

T H E

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P E T E R S B U R G.

THE empress being acquainted, by lord Hyndford, with the preliminaries and cessation of arms, declared great satisfaction at peace being restored to Europe; tho' it deprived her troops of the opportunity of signalizing their bravery and zeal for the maritime powers; and, indeed, in other respects it can not effect her majesty, as her troops are absolutely engaged for three years. They are now in upper Silesia and about to enter Bohemia, where they are to be cantoned for some time; however, magazines are preparing at Nuremberg, and other places on the road, in case they should at last advance into the Netherlands.

G E R M A N Y.

*Vienna.* Their imperial majesties reviewed the first and second column of the Russian troops at Brinn and Houtichen in Moravia, were highly pleased at their fine appearance, and their exact discipline, and ordered 1000 florins to each regiment.

I T A L Y.

The long meditated invasion of Corsica has miscarry'd; for the Genoese garrison in Bastia, the capital, made so resolute a defence, that the imperial commander was forced to retreat to St. Fiorenzo. The brave governor, M. Spinoia, wanting ammunition, particularly ball, made use of pewter utensils, and the lead of gutters of houses. There has been also a pretty bloody action on the continent, in which both sides pretend to the advantage. But on the 10th inst. N. S. gen. Brown received a letter from the D. de Richlieu, who commands the Genoese and their auxiliaries, with a copy of the act of accession of the empress to the preliminaries. This produced some conferences between the generals, who at last agreed to a suspension of arms on the 15th, and the river Vara, in the state of Genoa, whether the imperial troops had penetrated in the Eastern Riviera, and taken several posts, is to be the limit between the two armies.

F R A N C E.

As the good policy of France, in consenting to a cessation of arms, appears more and more, in the need she had of it herself, 'tis to be hoped she will pursue peace with sincerity. Her starving subjects are relieved, her commerce revived, and her colonies and fleets redeemed from destruction; and for this good work, the titles of dukes and peers of France have been conferred on his two plenipotentiaries, the Marq. de Puyfieux, and count de St. Severin, by the French king, who at the same time declared their services more acceptable to him than Lowendahl's and Saxe's.

N E T H E R L A N D S.

Letters from Aix-la Chapelle leave no room to doubt of a general pacification, all the ministers having sign'd the preliminaries. The remarks published on the conditions, are too vague and various to be recited.

*An Extract of a Letter from a Person of credit at the Hague. dated May 27.*

There are three conjectural reasons given here for the sudden signing of the preliminary articles, the first is, that the king of Prussia had declared to the French court, that as his most christian majesty was in war with the empress queen, and not with the states general of the united provinces, he could not help being astonished, that the armies of France did not attack her imperial majesty's territories, but instead of that took her towns, and even provinces from the Dutch, which he was determined not to suffer any longer, but would rather come himself, at the head of 40,000 men, to the assistance of the Allies. The second reason which is given is, that a negotiation had been discovered, and very far advanced, for concluding a separate peace between the courts of Vienna, Turin, Madrid, and Versailles; which had determined those of London and the

Hague to be fore-hand with the two former, and sign the preliminaries in the sudden manner they did. And the third reason for so doing is said to be, that his royal highness the duke of Cumberland having just before made a review of the Austrians, who were to have been 50,000 at the beginning of the march, and not being then above 20,000, it was concluded, that the court of Vienna was taking the money of the maritime powers, and at the same time laughing at them, and exposed the republic to be seduced; that it was said was what determined his Britannick majesty and their highnesses to sign the peace upon the conditions proposed by France last year to sir John Ligonier, that court had not altered its resolution. The earl of Sandwich having found the court de St. Severin favourably instructed upon this subject, the plenipotentaries of the republic did not in the least hesitate to join in what would be extremely pleasing to the subjects of their high majesties. Nothing is said about the ministers of Madrid and Genoa.

*Auxerre p. July 15.* The French are actually selling their magazines of provisions, & bread, butter, cheese, &c. which they have formed in this city, from whence 'tis inferred, that they are preparing to bid us farewell, and yield up the place to the Austrian troops.

*Aix la Chapelle, July 20.* The restitution of the several pieces in Flanders will take place next month, and it is said will be begun by Bergen-op zoom and Dutch Flanders; after which they will proceed to the evacuation of the Austrian Low Countries; but it is assur'd that his most christian majesty will keep two or three fortresses there, till the court of France receives advice of the restitution of Cape Breton.

L O N D O N, July 12.

*The Hague Politician's Remarks on the Preliminaries of Peace.*

"Amongst other reasons, which the politicians here have either discovered or invented as having influenced, in a great measure, this important and unexpected event, those that make any impressions on the minds of judicious people, and are consequently like to have any thing in them of truth (for certainly, at this juncture, cannot be expected) may be reduced to three. — It is pretended, that two great powers, engaged in the war, had privately negotiated, and were on the very point of concluding a peace, upon terms of such a nature as must have produced another war, in which it would not have been easy to foresee what new parties might have engaged — It is also said, a certain great power was about to detach herself from her allies, which would have had very inconvenient consequences. — Lastly, it is given out, that a certain ballancing power took the pains of regulating pacifick terms, and then added, *sic volo, sic jubeo*, which had a mighty persuasive force on certain eminent persons; but which of these is to be preferred, I will not pretend to direct.

We also have another set of men who have been always exclaiming against the war, and were, till very lately, for a peace at any rate: But now, when they see her advance with such large strides, they, as it were, afraid of her gracious aspect, abhor her very name, and are full of intention to degrade the ministers that have laboured so much to bring it about. — Now nothing is less desirable. Now nothing can be worse for Great-Britain. — Now it is represented as most advantageous to France, who, say they, want both men, money, and bread. But now these double-mouthed people have awakened a sort of neutral politicians amongst us, who, without regard to party, weigh every event and objection in a just balance: — And return this short answer; *The French*, it is certain, do not want men; when, at this time, they can muster in the field two to one against the allies. — They do not want money, it is also certain, for these men are regularly paid, and their actions are as high, or higher, than they were in the second year of the war, which is the strongest proof of their not being in want of money; tho' many of their merchants have suffered in their private capacity. Neither can they be said to be so distressed for