

T H E N^o. 226.
M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1749.

R O M E, May 5.

His Holiness has directed the strongest instances to be made to the Republic of Genoa, the king of the Two Sicilies, and the grand master of Malta, to give orders, that the vessels which they are fitting out may act in conjunction with ours, against the Corsairs of Barbary, which never did so much mischief to the commerce of Italy as at present.

Paris, May 9. The disgrace of the Count de Maurepas continues still to make a great noise. It is very certain that he had not the least notice, or even suspicion, of his misfortune, before it happen'd; which, without doubt, was owing, at least in an eminent degree, to the dispatches from the West Indies, where his near relation, the Marquis de Caylus, has behaved in a manner not at all suitable to the intentions of the court. The following is an exact copy of the letter de cachet deliver'd to that minister by the Count d'Argenson, which has been made public, to destroy the credit of fictitious papers, bearing that title.

"I have always promised you, that when your services were no longer agreeable to me, you should know it from myself. This is at present the case. You will set out on Saturday for Bourges. I do not send you to Pont Chertain, because you would be there too near Versailles. You are to admit the visits of none but your own family. You are not to write me an answer to this."

It is believed several persons of great rank will be involved in the disgrace of this minister. The duke de Fleury has demanded and obtained Leave to resign his post of the first gentleman of the chamber.

Hague, May 25. Notwithstanding the pacific advices from various quarters, we have the most positive assurances from Hamburgh, that a camp is actually mark'd out in the neighbourhood of Magdebourg for 30,000 men; that the Prussians will speedily encamp in the neighbourhood of Konigsberg; and that the Swedes have a Squadron of 12 men of war, and 4 frigates, compleatly mann'd and ready to put to sea.

Paris, May 28. A report is just spread, that the fleet design'd for Cape Breton set sail the 10th instant from Rochelle, with a fair wind; and that 17 vessels were expected there forthwith from our West-India colonies.

Naples, April 8. The bishop of Gergenti in Sicily, having obtained leave of the court to build, at his own expence, a port to that city, he has remitted 6000 ducats to purchase in this kingdom the necessary materials for that purpose. On the 4th instant, being Good-Friday; whilst the yearly devoted procession was passing before the Royal Palace, and their majesties at the balcony to observe it, an officer of the Swiss guards had a quarrel with M. Caracciolo, son to the duke of Vietri, in which they drew their swords, and occasioned such a prodigious confusion amongst the populace, that it was apprehended at first by every body, and even by their majesties, that a conspiracy was begun; and it was with some difficulty, that the Italian and Swiss guards, the Life guards, and the Halberdiers, who were then on duty put an end to the confusion. A few days ago a gentleman of the Bed Chamber, and the Feudatories, were forbidden to stir out of this Capital without the king's leave; and count Conversano having left this city, contrary to the said orders, was immediately call'd, and on the 5th in the evening arrested, and sent prisoner to the castle.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, April 28.

As to affairs abroad, every body here continues in the persuasion that nothing extraordinary will happen in the North, as well by reason of the Swedes apprehending their country will be made the seat of War, as because we are certainly in-

their mediation, in order to dissipate the jealousies, distrusts, and other subjects of discontent, and at the same time to offer their Guaranty, that the government in Sweden shall remain in the state and condition into which it was put at the accession of queen Ulrica to the throne of that kingdom, when the absolute sovereignty was abolished, which indeed proved an advantageous step to the Swedish nation, and to all the neighbouring states. All the news we have lately received from Lower Saxony confirm, that there is now no extraordinary motion amongst the Prussian troops.

L O N D O N.

May 6. We hear that the six blue ribbands, vacant by the deaths of the dukes of Somerset and Argyll, the earls of Paulet, Orford, Essex, and Wilmington, will next week be disposed of in favour of his royal highness prince George, the king of Denmark, the duke of Bedford, the earl of Harrington, lord Gower, and the earl of Sandwich.

Sir John Phillips, barr. prompted by a zeal for the cause of learning and his country, and out of regard to Pembroke college in Ox-ord, (where he had his education, and is still an ornament,) has been pleased to found a fellowship and scholarship in the said college, for the benefit of his country (Pembroke,) and last week William Howel, M. A. was admitted the first Fellow on that foundation, and William Rogers Scholar.

On tuesday was held a general court of the royal African company of England, when the court came to some resolutions to the following purpose:

That, if the company should be required to part with their lands, forts, castles, and properties in Africa, on account of the new proposed establishment of an open company, without any joint stock or power to trade as a corporation, under proper regulations; and that the forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa be put under proper management and direction; that the court of assistants do make all due applications to parliament, by petition or otherwise, to assert the company's rights, and to use their utmost endeavours to obtain such consideration for their property, as shall enable the company to pay their just debts, and to make some reasonable consideration to the proprietors for the many and heavy charges and expences which they have sustained, by maintaining their forts and castles in Africa for the benefit of the public; over and above all allowances which have been granted by parliament.

But in case such an open company, upon due examination, and consideration of parliament, be found liable to so many difficulties and uncertainties, as not to answer the good purposes thereby intended, as has been the case in several instances of the like kind, in former applications to parliament; and that the company be not required to part with their property in Africa: That the court of assistants do continue their application and endeavours to obtain such a provision, for such a certain term of years, as shall be sufficient to enable the company to support and maintain the British honour, dominion, and jurisdiction in Africa, and to keep up and maintain their forts and castles in a defensible and respectable condition; and more especially in those parts where this nation has several powerful rivals to contend with; and also for obtaining such a reasonable provision, as may be sufficient to clear off the company's just debts, to support and maintain the forts and castles, and other British rights in Africa; and thus to enable the company to carry on the African trade to the mutual interest and satisfaction of the company and all British separate traders.

We hear from Cheltenham, that they had so great a storm of thunder and lightning on thursday last, that great damage was done to the church, &c. The same day at Ewe Elm, near Benson in Oxfordshire, after several loud claps of thunder, such a rain fell, that the damage was done to both the