

## MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1751.

P E T E R S B U R G, May 29.

It is well known that the Affairs of the North have of late been the chief Matters under Consideration at the Porte, our Ministry are drawing up a kind of Memorial, which is to be dispatched in a few Days to Constantinople, in order to acquaint the Turkish Court, with the present Dispositions of the Empress, and to make them sensible that her Imperial Majesty is sincerely inclined to maintain Peace with Sweeden on the Footing of ancient Treaties, and the solemn Declaration made by the new King, at his Accession to the Throne. Baron Penckler, to whom this Memorial is to be sent, will be desired to make the Ottoman Ministry observe, when he presents it to them, how uniform the Empress's Conduct has been, with respect to the Affairs of the North, and how grossly some People have deceived themselves, in supposing that her Imperial Majesty's private Views did not tally with her public Professions and Declarations.— If there is nothing to be feared from the Turks, where is the Necessity for stooping to a Vindication or Apology.

Hague, June 19. O. S. It is not astonishing, says a Letter from a foreign Minister who resides at Constantinople, that the Bashaw of Rhodes, who might glory in having attempted an Enterprize, which, had it succeeded, would have been very advantageous to the Ottoman Porte, absolutely denies to have had directly, or indirectly, any Hand in such Attempt. In short, seeing that Affairs did not succeed as he expected, he perceives that he should be hated and detested, even by the Government itself, should he confess that he had, and that moreover, he should pass for a Man capable of the blackest Attempts; but the same Letter intimates, that the Ottoman Court knows better, than to give into these Declarations, made by the Bashaw; and if they applied to the Court of France, to endeavour to obtain the Liberty of this Bashaw, it was not for Love of him, but the Divan thought it would be an Infamy, which would fall upon the Porte itself, in Case one of the principal Officers of the Empire, had been publicly executed for a Crime, which, in the Eyes, even of the most barbarous Nations, would have appeared detestable.

Vienna, June 30. Letters from Constantinople bring Advice, that the Tartars in the Crimea have made a fresh Incursion into the Russian Territories; but a large Body of Cossacks being assembled, came up with and repulsed them with Loss. Her Russian Imperial Majesty has sent orders to her Minister at the Ottoman Porte, to demand Satisfaction for these repeated Insults.

They write from Copenhagen, that the Squadron which lately sailed from thence was double mann'd, and had Soldiers on board, with large Quantities of Provisions and Ammunition; and 'tis assured they are gone to make some new Discoveries in the North.

Madrid, June 18. O. S. Mr. Keene, his Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Court, has had several Conferences, within these few Days, with the Count de Carvajal, and has sent the several Results thereof to the Court at London, by a special Courier, whom he dispatched for that Purpose.

Genoa, June 22. Our Letters from Madrid advise, that the Ministers of that Court fix their greatest Attention on the Affairs of America, and that they expect with a great deal of Impatience a Ship from thence to know the State of Affairs of that Country; they are making Preparations to send thither a Squadron well armed; and they also write, that the Negotiation of Mr. Keene, the British Minister, meets with Difficulties.

June 22. O. S. The Master of a French Ship just arriv'd here from Smyrna reports, that a large Corsair of Tripoli had

taken a Maltese Vessel off Rhodes, after a long and bloody Engagement: The Maltese were boarded five times, and is often clear'd their Deck, but at the sixth Onset were overpowered, and 80 of them, being all that survived the Fight, were made Slaves.

Algiers, July 6. As such a Prize is a very uncommon Sight here, the whole City flocked down to see one of our Chebecs come in with a Maltese Ship in Tow. The Devil has prevented the Captain of the Chebeck with a thousand Pistols and a Slave, and has distributed Rewards among the common Seamen according to their Alacrity in boarding the Enemy, particularly he who first boarded her had 200 Chequans and a Slave; and in order to animate our Corsairs to such glorious Captures, the Divan have decreed to give the like Remuneration to all who for the future shall overcome and bring in any armed Vessel.

A small Spanish Saick, with some Money on board, has been brought in here; and one of our Cruizers has carried in to Tripoli a Venetian Felucca, which he immediately sold for 1200 Sequins.

If the Neapolitan Commander who broke the Neutrality of Pers should fall into the Hands of any of the Powers of Barbary, he is likely to meet with rough Usage.

Madrid, July 23. The Necessity of stocking our Possessions in the West Indies with a great Addition of European Colonies, especially Handicraftsmen and Labourers, having been laid before his Majesty, and that besides the Advantage to the Public, Order and Subjection would be better secured, the nearer the Number of Europeans came to that of the Natives, and that these Measures should preferably take place in those Towns and Districts who had manifested any Dispositions to shake off the Yoke, and set up for themselves, as their Word is; these Representations having been approved by the Council, it has been resolved to make the most encouraging Offers of Privileges, Immunities and pecuniary Assistance, to any Italian Families who will enter themselves to settle in the King's American Dominions, and there follow the same Trades and Occupations by which they maintained themselves at home.

Leghorn, Aug. 8. Several Ships have been freighted here in order to go to the Levant and load with Corn; this is a happy Precaution to the Merchants and the Public, for by the Scantiness of the Harvest in Lombardy and Naples, that Commodity, so absolutely necessary, is rising to a Price which seems to threaten a very calamitous Dearh.

The Express which was sent to Vienna on the Giglio Infult is returned; but the Answer he has brought is not yet known; however that Indiscretion has already created some ill Blood betwixt us and the Neapolitans, who one and all glory in it as a gallant Action not to be frighten'd by a Foe which pretends to shelter 'Insidels.

Genoa, July 31. A Vessel from Naples brings the agreeable News, that one of the Cruizers had taken Sabre in hand a large Tunese Chebeck, which it had carried into Oranta; two Portuguese Men of War had much easier Work with an Algerine; and a Salleteen is fallen into the Spaniards Hands.

Paris, July 1. O. S. We have the Satisfaction to hear, that 13 Ships, richly laden, are arriv'd from our American Colonies at Bourdeaux.

Hamburg, July 5. O. S. We hear that his Prussian Majesty intends to visit Silesia this Summer, in order to review the Troops quarter'd in that Province. According to an authentic List of the Forces of that Prince, they amount to 147,030 effective Men, and the annual Maintenance of them to about 8,000,000 of Rixdollars.