

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 11, 1746.

FRANCFORT, October 6.

ON DAY last, the 4th Instant, being appointed for the Day of the Emperor's Coronation, his Imperial Majesty went from his Palace at Ten o' Clock in the Morning, accompanied by the Ambassadors of the secular Electors, and a numerous Retinue, to the Cathedral. The Emperor rode under a rich Canopy, supported by 12 Persons of Distinction, dressed in his Robes as King of the Romans. At the Entry of the Cathedral, his Imperial Majesty was received by the Electors of Mentz and Trèves, who performed the Ceremony of the Coronation.

Milan (a City of Italy), Sept. 27. Yesterday the Spanish Troops took possession of this City, the Magistrates having sent two Deputies the 23th Instant, to carry the Keys thereof to the Duke Don Philip; and demanded at the same Time, that the Militia and the rest of the Inhabitants be confirmed in their Liberties. The Austrian Garrison has retired into the Citadel, which is one of the strongest in the World.

Prague, October 13. The Adjutant-General of Prince Charles's Army arrived here the Day before Yesterday, with several Positions sounding before him; and brought with him the News and other rich Effects of the King of Prussia, taken by General Nadasti; together with his Prussian Majesty's Cabinet, in which were contained not only several Papers of Importance, but the Keys of his Cyphers, and the Plans of his military Projects; which may be truly said to be of more Consequence than a Victory.

From the Camp of Prince Charles, at Ertina in Bohemia,

October 4, 1745.

Our Army remains quietly in the Camp it was possessed of before the Action of the 30th. By the Lists which are handed about here, the Loss of our Infantry in that Action does not amount to more than 2500 killed, wounded, missing and Prisoners; and about 600 Horse. General Nadasti took 800 Prisoners in the King of Prussia's Camp. The Officers and Domestics of his Majesty were sent back the next Day; but Prince Charles kept the strong Box, with the Papers, some of which are of so much Importance as to make ample Amends for what we have lost. The Hussars likewise presented to Prince Charles the military Chest, after having divided out of it 80,000 Ducats amongst themselves. The Horse is to be review'd To-morrow, from whence it is conjectured that the Campaign will soon be at an End.

Frankfort, October 14. The 12th Instant the Elector of Mentz, and the Ambassadors of the other Electors, went to the Town-house and the

tion for restoring the Tranquility of the Empire, securing it from any foreign Invasion, and maintaining the Election of the Grand Duke against all those who may call it in Question.

Their Imperial Majesties set out Yesterday Morning for Vienna, under a triple Discharge of 100 Pieces of Cannon.

Genoa, Oct. 9. The English bombarded St. Remo for 29 Hours together; they threw in 600 Bombs, and fired 2000 Cannon-shot at that Place, without doing any notable Damage, the Bomb-ketches having been obliged to keep at too great a Distance. Three Vessels that lay in the Road were burnt down to the Surface of the Water, and the English took two others; after which they steered towards Leghorn.

Berlin, Oct. 19. The King has ordered fresh Assurances to be given to his most Christian Majesty, that he persists in the Design not to lay down his Arms but in Concert with France.

Hague, Oct. 21. M. Ammon, the Prussian Minister, has received a Courier from Berlin, which he immediately dispatched to London. This Courier carries very important Dispatches, the Contents of which we may be better informed of in a few Days: In the mean time it is certain, that the Prince of Anhalt Dessau has broke up his Army.

Vienna, Oct. 2, N. S. Twelve thousand Spaniards having scaled the Town of Pavia, and killed or taken 1500 Sicilian Men, who were just arrived, fatigued by a forced March; the Magistrates of Milan sent their Keys on the 23d past to the Enemy that had passed the Tessin and the Po. We have just received Advice, that 5000 Prussians had taken possession of Jagendorf, the Insurgents having, at the Approach of the Enemy, abandoned that Place, with a good part of their Equipage, and retired to Tropau.

Jarowitz (a Town of Bohemia), Oct. 6. It is more and more confirmed every Day, that the Loss which the Prussians sustained in the late Battle amounts to between 9 and 10,000 Men; whereas we did not lose half that Number, reckoning Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, and Strayed. We are still in the same position that we took immediately after the Action, and our advanced Troops, viz. the Corps under Nadasti, Trenck, St. Andrew, Desoffi, and Franchini, occupy the Posts they held before that Affair, and are very vigilant in cutting off the Enemy's Convoys; in which they succeed so well, that his Army began their March this Day, for want of Subsistence, in order to retire into Silesia, whither we shall in all Appearance follow them: We are even told this Moment, that our Vanguard will decamp this Day, or To-morrow at farthest, for that purpose.

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