

T H E No. 17  
**M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E**

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1748.

*L I S B O N , April 9.*

Advices from Cadiz, the Flota which was on its departure from thence for the Havanna and La Vera Cruz, sailed with a fair wind on the 14th past, and it is since reported, that the Tartans which accompanied them as far as the Canaries are returned to Cadiz, with an account of their having passed those islands.

*Hague, April 25.* We have advices from Ruremond, that Lord Albemarle joined the allied army on the 21st with 9 battalions and 11 squadrons of English troops, and all the field artillery belonging to the British army.—The same day the army was reinforced with four more Imperial battalions from the side of Breda.

*Brussels, April 28.* The king having demanded a new subsidy of 1,600,000 florins from the states of this province, it has been proposed to lay a tax of four florins upon every chimney in the towns, and a twentieth penny for the country; but the cities of the trading companies have refused to consent to it.

*Stockholm, April 16.* The British minister, Mr. Gay Dickens, is preparing to set out some day this week on his return home. We also expect, in a short time, our minister from London; and it is said, that if his Britannick majesty appoints a minister to succeed Mr. Guy Dickens, our court will nominate another to reside at London, but not make the first advances towards a better understanding.

*Vinna, April 16.* O. S. Some advices have been lately received here from Constantinople, which occasion many speculations. There are not only great disturbances in the city, but in the divan also, so that it is thought they are on the point of a revolution, and this, notwithstanding some very bold steps that were taken by the Grand Signior and his ministers at the beginning of the revolt, by putting several persons of distinction to death, which only served to inflame the passions of the Janizaries, and increase the insolence of the popular.

*Petersburg, April 21.* It is believed the Russian auxiliaries still remain at Cracow before the expiration of this month. They only remain at Grodno, where Prince Repnin had established an hospital. Two foreigners, who shewed an inclination to excite the Russian soldiers to desert, having been discovered in a little town upon the Road, have undergone the punishment of the Knot.

*Savona, April 20.* The French remain quiet for the present in our neighbourhood, and we are apt to think they have dropped the project of a new attempt upon this place, because they are stilling off part of their troops towards the Bocchetta. A few days ago two English men of war burnt or sunk several Genoese barks that lay at anchor before Varragio and Azzurano.

*Paris, April 26.* The two troops of Mousquetaires set out this day for the Netherlands; part of the Life Guards are to follow them this evening, but lie upon the road to wait for the king, who, as we are assured, will set out the 5th of next Month for the army; by which day, at the farthest, Maestricht must surrender.

*Antwerp, April 29.* There has been lately a sharp skirmish between two detachments of Austrian and French hussars, to the Advantage of the former, who took 27 carriages laden with provisions.

*Dresden, May 1.* N. S. By an officer, who arrived last night from Warsaw, there is advice, that by this time the whole Russian army have passed the Vistula, one column at Polawy, the other at Gonvar. Two of the Russian generals told the said officer, that the whole army was to be at Cracow before the 20th inst. From Cracow to Bilitz in Silesia, there are not above four or five days march.

*Hague, May 2.* The preliminary articles of peace are such, that people flatter themselves with the hopes of seeing the public tranquillity established upon a solid basis. The interest of

the contending powers has been managed in a manner the most conformable to that which the equilibrium of Europe requires. Cape Breton, of (LITTLE USE TO THE ENGLISH, BUT OF) great service to the French, is to be restored to that crown, who, in acknowledgement for that sacrifice, restores the Low Countries to the Empress Queen, the cession of Fumes to his Christian majesty excepted, in case England should insist on the demolition of Dunkirk, it being stipulated, that if things stand on their present footing, with respect to that port, Fumes shall continue annexed to the Dominions of the Austrian Netherlands. The Establishment for Don Philip is regulated, in a very natural Manner, by the Adjustments which assign to this Prince the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia; by this Means he comes into the Patrimony of his Ancestors. This Regulation is indeed contrary to the Treaty of Worms; But as this Treaty concluded in the Heat of the War, hath appeared repugnant to a just and rational Peace, and incompatible to a sincere Reconciliation, it hath been thought requisite to substitute such Conditions as might be executed with less Difficulty, and of doing the same in relation to Final, by mitigating or changing the Disposition, as the Law of Convenience directed with respect to that Marquisate.

The other Regulations to be settled in Italy, are left to the Decision of the Empress Queen and the King of Sardinia. Savoy and the County of Nice are to be restituted to that Prince, as a Compensation for relinquishing his Claim to Final; And as the contracting Parties, not only in this Respect, but all others, have nothing so much in View as to make Equity and Justice, the Basis of their Transactions, it has been agreed to propose a new Barrier for this Republick, by Means of which that might be replaced which it possessed before the war commenced. The Preliminaries for Peace will be laid before the States General in Form by the Stadtholder, as soon as he returns, who is expected every Moment.

*Liege, May 10.* N. S. This morning the garrison of Maestricht marched out with all the honours of war and the French took possession of the town; the Marshal de Lowendahl is appointed governor. Marshal de Saxe intends to be at Brussels on the 27th inst. The French army continues in great want of forage, the roads being almost impracticable for carriages. Their loss during the siege, exceeds 5600 Men, exclusive of the sick and Desertors.

*Head quarters at Kayserstubb, May 13.* On the 10th inst. The cessation of arms was published to both armies; and was to take place the next day. Yesterday our army passed the Meuse, and encamped about half a league on this side of it. Tomorrow we shall march to Waert; and the third day we expect to reach the neighbourhood of Boisleduc.

*Hague, May 14.* The States General were informed last Saturday, by an express from marshal de Nassau, that the armistice had been published by his orders the day before to the army under his command, in consequence of the advice he had received from his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, of the measures agreed upon between his Royal Highness and marshal Saxe for that purpose. The regiments of Lentium and Imhoff, which have been raised this winter for the service of the state, are arrived within these few days on the territories of the republick.

*Admiralty Office, April 27.* On the 10th of last month, his majesty's ship, the Advice, commanded by Capt. Haddock, sail'd from Plymouth on a cruize, and on the 28th the retoule an English ship, named the Benlah, from Philadelphia, laden with Sugar and some Indigo for London, which had been taken on the 19th, by the Junon privateer of Bayonne. The 39 sail, about 14.30 W. Lon. from the star, Capt. Haddock bore down towards a sail seen to leeward, and at 9 in the evening came up with her; and after changing two or three Broadides with his upper deck guns (it blowing so fresh that his lower deck ports could not be opened) and several volleys of small arms, the Chafé struck and proved to be the Neptune privateer