

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

Containing the freshest Advices; Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1749.

D A N T Z I C K, June 24.

HE bankers of this city have received within these few days a very large remittance from Paris, by the way of Amsterdam, which is to be forwarded speedily to Mitaw, and therefore supposed to be design'd to accelerate the election of M. Saxe to the sovereignty of Courland, as no election can now be carried in Christendom without money. These letters likewise say, that the military preparations on all sides are more vigorous than ever in the North; and that the apprehensions of a war were never so strong as at present; part of the Russian fleet being actually put to sea.

Genoa, (in Italy) June 9. At the conferences lately held here, it has been mov'd that the Monks and Friars live too much at ease; and that some method should be contriv'd to put them in a way of getting their bread, without taking it out of the mouths of people more useful to the state; it being a solecism in poetics, as well as in divinity, to suffer such swarms of locusts to eat up the commonwealth; by perverting their primitive institution, one part of which was to vow poverty; but now it should seem they tacitly make a vow to be rich, and to beggar the rest of mankind by all the means they can devise.

Breslau, June 29. From two to four this morning we had here a most terrible tempest. At three o'clock the lightning fell on a magazine of powder, which was blown up with such an explosion, as threw the inhabitants of this city and the adjacent country into a most dreadful consternation. The windows of all the houses in the town are shatter'd to pieces, the roofs laid open, and the violence of the shock carried away the doors of many houses. Three houses are entirely destroyed; the churches of St. Elizabeth and St. Berbe are greatly damaged; as well as the convent of St. Francis; and many persons and cattle have perished by this fatal accident.

Paris, June 26. A courier from Dresden has brought advice of marshal Saxe's arrival at that court: And he pretended that if a war should break out in the North, on account of the election of Courland, or other matters, marshal Belleisle will be sent to the assistance of his majesty's allies, at the head of 50,000 men.

A few days since four new 70-gun ships were launch'd at Rye, where they reckon to have 25 ships of the line of battle before the end of the summer.

Last Saturday being the Pretender's birth day, several British subjects his partisans associat'd together to celebrate the festival with *celat*, to which end they repair'd at night to the house of a British minister, drew up in order before the gate, with white cockades and white roses, and there drank the pretender's health. The English that were in the house came out to know what this meant; some words passed between them, and passion getting the better of reason, swords were drawn on both sides, a few pistol shot exchanged, and divers were wounded. After this exploit, four Jacobites went to a house in Margerie street, where some Englishmen lodg'd, and made some disturbance there; but the lieutenant of the police, having been appriz'd of the disorder, soon put a stop to this frolick, by sending a party of the city watch to bring them to their senses.

Hanover, June 20. According to the last letters the regency has received from London, we must not hope for a royal visit this season; but may expect it early next year, provided all things remain quiet in the North and in the West.

Palma, June 7. It is pretended that a project is on the tapis, by virtue of which the infant duke is to cede the duchies of Parma and Guastalla to the empress queen, and Placentia to the king of Sardinia; and that the kingdoms of Corsica and Sardinia will be given in exchange to his royal highness, Spain offering to send some indemnity the Genoese, by the grant of

Amsterdam, June 27. We have just received from the North a piece of news that puzzles the politicians, as it is contradictory to other Northern intelligence; which is, that an order was come from Moscow to Petersburg, at a time when it was least expected, to keep all the formidable fleet of the empire, men of war, frigates, galleys, &c. in a condition to put to sea upon the first warning; and to cause more than 30,000 men to advance towards the coast, to be ready to be embark'd in case of necessity.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 3.

A broken officer, not long ago, overtook upon the road a rich ecclesiastic in his own coach. He follow'd him to his inn, and under some pretence or other was admitted into his chamber, where he told him his distresses were great, and that a present supply of money was a thing that he very much wanted upon which the ecclesiastic, either from generosity or fear, gave him 15 Louis d'Ors. The next day the officer stapp'd the coach upon a large heath, and having restor'd his reverend benefactor the Louis d'Ors, made him this short compliment: 'I took that money to support life; reflecting upon the manner in which I took it, I am weary of life. May God forgive me, and bless you!' Having spoken these words, he shot himself through the head. There are many of his brethren likely enough to follow the first part of his example, which is a very melancholy consecration to a multitude of good families.

Madrid, June 19. The repeated complaints of the merchants, through the whole extent of his Catholic majesty's dominions, of the intolerable depredations committed by the corsairs of Barbary, having at length reach'd the king's ears, a resolution has been taken to put an effectual stop to these mischiefs; and to begin with attacking Algiers; with this view, a considerable number of galleys have been already sent to Oran, from which fortrefs, and from that of Meliquivir, it is resolv'd to set with a body of regular troops; so the number of between twelve and fifteen thousand men, while a squadron of our ships, in conjunction with all the royal force the princes of Italy can raise, will bombard this den of pyrates from the sea. We are well assur'd that their militia was never in a worse condition than at present, and that they are in great want of able officers and engineers.

Paris, June 26. Orders having been sent to Mr. Durand, the king's minister in England, to demand of the British court, that to prevent all misunderstandings between the two crowns, commissaries be appointed to settle the boundaries of Canada and Nova Scotia, that court has readily agreed to it.

July 7. The small squadron that lately sail'd from Genoa, in order to give chase to the Barbary corsairs, return'd last week into Genoa, with four galleys belonging to Tunis, of which they made themselves masters near Bonifacio.

The number of persons whom they made prisoners, amount'd in the whole to 1000 exclusive of those that were killed in the engagement.

Algiers, June 20. Upon the request of the principal persons of this city, the Dey, with the advice and consent of the Divan, has caus'd all the money and jewels taken out of the English packer boats to be secured, as they may be produced in case the state should be oblig'd to give them up.

Constantinople, June 10. On the 5th instant three deputies from the regency at Algiers, who are come hither to solicit some men of war to protect their city against the designs meditated by several Christian states, had an audience for that purpose of the grand vizir; but met with a very indifferent reception, that minister reproaching them with the excesses they daily commit by their pyracies, in violation of the faith of treaties; and signifying, that if they did not alter their conduct, the grand signior would withdraw his protection.