

T H E
M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,
N. III.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1747.

MADRID, March 2, O. S.

THE eldest son of the Pretender arrived here the 20th ult. attended by one Irish officer; the next day he applied to the ministers for leave to visit the king, to which he received no answer 'til the evening of the 23d, when by a message sent to his inn, he was made acquainted, that his majesty could not see him for fear of giving offence to the court of Great-Britain, and even wish'd that he would quit the kingdom to avoid giving of any umbrage. In consequence of this message, the said gentleman set out the 24th ult. at 5 in the morning, taking the road to Guadalaxara, accompanied by Don Thomas Fitzgerald, counsellor of the Indies, and by birth an Irishman. As yet the rout they pursued afterwards is not known; tho' the general opinion is, that he will return to the place from whence he came, and from thence to Rome.

Genova, March 13, O. S. Our last advices from Provence bring, that five English arm'd vessels having approached the city of Cannes, had furiously cannonaded and bombarded it; but that the batteries which were after some time raised on the coast, obliged the English at length to draw off. The city has nevertheless suffer'd terribly by this affair, being almost reduced to a heap of rubbish; the English having, 'tis computed, thrown near 500 bombs into it.

Nice, March 21, N. S. An officer sent by admiral Medley to baron de Launay, commandant of the fort of Villa Franca, has brought the news, that yesterday the English took off Monaco, 15 vessels with troops on board, bound from Toulon to Genoa. Two others had escaped into the harbour of Monaco; and it was supposed that the rest, who were intirely dispersed, would endeavour to get to some port in France. An English captain arrived in this town since, from on board the squadron; gives the same account as an eye-witness; and adds, that by the positions of the squadron, they should give a good account of the rest. By another report, the whole convoy amounted to between 20 and 30 vessels of all sizes.

By yesterday's letters from Brussels, many advices were given there the day before, and daily expected could be confirmed, to come with him about their operations. The French army was getting ready with all possible haste, were sending 30 ovens at Louvain.

Genoa, March 14, O. S. This morning an express arrived here from general Schombourg, with an account, that having received his artillery from Savona and Tortona, he set forward with his army to Genoa; that he had forced all the posts on the road, which were possessed by the Genoise peasants, and had secured the summits of the hills which command the city; and was actually erecting his batteries against it when this express came away.

The particulars of admiral Medley's sailing in with, and taking and dispersing the transports from the ports of France to Genoa, arrived here yesterday by express from the said admiral to the British minister, but they are not as yet made public; all we can at present learn is, that 17 vessels were taken with about 600 soldiers on board, several drove into Monaco, Antibes, &c. and that not quite 400 men, out of the 6000, had reached Genoa: That there were 10 or 12 vessels in the whole, conveyed by only one man of war and a frigate; but that the man of war had been disabled from proceeding on her voyage by losing one of her masts; and that the frigate made her escape from the British ships in shallow water.

Hague, March 31, O. S. We learn from Brussels, that all the French army was in motion, and that all their heavy art-

illery for a siege was embarking on the canal of that place; and as all the families in Maestricht had received orders to provide themselves with provisions for some weeks, it was believed the French were preparing to besiege that place: In the mean time marshal Saxe has sent an express to his court, to acquaint the king his master of the duke's arrival at Tilbourg, and of the Allied army's being every where in motion; and promises the king his army shall be completely formed by the 4th of April, N. S. at farthest.

Tilbourg, April 1, N. S. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland is arrived here; and marshal Bathini and prince Waldeck, with the other general officers, are expected this evening; in order to assist at the last council of war, which is to be held here tomorrow; and the next morning every body is to take the field: In the mean time all the troops are every where in motion, and the Allied army is assembling in three great bodies; that is to say, the Imperialists on the side of Maestricht and Liege; those of England, Hanover, and Hesse, on the side of Roßleduc; and those of the Republic near Breda. The Hessians joined the grand army yesterday.

Constantinople, Feb. 21. The Kan of the Crimea has been sent out from hence the 29th of last month, in order to reform his own dominions: This prince appeared thoroughly sensible of the reception he had met with at court; his presence occasioned no change in the ministry, nor in the measures of the State. Every thing remains in the same situation, and the grand signior persists in the design of keeping up a perfect intelligence with the Christian powers, notwithstanding every thing that has been published upon this subject to the contrary.

Rome, March 14, O. S. Cardinal Acquaviva died here last Monday-night, after a very tedious indisposition: Cardinal Petru died the same night; and Cardinal Accoramboni the next Day.

Genoa, March 14, O. S. The Florentine man of war, came into the port the 8th of this month, and having on board M. de Mauriac, commander in chief of the French troops, several officers, a lieutenant, and a like number of bombardiers: They had been at sea several hours the day before, when an English man of war of 60 guns, the next day but one, came to anchor; on board of which was the royal Italian regiment, arriv'd in the harbour of this city; the crews report, that after they had failed from Genoa, the convoy which had set out from Marseilles, to the number of 100 vessels, had returned into that port, to repair the damage which a ship that escorted them had received by a storm of wind.

On the 10th we receiv'd advice, that 13 tartans of the convoy from Marseilles were arrived at Portofino, and a others at Sestri di Levante. The troops which were on board them, the next day landed, and on the 12th they arrived at St. Pierre d'Arena, to the number of 2000. The same day arrived an express from Spezza with advice, that about 60 sail, particularly of the convoy from Marseilles, was entered late into the port of that name, that they had been chased for two days by four English men of war. The troops brought in these ships are also to land there, and to march to the neighbourhood of this city, where quarters are prepared for them.

Companies of volunteers are still raising here. The Burglers who are all in arms, are divided into several companies or regiments, having experienced officers at their head. There are besides in the some thousands of men, upon the footing of regular troops, and 'tis reckoned that these troops, join'd to the Burglers and to the inhabitants of the valleys of Polcevera and Bisignone, will amount to near 40,000 men.