

# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, August 29, 1750.

## HANOVER, May 15.

HE king has just nominated the barons de Schwie-  
 gelt and de Burch ministers of state for this electo-  
 rate; and his majesty has likewise disposed of some  
 military employments; amongst others, of a com-  
 pany of his body guards in favour of M. de Wack-  
 erbath. Nothing of any consequence has yet been done at  
 court in relation to political affairs, nor will be, 'tis presumed,  
 till after the arrival of the duke of Newcastle, and the foreign  
 ministers, which are expected from divers places; when among  
 many other things, the important affair of contriving how to  
 execute the articles of the last definitive treaty, which are not  
 yet accomplished, is to be brought upon the carpet. Of those  
 articles there are four, the 36, 16th, 17th and 22d, which relate  
 to the following points: The execution of the treaties of 1667  
 and 1670 between England and Spain, with regard to the na-  
 vigation of their respective subjects in America; the confirma-  
 tion of the Assiento treaty; the settling of the pretensions in  
 money of the king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover, upon  
 the crown of Spain; the decision of some articles concerning  
 the limits and territorial jurisdiction in the Low Countries; and  
 the regulation of some pretensions of the elector Palatine; be-  
 sides the accomplishment of the guaranty of the duchy of Silesia  
 and the county of Glatz to the king of Prussia, by all the pow-  
 ers and contracting parties in the said treaty. This is likely to  
 be a work of time, and some think will scarcely be compleat-  
 ed before the end of the year.

*Petersburg, April 25.* It is believed, that in a day or two  
 the Prussian and Polish ministers will be admitted to an audience  
 of her Imperial majesty, in case she does not return to Gottleitz,  
 which however, is a thing not at all impossible or improbable;  
 yet upon this audience some shrewd politicians believe, that  
 great things depend.

*Venice, April 18.* Conferences are frequently held in the  
 king's presence, to which the French and Spanish ministers are  
 commonly invited: But we are assured they turn upon nothing  
 else than ways and means to preserve peace in Italy, by mak-  
 ing a total alteration in the system thereof.

*Venice, April 30.* It is certain that great feasts are not more  
 frequent at court than private conferences; and it is thought  
 those who make the greatest figure at the one, have the  
 strongest influence in the other. We are told, that the sub-  
 ject of these conferences is to induce certain courts to moderate  
 their desires, and prevent the reviving the troubles so lately ex-  
 tinguish'd in Italy.

*Madrid, April 28.* According to the last letters from the  
 Caracas, M. d'Arrisga is treated there with abundance of  
 civility and respect, and the inhabitants also behave very kind-  
 ly to the troops under his command: But he cannot undertake  
 any thing in favour of the Guypuscoa company, because the  
 first attempts of that nature would make him lose all the respect  
 hitherto paid him; and besides, he does not know how to deal  
 with about 20,000 men, well arm'd, when his own force  
 scarcely amounts to 1500. The people of the colony still assure  
 him of their unfeigned respect and loyalty to the king, but they  
 will not hear a word about selling the Guypuscoa company.

*Cologne, May 15.* We have actually begun to raise the re-  
 cruits which our elector, by the last treaty with the maritime  
 powers, is engag'd to set on foot; and are to march as soon as  
 required.

*Hague, May 17.* Letters from Petersburg, of the 28th of  
 last month, make mention of a treaty proposed by the king of  
 Great Britain, for bringing about a reconciliation between the  
 courts of Petersburg and Stockholm; after which treaty, if

they can't agree, they shall be welcome to decide all disputes  
 by the sword: They add, that the Russian fleet would be in  
 readiness to put to sea the 15th or 18th of this month, and  
 consist of the same number of ships as were sent out last year.  
 According to advices from Revel, and other Russian ports,  
 their sea-officers keep in readiness to go on board at an hour's  
 warning.

*Paris, May 11.* The squadron which has been some time  
 preparing in our ports, will be ready to put to sea in a few  
 days; and it will we are assured, join some Spanish men of  
 war equipping at Cartagena and Ferrol, to go in concert to  
 bombard Algiers. This squadron is to be commanded by M.  
 de Magnanara, and will consist of two 74 gun ships, one of  
 36, and the frigate L'Anemone of 26; which last is destin'd  
 to found the coasts, and to lead the way throughout the expedi-  
 tion.

*Rome, May 2.* The governor of Civita Vecchia, has order-  
 ed the galleys and armed Pink to sail immediately from that  
 port, in order to join the Maltese men of war, who are going  
 to cruise against the corsairs of Barbary.

*Frankfort, May 13.* Yesterday two vessels pass'd by this  
 city, with several families on board, going from America to Eng-  
 land, to pass from thence to the new colonies, which the Eng-  
 lish are to bring in America.

*Frankfort, May 17.* We learn from Munich, that many  
 cabinet councils have been lately held there, in the presence  
 of the elector, on the subject of the renewal of the subsidy treaty  
 between him and the king of Great Britain, the result whereof  
 had been sent to London and Hanover.

There is much talk of a treaty or confederacy being on the  
 carpet, between many princes and states of the empire, for the  
 support of the house of Austria and its allies.

*Extract of a letter, from Paris, dated May 15.*  
 The offer of mediation made by the Grand Signior to the  
 Northern crowns, and the approaching dyet of Poland, are  
 points that certainly occupy the thoughts of our ministers,  
 though very little is said of them at court. Indeed the affairs  
 of the North are treated as things inexplicable, but from vari-  
 ous steps lately taken, there are many people suspect that the  
 present calm weather will not last long in those parts.

We begin to talk again of two, if not three camps this sum-  
 mer; but it is purely to exercise the troops, and to give such  
 noblemen as were too young to make a campaign in the last  
 war, some idea of military affairs. If you don't like this rea-  
 son, you shall have another, tho' not a better; which is, that  
 camps are the fashion.

It is very apparent, that some late transactions in the empire  
 are by no means agreeable to the system that is pursued here;  
 and we are told that the minister intrusted with our negotiations  
 has given so good an account of his conduct, that, it is thought  
 he will continue in favour. In the mean time there is nothing  
 said of naming a new minister to a certain court, which looks  
 as if it was resolv'd to leave the affair of the subsidies to some  
 other potentate.

*Naples, April 28.* We have advice that the corsairs of Bar-  
 bary, which have been cruising for some time on our coasts,  
 and those of the kingdom of Sicily, are drawn off on the ap-  
 proach of the king's squadron, which has had the good fortune  
 to regain two Tartans, one belonging to this capital, and the  
 other to Leghorn, which those pyrates had taken off Cape  
 Spartivento.

*Dusseldorp, May 29.* Numbers of families from the Lower  
 Palatinate, from Suabia, and from the principality of Saliz-  
 burg, going as settlers to Nova-Scotia, continue passing thro'  
 this city on their way to the Rhine.

Constantinople,