THE No. 201.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, *March* 1, 1749.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE for *October*, 1748.

*It being reported that the Regency of Friburg had consented to receive the Pretender's eldest Son, and to permit him to reside in that Canton; Mr. Barnaby, the King's Minister to the Helvetic Body, wrote them the following Letter.*

MAGNIFICENT LORDS,

SOon as I was informed of the Proposal made to you at *Aarau*, by the *French* Ambassador, my Duty obliged me to acquaint the King my Master with it. I also took Care to acquaint his Majesty with the Answer which you thought proper to make to that Ambassador by your Deputies, by signifying to him, that the Canton of *Friburg* consented to receive and give Refuge to the Pretender's eldest Son, giving him the Title of Royal Highness. The King at first was very unwilling to believe it; but I leave you to judge how extremely surprized he must have been, when at the same Time that I had the Honour to send his Majesty the Letter from the honorable *Helvetic Body*, dated the 31st of *July*, I confirmed my former Advices. In fact, it is a Thing beyond my Comprehension, and which makes me quite at a Stand, that, without explaining with, or giving the least Notice, you could listen to so unofficial Reports which were spread abroad, as if the King, forsooth, or, could ever think of consenting, that that young Man should take up his Residence in *Switzerland*. You certainly do not imagine that I, Magnificent Lords, call to Mind, that neither his Majesty the King of *England*, of glorious Memory, nor his Majesty Queen *Anne*, would upon any Account whatsoever, permit any Prince in Friendship with the Crown of *Great Britain*, to give Protection to the Father of that young Traitor in any of their Dominions on this Side of the *Alps*. His glorious Majesty, at present upon the Throne, who has just delivered *Europe* from the Fetters that were forging for it, and who is already ready to restore Peace to it, upon just and honourable Conditions, has much stronger Reasons to promise himself, that they all his generous efforts to support the free States in their Independency, which was in a tottering Condition; and after bestowing immense Treasures towards retrieving the public Tranquility, rather you, Magnificent Lords, nor any of the honorable Cantons of *Switzerland*, will receive or protect the Person who presumes to his Crown, or any of his Dependencies, whose Race is odious to all *British* subjects, and proscribed by the Laws of *Great Britain*. Such a Step on your Part, without the Participation of your Co-States, would be a pretty odd Comment on the central Expressions, so full of Gratitude, contained in the *Letter* herein inclosed, which the honorable *Helvetic* Body so lately wrote to his Majesty. I beg of you seriously to reflect upon this, and also upon the Contents of what I now write to you by the King's express Command; and that there may be no Mistake in so Affair so delicate, and of so much Importance, I desire that your Answer may be such, as to induce his Majesty to act vigorously, as he has done heretofore, in every Thing that may be of Service to you.

*Bern*, Sept. 8, 1748. Sign'd, BARNABY.

The Canton's ANSWER.

SIR,

THE Letter which you gave yourself the Trouble to write to our Bailiff and great Council, dated the 8th of September, was given up in Terms of so little Respect, and so improper to be addressed to a Sovereign State, that we think it [illegible] to Answer; and moreover, the Style of [illegible] is [illegible] to chastise you upon the [illegible] Subjects in the [illegible]

Since the above Pieces appeared, we have seen the Letter of M. de *Contades*, the *French* Minister, which gave Rise to them. It runs follows.

*Magnificent Lords,*

PRince *Edward*, the Son of *James Stuart*, of *England*, the King signified to the King his Desire to leave *France* and come into *Switzerland*, in order to fix his Residence there: His Majesty ardently wishes it may be agreeable to you to grant him an Asylum in your City, being persuaded, that he will remain there with the greatest Pleasure and Security, as he is a Prince dear to his Majesty, and whose Cause is the Cause of his Dominions and our Region.

This Act of Complaisance in you, *Magnificent Lords*, will be more agreeable to us, as we are convinced, from your Dispositions always to oblige us, that it will proceed from your Hearts: This would be a new Mark to us to participate in the Advantages of your laudable Canton, and to give you in particular the most signal Proofs of our good Will. I pray the Almighty to continue you in Prosperity, and to the Enjoyment of all that may be most beneficial to you.

*Fontainebleau*, June 24, 1748.

Our Place still leaves wanting, to compleat this Set, which is, the Canton's Answer to M. de Contades, mentioned in the great Court of Office in Mr. Barnaby's Letter.

*GENEVA*, *October* 28.

M. De Champeaux, resident of the Most Christian King, went on Saturday last to the council, and imparted to it the news of the signature of the definitive treaty of peace. Society is just on the point of seeing the effects of this happy event, as the troops of Spain will begin immediately to evacuate that duchy.

*Aix la Chapelle*, *November* 3. The rumours we had that the comte de Chavanes had signed, in the name of the king his master, an act of accession to the definitive treaty, are not confirmed; but as his excellency has likely received the definitive orders of his court upon that subject. The act for giving force and vigour to the definitive treaty heretofore concluded, which has already made so much noise, and of which perhaps we may hear more hereafter, was concerted in the following terms:

"The plenipotentiaries extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the king of Great Britain, his Most Christian majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces, having concluded and signed, on the 18th of the present month of October, a general and definitive treaty of peace, upon the foundation, and in conformity to the preliminaries settled and agreed upon long ago, upon the 30th of April, in the city of Aix la Chapelle, and afterwards accepted and ratified by all the powers engaged in the war; to which treaty the plenipotentiary extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty has given the accession of that prince on the 20th of the said month, and the plenipotentiary extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the emperess queen of Hungary and Bohemia has given the accession of that princess on the 23d of the said month; and finally as in the said treaty, and in the said accession, there is nothing in [illegible] prejudicial to what was stipulated, agreed, and [illegible] the said preliminaries, [illegible] the plenipotentiary extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the emperess queen of Hungary and Bohemia, [illegible]

[illegible]