

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest AdVICES, Foreign and Domestick.

WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1749.

PARIS, October 25.

❀❀❀ Aft Sunday arrived a courier at Fountainbleau, with the news that the definitive treaty was signed the 18th at Aix-la Chapelle, by the plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian and Britannic majesty and the States General, and that it was expected the other ministers would soon accede.

Letters from Genoa of the 13th instant assure us, that the republic have been very uneasy for some time, and that for a whole week successively they had held petty councils, without any persons knowing the subjects of their debates; and that in the mean time, they waited with the utmost impatience for the publication of the peace.

Hanover, Oct. 22. The king returned on the 18th from the Ghordes. Yesterday two couriers arrived here with the grand news of the signature of the peace; which adds greatly to our joy in the celebration of this day, his majesty's coronation. Orders are given to prepare every thing for the king's departure on the 31st instant, and the English lords and foreign ministers have already begun to send away their equipages.

—According to this account, which we find in the Hague Gazette, his majesty still intends to keep his birth day at St. James's; since last Thursday was the day they mention to be fixed for his departure from Hanover.

Hague, Oct. 23. Last Sunday evening M. Tullexin arrived here express from Aix la Chapelle, with the news that the definitive treaty was signed the 18th. This most welcome news was received by all degrees of people with the greatest demonstrations of joy; And yesterday the prince of Orange went to the assembly of the States General, where his highness acquainted their High Mightinesses with the conclusion of this important negotiation, and communicated to them at the same time the treaty of peace.

Pienna, Oct. 19. We hear that baron Treck lately made an attempt to get out of the castle of Speilberg; but being timely discovered, the court has order'd him to be more closely confined, and two florins a day to be taken off of the money allowed for his maintenance.

The cold weather begins to destroy the locusts, but we have received dreadful accounts of the damage they have done in the kingdom of Hungary. The town of Zambar alone in the county of Balc, has lost 2501 measures of wheat, 500 of barley, 514 of oats, 561 of millet, 386 of buckwheat, and 430 of Turkey wheat; besides 5389 bottles of hay this year, than was produced in the preceding ones.

Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 27. The marquis de Doris and Count Monzore, the ministers of the Genoeze and the duke of Modena, acceded the day before yesterday and yesterday to the definitive treaty. We are informed, that the ministers of the king of Sardinia have not as yet thought fit to accede thereto, because the treaty of Worms is not guaranteed therein, they not having power to sign without express orders from their master. Count de St. Severin, the French plenipotentiary, has been very much indisposed for some days. Count de Monzore is set out for Fountainbleau.

Hague, Oct. 31. People here were very agreeably surpris'd at the quick return of the prince stadinover, who arriv'd yesterday from the army. His serene highness is in perfect health, and the same day gave audience to the earl of Sandwich, who was arriv'd from Aix la Chapelle. Baron Wassanaer and countessor Flaw are come from Gouda, to make a report to his highness of the demands of the inhabitants. They are to return this day to put in execution the gracious intentions of his serene highness, which tend to put things every where upon such a footing as may secure the public tranquility, reconcile the respective regencies and burghers, and promote the prosperity of the inhabitants.

Hague, November 1. The prince of Orange return'd to this place on Wednesday morning. The earl of Sandwiche arriv'd here late last Tuesday night. Mess. de Carvyck and Pauty are returned from Tergau, to acquaint the prince stadinover with the situation of affairs in that place, and to receive his highness's commands before they proceed to change the regency.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Oct. 20.

I cannot help informing you, that count Chbreck, who is gone ambassador to the court of Berlin, is a creature of count Harrach's, who would absolutely have him go upon that embassy, tho' the ministers knew and foretold that he would not; for want of the necessary talents, succeed at that court in what he went about. I am likewise to let you know, that the plan of the definitive treaty, which is found in all the Gazettes, was drawn up by the ministers of France and the Maritime powers, without the concurrence of our court. But as the ministry expected to be thus treated by their allies, they likewise drew up a plan of a definitive treaty, which they also communicated to friends and enemies, rather with a view of showing to the former how wrong they were in the steps they had taken than with any expectation that they would vouchsafe to examine it, or have the complaisance to adopt some of the articles. In this they were not deceived: Their plan was received as if it came from a power which had no right or interest to draw it up. It was indeed read, but nobody so much as declared what they thought of it; and it was the manner of proceeding that engaged the empress queen to cause the remarkable declaration to be made, the week before last, to the ministers assembled at Aix, that she was ready to take part in the treaty, as an acceding party. The principal article of this treaty related to the dismember'd territories of the Reformation, and guaranteed by the Pragmatic sanction. The Imperial court thereby demanded, 1. That in case Don Carlos should mount the throne of Spain, Don Philip should succeed him in that of Naples and Sicily; and the three duchies, which at present are yielded to the latter, shall be restor'd to the hereditary dominions. 2. That in case Don Philip should die without male issue, the crown of the Two Sicilies should go to the nearest branch of the house of Austria. There are not few impartial politicians, who have given their thoughts to these demands reasonable, and it is believed that at least one Don will be made of them in the definitive treaty, in order to prevent new invasions and frictions in Italy.

Hague, October 19. The commissaries, who were sent last week to Leveden to change the regency, have not yet been able to execute their commission, by reason of the numerous disorders of some of the people of that town, who insist upon a total change of their magistrates. The rioters attacked, two days ago, the house of some of their regents, and would have forced themselves into them, if the city militia had not prevented it. It is however expected the change will be effected in a day or two.

There have likewise happened some disturbances at Tergau, where the people having conceived a notion, that some shops which are in that neighbourhood, were to be quarter'd in their town, assembled in a riotous manner, and after committing several disorders, seized upon the gates of the town, dispersed a party of the foot guard, consisting of a sergeant and 15 men that were there to assist the collectors of the toll duties, and then ruined them out of the town, declaring they will never suffer any regular troops to enter it. In this commotion their missionary M. Snell was in great danger of his life, and saved himself with the utmost difficulty.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 27.

According to the late advices from Algier, the Sieurs Almonat and Charles Hippelitz, whom M. de Penkler, the emperor's minister at Constantinople, sent to the regency of Algier, Tunis, and Tripoli, with letters of recommendation from