



M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1748.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

HEY write from Stockholm, that the prince successor appears extremely attentive to contribute all in his power to the benefit of the people he is hereafter to reign over. With this view he has formed a corps of 24 young gentlemen, who are to be instructed in the different parts of the military art, and other sciences, besides the foreign tongues; in order that draughts of officers may hereafter be made out of them for the service of their country.

According to letters from Warsaw, the princess Mary Christiana of Saxony, daughter of his Polish majesty, is now talked of for a consort to the duke of Savoy, whom she prints a short time ago represented as upon the point of marriage with madam Victoire of France.

Some accounts from Paris mention a small pamphlet published under the title of An Exhortation to the Nobility; the main design of which is to engage the principal families in the kingdom to build each of them a man of war at their own expence, as the most effectual means of perpetuating their memory to posterity.

N A P L E S, August 20.

WE have received advice, that the frigate which went to fetch the king's ambassador from Constantinople, was obliged in the Archipelago to fight a Turkish corsair, which he had the good fortune to sink with all her crew. Our galleys have also taken a Barbary galliot.

Genoa, August 24. They write from Nice, that the galleys of Spain had received orders to sail to Antioch, to wait there for the infant Don Philip, and to bring him from thence to this city, from whence he will go and take possession of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla.

Leghorn, August 24. All the Genoese merchants in this city are preparing in a hurry to return home, they being ordered to be at Genoa some time next month, under the most rigorous penalties.

Cremona, August 26. Letters from the Western Riviera mention a revolt of the peasants there against the French.

Pavia, August 27. The republic of Venice has behaved with so much wisdom, that the resentment of the empress against the people of Vicenza is entirely appeased.

Chamberry, August 28. It is given out here, that the king of Sardinia will shortly marry the duchess dowager of Guastalla, and that his majesty has resolved to keep on foot, even in time of peace, 50,000 troops.

Turin, August 26. The king, by his accession to the preliminaries, having renounced the execution of that part of the treaty of Worms which regards the republic of Genoa, his majesty has charged his minister at Aix la Chapelle to demand, that the articles of that treaty which remain in force, and which regard the cessions made by the empress queen, be confirmed, and solemnly guaranteed in the definitive treaty of peace.

Chamberry, September 2. The king of Spain, in order to give the infant Don Philip fresh marks of his affection, has granted him four regiments to garrison the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, besides a million of piasters to defray the expence of his taking possession thereof, continuing him grand admiral of Spain, and in all his commanderies.

Aix la Chapelle, Sept. 7. Since the arrival of M. du Theil, second plenipotentiary from France, this minister and the count de St. Severin have had several conferences with the other plenipotentiaries, particularly with those of the Maritime powers; and 'tis assured that they have declared, that the king their master was disposed to accelerate as much as possible the great

work of peace, in hopes that the other powers would also concur therein as much as in them lay. The court of Vienna, who at first raised some difficulties relating to the affairs of Italy, seems at present desirous to conform to every thing that has been regulated upon that subject; and we flatter ourselves, that those which Spain forms concerning the 4th and 10th articles, of the preliminaries, will also soon be removed.

Brussels, Sept. 8. Count de Courten, governor of Bergopzoom, arrived here yesterday in the evening, since which there is more talk than ever of the approaching evacuation of that place, and of all Dutch Flanders; but that of the Austrian Low Countries seems yet at a great distance, the States General demanding such a new barrier as 'tis said the empress will hardly grant them.

Versailles, September 11. The count de la Salle, upon his arrival at Paris, was arrested as he quitted his post chaise, and conducted to the Bastille.

Hague, Sept. 13. The prince of Orange's return from Amsterdam has been put off, on account of some new demands of the burghers of that town. They now require, that all the eschevins, and members of the old council, should be dismissed; that none of the officers of the militia should ever possess any employment in the regency; and that a new council of war should be formed intirely independent of the magistrates. The deputies of the burghers have had several audiences of the prince stadtholder on these points, and his highness has issued a proclamation quite agreeable to their request. We hear likewise from Amsterdam, that the prince of Orange intends to erect there a board of trade, composed of the most eminent merchants of that city.

Aix la Chapelle, Sept. 8. We are told, that the difficulty between the courts of Spain and Hanover still subsists, and that the earl of Sandwich and sir Thomas Robinson refuse to sign the definitive treaty before the king of Spain has reimbursed the king of Great Britain the sums due to this monarch as elector of Hanover; or at least, that this article should be comprehended in the definitive treaty.

Sept. 9. The count de St. Severin is making extraordinary preparations for celebrating the feast of the king his master, at which all the ministers of the congress are to assist in new cloaths, liveries, and coaches, in the magnificence whereof each strives to emulate; such great respect will be paid to the feast of the conqueror. But all this does not advance the signing of the definitive treaty; eleven of the principal articles whereof are, it is said, to be new-moulded in concert with the plenipotentiaries who are here. The courts of Dresden and Bavaria will probably have some share in the alterations which are to be made in these articles; but what changes will be made in them time will shew, as well as when the evacuation of the places will be made.

Hamburgh, Sept. 10. It is certain that the Russian troops will not return into their own country this year, the empress of Russia having represented the impracticability thereof, without running the risque of ruining that body.

Paris, Sept. 13. It is given out here, that the English will not restore Cape Breton before the Low Countries are evacuated, and that France demands twenty millions of the English, by way of indemnification for the damages done at Pondicherry. The duke d'Asmont is preparing for a voyage to London, where he is to reside in quality of ambassador.

L O N D O N.

July 9. On Saturday the 4th, the prince of Wales sent to inform sir Hans Sloane, that he and his princess desired to see his noble and curious museum on the Tuesday following, if convenient to him; and that Dr. Mortimer, secretary of the Royal Society, might attend them there: On Sunday the doctor was honoured with his royal highness's commands, by a special message