

THE No. 58.  
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

*Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.*

TUESDAY, June 3, 1746.

*NAPLES, January 25.*

HE king having been informed, that since the conclusion of the peace of Dresden, the court of Vienna is sending a considerable reinforcement into Italy, his majesty has resolved to augment the troops he already has in Lombardy with 18 or 20,000 men.

*Venice, Jan. 22.* We have received letters from our consul at Durazzo, importing, that the Grand Signior has been deposed; and that Osman Ibrahim his brother, born in 1703, has been raised to the Ottoman throne in his room. We wait for the confirmation of this news.

*Turin, Feb. 6.* Our thoughts here are wholly turned on putting a final period to the war in Italy, this campaign; which we are morally sure must be the case, if no unforeseen accident intervenes. We shall be superior to the enemy by at least 15000 men; and hope, with part of our army, to be in the heart of Provence by the middle of June; and with the rest in Naples and Genoa. The prince of Lichtenstein is in motion with his army; not to retire, as the enemy gives out, but to join the first column of the reinforcements from Germany, and to attack the enemy's army before Milan. When notice of his success shall arrive, the king will immediately march at the head of his army into the Genoese state. The grand scheme is, to cut off the enemies communication with the sea ports; which, as the seas now begin to grow favourable, will be much forwarded by the English fleet being able to keep the coast.

*Frankfort, Feb. 2.* The Imperial troops that desile towards Italy, have orders to march with all possible diligence. It is thought the regiments of Hall and Portugal will arrive on the 8th of this month at Mantua, and that at the beginning of March there will be in the neighbourhood of that city an army of 40,000 men.

*Brussels, Feb. 24.* The capitulation for this city was signed the same day with that which related to the Dutch garrison, by which the domestics, horses, baggage, and effects of the duke of Cumberland are at liberty to retire without the least inspection; and the papers of prince Charles of Lorrain to be removed when his highness shall judge proper.

*Hamburg, Feb. 25.* A fire had broke out at Stockholm when the last letters came away, and still continued burning.

*Hague, March 1.* We just now hear, by an express from Brabant, that general Lowendahl is marching to Malines with a body of 10,000 men.

*Utrecht, March 12.* If the report, which gains credit here, proves true, we are likely to see a turn of affairs which will surprize all the world. It is affirmed, as a thing not to be doubted, that a treaty is finished between the courts of Vienna and Prussia,

to march directly into Brabant, in consequence of the above treaty, whereby all the Austrian Low Countries are ceded to the king of Prussia; who, on his being possessed of them, is to deliver up all Silesia, with Glatz, &c. to the empress queen. By this means a strong barrier will be formed against France, and the ballance of power in the way of taking quite a new turn. What may be the event, human foresight is at present incapable of discerning; but the case will probably be, That from the day the king of Prussia becomes possessed of Flanders, the assuming power of France will be heard of no more.

*Hague, March 5, O. S.* Mr. Trevor has dispatched a courier to Dresden, in order to hasten the march of the 12000 Saxons in the pay of the maritime powers; the same courier is charged with dispatches to M. Calkoen, minister of the States General, with directions to interest himself in the forwarding the march of the said troops. M. du Tour is gone to receive the two battalions, troops of the bishop of Bamberg, lately taken into our pay. We propose to have in the Low Countries this year, if the court of Vienna perform their part, 120,000 men, Austrians, Dutch, Saxons, and Hanoverians; but are at a loss to guess how to make our warm pursuits here, and our negotiations at Paris, co-incide; we want to get off the arret of the 20th of December last, and prevent the Danes and Swedes from getting the trade of the herring fishery out of our hands; which seems very difficult to be prevented, if we persist in opposing the pursuits of France; and if we do not, as far as human foresight can extend, we must be utterly undone. This delicate crisis engages our whole attention; our state is in the condition of a ship in a storm, where the question is, Whether the merchandize is to be thrown overboard, and lost? Or Whether we must lose ship, men, and merchandize, together? The alternative is natural and obvious; and our herring fishery, altho' of the utmost consequence, will most probably be sacrificed for the present, to the establishment and security of the state; which nothing now, but a vigorous and successful war can possibly effect.

*Paris, March 20.* The nine battalions lately made prisoners at Asti by the king of Sardinia, were some of the best troops we had in Italy. We have advice that general Berenclaus, after assembling in the Mantuan all the Austrian troops lately come from Germany, passed the Po at St. Benedetto, and marched to Parma; from whence he was proceeding directly to Voghera, in order to join the king of Sardinia on this side the Po; whilst general Palavicini remains in the Cremonese, in order to prevent the junction of 10,000 Neapolitans with the army of the Infant. By the departure of these troops from Parma, the Placentians

are now in possession of the city of Parma, and the French are in possession of the city of Piacenza. The French are now in possession of the city of Piacenza, and the British are in possession of the city of Parma. The French are now in possession of the city of Piacenza, and the British are in possession of the city of Parma. The French are now in possession of the city of Piacenza, and the British are in possession of the city of Parma.