

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1750.

FRANCFORT, August 14.

HE dispute that happen'd some few days ago, between the Palatinate troops and those of Hesse Darmstadt, on account of some tythes, or taxes, which the latter had engag'd to levy on an adjacent island, dependent on Oppenheim, has not as yet produced any fatal consequences, and 'tis hoped it will not, since several neighbouring courts have interest'd themselves in that affair, and have already almost brought it to an amicable accommodation.

Brussels, August 17. Notwithstanding we have very fine crops of corn this year, the price of that commodity keeps pretty high, occasion'd by the large quantity that has been sent out of this country, particularly towards the frontiers of France.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, August 2.

"The silence which is kept concerning the situation of affairs in the island of Corsica, is, perhaps, more significant than any thing that can be said of them. The French, it's well known, are in possession of that island; and as they have been so for a considerable time, people are not alarm'd at it, though it is far from being indifferent in respect to the political system of Europe, to whose share this kingdom shall fall. All the late advices from thence intimate, that the French shew no signs of quitting that island. The government of the republic of Genoa perfectly well comprehend this affair; or however, they might very well understand it, by comparing the part which their commissary acts in that island, with that which the marquis de Cursay performs there, which is nothing less than that of Viceroy.

"There is, we apprehend here, the utmost reason to question whether the union between the courts of London and Versailles is so close as 'tis generally thought to be. It seems to us as though the latter acts with the English upon the same model as the court of Spain does, which gives fine words and fair promises, and nothing more, especially in respect to the affairs of America, whereto no end can be seen. The French court seemingly, and merely so, blames M. de la Jonquiere, who is accus'd of having stirr'd up the Indians in the neighbourhood of Acadia to make an irruption into that province. And then again, the death of M. de Caylus, governor of Martinico, gives an opportunity of delaying the execution of the orders for evacuating the islands in the Windward Passage, under pretence of these orders being given to a new governor upon his setting out for his government. The measures which the king of Great-Britain is taking in the empire, in order to overturn the effects of the secret correspondence of France, very much influence the French ministry, who cannot approve of any endeavours for uniting the empire with its chief, which is absolutely the only means of limiting the power of France, and obliging that nation to continue in peace."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague August 3.

"The commissaries appointed for regulating the collection substituted in the room of farms, having finished their enquiries at Haerlem sooner than was expected, are return'd hither to give their noble and great mightinesses, and the stadtholder, an account of their transactions, who have since sent them to Tergaw. Every thing relating to this affair has hitherto been done very quietly, so that there is great likelihood that this scheme will take effect, to the advantage of the provinces, as we are assured that it brings in more than a third, more than the farms.

"It is much to be wish'd, that expedients could be found out for restoring commerce to the vigour which it had two years ago. The merchants warehouses continue full of goods, and no vent for them. They would be even glad to lose 25

per cent. There are several methods which might be put in practice, that would establish our republic to be the magazine of Europe; but the interest of private people at Amsterdam and Zealand greatly oppose it. We nevertheless flatter ourselves, that after the return of Mess. Marcellis and de Larrey from Paris, his serene highness will establish a commerce, of which we have great need. Our stadtholder has long been advised to it; but private interest opposes it."

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, August 30.

"The arrival and the stay which the Tartarian Aga made at this court, the manner in which he was treated here, and his reserved behaviour to the foreign ministers, whom (excepting those of France and Sweden) he never visited, occasion many conjectures; and these appear to be the less improbable, when the maxims of the Tartars are consider'd, being of a contrary nature to the pacific policy of the reigning Sultan. It is in short concluded, that the mission of this aga is a stroke of French politics, having engaged the king to send an officer to Berlin to concert with his Prussian majesty an invasion, on the part of the king, into the Ukraine, in case the Porte rests quiet when Russia shall be attack'd, as in all likelihood it will, if a judgment may be form'd from the prudent clauses which finish'd the memorial that the grand vizir deliver'd to the minister from Sweden. The Tartars would be glad of such an opportunity to make incursions into the Ukraine: But then her Imperial majesty has now in that country a faithful people, more numerous than the Tartars, and lately form'd to arms: So that these last will not have the same advantages as they have heretofore had. Attention should be had in all this to the views and designs of sending; in so extraordinary a manner, a Tartarian minister to the court of the king of Prussia, who has no relation with the king of the Tartars."

Hague, September 1. It's pretended that there was something of policy in the journey which the prince stadtholder lately took to Loo, his serene highness thereby avoiding the ceremonial with the French ambassador, who arriv'd whilst he was absent. It is assur'd that his serene highness, at his return hither will establish a council of commerce, in the nature of the lords commissioners of trade in England. Such a council is extremely necessary in a state like this, of which commerce is the soul, especially when the regents are totally ignorant of it. We are told, that when the famous Mr. John Law pass'd through Holland, he said, that he had found there a council too much, which was that of the counsellors deputies; and one too little, which was a council of commerce. His observation, especially in regard to the latter, was very just.

Extract of a private Letter from Amsterdam, Sept. 8.

"Our last advices from Paris import, among other things, that the king of France has not yet dispos'd of the government of Martinico vacant by the death of Mr. Caylus, which happen'd apropos enough, to furnish an answer to the instances of the English for the evacuation of the Leeward islands, there not being a person in the French islands empower'd to execute the orders with which M. de Caylus was charged, in respect to the evacuating Tobago, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c. But 'tis greatly apprehended, that the French have no inclination to quit those islands, having, instead of making dispositions for that purpose, erected fresh Batteries."

From the Paris A-la-main, Sept. 11.

Cardinal Spinola writes from Rome, that the Pope has nominated the Abbe Angelini to the bishoprick of Aleria, and Abbe Massoni to that of Calvi; both in Corsica; but the latter cannot take possession of his see, 'til the proceedings against the bishop of Mariotti are brought to an issue, and some allowance