

## MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 15, 1747.

STOCKHOLM, May 5, O. S.

UPON the application of the British and Dutch ministers, occasioned by the attack of the territories of the republic by France, the king has wrote to prince William of Hesse Cassel, his brother, for his highness to march several more German regiments to reinforce the Allied army in the Low Countries.

Berlin, May 5, O. S. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, the British envoy, has not only frequent conferences with count Podewils, the king's prime minister, but has met with a distinguished reception from the king himself, having the liberty given him to dine and sup at the king's table whenever he pleases. This is looked upon as a proof of the good understanding between the two Courts. Upon this minister's first receipt of the news of the prince of Orange being elected Stadtholder of the United Provinces, he acquainted the king therewith in the following terms: "I am not a little pleased to have it in my power to tell your majesty the agreeable news, that the States General have elected the prince of Orange and Nassau captain and admiral general of the republic; whereby they have at length given a distinguishing proof of the sincerity of their intentions to preserve a strict union with the king my master."

An Extract of a Letter from a Minister in the French Interest at the Hague, dated May 30.

"The States General are going to send a new minister to the court of Berlin, in order, as 'tis said, to confirm and strengthen the friendship and good understanding which subsists between their High Mightinesses and the king of Prussia. The answer which the minister from Prussia made the latter end of last month to the deputies of the States General, when they delivered to him the copy of the never-to-be forgotten declaration of France, that he might send it to Berlin, in order to inform the king of Prussia thereof, and to engage that prince to send succours into Holland, or at least that he would oblige France to shew some respect to the republic, and to his patrimony, does not prove that there was any other friendship between Prussia and the United Provinces, than there is between the king of Bantam and the republic of Lucca. In short, the word *Friendship* among princes and states, does not carry the same meaning with it as it does amongst private persons, but is indiscriminately made use of both to friend and foe, and is a *saddle for every horse*. As to the good intelligence which is said to subsist between the two powers, the most clear sighted people say, they have not perceived any since the commencement of this present war; for if, say they, there had been any friendship or good intelligence between the king of Prussia and the United Provinces, would the States General refuse, as they have done, to comply with the instances, solicitations, and earnest intreaties of the kings of Great Britain and Prussia, for the guaranty of Silesia? The king of Prussia, on his part, would he have suffered France to have taken all the Low Countries, whilst he was amusing the Allies with the assembly of Breda, and permitted her even to seize upon Dutch Flanders, at the very instant that she was acquainting the republic, under the title of *Friend*, with her intention of forcing by fire and sword the States General into a neutrality? Is this then, as a very renowned and wise minister said, the fruit which the republic gathers from this pretended friendship and good intelligence with the court of Berlin? No, the real fact is, general Ginkel is dead, and somebody, out of policy, and to keep up appearances, must be sent in his stead."

Hague, June 2, N. S. The following is an extract of a letter from a person of distinction at Versailles, to a foreign minister at this place; by which one may perceive how the French court thinks in certain respects of the king of Prussia.

"The dispatches which the court of Versailles received a few days ago from the marquis de Valori, the French minister at Berlin, gave great satisfaction to the king, and confirm, beyond all doubt, the assurances of friendship which M. Cham-

brier, the Prussian minister here, has heretofore given. Among other things, M. Valori intimates a circumstance which deserves to be related: The following account of it was taken from the war office. When the king of Prussia was informed by his minister at the Hague of the threatening declaration France had made to the States General, and that their High Mightinesses demanded assistance from him, that prince said, *I knew very well that things would come to this pass; M. Valori talked to me about this declaration above three weeks ago, and prepared me against this phenomenon's making it's appearance: so that in respect to me this is no news. But what surprizes me above every thing is, that the States General have passed away years in deliberating how to suffer their country to be taken by assault, and that they should now on a sudden, that is so late, become so very active, and demand succours of me for the defence of it. I must own I did not expect it from them. I am indeed sorry for their being put into so great a fright as they seem to be in; but it is by no means a proper time or season to require succours from me. I must now deliberate in my turn, and must consult my friends and allies, before doing a thing of so important a nature, and which may possibly give some of them offence.* His Prussian majesty is believed to have talk'd in this tantalizing strain, to shew his resentment at the States General refusing to guaranty Silesia, in spite of all the solicitations, and even intreaties, which were caused to be made them by the king of Prussia himself, as well as by the court of Great Britain."

Constantinople, April 25. The treaties subsisting between the empire and that of Russia, have been just renewed.

Vienna, May 31. An officer arrived here on the 28th inst. N. S. from the Austrian army before Genoa, with advice of the ways having been opened and secured from St. Francisco to St. Pierre d'Arena, by dislodging the enemy from the several heights lying between the Polcevera and the Western side of the town; so that the retrenchments and artillery of the Genoese, which were so turned as to render the passage along the Polcevera impracticable, are now turned towards the town itself. The recovery of these posts was thought by the enemy to be of such importance, that they returned early in the morning with their main force of regular troops, but were repulsed with the loss of 600 men, and of a French colonel. The Piedmontese troops had a considerable share in the Success above-mentioned.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,  
Whitsbal, June 27.

THIS afternoon a messenger arrived from his Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland, with letters dated from the head quarters at Heur, the 3d of July N. S. to the right hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, his Majesty's principal secretary of state, with the following particulars.

On the 1st of July N. S. his royal highness the duke propos'd marching to take Possession of the camp between Tongres and Bissen, but upon observing that the enemy marched down in two large columns from Tongres, with a design as it was thought to get possession of the Heights of Erden and Millern, or to fall down upon the head of our columns which were marching from Gellik that way, his royal highness ordered the prince of Wolfenbuttle to take possession of the villages of Groß and Klein Spaw, with the infantry of the Corps de Reserve, and to place his cavalry on the right, on a small plain that was between that and the Grande Commanderie. His royal highness went to the left to see if there was time to form the cavalry for the reception of the enemy, but before our cavalry could come up the enemy had already form'd three lines of cavalry upon the heights of Erden. As we were no longer masters of these heights, we form'd our right at the Commanderie, occupying all the heights and villages in our front as far as Reiffolt in a line with Maestricht, and the Austrians formed a very considerable flank, back upon Bissen, from the Commanderie.

That whole day we pass'd under arms over against each other, and