

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, August 23, 1745.

H A G U E, May 19.

It is become extremely difficult to procure Copies of Memorials presented to the States; which is the Reason we have been so long before we could obtain that which follows.

High and Mighty Lords,

The King our Master could not see, but with the utmost Astonishment, that in the 10th Article of a Regulation made and published by the Court of France, on the 21st of October, last Year, relating to Prizes made at Sea, and the Navigation of neutral Vessels during the War, it is declared, That every Vessel built in an Enemy's Country, or which has belonged to an Enemy, tho' appertaining, at the Time of Capture, to the Subjects either of an Ally or a neutral Nation, shall be condemned as good Prize; at least, if there be not full Proofs found on board the Vessel, to render it clear and evident that it was sold, and the Property altered before the Declaration of War.

An Innovation so very unjust in itself, so contrary to the Law of Nations, to the Rules of War, and the pernicious Consequences of which may indirectly affect their own Subjects, not only give his Majesty a full Right, but even put him in some measure under the Necessity of using the Law of Retaliation. The King has even taken a Resolution of publishing a like Order, with regard to Ships built in France, or which had been ever the Property of French Subjects; but as it is with the utmost Repugnance that his Majesty is ever drawn to take any Resolution, or to have Recourse to any Measure which may incommode the Subjects of his Allies, or even of neutral Powers, he delayed, from that Consideration, purely and particularly out of Respect to the States General, the Publication of such an Order, 'til he saw what Representations their High Mightinesses would be pleased to make to the Court of France for procuring Redress, in Reference to a Regulation so extremely inconvenient to your own Subjects, and to utterly inconsistent with the Treaties subsisting between the States and the Crown of France; as also, how far such Instances might be regarded by that Crown.

Done at the Hague,

April 22, 1745.

Chesterfield,
Robert Trevor.

Francfort, May 2, O. S. The Ministers who represent the College of Electors at the Dyet of the Empire, met the 26th ult. The Minister from the King of Great-Britain, as Elector of Hanover, declared, 'That his Britannic Majesty could not but be extremely affected with the present Situation of the Affairs of the Empire, when he considered the real Cause of it: That both the public and private Liberty, hitherto overborne

by the French, might by this Time have been extricated, if the Princes of the Empire had exerted themselves, and not made it believed by their Behaviour, that they connived at the Enterprizes of the Enemy: That his Britannic Majesty had done all that lay in his Power to awaken the Empire from this State of Inaction, and that by his salutary Exhortations he had at length opened the Eyes of the Elector of Bavaria, and brought about a happy Accommodation between him and the Queen of Hungary: That the Empire commenced it's Deliverance from that Moment, if the Members of it would have taken a Resolution to unite all their Forces, and oblige the French to abandon Germany once for all.'

The Elector of Bavaria's Minister declared, 'That his Master, by his Accommodation with the Queen of Hungary, had acknowledged her as Queen of Bohemia, and consequently her Right to send Ambassadors to co-operate in the Choice of a new Emperor.'

The Minister from the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, declared, 'That when the King his Master, at the preceding Dyet of Election, concurred to suspend the Vote of Bohemia, it was not out of Complaisance, or upon Account of any private Agreements, but from the most solid and invariable Considerations; and that his Master was still determined never to consent that the Queen of Hungary should give her Vote at the approaching Election.' He added, 'That as to the Accommodation lately concluded between the Elector of Bavaria and the Queen of Hungary, 'twas evident, that this was a forced Step which the Elector was obliged to from the Badness of his Affairs; but that his Prussian Majesty could not look upon this Agreement to be of any long Duration, being persuaded that the Court of Vienna only concluded it in Hopes to procure the Imperial Dignity for the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and that if these Hopes were any way made to vanish, the Court of Vienna would not stand to conditional Agreements; and the Queen of Hungary has caused it to be declared by her Ministers at the several Courts of the Empire, that having the Happiness of a superior Force to the King of Prussia, 'tis not likely that she should come to an Accommodation with that Prince, unless he would agree to restore her the greatest Part of Silesia, and that she would never consent to a Peace but upon this Condition.'

From the Camp before Tournay, May 8. Marshal Count Saxe has, by Order of the King, writ to the Duke of Cumberland, to let his Royal Highness know, that Charity and Humanity engaged his Majesty to give Orders that the English and Hanoverian Prisoners should be taken care of; but that he would keep them in his Prisons, Forts, and Citadels, until the King of Great-Britain does him Justice with Regard to the arresting
Marshal