

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the latest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1749.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for October, 1748.

On the Proceedings towards PEACE at Aix-la-Chapelle.

THE Maritime Powers have shewn so prompt and unfeigned a Disposition towards Peace, that they joined in a *separate Article* with the common Enemy, to compel their common Friends into their Terms, or relinquish their Alliance, and leave them to his most Christian Discretion: Thus copying the Politics of the so much decried Peace of *Utrecht*, which left the *Catalans* to the Mercy of an incensed and angry King. — I have read of a Set of Ministers, I think of *Proffer Job's* Court, who, after having published their Abhorrence of this Abuse of public Faith, among us, did afterwards, in the most shameful Manner, tread in the very same exploded Path; with this extraordinary Aggravation of Guilt, that whereas the *Catalans*, who were not Principals in the War, had been first formally apprized, in a public Manner, of the Terms of Indemnification which had been provided for them, and after a Length of Time allowed for their Approbation, had previous Notice given them of the Desertion that would ensue, if they did not accept of those Terms, which, I think, were not very bad: In this last Case, which I must inform my Reader happened in the Kingdom of *Biledulgerid*, a private Combination is set on foot against the Queen, who was Principal in the War, to force her into such Terms as they had thought fit to prescribe, and which did not appear to have been ever communicated to her, or that she had been previously treated, even with the Decency of a Compliment to save Appearances; which I apprehend, was the highest Indignity that could have been thrown in the Face of injured Royalty! Injured, says my Author, because tho' it can't be well alleged she was led into the War, yet she was greatly misled in it, dissuaded from accepting the advantageous Terms that the common Enemy had offered, and encouraged to pursue the War with the most solemn Promises of supporting her Pretensions; and yet to be deserted at last to have her public Friends become her private Enemies! to have Terms imposed upon her with Threat, not only indefinitely short of what they had prevailed upon her to reject, but such as she could not with Honour accept, as they had been projected and stated without her participation! Not to mention the dismembering her Dominions; and stripping her of her best Provinces without Mercy!

OUR premature disarming and disabling our marine Forces, has given Advantage to the *French*, who entertain our Seamen, and buy up our Ships of War: I don't mean, as our News-writers translate, any Part of the *Royal Navy*; but our Privateers, which the *French* call *Vaissaux de Guerre*. This is an undoubted Fact, and is a Conviction to Demonstration, to every unprejudiced Mind, that *France* has something else in View besides, if not contrary to, a general Peace. — The distressed Condition of that Nation, and the Glory of her *Grand Monarch*, required Peace, or a Respite from War; she could supply her Necessities in one Way, and in another avert the impending Blow, which, from the *Russians*, threatened to drive her out of all her Conquests: So got rid of her Fears, and the *Russians* together. Her Wants are already furnished at our Expence, and her Magazines very amply filled with our Corn; so as to enable her, for some Years again, to continue the War which had exhausted her Stores; reduced her Traders into Bankrupts, and all her Inhabitants into a starving Condition. Her mercantile Traders are returning home daily with their Wealth, and her so long interrupted *Martimo* Fleet is expected very soon to complete her Happiness; while her Confederate and Alliance is hastening home: his immediate

FRENCH is making a further Market, of this Recess, by cutting down all the fine Timber in *Flanck*, to supply her Navy: This single Advantage alone was worth the whole War to her: Besides, she is not only buying up Ships of War in *Sweden* and *Great Britain*, but is making Preparations for building Fleets and Navies in her own Ports; which she can't bear a Loss to man, while our Seamen are turned strolling about the Nation, as so many instances of our public Ingratitude and impolitic Conduct.

It is observable, that we had no longer been fettered with these inauspicious Preliminaries, and that the Minister of *France* had notified his Pleasure to the Ministers of the Allies to attend him at his own House, than he began to prevaricate; first, to prevent the March of the auxiliary *Russians*; and having gained that Point, with so much Honour to his Country, and Disgrace to ours, he then found Means to create a Misunderstanding between the Allies, and quibbled away on other Objections so as to suspend the Conferences, till as a special Courier he should take a long Journey to *Paris*, and vouchsafe to return again at his Leisure; while others were patiently sauntering away their Time, in Expectation of this great Dictator of Peace, or rather Embroiler of their Negotiations. At the very same Time that these affected Delays were transacting abroad, and could not possibly, as one would think, escape our Notice and Consideration at home, we were unrigging and laying up our Ships of War, and breaking and disarming our Marines as fast as we could. Whereas, had we kept the *Russians* in Sight, treated with Sword in Hand, and shewn even but the Face of Resolution, a general Peace had soon ensued to the Satisfaction of all our Allies, instead of temporary Conventions and Subterfuges, tending only to set the Allies at Variance, bring the Abilities of our Negotiators into Dispute, and the Wisdom of the Coalition into Doubt.

M.A.D.R.I.D. September 30.

THE regulation of the Assiento contract is not the only affair in question at the conferences held here these fifteen days past, but the business turns on an object of much greater importance; the debate has been relating to certain conditions, on which the English nation are to give up *Gibraltar* to Spain, in order to make it a practicable thing, the Spaniards propose to the English nation such a considerable advantage in their trading to the possessions of that crown in America, as shall be a sufficient recompence for their restitution of that conquest. — *Paris*, October 11. Marshal *Saxe*, who is every day expected from the *Low Countries*, will not return thither till after the evacuation of *Cape Breton*; and the Intendant of *Canada* has sent advice, that the English are already preparing to evacuate that Island. There daily arrive here several officers of the light troops, who all report that our generals have received orders provisionally to suspend the reform of the troops; there has also orders been given for continuing the receipt of the tenth penny; and on Wednesday last a great number of recruits marched towards *Alface*. These appearances of peace and war mix'd together, are only intended, according to what our deep politician say, to puzzle and confound those who are constantly aiming at penetrating the secrets of the cabinet.

Parma, October 9. At present there is no farther talk of the evacuations; but on the contrary, we hear of new taxes and impositions from all quarters. The Imperialists have demanded two thousand sequins from one district only of the *Genoese* territories, and have threatened the inhabitants with fire and sword.