

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1750.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE, for April 1750.

R U S S I A.

Guy Dickens, the British envoy, has lately acquainted this court that the king his master, hopes that her imperial majesty, for the sake of peace, and out of regard to the sollicitations of her allies, would send no troops into the Swedish territories in Finland; that as Sweden must look on this as an act of hostility, if it should occasion a rupture, her allies would not think themselves oblig'd to furnish those succours which could only be demanded by the power attacked. The answer was, that what her imperial majesty required of Sweden, tended only to cement friendship between the two nations; that Sweden having declared that it never intended to restore despotism, and this act having been confirm'd by a public act address'd to the Swedish nation, it seems that that court should not show any reluctance to add such securities as her imperial majesty demanded, to prevent any future uneasiness.

G E R M A N Y.

There is great probability, from the appearances of affairs in the north, that if the empress of Russia should commit hostilities upon Sweden, France would declare war against her; and if the empress queen should furnish Russia with succours, France would fall upon the Austrian low countries, under a pretence of making a diversion, as an ally to Sweden. The king of Prussia, who holds some provinces gained both from Sweden and the empress queen, would also take part with the former to gain still more from the latter. So precarious is the peace of Europe, when a difference between two of the remotest powers is capable of throwing it into a general war.

I T A L Y.

Turin, April 10. The lords and ladies of distinction appointed to receive the infants of Spain, set out yesterday for the frontiers of that kingdom. This train consists of 425 persons, amongst whom there are 136 in livery. Besides the coach and litter designed for the infants, which are extremely magnificent, there are three coaches and six, thirty two chariots, twelve chaises with four horses, 255 mules with baggage, besides 140 laden with the royal equipage, and 273 saddle-horses, &c.

F R A N C E.

The decision of a very singular dispute is expected with great impatience. In a case that came on before the parliament of Bourdeaux, an advocate was charged with advancing many things in prejudice of the defendant's character, which were not relative to the matter in dispute. The advocate insisted, that he had delivered nothing but in pursuance of the plaintiff's instructions. The plaintiff denied giving him any such instructions; upon which the court ordered the advocate to give the defendant satisfaction. At this the whole bar took offence, and refused to continue their functions. After the vacation, when the parliament sat again, and motions of the advocates appeared, the parliament fixed a day for the appearance of the whole body, to renew their oaths. When the day came the advocates appeared, but without gowns. The parliament, exasperated by this procedure, made a new order, by which they deprived them of the privilege of pleading in any court; and at the same time directed, that the attorneys should act as

advocates, that business might not be at a stand. The gentlemen of the bar have appealed to the privy council against this order, and both parties are very speedily to be heard.

H O L L A N D.

Private letters from the Hague are far from applauding the new regulations here; on the contrary it is asserted that they have caused above 30,000 of the inhabitants, some of them no inconsiderable personages for wealth and property, to dispose of their effects, and slip away, some to one country and some to another, but most of them to England. The city of Amsterdam is surrounded with troops; and these, instead of being removed at the instances of the burgoasters and magistrates, are daily reinforced by small detachments, some of whom are advanced before the very gates. And when any disturbances happen, daily sacrifices are made of the ringleaders of the mutineers, as they are called, who are publicly executed by way of example. This is represented as the unhappy situation of a country once famous for liberty; but now gradually sinking into an abject state; at one time in danger of falling a prey to foreign enemies; at another of being deprived of its ancient privileges, by the artifices of its own ambitious members.

L O N D O N.

March 29. The president and deacons of Sion college, waited on the Bishop of London, to return his lordship thanks, in the name of the clergy of the city of London, for his excellent letter on the late earthquakes.

April 4. The Scotch claims for the heretable jurisdictions began paying at the exchequer.

At Taunton assizes, were condemn'd, besides 7 others for theft, and robberies, and afterwards reprieved, John Perryman and Thomas Roach, 2 of the Bristol colliers for pulling down Mr. Duroin's house; who were ordered for execution. [They suffered at Ivelchester on the 19th instant.]

Incredible numbers of people, being under strong apprehensions that London and Westminster would be visited with another and more fatal earthquake, on this night, according to the predictions of a crazy life-guardman, and because it would be just 4 weeks from the last shock, as that was from the first, left their houses, and walk'd in the fields, or lay in boats all night; many people of fashion in the neighbouring villages sat in their coaches till day break; others went to a greater distance, so that the roads were never more throng'd, and lodgings were hardly to be procur'd at Windsor; so far, and even to their wits end, had their superstitious fears, or their guilty conscience, driven them.

April 6. At the anniversary meeting of the London hospital, the collection at the church and hall, including subscriptions to the new building, was above 1100 l.

His majesty in council, declaring his intention of going abroad, nominated the following regents.

Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury;
Philip Lord Hardwick, Lord Chancellor;
Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord President;
John Earl Gower, Lord Privy Seal;
Charles Duke of Marlborough, Lord Steward;
Charles Duke of Richmond, Master of Horse;
John Duke of Bedford, Secretary of State;
Archibald Duke of Argyll;
John Earl of Sandwich, first Commissioner of the Admiralty;
William Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieut. of Ireland;
Henry Pelham, Esq; first Commissioner of the Treasury.