

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, November 29, 1745.

MADRID, July 22, O.S.

We learn from Terrol, that the five Men of War, under the Command of M. Alvarez, on board of which are embarked 3700 Men for the West-Indies, will be ready to sail the 1st or 2d of August at latest. 'Tis assur'd that they are to be join'd in America by nine Ships of Admiral Torres's Squadron, and are design'd for an Expedition against Jamaica.

Genoa, July 27, O.S. There is a Great Consternation here amongst our Grandees, from an Apprehension of a Bombardment; inasmuch that, within these few Days, the Doge has thought fit to remove the best Part of his Furniture from his Palace to his Villa out of Town; which serves to heighten the Clamour of the Populace against a War with England. Some of the richest Senators, however, either to keep up the Spirit of the People, or because they think there is no Reason to be afraid; have refused to remove either their Families or rich Effects; and to day the Truth, the Precipitations we have taken are such as leave us little to fear from a Bombardment; since we have now 84 Pieces of battering Cannon mounted on our Fortifications, all of them 36 or 24 Pounders; 14 Mortars of an extraordinary Size; and 5 armed Gallies at the Mouth of the Port besides several Batteries, each of 8 Guns, railed near the Lazaretto. All is in Confusion again in Corsica.

Utrecht, August 29. Several Letters received this Day by the Post from Germany relate as a Thing certain, that the King of Prussia has declared War against the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; and that the Manifesto concludes in these Terms: "The King of Prussia's Intention is, to bring an ambitious and irreconcilable Prince into moderate Sentiments; and whatever Advantages his Majesty's Armies may gain in the Operations they are going to commence in Saxony; he will always be ready to listen to such Proposals as may be made him, provided they be equitable; and that they contain nothing incompatible with his Glory; and in displaying his Firmness and Vigour on the other hand, he is not less disposed to give Proofs of his Greatness of Soul, and Moderation on all Occasions."

Alessandria, August 5, O.S. The Count de Gages attacked the City of Tortona on the 3d with his usual Address; that is to say, he opened the Ground; and made all the Dispositions on the Side where he might be naturally supposed to do it; but the next Night he formed another Attack against the weakest Part of the Enemy, by which it evidently appeared he was better informed than he ought to have been, and that the Condition of the Place had been betrayed. The Governor, like a Man of Sense, instantly transferred whatever was requisite for the better Defence of the Place, into the Citadel, and then or-

dered the Commandant in the Town to join him with his Garrison; after which the Magistrates capitulated for the Place; the Loss of which is no sort of Consequence; with respect to the Castle, which is naturally strong, has a good Garrison, is well provided with all Things, and will infallibly entertain the Enemy six Weeks or two Months; in which Time his Majesty may, perhaps, be in a Condition to relieve it.

Dresden, August 16, O.S. His Majesty having received Advice of the King of Prussia, declaring War against him; and that a large Body of Prussian Troops had begun their March, in order to invade this Electorate; his Majesty held a grand Council with his Ministers and Generals, about the Measures fit to be pursued in this Conjunction. At the Issue of this Council, the King sent to the Body of Troops assembled near Leipzig, to put themselves in Motion, and oppose the Attempts of the Prussians. Orders have likewise been sent to some Detachments of irregular Troops and Huntsmen, in Lusatia, to penetrate into Lower Silesia, the Moment they get Advice that the Prussians have entered Saxony. A Courier has been dispatched to Vienna, in order to settle with the Austrian Ministry the mutual Assistance which the two Courts are to give one another in such a Conjunction as this. Another Courier is gone to Petersburgh, to claim the Succours which the Empress of Russia has promised to send the King, in case of an Invasion. His Majesty has likewise resolv'd to demand of his other Allies the Execution of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Warsaw, where it is expressly stipulated, "That if, on Account of the Engagements he has contracted by that Treaty, his German Dominions should be attacked, besides the effectual Assistance which his Allies shall give him for his immediate Defence, they shall likewise use their utmost Endeavours to procure him, from the Aggressor, full Satisfaction for any Damage he may receive; and that if either Poland or Saxony should be besieged, they shall not lay down their Arms, til they are restored again." Count Esterhazy, Mr. Villiers, and M. Kalkoen, Ambassadors from the Queen of Hungary, the King of Great-Britain, and the States General, were invited to a Conference this Morning by the Count de Bruhl, prime Minister, on the subject of this Article. Orders are issued for drawing up an Answer to the Prussian Manifesto, which will come out next Week in German and French. Besides the Couriers dispatched to the Courts in Alliance with the King, one has been sent to Warsaw, and another to the Army in Bohemia. The King is charged with Dispatches, wherein the King acquaints the Republic of Poland with the present Posture of his Affairs; The other carries the Duke of Saxe Weissenfelds a Plan of the Dispositions which his Majesty charges him to make in the Saxon Army, to the