

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, September 6, 1745.

BERLIN (the Metropolis of Prussia), May 7, O. S.

THE Army in the Neighbourhood of Magdeburg is almost formed. The King's Ministers have received Orders to declare, that this Army will be obliged to fall upon the Saxon Territories, in case the Court of Vienna prevails upon the King of Poland to send his Troops into Silesia.

Breslau, May 15. The Marquis de Valori has informed his Prussian Majesty, by the Order of the Most Christian King, that from a just Sense and grateful Acknowledgment of the Steadiness and Fidelity with which he has executed his Engagements to the Crown of France, he is willing to employ a Body of 10,000 Men for his Prussian Majesty's Service, wherever, against whom, and in what Manner, shall appear to him most convenient; and that he has nothing more to do, than to signify his Pleasure in this Respect to that Minister, and his Orders shall be immediately complied with.

Milan, May 9. The Dispositions made by the Spanish and Neapolitan Troops to enter the Territories of the Republic of Genoa by the Valley of Magra, leaves us no more Room to doubt that they intend to join the French and Spanish Troops that are in the Neighbourhood of Oneglia and Nice. The March of both Armies is directed to Ortogio, Davi and Novi, where the Genoese have erected Magazines for their own Troops, Part of which have already advanced towards the said Places. As the Republic expresses no Dissatisfaction at the March of the Spaniards and Neapolitans, and does not even make any Complaints about it, out of policy to save Appearances, we conclude she is very willing that her real Intentions should be known: So that we will not wonder in the least, when we hear that she is resolved to join her Troops to those of France and Spain. The King of Sardinia omits none of the Measures fit to be taken at such a Juncture: He caused 20 Battalions, with a large Body of Militia, to advance towards Genoa, Maro and Mandovi, in order to shut the Passage of Piedmont against the Enemies. Another Corps of the same Force is marched towards Final and Savona. As for the French Troops assembled on the Frontiers of Dauphiné and Provence, they have not yet been able to begin their March, but must wait a Fortnight longer 'til the Snow melts.

Venice, May 12. According to our last Accounts from Lucerna, Things have strangely changed their Aspect in Italy. The Duke of Modena had assured the Count de Gages, as well as the Spanish Court, that the Army would find great Refreshments in the Mountains, which were every where strewed with Villages; whereas, in Fact, those Villages were very thinly inhabited; and on the Approach of the Army, those Inhabitants all

ran away. By this means the Spaniards and Neapolitans were exposed to the Extremities of Hunger and Cold; insomuch that 6000 Sick have been already sent to their Hospitals, and 4000 deserted. Prince Lobkowitz has taken some Pains to encourage the latter, by giving 6 Sequins to a Trooper, and 4 to every Foot Soldier. We are told, that by this, and the Junction of some Piedmontese Detachments, Prince Lobkowitz's Army is increased to 40,000 Men. It is evident enough that the Scheme of these Officers is overturned, and that after all the Expence the Court of Spain has been at, her Forces will scarce open a Passage this Year into Lombardy. By this unexpected Disappointment, a new Evil has been created; for the Generals are no longer upon any Terms with each other, but have each of them wrote to Spain to vindicate himself.

Vienna, May 12. Letters from Teschin of the 7th Instant advise, that the Insurgents having attacked, on the 4th, a large Detachment of Prussian Troops, that were escorting a large Detachment from Jargensdorff to Neustadt, killed above 300 of them, and carried off 200 loaded Waggon, with a great Number of Horses, &c.

Frankfort, May 23. The Austrian Army commanded by Count Traun is making long Marches in three Columns, and it is said will be in our Neighbourhood in 7 or 8 Days: The Commissaries of the Army are nearly arrived at Wurtzburg.

From the Camp of the Allies near Grammont, May 19. The News we receive of the brave Defence made by the Garrison of Tournay, proves a great Encouragement to our Army. As the Preservation of the Citadel is the most important Article, the Governor proposed a Capitulation for the Town; but the French King rejected the Proposal, and sent the Governor Word on the 14th Instant, that no Capitulation which did not include the Citadel would be accepted; but that if both would be tendered immediately, the Garrison should march out free of Honours of War; whereas if they let pass the 20th of this Month without accepting this Offer, they should be made Prisoners of War. To which Baron Dort made answer, *That it was by continuing to defend himself to the last Extremity, that he hoped to deserve his Most Christian Majesty's Esteem.*

Amsterdam, May 21, O. S. Affairs have taken a new Turn on the Lower Rhine: It was thought that the Prince of Conti would have attacked the Duke of Aremberg, and that the Duke was retiring to avoid a Battle. But we now find that the Prince only feigned a Design to give Battle, the better to conceal the Measures he was taking, to reinforce the French Army on the Neckar to such a Degree, as to be able to make Head against the Army coming from Bavaria under the Command of Field-Marshal Count Traun; which being done, his Serene Highness