

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 2, 1746.

HAGUE, May 7.

THE following is the purport of the answer which the deputies of the state made to the British minister's representations, upon the republic's sending a third ambassador to the Court of France.

That the court of Great-Britain had no reason to exclaim in such manner as it did against the resolution which the States General were about to take of procuring suspensions of arms, seeing this was never attempted to be done 'til they were drove to the last extremity, and after having in vain tried all the means which were believed to be effectual, in order to resist the arms of France. That their high mightinesses had taken upon them to send M. Gilles to the French court, in-hopes that thereby some expedient might be found out that would preserve the republic from ruin, with which it is threatened, in order to prevent the calamities of war from making a nearer approach thereto. That the States General hoped, by this method of proceeding, they should not only be able to save the frontier of the republic, but should likewise stand fair to bring the court of France into a just and reasonable accommodation with the allies of the state. That this was the great point they proposed to themselves; that therefore the courts of Vienna and London should not imagine that they had any thing else in view; that the States General had so often already given the reasons which constrained them to act in this sort, that it would be superfluous to repeat them. That they could not conceive any hopes of being able, with the assistance of all the forces which their allies proposed to bring into the field, of vanquishing France, of retaking the places she had got possession of in the Low Countries, or even of preserving those which yet remained to the allies: That therefore their high mightinesses had nothing to do but to aim at the security of the republic: That what measures soever the States General should take to accomplish that end, they would endeavour to make it subservient to the general welfare of Europe: That if they appeared in any degree complaisant to the demands of his most Christian majesty, it was only in hopes that this monarch would in return shew a readiness to accelerate the repose of Europe. That the world was sensible, it was not 'til things were arrived to the last extremity, that the States General determined to have recourse to the court of France for an expedition, and that all impartial people will do justice to the sentiments which the republic has never failed of shewing, in order to promote the interest of the common cause, &c.

Hague, May 10. The British minister replied to the deputies of the state, justifying their sending a third ambassador to the court of France, in the following manner: That if the States General had the least assurance of the good-will of the court of France towards them, and if they would give a single instance of that crown's keeping it's promises; and adhering to it's engagements, the court of Great-Britain would have been content

to have the republic had no consent, either by word of mouth, or in writing, from the courts of Vienna and London, to attempt to bring about or solicit an accommodation with the court of France, the States General had reason to say, that the commission M. Gilles was charged with, tended principally to promote the interest of the republic: What therefore am I to conclude from all that you have done me the honour to tell me, but that you propose signing a neutrality, or something like it? The Deputies were greatly surprized to find that the British minister was so well informed of the affair, seeing he did not wander at all from the point. And as in all the conferences which their high mightinesses had with that minister, they carefully avoided that word Neutrality, they looked upon one another for some time without speaking; after which one of them said, We cannot exactly tell you what we propose to do by sending M. Gilles to the court of France; perhaps his business may be comprehended in the term Neutrality, the event will in time discover it. This however is all that you can know of this matter, because the instructions of that minister was delivered to him under an oath of secrecy, which we are not permitted to reveal. Whereupon the minister from Great-Britain replied, Nothing is more commendable, Gentlemen, than faithfully to keep Promises, and strictly to adhere to engagements: Be that however as it will, I am persuaded I see the bottom of the affair, and I very much lament the fate of the republic, from the measures it seems inclinable to enter into, which appear as melancholy as they are deplorable.

Hague, June 10, N. S. By letters from Rochfort of the 31st inst, the Brit Squadron was then off the files of Aix, and the duke d'Anville still at Rochfort, waiting for some vessels which were expected with provisions and ammunition. The embargo upon the Dutch vessels at Rochelle was to be continued 'til the said Squadron shall be sailed.

Lisbon, May 27. Capt. Wellet, of his Britannic majesty's sloop King's Fisher, has taken a Spanish ship bound from Cadix for Ferrol, with naval stores for the king's yard in that port.

Dublin, May 6. By a gentleman who arrived at Belfast from Monteith, we are informed that 300 of the rebels are on the braes of Balquidder, under the command, as it was said, of M'Grigor of Glengyle; all day they lie hid in the mountains, from whence they issue forth in the night, and plunder all around them; and that expresses had been sent to the commanding officers at Perth and Sterling, with advice thereof.

Edinrbg, April 30. On the 26th of April two large French ships, one of 34 Guns, the other of 32, arrived at Ayr; and on May 1, in the evening, the pretender's son, with some remained with him, came thither, from Macdonald of Bannockburn, Mojdart, whereupon the ship medietary to sail. On the 2d of May, Capt. Neill's ship, the sloop, came up with the pretender's son, and took him on board.

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Company, CROXALL.

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