

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1749.

L L E G E, October 4.

HE French have withdrawn two regiments of Huf-fars, and one of Infantry, out of the duchy of Limburg. The regiment of Lowendahl hath quitted Maestricht; and they are making preparations for removing the bombs, bullets, ammunition, and some artillery. The boats which are intended to load them passed yesterday and this day through this place; and the French commissary hath fixed the 15th instant for felling the wood and faggots at Maestricht. The bridge of boats, which was over against Fort St. Peter's, is withdrawn, and they are now working hard to get every thing ready for moving the heavy train and mortars. They write from Louvain, that part of the garrison was marched towards the frontiers of France, and the remainder had received orders to be ready to follow them. Marshal Saxe is to set out tomorrow for Paris.

Peterburg, September 17. Within these three weeks the court has received very large remittances from Holland, supposed to be on account of the subsidies due from the Maritime powers, for the auxiliary troops; and our politicians observe, that the greatest part of these sums are destined to the marine, by which her majesty will be enabled so to strengthen her naval force, as to ballance thereby all the attempts which may be made by certain powers to overturn the present system in the North, which will have very salutary effects, in regard to the general tranquility of Europe.

Hanover, Sept. 23. It is thought the king's birth day will be celebrated here with great magnificence; and that his majesty will not return to England 'til towards the latter end of November.

Rome, Sept. 21. The Chevalier de St. George, accompanied by the cardinal his son, set out the day before yesterday for Albano, in order to pass there the autumn. His Holiness has thereupon ordered a certain number of guards to go thither and to do duty there during the time of his residence. An extraordinary congregation, composed of several cardinals, has been lately held, to deliberate on some dispatches brought from France. It is given out that the contents of these dispatches regard the residence of the eldest son of the Chevalier de St. George, to whom it seems the Swiss Cantons have refused a retreat; so that he is obliged to ask the permission of his Holiness to go and reside at Avignon, which we are told has not only been granted him, but orders have at the same time been dispatched to that city, for getting every thing in readiness for his reception. His Holiness has conferred with the usual term of years, in favour of the young cardinal Stuart, and has actually been admitted into a secret consistory, upon which occasion he conferred upon him the title of Santa Maria de Campitella.

Liege, October 4. The officer who commands the Austrian troops in the neighbourhood of Peer, being informed that a great number of deserters infested the neighbouring woods, and robb'd all passengers, sent a detachment of 150 grenadiers to extirpate them. The body of deserters, consisting of about 300 men, defended themselves so obstinately, that the whole detachment would have been in danger of being defeated, if the French had not sent a body of 300 men to their assistance. The rogues being thus attacked on all sides, were all of them either killed or taken, and the latter were carried to Stockem and Bockholt, to receive the punishment due to their crimes.

Extract of a Letter from Frankfurt, October 7.

A certain foreign minister here is mighty inquisitive after the author of a little piece, entitled, The Politics of the Court of Versailles, which is indeed bitter enough, if there be any truth in it. We find therein an exact enumeration of all the schemes, which have been laid since the commencement of the present war, for diminishing the power of Austria. Amongst these schemes, the most remarkable was a proposal made to the emperor

Porte for recovering the principality of Transylvania, the Banat of Temeswaer, and the greatest part of Servia, from the emp'ess queen, as well as a large subsidy, in case permission was given to the Tartars to make an irruption last summer into Russia; but the late grand vizir Hagdi Mahomet advised his sublime highness to observe his treaties with the Christian powers religiously, and not risk the safety of his own empire to serve the interests, or gratify the resentments of other princes. The Grand Signior not only took this advice, but spoke so warmly, and so well, at the Divan, when this subject came to be debated, that it was taken to be his own sentiments, and every body acquiesced in it. Upon this, the Turkish emissaries of a Christian power began to insinuate amongst the populace, that Mahomet the fifth was now arrived at the age of 52, without getting a child, or gaining a battle; that his nephew sulfan Ibrahim was already in the 45th year of his age, a prince of great parts, and of a martial genius, and that therefore it would be right to set him upon the throne, for the preservation of the empire. The great insurrection raised for this purpose, miscarried chiefly through the courage and conduct of the grand vizir; upon which a party was formed in the seraglio against him, which procured his deposition, and that of another minister who supported him. In the same piece there is an account of the practices used to excite the Tartars to refuse obedience to the Khan, lately sent them from Constantinople; and many other curious particulars, which are too long for me to enumerate, though perhaps, I may mention some of them upon another occasion; and in the mean time, this will give some idea of this extraordinary piece.

Madrid, September 24. The anniversary of the king's birthday, who then enter'd into the 36th year of his age, was celebrated here with great magnificence, and their majesties received on that occasion the compliments of the nobility and foreign ministers. In the evening a new opera, called The Conquest of the Golden Fleece, was represented in the theatre of the palace, at which the king and queen were present.

Since the first advice we had of the capture of the register-ship, the Jesus Maria Joseph, which was bound from the Havana to Cadiz, we have been informed, that the English seized her at anchor in one of the Western islands. These ships belonging to a neutral power, the king hath sent orders to Mr. Wall, who has the care of his affairs at London, to lay before the British ministry the circumstances of the fact, and to insist upon the restitution of that ship, and all its cargo. The navigation of Europe is threaten'd afresh by the corsairs of Tangier, who have put to sea two new gallees.

Extract of a Letter from Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 1.

We are now positively assured, that the important article of commerce between Great-Britain and Spain is as good as adjusted, and that there only wants some little alterations to be made; to give it a turn to the liking of the interceded courts. In short, there was no likelihood of a peace being concluded, 'till every thing relating to the tenth article of the preliminaries was regulated; nor are we absolutely sure of it, though this is said to be effected; for they write from Eyndhoven, that his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland went over into England for no other purpose; than to exhort the regency not to disarm, either by land or sea, until the temple of Janus was entirely shut. People cannot say these same advices, take too great precaution in dealing with a crown, which has the advantage of retaking up arms whenever it pleases. The flattering hopes, with which the Dutch have indulged themselves, that the French would have had the politeness to have evacuated Brabant and Dutch Flanders, before the end of last month, have given place to their chagrin, caused by certain news, that the places of the rear-guard were not to be evacuated sooner than the other parts of the country. It is very true, they begin even to persecute the peace, which was not very long ago