

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, September 26, 1750.

STOCKHOLM, May 27.

HERE arrived yesterday two extraordinary couriers, one from Versailles, and the other from Berlin, with dispatches of very great importance, as we gather from the holding of a council of state immediately; but nothing transpires of any resolutions taken therein. All we know is, that this morning an express was dispatched to Baron Rosen, who commands in Finland. Affairs continue as they did between us and the court of Petersburg, notwithstanding which, our military and naval preparations go on with the utmost vigour, and two regiments of infantry, and one of horse, have actually received orders to encamp in the neighbourhood of this city.

May 29. Notwithstanding all matters in Finland seem perfectly quiet and easy; yet several engineers and other experienced officers have been sent to the Baron de Rose, governor general of that province, in order to be employed by him in such particular services as he shall judge most proper.

Petersburg, May 19. Letters have been received here from Gilnam, a province in Persia, which mention a new revolution in that kingdom; alleging, that Ibrahim Schah having had the misfortune to lose a battle, had fallen into the hands of his enemies, who had caused his eyes to be put out, and had elected a new Schah in his room. These letters add, that the different factions in that empire, which were continually waging war with each other, had almost ruined several of their finest provinces.

Hanover, June 5. A council of state was lately held at Herenhausen, which lasted three hours, and immediately after it was over, couriers were dispatched to several courts. It appears, that the most perfect harmony reigns among the foreign ministers resident here. The marquis de Valori is well received at court, and a general opinion prevails, that all disputes in the North will be amicably compromised.

Hague, June 9. By a ship which arrived last Saturday from Surinam, we are informed, that the insurrection of the Negroes was quite suppressed by a company of burghers, headed by their captain, who, after coming up with the rebels, had killed some, and taken several prisoners, who were carried to Pyramibo, and there executed publicly; the few remaining were so dispersed about the woods, that it was thought they must perish through want. The letters received on this occasion, attribute the revolt to the tyranny of mons. Thomas, the man whose plantation was destroyed, and himself and his family murdered by a Negro slave, whose wife mons. Thomas had taken away, and who, in order to gratify his revenge, engaged all the other slaves, who were discontented with their masters, to join with him in his attempt. Notwithstanding this news, the troops destined for that place are to be shipped off in a few days, and the officers who are to command them, have received orders to repair immediately to Naerden, where they are now assembled.

Naples, May 18. O. S. By a French ship which arrived here, a few days ago from the Levant, we hear that the Bashaw of Rhodes is still kept a close prisoner at Malta, and that it is yet uncertain what will be his fate.

Lighborn, May 21. O. S. We have advice from Algiers, that the affair of the English packet boat the Prince Frederick has been reconsidered, and the ship and effects condemn'd as a lawful prize. An eighth part was adjudged to the Dey.

Lighborn, May 25. O. S. We hear that a corsair has taken several vessels upon the coast of Sardinia, among which was a Genoese ship with a very rich cargo. We also hear that above 600 vessels are employ'd in those seas in fishing for coral, under the protection of some Neapolitan chebecks.

Madrid, May 22. O. S. The court has sent divers orders to Carthagena and other ports, for the frigates and other arm'd vessels to go out, and cruize upon the Barbary coasts, as is supposed. The ships that have sailed from Cadix and Ferrol cruize along the coasts from Galicia to the Straights, in order to secure the squadron of admiral Spinola (which is expected hence in about a fortnight) from the insults of those pirates.

Turin, May 22. O. S. Last Thursday the king and the duke of Savoy set out, in order to meet the duchess of Oulx. The duke went from thence to Sezane, upon the summit of Mount Genevre, where he had the first interview with his royal spouse. From thence they came together to Oulx, where the king received them, and cardinal de Lances gave them the nuptial blessing; and tomorrow their royal highnesses will make their public entry into this city. The rejoicings upon this occasion are very great. The ministers from France, Spain, and Naples, have had the character of ambassadors conferred upon them; and 'tis thought the imperial minister will be invested with the same upon account of this marriage.

Warsaw, May 26. O. S. It has been resolved to make the Vistula more navigable; a work which will cost about 11000 ducats, one half of which is already collected.

The 22^d inst. a courier was sent to Petersburg with some important dispatches relating to the election of a duke of Courland.

Vienna, May 30. O. S. The affair of the election of the king of the Romans takes a very good turn, as we are assured; most of the electors appearing disposed to give their votes for the arch duke Joseph. This affair of the investitures is also taking a very good turn; for besides the arrival of Baron Meuzing, who is charged to receive the investiture of the dominions of the margrave of Anspach, we are assured that several other princes will speedily follow that example.

A scheme has been presented to the empress for obliging the clergy all over the hereditary countries to pay their quota in the taxes and other public charges. This scheme has been referred to the council, in order to consider of the means to put it in execution.

Frankfort, May 30. O. S. Tho' the people of Alsace have obtain'd that the imposition of the twentieth penny should be reduced one half in their favour, they express great discontent at being put on the same footing with the other subjects of France in respect to the public burthens, pretending that regard ought to be had to their antient rights and privileges. But what affects them most sensibly is the impost on tobacco, which has occasioned that branch of commerce, which gave bread to some thousands, to be entirely dropt. Letters from Lombardy advise, that public prayers are put up in that country, particularly at Milan, to obtain a cessation of the excessive rains, which threaten the destruction of the fruits of the Earth.

Brussels, June 2. Upon advice of the diligence used in repairing the fortifications of Mons, the French have given orders for repairing and augmenting those of Landrexi, Mezeires, and Charleroi. What was said of Tournay being entirely dismantled, is evidently false; it is only ruin'd. The French did not touch the other fortifications, unless it was during the siege.

Ratisbon, June 3. O. S. According to Letters from Munich, the elector of Bavaria, at the repeated instances of his subjects, has issued an edict for abridging all proceedings at law in his dominions.

Aix-la-Chapelle, June 5. O. S. The affairs of the empire which are of themselves sufficiently embroil'd, are likely to be put into more confusion by means of different interests in matters of religion, the discussion of which may perhaps be attend-