

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1749.

IREVES. August 23.

Erret from Alface and Lorrain advise, that all the German regiments there, in the service of France, are ordered to be made compleat.

Genoa, August 16. According to the last letters from Sicily, there has been at Messina a terrible

earthquake, which has thrown down several houses in that city, and many of the inhabitants have been buried in the ruins.

Milano, August 1. The heads of the last four conspirators, who were executed here, are fixed up at the corners of our city. Capt. Lukk Razino, who commanded the galley of Nazareth, with five of his principal accomplices, it is said will be executed next Tuesday. As to the others, be they slaves, Jews, or schismatics; who had a share in the conspiracy, they are to be tied up in sacks, and thrown into the sea, at some distance from the shore, as well to save the great trouble and expence of executions, as to prevent the infection of the air, which might be occasioned by exposing such a number of dead bodies either on the gibbet or the wheel. These unhappy wretches are allowed the means of conversion; for many zealous ecclesiastics are permitted to frequent the prisons, and use their utmost endeavours to save the souls of the criminals; and public prayers are instituted in all the churches throughout the island, invoking almighty God to cast his benediction on their labours. Means are contriving to prevent for the future these sort of plots, which happen but too frequently; since not above thirty years ago there was a conspiracy of the same sort with this. To this purpose, the slaves are deprived of all the indulgencies they hitherto enjoyed. The Moors, who formed the out guard of the palace, have been cashier'd; and no knight of the order is ever to have more than two slaves to attend him, the rest of his domestics to be people well known, and born in the island, or in some province of Italy. When the merchants, for want of Christian inhabitants, employ slaves to transport their merchandise, they must be conducted to prison, in presence of a commissary, immediately after the work is done, and the place of their confinement to be changed every eight days.

Lübeck (a city of Germany), Sept. 10. We receive from all quarters most sorrowful news concerning the locusts, who extend themselves more and more in Germany. According to the letters from Vienna, they have been driven from the neighbourhood of that city, taking their flight towards Bohemia and Bavaria.

And from the electorats last mentioned, we hear that they entered by the way of Anspach and the convent of St. Saviour in the form of a thick smoke, and took possession of the districts of Willhöven, Pfluckercken, Landau, and Dingelung. In the latter place all the bells were immediately rung, but this did not prevent their settling to the thickets of a span and half one upon another, in a marshy piece of ground. About 200 peasants, with flails and clubs, killed a vast quantity of them, and buried them upon the spot.

Solothurn (in Switzerland), Sept. 12. By letters from Bern we are inform'd, that the proceedings, in regard to the discovery of the late conspiracy there, was ended by the judgment, which the council had pronounced against five of the conspirators, who thereupon found out some ways and means to make their immediate escape. They were sentenced for their contempt of the court to be quarter'd; and their limbs, in case they should be retaken, to be stuck upon poles, to be erected before the gates of the city for that purpose.

The grand council have promised a reward of a thousand crowns to any person who shall deliver them up alive into the hands of justice; and five hundred in case they can produce them dead; with a promise of a free pardon to any one who shall commit the same.

Public notice has been given throughout all the places where its imagined they may possibly have fled for shelter, in hopes that they may be recovered; and brought to condign punishment. In some measure adequate to their demerits; and in hopes that the degradation which all nations must doubtless conceive of the heinous nature of their crime, will induce all persons to secure them, and send them back in order to be made examples of, and a terror to all such as shall hereafter conspire together, and endeavour to accomplish the ruin and destruction of their country.

Prague (the capital of Bohemia), Sept. 13. We have received advice, that four great swarms of locusts are ravaging the circle of Pilsen; and we learn from Budweis, that a prodigious number of those insects had settled in that neighbourhood; but that the inhabitants and the soldiers of the garrison had found means to drive them away by firing upon them with eight pieces of cannon; and alarming them with the noise of the bells. Their flight however, was not very far; for about a league from the town they settled in such quantities upon the trees, that several of the branches were broke down with the weight of them. All the night following a great quantity of straw was burnt under the trees, which destroyed about 160 sacks full of those insects, without seemingly lessening their number. The next morning at 9 o'clock, the swarm came within half a league of the town, and in a very short time devoured two cart loads of hay; after which it flew by Frauenberg, towards Woodmiah and Thein.

Naples, Sept. 2. The government has received an express from Sicily, with an information that the Algerine rovers and others continue to infest those seas; and interrupt the navigation and commerce of the kingdom. The governor of Otranto has likewise acquainted the court, that one of those rovers had the assurance to land some men upon the coast, but that having sent a detachment from his garrison to attack them, most of those pyrates were either killed or taken prisoners. Upon this advice, all the galleys which lay in this port put to sea, to drive off those rovers from our coast.

Rome, September 6. A few days ago, a Turk who was condemned in the conspiracy at Malta was taken up here. He found means to make his escape from that island, and came hither under pretence of embracing the Christian religion; but being discover'd, he was sent to Ripagrande; where he was confined to the master of a Maltese vessel.

Malta, August 18. Two Jews and four Greeks having been convicted of being concerned in the late conspiracy, and of having seduced several of the slaves, were condemned to be put in sacks and thrown into the sea, which was done accordingly. Prosecutions are carrying on against other prisoners, and every day fresh discoveries are made; whereby it appears, that the number of accomplices is far greater than was at first imagined. Some more of the most guilty will soon be executed, but it is probable that the lives of some others will be spared, but not without being punish'd in proportion to their crimes. With respect to the Pacha of Rhodes, it is not as yet known what his fate will be. The general opinion is, that nothing will be done in his affair till the sentiments of the court of France be known; and that the rather, because the liberty granted to the Pacha since he was brought a prisoner into this island, was through the interposition of the crown of France; but as he has abus'd that liberty, and took that opportunity to engage in the most horrid conspiracy ever heard of, we are persuaded that France will concern herself no further in what relates to that criminal; so that it is not to be doubted but that he will soon receive the punishment he so justly deserves.

Lisbon, September 2. Letters from Algiers advise, that Commodore Kepple arrived there the 9th of the last month with seven English men of war. That at an audience he had the next