

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, February 11, 1746.

NURENBERG (a City of Germany, Metropolis of the Circle of Franconia), September 16,

THE Troops of this Circle have begun to move; and those of the other associated Circles will presently do the same. We reckon, that before the Month of November, these Troops will form an Army of 42000 Men.

Leghorn, September 1. The Apprehensions of a Bombardment at Genoa are attended with some other disagreeable Circumstances; viz. the great Desertion of the Republic's Troops, which is occasioned by the Spaniards expelling them from the fortified Place. The Corsicans, in the service of the Genoa, also return home: They profess, that they are very willing to defend the Republic's Dominions, but can by no means resist being under the Command of foreign Generals; so that several Genoese Officers have nothing to show but their commissions and their Colours, but not one Man can they muster.

Sept. 11. The Emperor that Count Kinsky, Great General-Lieutenant, is upon the Frontiers of Prussia, with a host of between 30 and 40000 Polish Infantry to invade that Country, as soon as he shall receive certain Advice that the Prussians have committed Hostilities upon this Mediator. The Count has received Assurances from that of Potsdam, that the Emperor will immediately cause strong Representations to be made to the King of Prussia, upon the Subject of his Enterprize against Saxony.

Sept. 24. The popish Priests, in the Duchies of Juliers and Bergue, received an Order the 25th Instant, to give Notice the next Day in their Sermons, That the Elector Palatine nor looking upon the late Imperial Election to be valid, his Electoral Highness orders all his Subjects to continue to give him the Title of Vicar of the Empire, and to acknowledge him as such.

Sept. 24. M. Saladin, Sirdic of the East India Company, is set out for Holland, in his Way to England; being charged with a Commission for obtaining the Restoration of the Ship lately taken in the East-Indies; which, for several Reasons, the Public as yet are not made acquainted with, are supposed not to be good Prize: All sensible People, however, consider this in no other Light, than as an Artifice, made use of by the Government, to keep up the Credit of the Company; which, to say the Truth, it has so far answered, that their Actions are at present at 1150.

Hague, Sept. 24. M. de la Ville, the French Minister...

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King having been informed that your High Mightinesses were determined to send over into England, as auxiliary Troops to the King of Great-Britain, eight of the Battalions that defended Tournay, or the other Places which his Majesty has conquered in the Netherlands, his Majesty caused the Capitulation of Tournay to be laid before him, on the Footing of which the Capitulations of the other Places were made. There it is expressed in plain Terms, "That the Troops may not serve against his Majesty, nor against his Allies, until the first of January, 1747, nor perform any military Function, of what Nature soever it be, in the remotest Places from the Frontiers; and that neither the Officers nor Soldiers shall, during that Term, be put into foreign Service."

This Engagement is so clear and precise, that the King did not think he ought to give Credit to the Reports spread in the Beginning of the Month of August, that your High Mightinesses had some Thoughts of making those Troops serve as Auxiliaries to the King of Great-Britain in England or Scotland: And his Majesty cannot but look upon as an Infraction of the Capitulations he was pleased to grant to the Republic's Troops, the destinating or employing, in any Shape, those Troops as Auxiliaries to the King of England, after their having been obliged to renounce the Title of Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary for a limited Term. The Obligation of not going, during that Term, into any foreign Service, is even foreseen, and expressly stipulated in the Capitulation of Tournay, for any Officers or Soldiers of those Troops; and is consequently a much stronger Argument why it should be looked upon as a formal Engagement, binding the whole Body of Troops that falls within that Capitulation.

Moreover, High and Mighty Lords, your High Mightinesses will no doubt judge, that as the King and his Allies may have a Mind to attack England on her Continent, those Troops ought by no means to be transported thither, to serve as Auxiliaries; besides, that the sending them to Great-Britain, cannot but the better enable the English to keep up and employ against his Majesty and his Allies, in the Netherlands, or elsewhere, diverse Bodies of their national Troops.

All these Reasons show how irregular it is to destine for England the Troops that made Part of the Garrison of Tournay, or the other Places conquered by his Majesty's Arms; and how absolutely incompatible it is with the Letter and Spirit of the Capitulations. The King has therefore thought proper to...