

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1747.

LESHORN, June 17.

THE Genoese galleys which came to escort several Vesse's laden with provisions and ammunition are still nere. They dare not put to Sea for fear of a Squadron of 6 English Men of War, which cruize off of Viareggio. These last have taken divers ships bound for Genoa; and they write from Spezzia, that there are still some Transports with French and Spanish Troops in that port, which likewise are afraid to stir from thence for fear of falling into the hands of the English. The Master of a ship arrived from Genoa, reports, that the Austrians have made themselves Masters of the bridge of Cordigliano, and that they have raised a battery there, from whence they fire upon the gate of the Lanthorn. He also adds, that they fire very briskly from the batteries which they have erected upon the Mountain of Coronata, and at the convent of Misericordia.

Pavia, June 22. The Imperialists have taken the Hospital of Bitagno, of which the Genoese had made a sort of citadel; and it is said, that they are also Masters of the gate on that side of the exterior fortification of the City where there were eighteen large pieces of cannon. A great number of diseased Peasants have been conducted to Bitagno, to be employed in the operations of the siege.

Turin, June 19. The English men of war which are cruising off Genoa, are posted in such a manner, as that no ship can at present enter into the port of that City; from whence we learn, that provisions begin to grow very scarce there, which makes it hoped, that the Genoese will soon be obliged to capitulate.

Vienna, June 27. This day a courier arrived from Count Brown, with dispatches in forming the court, that besides the disposition made by the King of Sardinia for opposing the French and Spaniards who had passed the Var, he had assembled the greatest part of the Troops which were in the Milanese, and that he was busy in forming two camps, one whereof, which was to consist of 13 or 14000 men, was to guard the banks of the Tanaro, whilst the other, which would be composed of 11000, would guard the side of the Po near Pavia.

Hu'st, July 1. The French officer who commands here has placed a sergeant and four grenadiers in the house of our Burgomaster, because he has refused to supply the corps de garde with fuel and candles, conformable to an order of the French commissary.

Menton, July 19. The general quarters of the French have been here ever since the 7th. There are two Brigades a mile from Ventimiglia, and some Troops at Bordighera. St. Remo is abandoned by the Piedmontese, and so is Ventimiglia, except the castle, in which there are 250 men. The French cannot do without this last, nor can they take it without cannon. The major part of M. de Leutrum's Troops extend from Pena to Broglio, and all the eminences are garrised by militia.

Turin, June 24. The operations of the French by the seaside go on slowly for want of cannon. They do not yet appear on the side of either Exilles or Demont. While we expect them, we are taking here the best measures.

Milan, June 27. General Brown having received several couriers about noon on the 20th, from Vienna and Turin, he dispatched one on the 21st in the morning to Count Schulemberg before Genoa; and at the same time sent another back to Turin. Since that time many other messengers have arrived as well from the said two capitals as from General Schulemberg's quarters. The day before yesterday Count Luebs, Lieutenant Field Marshal, was dispatched to Turin, and upon the receipt of some Dispatches yesterday from him to General Brown, the latter went post the same night to confer with the King of Sardinia, and 'tis believed he will return in a few days. Count Koniglegg, Lieutenant Field Marshal, has passed by this place, in his way from Vienna to Count Schulemberg's army; from whence there are advices, that it was thought the siege of Genoa was deferred till another opportunity, though every thing was

prepared to attack the place in form. However we do not perceive the necessity of that step, since the last letters inform us, that the head of Marshal Bellisle's Troops is arrived at St. Remo, but without any artillery; and that the siege of the castle of Ventimiglia, which the enemy cannot possibly leave behind without taking, will probably retard them some time, and give our army leisure to possess themselves of the Town of Genoa, before the enemy can come within reach of succouring it; without supposing the opposition they will meet with in their march by General Leutrum, who is with his corps near Oneile and Broglio, and in a very advantageous post, where it is said he will maintain himself till the last extremity.

Venice, June 30. An express has passed by here from Count Schulemberg going to Vienna, with the news, it is said, that the siege of Genoa was raised; that it had been resolved in a council of war, and even that they had begun to make the necessary dispositions conformably thereto, but that all their resolutions has been countermanded in a short time, and that the siege is actually continued.

Rarmonde, July 8. The Count de Clermont, Prince, arrived yesterday with a corps of 30,000 men in the neighbourhood of Keckem, and took up his quarters in the castle of that name.

Head Quarters at Richolt, July 10. N. S.

The enemy still encamps on the field of battle, having two detach'd corps advanc'd before them, one under the command of the Count de Clermont, Prince, opposite to Vifet; and the other under the Count de St. Germain, towards Lonaken. M. de Lowendahl was detach'd on the 5th Instant with a considerable body towards Antwerp, returned back again; it is not certain when he will move that way.

The enemy made a general Forage towards Maefricht on the 8th Instant; the irregulars skirmish'd on that occasion, but nothing pass'd of consequence.

Sir John Ligonier, and all our prisoners that were in a condition to be moved, have joined the army, but are not to serve till exchanged, which is hoped will be very soon. The French prisoners taken by us are sent back on the same condition.

The Hussars of Frangipani have taken a large convoy of waggons going from Namur to the French army, after having routed the party that escorted them. The artillery, &c. destin'd for the siege of Maefricht, which had received orders to leave Namur, has been countermanded. The enemy own'd 2 thousand officers killed and wounded in the action of the 23 Instant.

Schaffhausen, July 1. Our last letters from Genoa are dated the 20th, and we have several letters from the neighbourhood of the same date, all of which agree, that never greater desolation was seen in any country than in theirs. Abundance of fine palaces, capable a few weeks ago of lodging princes, have now nothing left standing but their walls. The tents of the soldiers are adorned with pictures of inestimable value, and they hold their kettles with their rich frames, and the gilt cornices that they tore down when they destroyed the palaces before mentioned. The English Fleet is half laden with statues, pictures, marble and porphyry monuments of antiquity, fine glasses, tapestry, rich hangings, and many other things that the soldiers have disposed of at a very low rate. The French troops did not behave well in the late affair, for they not only abandoned the strong post of St. Martin de Albano, but actually threw sixteen pieces of battering cannon that were there into the sea. A detachment of 700 Corsicans recovered that place on the 16th, when two pieces of cannon were with much difficulty drawn up, but the rest were lost. The people of Genoa are very much inclined to a capitulation, but the nobility are now more against it than ever, which is ascribed to the fury of the Austrian irregulars in ruining their palaces, and waiting their estates; so that now they can suffer no more, unless it be in their persons.

Ritterdam, July 7. N. S. A Letter from Louvain says,