

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 9, 1757.

at the Plantation of Kearnhart Frederick County, taken up as a ...

at the Plantation of Christian Little Pipe-Creek; in Frederick as a Stray, a small Bay Horie, ...

April 7, 1757. TOLES REWARD.

on the 6th of March last, from ...

WILLIAM BROWN. ...

JAMES HUTCHINGS. ...

CHARLES CARROLL. ...

JAMES WARDROP. ...

ANNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells ...

OFFICE in Charles-street; ...

HAGUE, Marib 3.

COUNT d'Affry, Minister Plenipotentiary from France, in Obedience to his Majesty's Order, has had a solemn Conference with the Deputies of the States-General, to whom he presented the following Memorial:

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my Master, exclusive of the defensive Engagements which he has contracted with the Empress Queen, by Virtue of the Treaty of Versailles, of the first of May last, is bound as Guaranty of the Peace of Westphalia, and of the Germanic Constitution and Liberties, to assist those Princes, who, being unjustly oppressed or threatened with approaching Oppression, require the Performance of such Guaranty.

In Consequence of the Request made by the several States of the Empire, his Majesty intends to assemble, on the Lower Rhine, an Army more or less numerous, and to act in one Body, or to be divided into several Corps, as the Situation and Interest of his Allies may require.

The King having in View the Safety and Tranquillity of his Friends and Neighbours, desires nothing more sincerely, than to contribute to re-establish Peace, as soon as possible, upon sure and equitable Terms. His Majesty's Troops will begin their March from the 14th, to the 30th of March, to encamp between the Rhine and the Maese, near Dusseldorp. Great Care will be taken to prevent giving any just Cause of Complaint to any Power whatsoever, but more especially to the States-General.

The King depending upon their High Mightinesses inviolable Observance of the Treaty of Neutrality they have entered into, will, on his Part, on all Occasions, continue to give them the clearest Proofs how much he has their Prosperity at Heart.

The King's Troops, so far from undertaking any Thing which can cause any Uneasiness to their High Mightinesses, will act in their Defence, and for their Protection, in Case that in Consequence of their Neutrality, any Attempts should be made upon their Tranquillity, Liberty, or Commerce.

The King, my Master, will voluntarily communicate to the States-General, such further Resolutions as he shall determine, in Pursuance of his Foresight and Engagements, as Circumstances may require.

His Majesty expects, from the Equity and Friendship of their High Mightinesses, that they will not listen to any false Insinuations that may be made Use of, to impose upon them, and that they will place an entire Confidence in the Assurances given them by his Majesty of the Sincerity, and evident Sentiments of the Esteem and Affection he has for their Republic.

Sign'd, Count D'AFFRY.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE, for January, 1757.

AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and FORCES of the GERMAN EMPIRE, with REMARKS.

THE State and Condition of Germany being now a Subject very much enquired into, we shall give our Readers the following Account of the Revenues of the several Princes and States of that Empire, with the Number of Forces each of them can raise; first observing, that the Calculations of their annual Revenues were made in German Florins, which were supposed to be worth Three Shillings and Four-pence Sterling each, and that the King of Prussia, and some others, were supposed to have large Subsidies from France, England, or Holland.

Annual Revenues of the Ecclesiastical Princes, and the Number of Forces they can raise.

Table with columns: Name, Rev., Forces. Includes Archbishop of Cologne, Bishops of Wurtzburg, Bamberg, Paderborn, Osnabrug, Aichstadt, The Abbot of Fulda, etc.

Revenues of the Secular Princes, and the Number of Forces they are able to raise.

Table with columns: Name, Rev., Forces. Includes The Empress-Queen, The King of Prussia, The Elector of Saxony, The Duke of Wirtemberg, etc.

Summary table: Total of the Revenues and Forces of the Secular Princes, Total of the Ecclesiastical Princes, Total of the Revenues and Forces of the Empire.

From hence we may see how dangerous it would be for France to have the House of Austria rendered as absolute in the German Empire, as the Power of the House of Bourbon is in the Kingdom of France. But this might probably in a very little Time, be the Consequence, should France now assist in demolishing the House of Brandenburg; for we know how much the great Houses of Germany, to wit, the Saxon, the Palatine, and the Bavarian, have formerly suffered by the Quarrels with the House of Austria, which were spirited up by the Intrigues of France; and if the House of Brandenburg should now be ruined, or reduced by the same Means, it will hereafter be very difficult for France to raise up any Opposition to the House of Austria in Germany, or to prevail with any Prince of the Empire to join with her in an Alliance against any future Emperor of the House of Austria; especially if that House should once be strengthened and established, by having a considerable Number of Male Heirs, and the imperial Dignity, as well as the Succession to the Austrian Dominions, thereby secured to the Male Heir of that Family.

We must therefore conclude, that the French Court never had a more difficult Game to play than at this present Conjunction: It is very much their Interest to prevent the House of Brandenburg's being much reduced: On the other Hand, it will be very difficult for them to preserve their Alliance with the House of Austria, without giving effectual Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, for pushing her Conquests against Prussia, as far as she may be prompted by a Spirit of Revenge; and if, by the Trimming of the Court of France between the Two, they should themselves come to an Accommodation, it may unite Germany in a Confederacy of the most dangerous Consequence to France. From all which we must see, that Great-Britain never had more need of able Ministers at home, and able Negotiators at the several Courts of Europe, than it has at this present Crisis; for by them we may do more Service both to ourselves and to Europe, than we can do by all the Money, and all the Troops we can send to the Assistance of the King of Prussia.

LONDON, March 8.

THE Commons have granted 48,926l. to defray the Expence of four Regiments on the Irish Establishment in North-America for 1757. Late last Night the House agreed to the Amendments on the Militia Bill, and ordered it to be ingrossed.

The two following Letters are those that were transmitted to Mr. Byng by the Secretary of State. The first was writ in English, by Mr. Voltaire, and inclosed another from the Duke de Richelieu to that celebrated Writer; of which the second printed here is a Translation.

To the Honourable JOHN BYNG, Esq;

S I R, THOUGH I am almost unknown to you, I think 'tis my Duty to send you the Copy of the Letter which I have just received from the Marshal Duke de Richelieu: Honour, Humanity, and Equity, order me to convey it into your Hands. This noble and unexpected Testimony from one of the most candid, as well as the most generous of my Countrymen, makes me presume your Judges will do you the same Justice. I am with Respect, Sir, &c. VOLTAIRE.

S I R,

I AM very sensibly concerned for Admiral Byng; I do assure you, whatever I have seen or heard of him, does him Honour. After having done all that Man could reasonably expect from him, he ought not to be censured for suffering a Defeat. When two Commanders contend for Victory, tho' both are equally Men of Honour, yet one must necessarily be worsted; and there is nothing against Mr. Byng but his being worsted; for his whole Conduct was that of an able Seaman, and justly worthy of Admiration. The Strength of the two Fleets was at least equal: The English had 13 Ships, and we 12, much better equip'd, and much cleaner Fortune that presides over all Battles, and especially those that are fought at Sea, was more favourable to us than our Adversaries, by sending our Balls into their Ships with greater Execution. I am persuaded, and it is a generally received Opinion, that if the English had obstinately continued the Engagement, their whole Fleet would have been destroyed.

In short, there can be no higher Act of Injustice than what is now attempted against Admiral Byng: And all Men of Honour, and all Gentlemen of the Army, are particularly interested in the Event.

I received this original Letter from Marshal Duke Richelieu the first of January 1757. In Witness of which I have signed my Name. VOLTAIRE.