

[Numb. 859.]

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

THURSDAY, October 22, 1761.

away from the Subscriber, living near Marlborough, on the 26th of February, a young-born Negro Fellow named Anthony Cooper, about 28 Years of Age, and 5 feet high. He had on an old Cotton white Metal Buttons, Cotton Breeches, and Swanskin Jacket, Negro Shoes and a Felt Hat, and an Osnabrigs Shirt. It is probable he will change his Apparel, and a variety of Cloaths with him. He has to work on board Ships in Patent Right, it is supposed is somewhere thereabouts. He will take up the said Negro, and home, shall have Forty Shillings, besides the Law allows, if taken in the County; and out of it, Three Pounds, beside what follows, paid by JOHN GANTT.

June 8th, 1761.
LAD from the Subscriber, near Port Charles in Charles County, on the 23d of last middle-sized White Horse, paces naturally a bob Tail, and a ridge Mane. Whether branded or not, is uncertain. Whoever the said Horse, and brings him to the said, shall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings, reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN HANSON, junior.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.
SCHEME of a LOTTERY,
raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, building a CHURCH for the Reformed in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of Eight, viz.

Prizes.	Pieces of Eight.	Total Value.
of	500	is 500
of	300	are 600
of	150	are 450
of	100	are 400
of	50	are 500
of	40	are 480
of	30	are 600
of	20	are 700
of	8	are 1600
of	5	are 4500

Prizes. First drawn Ticket 40
Blanks. Last drawn Ticket 30
Sum raised 1600

Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000

above Scheme there are not 2½ Blanks Prize, and the Profits retained are not on the whole.

great Number of the Tickets are already in the Drawing will be in October next, or sooner full, in the Court-House of said of which sufficient Notice will be given in the Gazette.

Managers appointed are, Messieurs Christophers, Stephen Ranfurg, James Dickson, Thomas Conrad, Conrad Groß, Casper Schaaff, Thomas Samuel Swearingen, Valentine Adam, and Simbol, who are to give Bond, and be answerable for the faithful Discharge of this Trust. The Prizes will be published in this Gazette as soon as the Drawing is finished; and without any Deduction.

Seven Shillings and Six-Pence Pennsylvania, will be received for each Piece in the Sale of the Tickets, and the same to pass upon the same Terms in paying the Prizes.

may be had of any of the Managers, at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

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

signed per Order,
ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

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

Marshal Broglio's Relation of the Engagement on the 15th and 16th of July, at the Village of Filinghausen.

MARSHAL Broglio having, early in the Morning of the 15th, marched the Body of Forces which were encamped at Elvette to Filinghausen, went thither in Person from Soest, and at four in the Afternoon began his March with all the Troops, in three Columns, to take Possession of the Castle of Nagel, and the Village of Filinghausen. The Marshal had concerted this Movement with the Marshal de Soubise, who on his Part, was to encamp a Part of his Army the same Day on the Heath opposite the Passes that lead to Scheidingen, Neumuhl, and Kornmuhl. It was supposed that this reciprocal Position would enable them to advance to the Enemy with more Safety and more Knowledge of what they were about.

The Column of the Left, consisting of the Vanguard under M. de Belfunce, and the Corps of the Grenadiers of France, and the Royal Grenadiers, commanded by the Count de Stainville, was destined to proceed along the right Side of the Rivulet Aest, and seize the Castle of Nagel; which was done accordingly. The Castle was occupied, and an Hundred Prisoners taken, who made small Resistance.

The Column of the Right, of which Baron Clofen led the Van, was to march by Ultrop, and advancing to Filinghausen, make an Attack on that Village. This was likewise executed with Success. Baron Clofen not only gained Possession of the Village after an obstinate Defence, but drove the Enemy's Troops that were in it beyond the Barricades before their Camp, and took Post in it, and at a Redoubt which they had thrown up there. The whole Body of Troops which Lord Granby commanded, made several Attempts to dislodge us, but without Effect. He would indeed, in all Probability, have succeeded, if Marshal Broglio had not considerably reinforced the six Battalions of Nassau and Royal Deux Points, with the two Battalions of Grenadiers and the Hunters of Auvergne and Poitou, and St. Victor's Volunteers, who had made the first Attack. The Count de Guerschy, who commanded the Division on the Right, advanced very seasonably to support St. Victor's Volunteers, with the Grenadiers and Hunters of the Brigade of Dauphiny; and this Brigade commanded by the Marquis de Maurepas, and the Marquis de Rochechouart, as also the Brigade of the King, commanded by M. de Clofen; by which Means we remained Masters of the Village, of the Barricades and Redoubt, and of three Pieces of Cannon taken by St. Victor's Volunteers and the Regiment of Nassau. The Fire of the Small Arms and Cannon continued till after ten at Night. The Marshal employed the rest of the Night in relieving the six German Battalions, and St. Victor's Volunteers, by fresh Troops. The Duke de Havre led up the Brigades of Rouge (late Belfunce) and Aquitaine, and the Duke de Duras and the Count de Vaux, led up the Brigades of Champagne, Auvergne, and Poitou.

In this Position (in which we then contented ourselves with remaining on the Defensive, and of which the Marshal sent Notice to the Prince de Soubise at eleven at Night) we waited to see what Step the Enemy would take next Day. At Day-Break the Cannonading began again, and continued with great Vivacity till five o'Clock, when it slackened considerably. The Enemy appeared at that Time to have no Thoughts of attacking us; they seemed to be waiting the Issue of what was doing on their Right, to determine what Part they should take. They did not remain long in Suspence; about Seven, we saw Columns filing off, which came from the Center, and the Right of their Army, towards their Left. The Fire of the Small Arms, which had been kept up all the Morning on our Right, was now considerably augmented, the Fire of the Cannon was redoubled, and soon after we perceived Dispositions made, and Columns marching to attack us, with a Force much superior to ours. But the Marshal being informed of certain Incidents, found, that he had no other Part to take, but to return to the Camp of Filinghausen. He immediately ordered the Troops to march out of the Village of Filinghausen. This Movement, which in the Presence of Forces so much superior was very critical, was executed in the best Order. Only the Regiment of Rouge, which was the most exposed, and had already suffered considerably, was overtaken, and partly intercepted by the Enemy, who took many Prisoners, and some of its Colours. The Horses that drew its Cannon being killed, its four Pieces were also lost. There were likewise left in the Village, which is very much surrounded with Hedges and marshy hollow Ways, five Pieces of Cannon, of which the Horses were killed, or which were dismounted in the Moment of the Retreat.

The Marshal himself formed the Rear, with the Division of the Grenadiers of France, and the Royal Grenadiers, under the Command of the Counts de Stainville and de Scey, and the Chevalier de Modena, who led them with all possible Order and Firmness. We retired in Order of Battle, in several Lines; we halted several Times, and kept the Enemy in so much Awe, that they did not venture to advance beyond the Hedges of the Village of Filinghausen; only some of their Light Troops came as far as Ultrop. We brought away all our Wounded, excepting about fifty private Men and five Officers, who were not fit to be moved. We also brought away three Pieces of Cannon, and about 200 Prisoners, whom we took the Day before. The Army is come to encamp at Filinghausen, leaving the Van under M. de Belfunce before us on the road to Ultrop, on the left of the Aest.

Our Loss, though considerable, is much less than there was room to expect from two such sharp and long Engagements, as those of the 15th and 16th. The Returns of the Killed, Wounded, more or less, and Prisoners, amount to 2400 Men. The Loss of the Enemy must be very great. The Prisoners and Deserters assure us, that the fifteen English and Scotch Regiments, whom we had to deal with in the Evening of the 15th, suffered prodigiously. The Officers of the Enemy's Light Troops owned to ours, that they had suffered much, and had been obliged to fend away, to their Rear, the Regiments that had fought the Evening of the 15th, and the next Morning. As to the Brunswick and Heilian Troops, who replaced the English on the Morning of the 16th, we know not their Loss.

All our Field Officers behaved in the best Manner, and were of great Use; in short, never did any Army keep up more Firmness, and good Order, in two such long Engagements, the last of which was very unequal, and on intersected Ground.

L O N D O N, July 18.
A Gentleman who came over from France last Week, and has travelled through that Kingdom from Italy to the Netherlands, says, that the Scenes of Poverty he met with, particularly in the Villages and Country Towns, even exceeded his Expectation: Their Commerce is ruined, their Manufactures languish, and Money is so scarce, that the Produce of the Land is sold at the first Hand much below a living Price. Good Burgundy he could have bought on the Spot for five or six Livres a Cask, containing about 36 Gallons. There was a Prospect of a plentiful Harvest and Vintage, but there seemed to be a want of Hands to get it in. In short, their German War has exhausted the Nation; because they have no Trade sufficient to support the large Remittances they make to Russia, Sweden, &c.

Last Night died at his Palace at Fulham, the Right Rev. Doctor Thomas Sherlock, Lord Bishop of London. A Letter from Vienna, dated July 1, says, 'Our Court is greatly embarrassed. On one Hand solicited by the Court of Versailles to consent to a Suspension of Arms; and on the other, assailed by the Czarina, that her Troops shall act with more Vigour than ever, they know not what Step to take.'

July 23. Sixty Pieces of Iron Ordnance are getting ready to be embarked for Belleisle, together with a great Quantity of warlike Stores of every Kind.

Copy of a Letter from an Officer at Pondicherry, to a Merchant in London, February 13, 1761.

'The Day after the Storm, in which our Fleet suffered so much, our Enemies had a Thanksgiving, and were cruel enough to fire at one of the Wrecks that drove near them, lest any Body should be saved; however it was remarkable, that though the Beach was covered with the Ships Provisions, &c. not a Bit washed near the Fort, where they were in the greatest Necessity. The French have now lost every Place they had in India.—Our People are busy blowing up the Walls, Citadel, &c. lest the Place might be given up at a Peace-making.'

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship York, in Pondicherry Road, February 13, 1761.

'Pondicherry is a most agreeable Situation; both City and Citadel are adorned with fine Churches, Structures, &c. especially the Governor's Palace, which is beyond any Thing I have seen in India, and may vie with most in Europe for its noble Decorations, Furniture, and the elegant Taste in which it is built.'

'The Nabob, whose vast Extent of Country is now restored to him, and who is second to none but the Mogul, has promised (though he has been miserably plundered during the War) to make this Conquest as good to us, by a Present, as Chandanagore was to Admiral Watson's Fleet.'

Two Mails arrived this Day from Holland, which brought nothing material, except the arresting of General Tottleben, and some Officers of his Corps, for holding a Correspondence with the King of Prussia.

Tottleben's Troops have since been ordered to join the main Army, which, Letters from Vienna say, amounts to 75000 Men, who are arrived on the Frontiers of Silesia; but their Cannon is not come up.

It is reported, that from a general View of the Field of Battle, when Major Wedderbourn came away, it was supposed the French had 8000 killed or wounded, and 3000 made Prisoners.

July 25. The many Deserters who came from Pondicherry to the English Camp, gave an Account of the Garrison's being in such Distress for want of Provisions, that a Cat would sell for Twenty Shillings Sterling. A Gentleman told an English Officer, after our Troops marched in, that he had paid Sixteen Shillings for Half of his own Dog. There was one Tree very favourable to them, which was the Cocoa-nut-Tree; they supported themselves 81 Days, by cutting the Heart of the Tree and boiling it. A Pint of Rice sold for 2 Pagodas, or 16 s. Sterling. The Loss of Men on our Side at this Siege, from the 10th of September, was but six killed, wounded or taken.

They write from Hanover, of the 15th Instant, that an Action happened on the 12th near Pymont, between a Party of the Allies under General Luckner, and another of the French commanded by General Chabot, in which the latter had above 600 Men killed, wounded and taken Prisoners. Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship Midway, dated Pondicherry, January 31, 1761.

'The French now are entirely ruined in India. They have only one Settlement more, and that is on the other Coast, called Moco. Two Ships would knock it about their Ears. I hope my next Letter will bring you an Account of the Destruction of the French Squadron. We expect them every Day.'

Part of a Letter from a Gentleman at Fort St. George, February 1, 1761.

'Monsieur Lally is arrived amongst us. Notwithstanding his fallen Condition, he is now as proud and haughty as ever. A great Store of Wit, Sense, and martial Abilities, obscured by a savage Ferocity, and an undistinguishing Contempt for every Person that moves in a Sphere below that of a General, characterizes this old Compound of a Man. When he marched out of the Citadel of Pondicherry, his Officers and Men saluted him with a loud and general Hiss, leading him at the same Time with the most abusive and opprobrious Names. His Commissary would have justified his Character, but he paid dear for the Attempt; they killed him upon the Spot, and would have done as much by Lally himself, if he had not made good his Retreat into the English Camp. He was so generally hated, that (if I may be allowed the Expression) the very Dogs howled at him. It is a convincing Proof of his Abilities, the managing so long and vigorous a Defence, in a Place where he was held in universal Detestation.'

July 28. A Letter from on board the Midway, off Pondicherry, February 6, says, 'The Fortifications of Pondicherry, which were built agreeable to the modern Rules of military Architecture, were infinitely the strongest in all Asia, and might have vied with any of those famous Ones in Flanders. They will now be soon razed. The Buildings, which are by Right the Nabob's of Arcot, will by his Direction be demolished; and he has declared his inviolable Resolution not to suffer the French to have any future Settlement in his Country. Thus by the Reduction of this Place, we are likely to make a Peace in India for remote Posterity.'

Admiral Cornish, whose Division escaped the Hurricane, failed lately for Madras, and we are expecting soon to go down to Bombay to refit, and I believe the Weymouth will likewise follow. We had at one Time in the Hurricane upwards of ten Feet Water in our Hold, but we were fortunately favoured with fine Weather after the Storm.

'Among the many Mortifications which the imperious Spirit of General Lally met with, none was more cutting than that of being belleged by a Land Officer, whose Rank was only that of a Colonel. All the English Settlements in India were the Objects of Lally's Conquests when he sailed from Europe; how far he has succeeded in his Schemes (which it is said were of his own planning) is well known. It must be admitted also, that the French King cannot but be greatly affected, by the Loss of this Place, in a private Capacity as a Merchant, as that Monarch is deeply concerned in the French East-India Company, which, by his Assistance alone, has sustained itself so long through the various Misfortunes it has met with during the Course of their unsuccessful War.'

Extract of a Letter from Munster, July 18.

'The French are much less terrible than they were.—Three Days ago they looked upon the overruling the Allies, as a Thing absolutely certain: Count de Lutace (Prince Xavier of Saxony) was so posted as to prevent their Retreat, when attacked and beaten by the two Marshals. Their Armies made on Paper 188 Battalions, and 189 Squadrons, and were actually 80,000 Foot, and 31000 Horses and Dragons.—The Cannonading on the 15th was severe: It was renewed, and several Attacks made on the 16th. About six in the Morning, finding they could not make any Impression, they began to raise new Batteries, which, before they were finished, were carried by the Allies; soon after the whole Army gave way, and the French fled on every Side.—Colonel Janneret, in the Hanoverian Service, was very near taking Marshal Broglio, who escaped by the Fleetness of his Horse.—The French lost 5000 killed, wounded, and Prisoners, amongst these are five Lieutenant Generals.—General Marquis of Granby performed Wonders.—Col. Freytag has seized 300 Waggons, laden with Ammunition and Provisions, and another Officer has taken 200 Bread Waggons, near Westerbouven. M. Broglio is retired beyond Soest, and the Prince de Soubise to Dortmund; the Prisoners blame the latter extremely, but do not as yet descend to Particulars.'

July 30. His Majesty's Ship Alcide, bound for North-America, hath taken on board upwards of 30,000 l.

General Lally had Permission to retain all his own Effects, which are said to amount to 100,000 l. Where shall we meet with such an Instance of French Generosity?—There was found among the Merchandize of the Place an immense Quantity of Lead, which in that Country is a very valuable Commodity.

Monsieur de Larry, who was civil Governor of Pondicherry, was as much beloved for his gracious and affable Disposition, as Lally was feared for his commanding and menacing Deportment.

Extract