

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1748.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King; presented on Wednesday the 18th Day of November, 1747.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled beg Leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

With Hearts full of the sincerest Joy, we congratulate your Majesty on the great and important Successes, which it has pleased Almighty God to bestow on your Majesty's Arms at sea; and which not only redound highly to the Honour of the Nation, but, by reducing the maritime Force of France, necessarily tend to the security of your Majesty's Government, the Prosperity and Trade of these Kingdoms.

We beg Leave to express to your Majesty the great and just Satisfaction we have received from the happy Settlement of the Government of the United Provinces, in which a Prince so near allied to your Majesty has so great a Share. Nor can we doubt, but that the good Effect resulting from that Settlement will be a thorough Union of Councils between your Majesty and the Republic; more especially, as the vigorous Declaration lately made by the States General to the Court of France gives the strongest Presumption, that in all Measures, whether of Peace or War, which shall be deemed for the Honour, Interest and Security of these Kingdoms and that Republic, they will co-operate zealously and firmly with your Majesty.

With the deepest Sense of Gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's paternal Care for the Welfare of your Subjects, in the sincere Disposition your Majesty has shewn for a general Pacification, by hearkning to the Overtures lately made for that Purpose; and endeavouring, on your Majesty's Part, to bring about a speedy, safe, and honourable Conclusion to this so some and expensive, tho' just and necessary, War.

It is, contrary to our Wishes and Expectations, the Enemy of Great-Britain, by insisting on unreasonable and inadmissible Terms, make the Continuance of the War unavoidable. We beg Leave to give your Majesty our most determined Assurances that we will support your Majesty to the utmost: in order to convince our Enemies of this our steadfast Resolution, we will immediately grant such Supplies, as may, in conjunction with your Majesty's Allies, enable your Majesty to prosecute the War with Vigour, maintain the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great-Britain, and support the mutual Interest of your Majesty and your Allies.

At the same Time, permit us to assure your Majesty, that we shall be ready to contribute our Assistance towards perfecting and rendering more effectual those Provisions which have been already made for securing the interior Peace of these Kingdoms, and establishing your Majesty's Throne upon the most firm and solid Foundations.

His MAJESTY'S most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

THE early Marks of Trust and Confidence, which you repose in me by this Address, give me the greatest Satisfaction. You may be assured, that I have nothing more at Heart, than to see as soon as possible such an End to the present Troubles; as may be consistent with the Good of my People, the Security of my Kingdoms, and the Honour and true Interests of my Kingdoms.

LEGHORN, November 4.

UPON advice that a French man of war of 44 guns was sent into the Levant, to cruise against their privateers,

the English detached two frigates from hence, which coming up with the Frenchman, engaged, took, and carried her into Port-Mahon.

Extract of a Letter from Bern in Switzerland, to a Person of Distinction at the Hague, dated September 29.

“ However distant in point of situation, and what security soever we may fancy in the natural strength of our country, covered by inaccessible mountains, and defended by a whole nation of soldiers, we cannot help being greatly concerned at what is transacting in your part of the world. The most sacred ties, similitude of religion, union of interests, and conformity of government, which attach the Evangelical Cantons to the States General of the United Netherlands, make them share too deeply in the fate of a sister republic, founded on the same principles of liberty, not to behold with horror the successful strides of arbitrary power and despotism, carried on by the arms of a monarch, grasping at the empire of all Europe. Such are the notions we begin to have of the French king, whose credit and influence are declining apace in the Helvetic body, and I hope soon to see them entirely exploded, and the maritime powers in the possession of that ascendancy, which they want of application has suffered him hitherto to retain in all our councils and deliberations; as an instance of which, you may be assured, that a motion is to be in the next diet of the Protestant cantons, to summon this prince to stick to the terms of our several capitulations with him, by not forcing our troops to act offensively against their own countrymen in the service of any other power, but to employ them only in the defence of their own territories. The next step (in case he does not comply) will be to publish a rescript for recalling all the subjects of the laudable cantons in the French service; and we may perhaps then afford the world a second part to the memorable retreat of Xenophon's ten thousand Greek mercenaries. In the mean while the new levies for the Swiss corps in the French pay go on but slowly, our youth reserving themselves for a nobler opportunity of exerting their usual valour, in support of the liberties of Europe, under the banners of your most serene Stadtholder.”

Hague, December 26. Their High Mightinesses have lately published a placart for the encouragement of privateers, whereby they are not only to be exempted from the obligation of giving up one man out of three for the use of the fleet; but are likewise promised, upon taking any of the French men of war or privateers, a reward of 150 florins for every man alive before the engagement, and likewise the same reward for every pound weight of bail, computing together the weight of metal that each gun carries on board the said ships. And as a farther encouragement, all men of war, privateers, and other ships, thus taken, are to belong absolutely to the captors, without any deduction whatsoever.

December 27. The States General have published a placart, dated the 11th instant, by which they ordain, that all sailors which shall be taken on board French privateers, in any of their waters or arms of the sea, or upon their coasts, shall be put to death, unless it be made appear that they were driven thence by straits of weather. Their High Mightinesses have, likewise, by another placart, forbidden all their subjects, and foreigners who reside among them, to carry any contraband goods into France, on pain of being declared enemies to the state, &c. The affairs relating to the approaching congress at A. x. la chapelle have lately taken a favourable turn: The difficulties, which were raised about the respective passports are removed, and the court of Versailles consents to grant them in the manner they are desired. That which relates to the title of emperor is likewise settled, or on the point of being so; and for that purpose one of the expedients proposed by France will be accepted of. There remains nothing more than to embrace the mediation offered by the king of Portugal, which the courts of Madrid and Versailles very strongly insist on, but which has not yet been accepted of by that of London. This affair will not prevent the holding a Congress