

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 23, 1746.

PARIS, May 10, O. S.

WE are now told, that the principal point of M. Noailles's negotiation at our Spanish court, is to persuade them to surrender all thoughts of claiming whatever conquests the king may make in the Austrian Low-Countries, which is what her Catholic majesty is much inclined to, in hopes of obtaining for them a proper equivalent in Italy, for the surrender of Don Philip.

Paris, May 29. There is a kind of alliance to the German neutrality, by the circles, having elected Charles to command the army of the Empire. The electors of Berlin and Saxony did not assent, but the present is a great majority of votes, and is constituted according to the treaty.

P. S. We have just now advice, that the king of Prussia is under orders to march with his army into the Low-Countries.

Extract of a private letter from London to Paris, dated the 10th of May. The affairs of the present war are in a very critical posture, and the conduct of the king of France is the subject of intelligent people. The king of France, XIV. carried his government to the utmost length, and his people of good sense may be said to have been his XV. may yet be said to have been his XVI. I look myself very far, with a great many millions of other people, betwixt the king and the people, that it is not so great but small, and the king of the present war is now in effect a prisoner, that will not numbers be able them to make any great success in Europe.

In 1672 the case was very different. We were not then at our own guard, nor had we any troops that might be depended upon, either for our defence or for the friendship of Great-Britain as at present, nor did we in truth know where to look immediately for assistance. It was the genius of our king hero the prince of Orange, raised by the voice of the people at the head of our affairs, that alone rescued them, or that made a stand against the power of France, till we had time to make interest among our friends. But in 1746, we have both troops, officers, and allies, and all appearances prove us soon the protection of an army near as numerous as that of the enemy. This makes a wide difference between the circumstances of the two conjunctures.

Paris, May 23. The reports of a peace are renewed, and it is certain that the marquis de Stanville, the Tuscan minister, has had frequent conferences with our ministry, who have communicated to him eight articles which the king would make the basis of a general pacification; signifying at the same time, that the king of Austria has offered to the queen of Hungary, that her majesty was disposed to secure to those countries a perpetual neutrality, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and the United Provinces; that by this means the article of the demolition of the works of Luxemburg, and the cession of a dis-

trict about Dunkirk, would not be of so great importance, because the neutrality would render them absolutely indifferent to France; that as probably would leave the court of Vienna to settle the grant of the Austrian Netherlands; but that if our king, that is they were to be the common barrier, and the power was to be secured their neutrality, it would be proper to connect them to Swed's troops, who should be in the pay of one and the other power together.

These propositions were immediately sent by a courier to Vienna, and another courier was dispatched to Madrid to marchal de Noailles, for him to communicate them to such Catholic ministers.

It is just now given out that prince Charles has returned his regiment from Scotland; and is now incognito at the house of the prince de Guimeux.

Paris, May 22. The ministers of Great Britain, France, and Holland, have had several conferences together, and the French minister, who is now in London, has been several times with the British minister, on the subject of a general peace, and the French minister seems to take upon itself, and to propose the plan to be presented to the public is: That "land should be returned to the possession of the house of Austria, with some exceptions. — The equivalent for this, a settlement for the king of the Milanese, — the Cape Breton to be returned to France. — The equivalent for the king's ships, the renewal of the Alliance contract, and a free trade, without tax. — The king of Sardinia to have the Milanese on the side of Lake Major, and to be obliged to deliver up the castle of Telfo to the king, and the castle of Pavia, commonly called the castle of St. Savoy, Nice, to be restored. — The parts of the Atlantic, Palma, Baccaria, and the Porto Leo. — General's name should be abolished, but to hold it as a title. — Dunkirk and Grave to be made of ancient possession, and the fortifications demolished. — An equivalent, at the election of the English. — Upon the whole, it does not appear that any body is to be a lord of the house of Austria; but then the emperor is to be formally acknowledged by France, Spain, and Prussia; and all further demands upon the house of Austria, by the respective claimants, to be intirely annihilated. The king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the kings of Sweden and Denmark, guarantees: And Great-Britain, France, and Holland, guarantees for Silesia, &c.

Hague, May 31. The state of affairs in Brabant gives the States General great uneasiness, and there is much talk of making an inundation in the place called the Langue Straat, from Worcum to near Breda. Even the commissaries are appointed, but not yet set out, who are to oversee this inundation, which would ruin a great extent of country, and therefore will not be put in execution, but in case of things being brought to the last extremity. This puts people here into a mighty ferment, inasmuch that 'tis thought the grand pensioner will be obliged to lay before their High Mightinesses the secret articles of the negotiations of Messieurs Wallenser and Gilles, in order to know whether