

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THERE has been much talk of Peace in Holland, and that it would be bro't about by the Negotiation which Count Waffenaar is carrying on at the Court of France.—But this Notion appears Chimerical to People of Penetration, and inconsistent with the Scheme of Cardinal Teacin, who is by no means for making Peace, unless the Empress Queen will, by way of Preliminary, renounce all Claim to the Territories which have been taken from her in Italy, and to a Part of those which the French have got Possession of in the Netherlands, and consent to the Demolition of Luxembourgh; and unless England will restore Cape Breton to France, and pay 400,000 l. sterl. by way of Indemnification.—To which Terms can it be imagin'd that either the Empress or English will agree? And upon which subject, the Dutch Ambassador can have no Instructions, whose Commission consists in loose and indefinite Propositions, in order to get Time, and try whether the Republic can possibly gain any Advantage for itself or its Allies, in accepting a Neutrality, or, what has been lately started as a less disagreeable Name, an Armistice.—As to Cape Breton, when the great Importance of it is duly considered, with the affront given us by France, by the Invasion, it is hoped that EVERY ENGLISHMAN will cheerfully contribute to the War, rather than give up so rich a Jewel, and what we may so easily keep by our natural Naval Power.

Affairs in Italy have taken a surprizing Turn, where Don Philip, who after a long Train of repeated Successes, had possessed himself, except two or three Fortresses, of all the fine Country of Lombardy, in which he was to have erected his new Kingdom, is, by the dextrous Management of the King of Sardinia, and the Austrian Generals, forced to abandon the conquer'd Places one after another, and his own Generals seem in Pain how to secure his Person.—He was obliged to abandon Milan, the Capital of his projected Empire, on his Birth-night, at the very Time when a Ball was celebrating on the Occasion.

Mantua, May 6. The Spaniards, on advice that the prince de Lichtenstein was preparing to attack them, broke up their camp in the night of the 3d instant; and general Nadafti (being returned from the pursuit of Castellar's corps) was detached the next morning with a body of light horse, to harass their rear-guard.

Milan, May 6. We have just learn'd, that count Gages has withdrawn his army from the banks of the Taro, and is pursued by the Imperialists. Marshal Maillebois is retired towards Savona. The chevalier Zinzan has laid part of the state of Genoa under contribution, and designs to intercept the embarkations making at Oneglia and Villafranca for Genoa by land, whilst the English do the same by sea.

and three baggage waggons of marshal Saxe, as also several carts laden with wine.

Parma, May 3. The prince de Lichtenstein has passed the Taro with his whole army, and is in full pursuit of general Gages.

Bruges, May 10. The Irish regiments are preparing to embark for Scotland; they received orders as soon as the Brest Squadron was sailed, and as 'tis said will take the advantage of this convoy: 'Tis said that fleet will sail through the channel. The port of Ostend is block'd up by a squadron of English men of war, so that no vessel can go in or out.

Antwerp, May 7. The state and situation of the respective armies are very difficult to be described, they being both perpetually in motion; of which the generals only know the true meaning on either side. The power of the French is certainly much superior, but has not as yet gained any advantages. In all the excursions and skirmishes hitherto, we have had much the advantage; and in our whole retreat have lost only 50 men, who were taken prisoners by their own idleness.

Paris, May 2. It is believed here that Luxemburg will be besieged, the king being determined to get possession of that fortress, and have it yielded to him by the next treaty of peace.

LONDON.

Extract of a private Letter from Antwerp, May 16.

"It is impossible that more should be done for the service of the common cause, than has been done by the officers and soldiers of the allied army; but there is no resisting a prodigious superiority, especially in the manner this has been conducted. We have been obliged to attend to the safety of Namur, Charleroy, this city, and the Dutch barrier, all at a time; and hitherto the French have gained no advantage with their numerous army, and prodigious train of artillery. When we quitted Mechlin, it was because it was untenable in our situation, and to have left a garrison there would have too much weaken'd the army. We are now behind the Neeth; the marshal's head quarters are at Contick, two leagues from hence; and I came hither this morning to give orders for horses, for the service of the artillery, which is to be employed in securing Lier, Walem, Duffel, and other places. It may be depended upon, that the French are at least double our force; exclusive of the corps on the other side the Scheld, which advances that way towards this place, at the same rate with their grand army."

May 13. The last letters from the West-Indies mention, that there are 17 Spanish privateers preparing at the Havanna, to cruize on the British American coasts this summer.

By the latest advices from Vienna, they seem to be under some concern about the extraordinary motions of the Prussians in Silesia; and at the news they have received, that those forces are to form speedily two strong camps, one in the neighborhood of Ratibor, and the other in the country of Glatz; the result of which being...