

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

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1750.

M A D R I D, July 7.

ON the representations made to the king, that the sending out single ships at different times, to America, is very prejudicial to trade; his majesty has resolved to put a stop thereto, intending that for the future it be managed by flotilla's and galleons, in order to carry on a regular trade at stated times; which is thought to be the surest means to put our commerce on the most flourishing footing.

Compiegne, July 23. The king upon reviewing the grenadiers of France was so well pleased with the new exercise which they performed, that his majesty has ordered it to be observed by all his infantry, both French and Foreign.

Paris A-la main, July 27. According to the last letters from Genoa, there still daily appears threatening and insolent letters against the conduct of the government; but being accustomed to menaces of this nature very little notice is taken of them, the magistracy thinking themselves entirely sheltered under the protection of the king. Commerce is at a low ebb, and there is yet no likelihood of the affairs of the bank of St. George being regulated.

Paris, July 26. Letters from Genoa advise, that the government has begun to impose upon all Foreigners established, and who merchandize there, very troublesome taxes, and gives them no more than three days to pay them; and, in case of refusal, to be subject to military execution. The foreign ministers have strongly opposed this regulation, as being contrary to the laws of free ports; but no body being willing to expose themselves to have soldiers quartered upon them at discretion, many, notwithstanding being forbid by their protectors, have begun to pay these taxes.

Madrid, July 30. The court has discovered the practice of such frauds in bringing home effects unregistr'd from the Indies, as have occasioned the arresting several persons of rank, and which will bring confiscations of an immense value into the royal coffers. It's hoped, that from a loose and negligent, ours will become one of the most exact governments in Europe.

Venice, August 1. The senate appears stedfast in the resolution of prosecuting its claims, in regard to the extent of the jurisdiction of the patriarchates of Aquileia, and to have no manner of regard to the decision of the court of Rome, which seems to have struck at the sovereignty of the republic.

Frankfort, August 6. We have received advice from Strasburg, that on the 26th and 27th past there was such a warm dispute between the French and German troops of the garrison, that from words they came to blows; and the thing was carried so far, that whole regiments charged one against another, and about thirty were killed, and a much greater number wounded on both sides. This bloody scene occasioned a general consternation throughout the whole city, and from the animosity of the two parties, and the fury with which they were agitated, there was reason to apprehend a horrible carnage, if the officers had not happily taken the wise resolution to employ every means that prudence and firmness could suggest, to separate them; which with great difficulty they accomplished. The authors of this tumult have been put under arrest.

Paris, August 7. An order is lately issued out, that in all the churches throughout the diocese of Paris, prayers shall be publicly read for the happy deliverance of her royal highness the dauphiness, and for the accomplishment of the wishes of all France, that she may be brought to bed of a prince.

Rome, July 25. The sudden and unexpected departure of the chevalier Chapello, the Venetian ambassador, is matter of great speculation here; and some are of opinion, who are

look'd upon as great connoisseurs, that his holiness was somewhat too hasty in his determination of the affair relating to the patriarchate of Aquileia; and that he ought to have shown a little deference and respect to that republic.

Bristol, August 4. Last Wednesday, the 1st instant, the Bristol bank was opened in Broad-street, under the direction of the following gentlemen, who are at the head of this noble design, intended for the general good and convenience of trade in this part of the nation, and indeed of the kingdom in general, viz. Mr. Isaac Elton, Mr. Harford Lloyd, Mr. William Miller, Mr. Thomas Knox, Mr. ——— Hale.

Erfurt, August 8. Last Sunday a most dreadful fire happened at Gebelet in the territory of Saxe Weissenfelds, which entirely consumed about 350 dwelling houses, besides a considerable number of warehouses and graineries. This calamity will fall the heavier on the poor inhabitants, as it is but a few years since they sustained a like loss.

Dresden, August 9. By letters from Warsaw of the 3d instant, all things were ready for the opening of the extraordinary diet; the same letters say, that their majesties have laid aside their intended journey to Dantzick, so that the whole court is expected here by the end of the month. We learn from Lusatia, that an extraordinary quantity of locusts had appeared in divers places of that province, and had done an infinite deal of damage.

Paris, August 10. We learn from Rochefort, that they had last week a most terrible tempest, and that the lightning set fire to many parts of the town, and killed four men on board a Swedish ship that was at anchor in that port.

Copenhagen, August 11. Another of the engineer's assistants at the late trial of the new cannon for quick firing, is dead, and the third so much hurt, that it is thought he can't recover.

Hanover, August 14. The day before yesterday, her royal highness the princess Mary of Hesse set out in a post-chaise in the afternoon on her return to Hanau. The same evening Mr. Zwiagel, and Mr. Freychappel, two of the lords of the king's bedchamber, had very warm words as they came from attending the king at supper, upon which the latter challenged the former. They fought the next morning in a wood not far from this city, in which dispute the Baron Zwiagel received a slight wound in the face, another in his right arm, and a third through the body, of which he is since dead, to the great regret of the king, and the whole court. Immediately after Mr. Freychappel, and Mr. Grothausen, lieutenant colonel of the life-guards, who had been his second, endeavoured to provide for their own safety by a timely retreat; but his majesty has order'd several parties in pursuit of them; and in the meantime the count de Schulemberg, major of the life-guards, who was second to the Baron de Zwiagel, is put under arrest.

Madrid, July 14. Admiral Spinola, who commanded the fleet lately arrived from the Havanna, is not yet come hither to pay his duty to the king, which is much wondered at. Such just measures are taken for preventing a contraband trade, as will make the undertaking it very hazardous; but at the same time the officers of the *Guarde de Costas* are expressly enjoined to behave with the utmost friendship towards the fair-trading ships. It is said the bankers of the court have made frequent remittances to Italy, which was believed to be destined for the court of the infant duke; but it appears that the king is of opinion, that the revenues of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, which amount to 2600,000 livres of Italy, is sufficient with economy, for defraying the expence of the court of his royal highness, especially as the maintenance of the troops which that prince has on foot, is not comprehended therein.

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