

T H E No. 104.  
**M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,**

*Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

TUESDAY, April 21, 1747.

**FRANCFORT, December 29.**

THE Directorial ministers of the circles are to assemble the day after tomorrow, to resume their deliberations upon the important affair of the association, which France traversed last year, by preaching up neutrality, and which the now endeavours to traverse by threatening an invasion. M. de la Noue has a memorial ready, which he will soon deliver, to inform the circles, that if the Imperial troops quarter in their dominions, the king of France cannot avoid, for the glory of his crown, the sending an army on this side the Rhine. The ministers of the same court in the several courts of the empire, as at Bonn, Coblenz, Stuttgart, Munich, Dancidorp, Berna, Dresden (for ministers she has every where), also the same language. But probably it will not this year produce the same effect it has hitherto done. Some already declare aloud, that they will no longer receive law from a foreign power, nor from any other power, whom pursue the same principles, and act with the same views. The circle of Franconia has broken the ice, and given an example which will be followed, if the state of negotiation, to which the empire has been for several years past reduced, has not yet charmed the wrath of Heaven, which has rain on us very heavily.

**Nice, January 9.** The king having perfectly recovered his health, his majesty went the day before yesterday for Turin, after giving orders to 20 battalions of his troops, 8 of which were at the siege of Savona, to go and reinforce the general count Brown in Provence, to whom his majesty has likewise sent 800 waggons laden with bombs, and all kinds of warlike stores.

**Florence, January 9.** The greatest diligence is used all over Tuscany, to furnish Leghorn with provisions of all sorts to be sent to the armies, as they are now almost wholly supplied from thence. Admiral Medley has sent two of his squadron into the channel of Piombino, which will oblige the Neapolitan galleys and armed barks, which rendered the raising of provisions from this place very hazardous, to withdraw. He has likewise sent another ship to Leghorn, to conduct the vessels that were laden with provisions to Villafranca; and has desired his Britannic majesty's minister here, to give assurances to the emperor's agents at Leghorn, that he will take care to appoint convoys for this purpose for the future.

**January 10.** General Brown continues his operations in Provence, and the fortress of Antibes is greatly reduced. The king of Sardina has sent general Brown another train of 18 pieces of battering artillery from Savona. A large detachment of his majesty's troops is preparing to join M. Botta, to act vigorously against the Genoese; for which purpose admiral Medley has detached from his squadron 5 ships of war, to block up the port of Genoa; from whence there is advice, that the disturbances are greatly ceased, the doge and senate having caused 14 of the chiefs of the people to be arrested, for their having committed many disorders, and extorted money from every body. The government, however, it is said, was resolved to oppose any foreign troops, and to defend their liberty as much as lay in their power; having for that purpose placed bodies of troops, with the necessary artillery, &c. to guard the passage of the Bochetta, and other posts.

**Nice, January 11.** According to the letters arrived this day from Provence, general Brown had detached several parties of Croats and Slavonians to the peasants upon the Verdon, who have taken up arms, notwithstanding the menaces against those who should go to that extremity. This general sent a second

time to summon the count de Sade to surrender Antibes; but the commandant made answer, "That he set too great a value upon Mr. Brown's esteem, to expose himself to lose it, by giving up a place which was not yet besieged in form; and that he might be assured that he would not surrender it 'til the last extremity." The most authentic accounts concerning the garrison of Antibes, made it consist of 7 battalions. Since the place has been surrounded, the count de Sade has caused several sallies to be made upon the advanced posts of the besiegers, and has made a very considerable firing of the artillery to hinder the approaches. The English bomb vessels continue to bombard Antibes; and tho' they are often obliged to suspend their operations upon account of the roughness of the weather, according to the information we receive from deserters, the inner part of the town has suffered very much by the bombardment, and almost all the houses of the port are demolished. We learn by a courier which pass'd by here in his way to Turin, that the remainder of the artillery from Savona had been landed at the mouth of the Sagre, in the gulf of Napoule, from whence it was immediately carried to the camp at Cannes, and from thence before Antibes; that three batteries were already raised, and the firing of the place was going to be begun in form.

**Milan, January 21.** We have certain accounts from Milan, that our army under M. Botta having attacked the revolted Genoese peasants in three different parts near the Bochetta, general Franquini on one side, general Andreasi on another, and general St. Andie in the center, this last had the good fortune to put to flight 12000 of them, all arm'd; 900 of them were cut to pieces by the Slavonians and Carilladians, 4 pieces of cannon taken, and 200 caissons burnt: That the Bochetta was thus carried without much loss on our side; and that our soldiers having got possession of that eminence, and opened to themselves a passage to Genoa, some detachments were already considerably advanced towards that city, and the main body of the army was to follow, as soon as the necessary preparations could be made; which could not require much time.

**Liège, January 27.** Letters from France mention, that they had advice from Grace of the 12th instant, that the trenches were opened before Antibes the night before, and that the place had been in a manner reduced to ashes by the bombardment: That the Austrians had established four bridges upon the Var, and seem'd determined to maintain their ground in Provence; and that the French army was distress'd for forage, having already exhausted Dauphiné and Provence, and being oblig'd to bring it from Languedoc, whilst count Brown was supplied with it by sea.

**January 26.** General Debrose, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, yesterday delivered to the president of the States General a letter from his Polish majesty, notifying them of the marriage of the princess his daughter with the Dauphin.

**February 3.** Letters received to day from Paris mention, that the French had surpris'd Castellane, which was guarded by 6 Austrian battalions, two of which escaped, the remaining 4 are said to be made Prisoners, with the loss only of 12 men on the side of the French: Other letters mention 4 Piedmontese battalions, instead of the 6 Austrian ones. And it is likewise written from thence, that Antibes continued making a gallant defence, and that the French and Spanish army had pass'd the Argent the 23d, in order to march up to count Brown, and give him battle, the heavy baggage being sent behind the Durance.

**February 1, O. S.** By a courier lately arrived from Turin we are advised, that before his setting out from that city, the