their Attacks in that Part too. They had made several unsuccessful ones upon the Village of Scheidingen, which was occupied by 200 Men, under the Command of Major Limbourg, supported by some Battalions sent by the Hereditary Prince. The Day ended with a general Retreat of the Enemy.

Other Accounts mention, that the Loss of the French in killed, wounded and Prisoners, was computed at about 5000 Men; and that Nine Pieces of Cannon, and Six Pair of Colours, were taken.

St. James's, August 4. The following is a List of the Loss of the Allied Army in Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners of War, in the Battle of Fellinghausen, on the 16th of July, 1761, viz. Officers, 8 killed, 55 wounded, 3 Prisoners. Non-commissioned Officers, 16 killed, 78 wounded, 4 Prisoners. Rank and file, 266 killed, 794 wounded, 176 Prisoners. Total, 296 Killed, 927 Wounded, and 183 Prisoners. 30 Artillery Horses killed, and 3 Pieces of Cannon taken.

Supplement to the above List, containing the Particulars of the Loss in that Part of the Allied Army, which was commanded by the Hereditary Prince, and Lieut. Gen. Conway's Division, viz.

Officers, 3 wounded. Non-commissioned Officers, 2 killed, 6 wounded. Rank and File, 19 killed, 75 wounded, and 9 Prisoners. Total, 21 killed, 84 wounded, and 9 Prisoners.

Names of the Officers of the British Forces Killed, Wounded, and taken Prisoners, viz.

Capt. Townsend, Aid de Camp to the Marquis of Granby, wounded. Hodgson's. Lieut. Lillewood killed. Cornwallis's, Lieut. Col. Cook killed. Lieut. Vercheild wounded.

Welsh's. Lieut. Wood Prisoner. Maxwell's. Lieut. Mercer wounded, Lieut. Ferguson Prisoner.

Keith's. Major Campbell, and Lieut. Ross killed; Capt. Frazer, and Lieut. Arthur wounded.

Campbell's. Lieut. Grant killed; Major Macnab, Capt. Campbell, and Lieut. Campbell and Macintosh wounded; Lieut. Gordon Prisoner.

Bockland's. Lieut. Fenwick wounded. Griffin's. Ensign Ward wounded.

Pojania, July 18. The Russian Army has at length entered Silesia, in order to second there the Operations of the Austrians. At its approach, the Corps of Prussian Troops under General Zeithen retired under the Cannon of Bräslau, where it has fixed its Camp upon a very advantageous Spot between the old and new Bed of the Oder.

From Silesia, July 19. Nothing important has yet happened between the Prussians and Russians, excepting a few Skirmishes. Col. Lossow, with the Black Hussars and Sotnickas under his Command, destroyed Yesterday a whole Regiment of the Enemy, consisting of Hussars and Cossacks, who had ventur'd too far. On this Occasion the Prussians took 209 Men, with 7 Officers, a Surgeon-Major, and 160 Horses: The Rest were cut in Pieces or dispersed. Our Hussars made at the same Time a good Booty in Roubles.

Ottmachau, July 20. We learn from Schwesidnitz, that the whole Prussian Army received the Sacrament the 17th of this Month. Each Soldier is provided with 60 Cartridges. There are 500 Surgeons in that City, and three Waggon Loads of Bandages, &c. The Inhabitants of three Villages in the Neighbourhood are retired into the City with their Effects.

Brandenburg, July 28. The King is arrived with his Army in the Upper Silesia, to prevent the Junction of the Austrians and Russians.

Hague, July 31. Letters from the Army of the 28th inst, say, that M. de Soubise, after having sent a great Reinforcement to Marshal Broglie, had passed the Roer, and was retired into the Mountains. Marshal Broglie had assembled all his Troops at Paderborn; and Pr. Ferdinand was in full March after him. Col. Freytag had destroyed 50 Boats laden with Ammunition and Corn, and burnt the French Magazines on the Fulda, and the Werra. He did not lose a single Man in that Expedition.

The last Letters from Silesia are of the 18th, when the Austrians and Russians had not effectuated their Junction; and that Part of the Prussian Army near Breslau, continued to occupy the Posts assigned them.

Hague, August 4. Several private Letters are just received here importing, that Colonel Belling, who with the Corps of Prussian Troops under his Orders, on the Approach of the Swedish Army, retired towards the Frontiers of the Marche of Brandenburg, being since joined by some Battalions drawn from the Garrison of Stettin, had marched to meet the Swedes; but that the latter having attacked him on the Borders of the Peene, with Forces infinitely superior, they entirely routed him; and that his Loss, in Killed, Wounded, Prisoners and Deserters, amounted at least to 2000 Men.

LONDON, July 15.

The Lords of Appeal have discharged the Prince William, Bouch, and the Derk, Barcads, with their Cargoes, both from Eustatia to Zealand, and obliged the Captors to pay all Costs and Charges.

Two of our Men of War, cruising in the Mediterranean, have taken no less than five French Ships, and carried them into Leghorn, where two of them have been sold.

Extract of a Letter from Fort St. George, October 30, 1760.

"I have the Honour to be a Prisoner to his Most Unchristian Majesty, by our Settlements on the Island of Sumatra being taken by the French. Our Garrison at Fort Marlborough was too small to oppose them, which obliged us to surrender at Discretion. The French Commander promised our private Property should be secured to us, but deceived us, by allowing his Soldiers to plunder private Houses of all Effects and Property whatsoever; even Chests and Drawers were broke open, and all the Letters in them destroyed. It was a great Mortification to see our Enemies, who were all in Rags at their Landing, strutting about in our Cloaths. The Food they gave us was very bad, which threw us into Fluxes, of which many died: Bark was the only Remedy for stopping this Disorder."

A Squadron of Men of War, Frigates and Sloops, are to assemble in the Downs, and Paris adjacent, to watch the Motions of the French at Dunkirk.

July