

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, October 31, 1750.

From the Westminster Journal of July 21.

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

✻✻✻ We are told from Stockholm, by a letter dated July 14, N. S. that a few days before a courier arriv'd there from the Baron de Greiffenheim, the Swedish envoy extraordinary to the empress of Russia, who brought advice, that affairs between the two courts are upon so favourable a footing, as gives the utmost reason to hope, that before the departure of his Britannic majesty to Great Britain, every thing will be regulated to the reciprocal satisfaction of the interested parties.

All the letters which have been lately received at Hamburg, as well from Russia as Poland, seem to foretel the speedy re-establishment of the duke de Biran in the throne of Courland; and there is the less room, they add, to doubt of the success of this affair, as the courts of Petersburg and Warsaw seem equally to have it at heart.

There is advice by the way of Frankfort, that the subdelegated commission of the Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach was withdrawn the 10th instant, N. S. after having made the suitable regulation for maintaining the ecclesiastical Lutherans, who were established there, in their rights.

By the same channel we are informed, that the duke of Saxe Gotha, on account of his pretensions to Saxe Lawenburgh has protested, as several other princes of the empire have done, against the 20th article of the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, where it is said, 'That his Britannic majesty, as elector of Brunswick Lunerburgh, as well for himself, as his heirs and successors, and all the possessions of his majesty in Germany, are comprehended in and guaranteed by the said treaty.'

They write from Mannheim, that the Elector Palatine has been extremely ill there, but that he was much better, and thought to be out of danger when the last advices came away.

They write from Naples that the Banditti, which for some time past have committed great disorders in several parts of that kingdom, being informed that the court was taking measures to extirpate them, thought proper to retire upon the approach of the troops that were sent against them; that part of these vagabonds endeavouring to escape among the mountains, had been surrounded there, in such a manner, that they must be obliged to surrender themselves, or be starved; and that the rest making towards the sea, orders had been sent to the ports to prohibit all matters of ships from taking any persons on board to carry out of the kingdom, without an express permission.

We are assured from Rome, that a congregation has been lately held in the presence of the Pope upon the affair of Hohenloe. His holiness's nuncios in the courts of Germany have represented the thing as of very great consequence to the Roman Catholic party, because of the superiority which the evangelical party has had therein. The Pope therefore, who assumes to be chief of the visible church, has resolved to send briefs to the catholic princes of the empire, to exhort them to support with vigour the rights of their communion, and to prevent that any wound be given to them by the affair in question.

But the following piece of news, which comes also from the same place, is of much greater importance to the priestly monarch, and seems to indicate a new excision of a considerable part of its revenue and interest. It is said his Catholic majesty has resolved to establish courts in Spain to decide all ecclesiastical affairs, without appeal to the holy see; and that he has also forbid all solicitations to the Roman court, for obtaining benefices that become vacant in Spain, and has order'd them

to apply only to his council. This news very much embarrasses the ministers of the holy see, who are determined to make representations to the court of Spain upon the subject.

They write from Leghorn, that the three men of war which have been fitted out at that port, and seem intended for trade as well as fighting, were to sail along the coast of Barbary to the Levant and Constantinople. As several knights of the order of St. Stephen are on board these ships, the count de Richcourt desired the grand prior of that order to assign men on board one of them; but the grand prior excused himself, alleging, that that could not be allowed without the Pope's express permission. It is since said that the court of Rome has acquainted the Tuscan regency, that no such permission could be granted, without knowing what expedition these men of war were destined for, and against whom the knights were to act. This affair will probably retard the departure of this squadron.

The French court is taking the most proper measures to increase their marine, and put it out of danger of receiving such checks as it felt in the last war. These measures intimate a continuation of the extraordinary imposts. Accordingly, the remonstrances made by the parliament to the king, in relation to the continuance of the hundredth penny, and the four sols in the livre (which equals 4 shillings in the pound in England) have not had the least success.

They write from Breit in particular, that Mr. Rouille, minister of the marine, seemed perfectly satisfied with the good condition in which he found the navy there, and in other parts of Britany. The magazine and arsenals are all well provided, several men of war almost ready to launch, and several others upon the stocks.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

*Warsaw, July 4.* Although several of the dietines are broke up unsuccessful, as well in this kingdom as in Lithuania, yet the greatest part of them have elected deputies for the extraordinary diet, which will be held here the 4th of next month; and we hear that several of those deputies are already preparing to come hither accordingly. The deputies from the magistrates and citizens, of Dantzick, are set out on their return home. We have received a confirmation of the total defeat of a considerable body of Hyducks, who were returning home, with their spoils after they had committed the greatest outrages imaginable in the Ukraine; but we learn at the same time, that M. Labiszewsky, who commanded the Polish troops that were brought in quest of them, had the misfortune to be killed in that encounter, together with several superior officers, and a great number of soldiers.

*Dantzick, July 8.* Preparations are already making here for the reception of the king and queen of Poland, who are expected soon after the holding of the extraordinary diet. Their majesties propose stopping four or five days in this city, before they proceed to Dresden. Some days ago the magistrates of this city received an express from Warsaw, by which they were ordered immediately to re-establish the citizens in their prerogatives, conformable to what has been regulated by the king on that subject, and to depose the two counsellors, who had been elected by them some time since; which has been done accordingly. What other differences may still subsist between the magistrates and citizens of this city, will be adjusted by his majesty during his stay here.

*Hamburg, July 27.* Letters from Copenhagen advise that a ship is sailed from thence for Algiers, with presents for the Dey of that state; which will be doubly acceptable at this juncture, as they consist of 8000 cannon balls, 50,000 lb. of powder, and some naval stores.

LONDON.