

## M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E

Containing the freshest Advice; Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1749.

M A D R I D, March 29.

Three great affairs that, since the conclusion of the peace, have in a manner entirely occupied the attention of our ministers, one is very highly executed; another is said to be absolutely settled; and the third is in a very fair train.

The first was the great scheme of consolidating the royal houses; that is to say, uniting the king and queen's households, which have been hitherto always separate, and consequently a double charge, at least, to the government. The plan for this regulation was secretly and successively adjusted before the design became public, and few or no obstacles have been met with in reducing it to practice. All the great officers of the household that were double, are now single; and as for inferior servants, every thing is better performed, and with far less confusion, tho' at present there is not retained the full half. Besides this, the great article of coaches to all the superior officers is taken away, as well as some other perquisites; and tho' the families are numerous enough that are affected by this reform, yet the saving is so great, that all disinterested persons consider it as an excellent thing, and quite agreeable to the king's maxim, to pay punctually all that are employed, and to employ no more than are necessary.

The next thing is the scheme for reducing Algiers, for the accomplishment of which his majesty of Portugal is willing to join his forces, or to be at any proportion of expence that shall be thought necessary; all the Italian powers, except one, are perfectly well inclined to contribute also; and perhaps before the thing is executed, that one may be as forward as any of the rest. In the mean time it is very certain, that orders are given for assembling a sufficient number of transports for the service of this African expedition, as well as for augmenting the marine.

The last and most mysterious of all these capital points is, the treaty with Great-Britain, which is of vast consequence with regard to the commerce both of Europe and America; and yet scarce sell under consideration at Aix la Chapelle. We are assured that every thing goes on very well, and that a definitive treaty will be signed between the two courts, without mediators, and without the interposition of any power whatsoever. But in the midst of these assurances, we hear of very high demands, observe a certain minister to wear an unusual chagrin in his looks, and find the choice of an ambassador extraordinary postponed from one court to another. But after the arrival of the plate fleet from America, we are pretty certain of being let into the secret, at least of our own court's intention, which will enable us to guess at the rest.

Hague, April 6. Our last advices from Venice intimate, that the surprize of fort Perera by the garrison of Dulcigno, and the fatal catastrophe of the brave M. Minutti at Constantinople, make a great noise throughout that republic, where nothing is talked of, since the arrival of that melancholy news, but military preparations by land as well as by sea; and indeed there is great reason to believe, that the regency will not suffer these two events to pass over, without doing itself justice by making reprisals; unless the court of Vienna, which would be obliged to succour the republic, and whose interest it is to live in good intelligence with the Porte, does not find out some means of preventing a storm which seems to be gathering.

Leghorn, April 4. Our deputies, who in consequence of the new treaties with the regency of Barbary, carried no less than 64 Turkish slaves to Algiers, have not been able to bring home one Christian in their room; the Dey having found out various frivolous pretences, at first for delaying; and at last for refusing them, when he had once got the Turks into his hands. As this is the first instance of the fidelity of these people to treaty, so we expect the like punctuality in regard to all the other

ny, that lately arrived here, are sailed to Trieste in order to take in their ladings, and will then proceed to the Indies directly. Both these ships were bought in England; together with a third which is not yet arrived. We form to ourselves vast expectations of the success of this new trade, tho' some people suspect that it will give umbrage to certain powers.

Stockholm, April 7. The court has accepted of the proposal which was made by some officers, to raise men in foreign countries for the service of Sweden. A commission has been lately appointed, consisting of three senators, and three other persons of distinction, who are to take care that the magazine which are established for the subsistence of the troops, may be well stored with every thing necessary. All the king's bakers have been employed for some time past in baking great quantities of bread for the army. All the officers, whole regiments are in Finland, are setting out successively for that province.

Madrid, April 7. The marquis de Tabuena arrived here from England on the 3d instant, and is this morning to be introduced to their Catholic majesty's and the royal family.

Paris, April 11. 'Tis assured that the king has conferred the dignity of a marquis upon M. Duplex, governor of Pondicherry, as a reward for the gallant defence which he made when that place was besieged. The remainder of our prisoners that were in England, landed last week at Calais.

Tho' trade seems to recover on one hand, it receives great shocks on the other, by the frequent bankruptcies of our most considerable merchants, one of whom has lately failed at Marfeilles for 900,000 livres. We learn from Cadiz, that three register ships were entering that bay from La Vera Cruz, with nine millions of piastres on board.

Vienna, April 12. The Protestants of Hungary having represented in their memorial, that they have been dispossessed of 105 churches, the empress has ordered an exact account to be laid before her, of the proceedings upon that occasion, and the motives which occasioned this dispossession. The British and Prussian ministers, and the envoy extraordinary from the States General, act in concert in favour of the Protestants. All those who interest themselves in the public welfare, wish to have a reconciliation with the Protestants, in order to prevent any disturbances in Hungary, as has happened lately at Dobrézin, where there was an insurrection, which cost the lives of several persons, and was carried so far, that a priest was shot at the altar as he was performing divine service.

Hamburg, April 11. We have advices from Stockholm, that the king was seized with another severe fit of the gravel on the 27th ult. and continued very ill when the post came away. It is reported that there has been a rencounter between the Russian and Swedish troops in Finland, to the disadvantage of the former.

April 18. We are advised, that the Swedes are using the utmost diligence to get their fleet early to sea, having received intelligence that a combined squadron of English and Dutch men of war will appear in the Baltic next spring.

Hague, April 18. They write from London, that the court had received letters from Mr. York, secretary to the embassy at the court of France, whereby he intimates, that he had had a conference with the marquis de Payfieu, which chiefly turned upon the present situation of affairs in the North; and wherein that lord declared to him, that if the court of Great-Britain had concluded a treaty of alliance with Russia against Sweden, his most Christian majesty should be obliged to succour with all his forces this last crown, by virtue of certain engagements previously contracted between the two crowns. He added, that in case of an open rupture, he believed the assistance which France would give to Sweden, would be more considerable than that which England would afford Russia; and that from the diligence which was used in re-establishing the