

No. 72.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 9, 1746.

LEGHORN, May 7, O. S.

THE English Men of War have lately brought in several Prizes, and amongst the rest a French Ship worth 60,000 Piafters.

T

May 14. Five English Men of War have taken, not far from Sardinia, a French Polacco, bound from Marfeilles to Alexandretta; and also have taken upon the Coast of Corfica, a large Dutch Ship, bound from Constantinople to Marfeilles; both which Prizes have been brought in here, the first supposed to be worth about 60,000 Crowns, and the latter much more.

Paris May, 10, O. S. We are now told, that one principal Point of Marshal Noaille's Negotiation at the Spanish Court, is to persuade them to lay aside all Thoughts of claiming whatever Conquests the King may make in the Austrian Low-Countries, which is what her Catholic Majesty is much inclined to, in hopes of obtaining for them a proper Equivalent in Italy for the Settlement of Don Philip.

Antwerp, May 20. Our Advices from Heilbron say, That the Austrian Army assembled there amounts to 30,000 Men, and waits only the Directions of the Maritime Powers to enter on Action; as it is thought to be a good deal superior to that of the French under the Prince of Conti, on the Moselle.

Brussels, June 2. The Dutch Plenipotentiaries who returned hitherto on the 27th, have made another Journey to his Majesty's Head Quarters, and begin to have more Hopes now than ever, that a Suspension of Arms will soon be concluded, and a Congress held here for determining the Differences that still subsist between the several great Powers of Europe.

Hague, May 31. It now appears that every Thing, in what Light soever put, that has hitherto been published relating to the States General being desirous of entering into a Neutrality, is false; their High Mightinesses having, as we are informed from the best Hands, never proposed any such Thing, nor can even bear to hear it mentioned. The Instructions of Mess. Wafenaer and Gilles tend to nothing less than bringing about a general Pacification, and, in order thereto, a Suspension of Arms.

June 3. The last Advices of any Authority received here, both from Paris and the Coasts of France, intimate, that the Chief of the Squadron which is lately departed from Brest, received Orders from the Court of Versailles, before leaving that Port, in order to keep the Place of their Destination a Secret, to sail to a certain Latitude Southwards, before he opened the Instructions which were to direct him, whether to carry the Squadron under his Command, and what he was to do with it. Some Advices import, that he is intended against Ireland; but the most intelligent People say, that he is designed for the River of St. Lawrence, to supply Quebec, with Men and Ammunition; after having visited Cape Breton, where he is said, it has capitally in view.

We shall, as the Army of France is but too large, see the Frontiers of the Republic, see whether there be any

Thing to be depended on, in the repeated Assurances which his Most Christian Majesty has given the States General of his Affection and Esteem for the Republic; hitherto its Frontiers have not been at all annoyed. Our Army is still in a more advantageous Situation than it was in behind the Dyke, where the French durst not attack it; tho' Marshal Saxe was commanded to do so by his Majesty. This has partly induced their High Mightinesses to take the vigorous Resolution of patiently waiting the Event of Things, and not to hearken to any Proposition contrary to their Engagements, and to the Interest of their Allies: They have received some Encouragement too, from the being thoroughly persuaded that France durst not declare War against us, for fear of the King of Prussia, who has between 30 and 40,000 Men in the Duchy of Cleves, and who would not acquire much Glory in declaring for the Dutch; but by taking this Step he would attach himself to the Court of Vienna, and would efface many Grievances which it hath against him. People generally imagine that he is inclined to this Party. He is assured that he will repair to Aix la Chapelle, to have an Interview with his Most Christian Majesty, in order to dispute him towards a Peace.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 3.

“ Things are every where in Motion, and nothing eminent is done. There are important Negotiations upon the Carpet, but the subject Matter of them is kept an impenetrable Secret. However, according to all Appearance, Things will show themselves as they are. The News of a decisive Battle in Italy is daily expected, the Armies of Count Gages and M. Maulebois being joined, as is likewise on the other Side that of the King of Sardinia with the Austrian Army. People here very much wonder at the Inaction of the French Army in the Low-Countries, and imagine something mysterious in it, perhaps those guess right, who think that certain Insinuations which his Prussian Majesty may have made to the Most Christian King, are the Remora which stops it in its Camp at Bouchant. The Prussian Monarch has 40,000 Men in the Duchy of Cleves, and County of Marck; which may, and probably will join the Army of the Allies in a very short Time; especially if his Most Christian Majesty should enter into the Territories of the public, which 'tis assured this Prince will not suffer. The Wind which continues to blow in the East, and the Division of a Body of French Troops in the Road, which the Protestants were to pass, deprive the Allies of their Reinforcement; that is to say, of the 10,000 Men in Scotland; perhaps some of the French have taken Advantage, besides, that the Army labouring under a further Disadvantage, which is, out of the 100,000 Men of which it consists, there has been a Necessity of sending near 20,000 Men to reinforce the Garrison of the Island of Zoum, Bordered by the Mountains of the Pyrenees, and as a pretext it is being used, that the see can be of making it. The Army, which is agreed on all hands, is near three times as large as the