

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1751.

MADRID, September 18.

WE hear that some Difficulties occur in the Execution of the last Treaty, concluded between our Court and that of Lisbon, relating to the Cession of the Town of the Holy Sacrament, made to the King in Exchange for the District which his Majesty has made over to the Portuguese by the same Treaty. It is doubted whether our Court will recede from this Exchange, it being above six Months since the King's Orders were sent over to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, to take Possession of the abovementioned Town, and evacuate the Territory ceded to the Portuguese.

Ratisbon, October 11. They write from Vienna, that the Aulic Council had taken a final Resolution concerning the Affair of Hohenloe, and sent it to the Emperor; but the Contents of it are not known. In the mean Time the Evangelic Body has signified to the Margrave of Anspach, that as the Princes of Hohenloe have not yet determined to conform to what is required of them, he was at his Liberty to make Use of conftraining Measures.

Frankfort, October 24. The Officers who were here recruiting for the Imperial Troops, have received Orders to join their respective Corps immediately, with the Men they have enlisted. Various are the Motives assigned for this sudden Order, and several are of Opinion, that the Court of Vienna is going to send some Regiments into Italy.

Vienna, October 7. By Advices received from Bosnia, we are assured that the Janizaries have revolted against the Government of that Province, who having sent a Body of other Troops against them, an Action ensued, in which above 700 Men had been killed, and that the Bashaw had been obliged to send to Constantinople for Succours. That the Bashaw of Belgrade, being apprehensive of something of that Kind, had found Means to persuade the Janizaries in his Government to swear they would comply with the Orders of the Porte, which he said he had just received; and as soon as they had taken the Oath, he informed them, that the Sultan's Orders were, that one Part of them should march directly towards Bender, and the other to some very remote Place, which raised to great a Ferment amongst them, that they seized the Tchaoux of the Porte, and had him in their Hands when the Letters came away; however, it was hoped they would release him, and obey the Orders of the Porte.

Brussels, October 19. By Letters from Paris of the 16th of October, we are informed, that the Time had been prolonged for the Clergy's conforming to the King's late Declaration; and that the Bishops were actually making out Accounts of the yearly Incomes of the Estates and Livings of the Clergy, in order to comply therewith. When these Accounts are given in, each Clergyman will be taxed in Proportion to his Income, and it is said that this Way of taxing, which is in lieu of the 20th Penny, will produce the King upwards of Twenty Millions of Livres a Year.

Petersburg, October 1. The Body of our Troops which lately marched into Poland, consists of 16000 Men, which it is believed not only will cover the Country from the Incursions of the Haydamacks, but will awe the Tartars from attempting any Thing to our Prejudice, from an Apprehension of seeing that Body of Troops enter into the Heart of their own Country through Poland.

Petersburg, October 3. The last Advices from Astracan confirm the News of an Invasion made in Persia, by a Georgian Prince, who, at the Head of an Army of 80000 Men, has made himself Master of the Cities of Tiflis and Erivan; that he afterwards attacked five Persian Princes, who came

against him, and totally defeated them; after this Victory the Persians were repairing in great Numbers to his Army.

Barcelona, Sept. 30. The Arrival of the Squadron of Don Pedro de la Cerda in our Seas, has so much intimidated the Corsairs of Barbary, that we see no more of them, especially since two of their Xebecs have been sunk by the Men of War which that Officer has under his Command.

There have been lately raised in the Island of Majorca about 6000 Seamen, Part of which has been sent higher, and the rest to Carthagena, where they are to remain in the King's Pay, till such Time as he has Occasion to employ them.

Florence, October 2. From Lombardy we learn, that the Duke of Modena is now raising all his Artillery, and that he is constantly exercising and disciplining his Minors.

Hague, October 20. Our last Advices from Brussels confirm, that some Difficulties have arisen in the Negotiation of Count de Bentinck at Vienna, relating to the Affair of the Barrier, at a Time when it was reported to be determined.

We have not been exactly informed wherein consists this new Obstacle; but we are told, that it is of such a Nature, as that it may be removed without much Trouble. Be that however as it will, it is greatly to be wished that this Affair, which is so important to the Cause of the Allies, should be entirely settled. The European Powers, and particularly France, are diligently putting themselves in as formidable a Situation as they can, and advance therein with long Strides; and yet the Low-Countries, tho' so much Time has passed since the Conclusion of the Peace, are still open, and the strong Places for the most Part dismantled. People are indeed slowly at Work at Mons; but before that Place can, at the Rate the Workmen go on, be put in a Condition of Defense, how many Accidents may happen, which may interrupt that Business? However, notwithstanding these Circumstances, and the just Apprehensions of the French playing the same Game they have so often played, and of their once again attacking the Low-Countries, these Matters are treated every where with a Dilatoriness that is intolerable even to the most indifferent Persons. At Brussels they deliberate, they confer, they send the Result of these Conferences and Deliberations to Vienna. At Vienna fresh Delays are made by new Deliberations, and at length an uncertain and undeterminate Resolution is sent to Brussels, which embarrasses the Government as much or more than it was before. The Orders which are sent from Vienna, are to do them Justice, very good; but the Means of executing them are rarely furnished. The same Advices add, that notwithstanding the Report that has been current, that upon the Return of Prince Charles of Lorraine from Vienna, there would be great Alterations in every Part of the Government, and that several important Resolutions would be taken; yet nothing of all this has happened, but Things remain as quiet as they did during the Absence of that Prince.

Petersburg, October 5. It is generally reported, that there is a new Negotiation begun with the Court of Great Britain, which occasions the sending of frequent Couriers to Havover.

Hamburg, October 20. The three Months which were granted to the Magistrates of the City of Danzig, to put in Execution the new Regulation which was prescribed to them by the King of Poland, being upon the Point of Expiring, and nothing therein done by them in Conformity to his Majesty's Orders, a very sharp Rescript was sent to them before the King's Departure from Warsaw, upon which, it is said, they are actually deliberating. We are impatient here to know what will be the Result of their Deliberations.

Paris, October 23. The Earl of Albemarle has lately received very important Dispatches from his Court, whereby