

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1749.

GENEVA, July 9.

HERE is so great a scarcity of corn in Savoy, that the inhabitants are half famished. The like dearth reigns in some cantons of Switzerland, and part of Dauphny.

Berlin, July 10. The king being informed of what was transacting at Peisburg, and other maritime places in Russia, in pursuance of the orders lately sent from Moscow, has on his side given orders for several thousand men to desile towards Pomerania, in order to shelter, as it is said here, the territories of his majesty from any insult on the part of the emperor of Russia.

Lyon, June 24. The fleet lately arrived from Rio de Janeiro has brought, among other things, a great quantity of gold to the amount of 14 millions of piſtoles; 146000 carraiss of amonies, 60000 hides, and 4000 chests of sugar.

Madrid, July 1. Mr Keene, the British minister plenipotentiary, continues negotiating, without coming to any conclusion. He, impartially speaking, the blame does not lie at his door; for he sooner does a courier bring him instructions to get one or other done, than another is sent, to put his excellency to a stand till he receives more last instructions. The 16th article of the definitive treaty is still a great stumbling block, and may possibly remain so, till keener heads, or bolder spirits, negotiate with our ministry. 'Tis true, indeed, Spain wants peace, but our ministers are not ignorant that certain statesmen abroad want it much more.

Dresden, Jan. 12. The court of Sweden having heard with great indignation, that there are people in Germany so ill informed, or so malicious, as to endeavour to gain credit to the report of a project for restoring despotism in Sweden; with this curious circumstance too, that the Turk was even solicited to countenance and support this project: Baron Gressheim, the Swedish minister here, has declared by express order of the king his majesty, that such reports are vile calumnies, and should be considered only as mere inventions of the enemies of Sweden; who seek thereby to render that crown suspicious to it's neighbours, and to disturb the general tranquillity of Europe.

St. Jansen, July 13. The regency of the canton of Bern has inform'd the other cantons of the discovery of the plot mentioned in our last, and also imparted the same to the British and Dutch ministers. The circular letter on this occasion contains the very same particulars as were inser'd in the gazette of Bern last week. By the particulars which are come to light this day, we find that this plot was hatched by a certain number of persons, who pretended to have reason to be dissatisfied with the present administration, and therefore meditated a change of government, in order to establish a new regency and revive some allegated laws. This plot, which in some respects might be compared to the famous conspiracy in the Venetian republic, has been discover'd by one of the principal men concern'd in it, who, touch'd with remorse, voluntarily deliver'd himself up to the regency, and appriz'd them of the whole affair: Upon which information they took their measures so well, that they seiz'd all the conspirators almost at the same instant, except two who found means to escape. In the number of them that are apprehended is the roysd M. Ducret, well known on occasion of the last troubles at Geneva; a man of great talents, but of so restless a spirit, as render'd them pernicious to others and himself too.

Bern (in Switzerland), July 14. The plot for altering the regency of this canton was to have been executed in the following manner: On the night of the 5th, a fire was to have broke out in one of the principal parts of the city; and whilst every one was employed in endeavouring to extinguish it, the heads of the conspiracy were to have crush'd 7 or 800 arm'd peasants

of assisting to extinguish the flames, who were to have been joined by the conspirators in the city; they were then to have secur'd all the members of the regency, and theburghers who remained faithful to them: After this they were to put to the sword every body who should make the least resistance; and lastly, they were to seize upon the exchequer, and the town-house, and were to have established a new form of regency, which was only to have the shadow of authority, and was to have been dependent upon the caprice and inconstancy of the people.

Malta, June 20. We are now well informed that the bashaw of Rhodes is one of the principal authors of the conspiracy which was discover'd the 6th of this month. This bashaw was brought hither a prisoner about a year ago, by a negro named Cara Achmet, who had seized upon his gally, after committing a mutiny among the crew: At first he was confin'd in the castle of St. Elmo, but some time after was let out at the French court's irtercess, and this fortress assign'd him as his prison. At present he has a guard of soldiers set over him, until his most Christian majesty signifies his intentions concerning him, in consequence of the account sent to Versailles of this black affair.

Most of the plotters that have been taken up and put to the torture, have declared that the bashaw and the other accomplices did at first intend to poison the grand master, but he since refused to massacre him; in the execution of which design, they were to have made use of the keys which one Famiter, a Turk, had got made to the doors of the inner palace where they were to have been intrudced by some slaves who lodg'd there, and were concern'd in the plot.

The conspirators likewise declare, that the time for executing this horrid design had been fixed at the return of the gallees that are at sea, the slaves of which were to be employ'd in abetting it; and that they were to begin when two soldiers, the one a Persian, and the other a Grecian, should be upon duty at the palace. They add, that the heads of the conspiracy had wrote to the Grand Signior, and the African potentates, for assistance in this enterprize, &c.

Venice, July 12. We are fitting out several men of war and other vessels, to cruise upon the Barbary corsairs. Three of these ships are destin'd for the Mediterranean, two for the Archipelago, and the rest are to cruise in the Adriatic.

We have received advice, that a merchant man of this city, having fallen in with a large tartan belonging to Tripoli, near the gulf of Corfu, had the good fortune to get clear of her: After which the Corsair enter'd the channel of Corfu, dropp'd anchor there, and hoist'd the Grand Signior's colours. But no sooner was the proveditor general of the republic inform'd of it, than he caus'd the corsair to be attacked by two gallees; and after they had master'd him, and deliver'd 42 Christian slaves that were on board, the crew were put to the sword, and the tartan sent to the bottom of the sea, pursuant to what is stipulated in the treaty of Passarowitz, with respect to such Barbary pirates as make use of Turkish colours to cruise upon the subjects of the republic.

Dresden, July 19. M. count Saxe returned hither the 17th from Berlin, highly delighted with the gracious reception he met with from his Prussian majesty, and extremely sensible of the marks of affection he received from that monarch: He not only had an apartment in the palace of Potsdam, but was also serv'd by the king's livery and equipages, and all his and his retinue's expences defrayed. When the marshal general took his leave, his Prussian majesty, after intimating in the most obliging terms how glad he should have been if he (the marshal) could have staid longer, made him a present of his picture, and a gold snuff box, both set with diamonds. Count Saxe was very pleas'd with the exercise of the Prussian troops