

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the best Advice, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, August 5, 1746.

Verailles, April 21.

HE marquis de Pallavicino has perfectly succeeded in the commission with which he was charged by the republic of Genoa, the king in council having resolved to maintain that state in the sovereignty and lawful authority which it has a right to exercise on the island of Corsica. M. Gilles arrived here yesterday from Holland; and has had his first conference with the marquis d'Argenson, which lasted more than an hour; and it was afterwards observed that both these ministers appeared very well satisfied with the result of their conference.

Nuremberg, April 20. This assured that a body of Croats and Waradins, which the prince de Hildburghausen is forming, is design'd for the purpose of going upon a secret enterprise which that prince is commanding in person.

Ulm, April 20. The assembly of the circle of Suabia has at length unanimously resolved to observe an exact neutrality, and the States have refused to make a common cause with the house of Austria, or to join their troops with those of the court of Vienna; which last will be obliged separately to provide for the security of the dominions of Anterior Austria; whilst those of Suabia, to the number of 10,000 men, will draw a line, in order to cover the territories of the circle from the side of the Rhine.

Paris, April 22. The two last battalions of the French and Swiss guards marched yesterday, as did the body guards and the hundred Switzers. In the King's army there will be 44 lieutenant-generals, and 80 marshals de camp. The prince of Cond's army will consist of 99 battalions, and 133 squadrons; and he will have under his orders 31 lieutenant-generals, and 28 marshals de camp. We are here in a state of the utmost impatience, the chancellor having declared on the 18th, that a piece of news would very soon be made public, which would be very agreeable to the French nation.

Hague, May 6. As soon as the British minister was informed of the resolution which the States General had taken to send a third minister to Paris, in order to agree upon either a neutrality or an accommodation with the court of France; he went to the house of the principal members of the government, and afterwards demanded a conference with the deputies of the state, which was granted him the same day; when that minister told them, that the resolution which the States General had taken was of such a nature, that he knew not what terms to make use of, in order to palliate or excuse it to the British court, and prevent its giving offence to the king, the ministry, and the nation in general. Afterwards this minister asked the deputies, whether they had determined in earnest to receive laws from France; and to subscribe, with a blind confidence, every thing which that power had a mind to impose on them? Whether it was possible, as he has been assured in several places, that M. Gilles was gone to Versailles, in order to conclude a neutrality with that court? Whether their high

mightinesses were not apprehensive, that they should soon have reason to repent of having taken such a step? Whether their high mightinesses thought the powers of Europe in general would look indifferently on their yielding with so much facility, to the burthenome propositions of a common enemy, who was probably, notwithstanding his boasting, very near being vanquished, and receiving law even from those he was endeavouring to make slaves of? That experience ought to be the guide of the States General in their present conduct; that they ought to remember how prejudicial to the interest of Europe the neutrality was, which they concluded on account of the war upon the Rhine in the year 1742; seeing if that had not been entered into, the house of Austria would not have been reduced to the unhappy situation it has since been, and is in at present. All Germany likewise felt it's injurious effects. It was therefore surprizing that the States General, who so perfectly knew the views of the French ministry, should think of taking so odd a step; especially at a time when such extraordinary advantages had been gained by the Austrians and Piedmontese in Italy; and at a time too, when all the allies of their high mightinesses were making the greatest efforts both in money, troops, and shipping, in order to change the face of affairs, and to assemble a formidable army in the Netherlands. This minister further declared, that let their high mightinesses take what resolutions they would, his Britannic majesty would not be a jot less firm and constant in the measures he had all along pursued, and was still in the same taking; in order to reduce the power of France; that it was with this invariable disposition that his Britannic majesty had sent orders to Hanover, to cause a considerable number of the troops of that electorate to march with all diligence to the Low Countries; that it was with the same view that his majesty had sent fresh instructions to his ministers at the courts of Dresden and Petersburg; which, as they should appear by the event, might serve to repair the chasm which the neutrality of the republic would make, if which should be forbid, their high mightinesses should conclude one with France. That minister again compared their high mightinesses to a people who were in a state of anarchy, and who were in danger of being crushed, in consequence of the danger which the republic had run, in casting its interest and concerns to the fate of France. But if, through misfortune, all the representations which he had the honour of making to their high mightinesses should prove vain and unfruitful, he should, from this moment, lament the fate of the United Provinces, and mourn before hand the injuries which it must inevitably expect to suffer.

Mantua, April 16. O. S. We have learned this day that the generals Nadati and Andraszy have made such haste in pursuing the marquis de Castellar, that having overtaken them again in the Valley of Moiezane, he had attacked and entirely defeated them; so that the Spanish general had much ado to save himself with 400 men in Luneggiane, all the rest having been killed.