

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the best Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, December 6, 1745.

LEGHORN, July 26, O. S.

THE Republic of Genoa is erecting a strong Battery to the Eastward of the City, near the Lazaretto, which is designed to flank the others towards the Sea, and render the City more secure from any Attempts of a Bombardment, which the Republic seems to apprehend: The Government has also signified to the Consuls residing there, that they would for the future examine all Vessels that might arrive in Port, lest they be Enemies, or filled with Combustibles to blow up the City. On the 11th Instant General Schuleberg's head Quarters were fixed at Reverone, having the Tanaro in Front, the Right extended to Alessandria, and the Left to the Po. The Army has been reinforced with four Regiments of his Sardinian Majesty's Cavalry, and ten Battalions of his Infantry; seven Battalions more were likewise in full March to join the Austrian Army. The whole Riviera to the Westward is in Arms, occasioned by the daily Incurfions of the Piedmontese; and the County of Albenga has protested, that rather than suffer it to be ruined, they will submit to his Sardinian Majesty. Letters from St. Remo of the 16th advise, that Count Lautrec was daily expected at Nice with nine Battalions, and it was reported he would besiege the Castle of Savorgio. Two French Gallies are arrived at Monaco, with six Field Pieces and some Ammunition.

Genoa, July 29. It was on the 25th Instant that five English Men of War, with two Bomb Vessels, undertook the bombardment of Savona. The Bomb Vessels were posted behind a Rock, and began from thence to throw their Bombs about the Close of the Evening; the first fell near a French Tartan that lay at Anchor, without any Mischief; but as this Vessel was full of powder, she was sunk for fear of Accidents. Another Bomb fell upon the Prison near the Governor's Palace, some dropped in the Suburbs, and the rest were thrown over the Fortrefs without doing any considerable Damage. The English continued casting Shells 'til Monday, in which Time they had sunk 108. In the mean time the Cannon from the Place made a continual Fire, tho' we are not able to say it did any Execution; however, about Day-break, the Squadron stood to sea again.

From the Camp of the Allies in Brabant, Aug. 19, O. S. This Day a grand Council of War was held, wherein it was resolved to remain in the same Position should even the Enemy approach us. In Consequence whereof some new Works are making along the Canal, and a sufficient Number of Pioneers have been demanded of the States of Brabant.

Rome, August 10, O. S. An English Man of War of 70 Guns has appeared for some Days off Civita Vecchia: She stops all Ships without Distinction, and searches them with the utmost Strictness. Nevertheless, the Pope's Gallies having passed that Way, the English Commander shewed them all possible Civilities; to whom the Chief of the Gallies made a suitable Return.

Venice, August 17, O. S. It appears by several Letters from foreign Countries, that People are mistaken in respect to the real Dispositions of this Republic. If it thought proper to form a Camp in the Veronensis, it was not with any Intention to take part in the present War, but purely to guard it's Subjects from the Inconveniencies which result from the Proximity of Armies, the Maxim of the Republic being to live in good Intelligence with all the Powers of Europe; and it is in Consequence of this Principle, as well as from an Observation of an exact Neutrality, that it proposes to secure the Advantages of Tranquillity to it's Subjects.

Aleppo (a City of Asia, Capital of Syria), May 2. According to the last Advices from Persia, the Schah Nadir detached 20,000 Men to reduce a Rebel whose Name was Tahi Khan, who had been Sub-Governor of the Province of Schiras. He defended himself with great Obstinacy, lost the Country Inch by Inch, and at last suffered himself to be shut up in the City of that Name, which was one of the finest and richest in Persia. It was however carried by Assault, and all the People capable of carrying Arms put to the Sword without Mercy; and the Women and male Children were sold for Slaves. As for Tahi Khan and his Family, they were carried to Ispahan, and there exposed in the Market-places to the Insult of the Mob. A few Days afterwards he was brought into the great Square, where he had first the Mortification of seeing his Wife ravished by as many as would of the Soldiers; then his eldest Son had his Head cut off, kneeling at his Feet; and afterwards fifty of his Friends shared the same Fate. The Executioner then seized upon him, and tore out one of his Eyes by the Roots; and had proceeded further, but that an Order came from the Schah Nadir, to bring him to him at Kars, and to cut off a Member at every Town he stopp'd at by the Way. These Cruelties, instead of terrifying, exasperated the People; so that those who were most attached to the Schah, begin to shew evident Signs of Discontent. This has had a very strange Effect upon his Mind; for conceiving that he has not long to live, he has ordered a Tomb to be built for himself at Calaat in Korifan, where he was born, composed of fine Marble; on the Top of which is raised a Pyramid, composed of Pomgranates of Gold, surmounted by a naked Arm holding a Sword, all of