

T H E No. 172.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1748.

-BERLIN, May 1.



FRIDAY last arrived here the honourable Henry Legge, Esq; his Britannick majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to this court, and this day had an audience of his Prussian majesty, and delivered his credentials.

Genoa, April 13: The troops keep quiet in their quarters, and nothing of consequence happens on the frontiers. Within these few days we have received 900 men from Barcelona, being part of the regiment of Ulster in the Spanish service.

Leghorn, April 13. Our advices from Corsica say, that the malecontents increase in number daily, thro' the hopes given them of being supported by a body of Austrian and Piedmontese troops.

Rome, April 23. We are assured, that, at the request of the holy See, the missionaries will have liberty to go and exercise their zeal, under certain restrictions, in all the Prussian dominions. There is said to be a negotiation actually upon the tapis betwixt this court and that of Venice, relative to their respective interests at the approaching congress.

Extract of a letter from London (inserted in the Utrecht Gazette) dated April 13.

"The courts of Vienna and Turin having represented by their ministers here, that without an augmentation of subsidies, it was impossible to execute successfully the military operations in Italy, the king's ministers having lately signed a new convention on this head, with baron Welfar, minister plenipotentiary from the empress queen, and the chevalier Ossorio, envoy extraordinary from the king of Sardinia; by which convention his majesty has engaged to advance the sum of 130,000 l. sterling, viz. 110,000 for the enterprize against the states of Genoa, and 20,000 for the expedition against Corsica. Colonel Plunket is gone to Vienna with this convention, which the chevalier Ossorio, has also sent to Turin by express. As soon as her Imperial majesty's and the king of Sardinia's ratifications arrive here, the court will remit the said sum of 130,000 l. to lieutenant general Sinclair in Italy, who is to lay it out in such manner, as may best answer the end for which it is granted."

Milan, April 20. Count Coloredo, lieutenant general, arrived here last week from Vienna, and immediately proceeded to Pavía, to deliver to count Brown, general in chief, the empress queen's ultimate orders about the operations of the campaign. The troops are in motion on every side: The infantry march towards the state of Genoa; and the horse are ordered into the dutchy of Modena, as not being fit for the service in the mountains.

Turin, April 20. General Sinclair, minister plenipotentiary from the king of Great Britain, is waited for here with the utmost impatience, because we cannot settle, 'till his arrival, the operations of the campaign, particularly the intended expedition against Corsica, which is provisionally suspended.

Vienna, April 27. Some People pretend that the conferences between the Pope's nuncio and our ministry, related to the dutchy of Ferrara, which the court of Rome seems to be mightily afraid of losing, it being rumoured that France designs it for the duke of Modena. The Pope seems to be likewise jealous of the power of the king of Sardinia, and very ready to seize any opportunity to obstruct his farther aggrandizements.

Breda, May 6. It is certain that the council of war is to be transmitted hither; and a Report prevails, that a certain general officer will be made an example for his ill conduct upon a well known occasion, by having his head struck off in the fight of the whole army.

Extract of a letter from an Austrian person at Paris to a foreign minister at the Hague, April 23.

The arrest of M. de la Salle at Dantzick continues to make a great noise here, and at Versailles. The ministry exclaim loudly against the transaction, and seem to be touch'd to the

quick with it. This affair is likely to be carried to such a length by the court of France, according to what is said of it at the count de Maurepa's office, that orders will probably be given to seize upon all Dantzick ships that shall be found in the ports of France. 'Tis true, this will not alter the affair at all; but by the French court's shewing in this manner its resentment, other petty states, &c. would be intimidated from doing any thing that might give umbrage to his most Christian majesty. The marquis des Issarts, the French ambassador at Dresden, has just informed the marquis de Puyfieux, that M. de la Salle will be carried from Dantzick into the Russian dominions, in order to be tried there for the crimes laid to his charge; and that the requisitorials from Petersburg are only wanting for the carrying off this prisoner, if not by consent, by force. According to what we are informed here from the most credible persons, and those most likely to know, M. de la Salle is charged with having negotiated in the north for several men of war for the service of France, and with forming a confederacy against the march of the Russians, between the courts of Berlin, Saxony, and Poland, to whom those of Bavaria, Palatine, Wirtemberg, &c. were to have joined. This commission likewise extended to form a party at the court of Petersburg, which might get the upper hand of, and superiority to that of the courts of Vienna and Great Britain: In which commissions, it is believed here, this same colonel de la Salle would certainly have succeeded, by the extraordinary intelligence he had from the north, if he had not indignately and stupidly blunder'd into Dantzick, against the advice of certain people, who told him, that the magistrates of that city had orders to arrest him. As M. de la Salle cannot deny but that he quitted the service of Russia without leave, and as it evidently appears by his papers, which were seized, that he was in close intimacy with M. d'Allion, and absolutely an emissary of France, 'tis very much apprehended at Versailles, that he will receive the punishment due to a deserter and traitor, and that they shall hear no more of him, except an account of his execution.

Algiers, April 4. Ibrahim, dey and bashaw of this regency, died the 5th of February of an apoplectic fit; and Mahomet Choyla Effendi has been elected in his room. The new dey has confirmed all the beys in their respective posts, and sent ambassadors to notify his election to the porte.

Dantzick, April 29. The Russian resident has solemnly protested against the delivering up M. de la Salle's papers to count Unruke, minister from the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, who demanded them of the magistrates of this city, and has sent them to Dresden.

Leghorn, April 8. O. S. We hear from Port Mahone, that they are building there 10 vessels with oars, in the form of small gallies, which are probably intended to intercept the transports sent continually with troops to Genoa.

Naples, April 17. Seven hundred Spanish miquelets and two Swiss battalions set sail for Genoa the 17th instant; but soon after a large transport run upon the rocks of Gaeta, and all the men in her were drowned.

Rome, April 20. Some time since the Pope held a congregation of cardinals, to consult whether it would not be proper to send a minister to the congress at Aix la Chapelle, to take care that nothing might be done there in prejudice of the rights of the holy See: This question was soon decided in the affirmative, as the whole congregation did not forget what passed at the congress of Munster 100 years ago, when several secularizations were made in Germany; and in consequence of their refusal, his holiness has nominated M. Jaquet, grand vicar to the prince, and bishop of Liege, for his plenipotentiary at Aix la Chapelle.

L O N D O N,

May 5. We are assured that orders were dispatched last night for discharging all the transport ships in the pay of the government.

We hear that 70 men of war will immediately be paid off, and laid up.