

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

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1751.

Extra's of Intelligence from London, as published in the Dutch Gazette.

HE 2d. Inst. (October) the West-India Merchants of this City had a Meeting and resolv'd upon presenting a Memorial or Petition to the Government, setting forth, that the Spanish Guarda la Costas renew their Depredations with as much Malice and Vigour as formerly; That they have taken several Vessels that were carrying Goods from one English Colony to another; and that they cease not to disturb the English in the Enjoyment of the Right they have by Treaties to cut Logwood in the Bay of Campeachy, to navigate in the Bay of Honduras, and to load Salt in the Isle of Tortuga. As the said Merchants have resolv'd to lay these Grievances before the Parliament at the next Sessions, we are confirm'd in the Notion that the Spanish Affairs will be one of the principal Articles of the Deliberations of the Representatives of the People.

We hear that the East-India Company has resolv'd to present a Petition to the Parliament, for obtaining an Act to forbid the Subjects of Great-Britain to be concerned in the foreign Companies actually trading, or designing to trade with the East-Indies; and also to forbid the English Seamen and other Persons to serve on board their Ships in any Capacity whatsoever. — The most effectual Means to ruin foreign India Companies, is to abolish our own, and leave the Trade open to all British Adventurers.

Paris, Sept. 25. Private Letters from Lisbon, talk of three Matches designed for the King of Portugal's Daughters, viz. the Infanta Mary Anne Frances Elizabeth, Princess of Beyre who will be 16 Years old the 17th of next December, with the Infant Don Pedro, Brother of his Portuguese Majesty, aged 31; the Infanta Mary Anne Frances, aged 14, with Don Lewis of Spain, who is 23 Years old, and is to fling away his Cardinal's Hat; and the Infanta Mary Frances Dorothy, aged 11, with the Archduke Joseph, eldest Son of their Imperial Majesties.

Constantinople, Sept. 17. About the latter End of August last, there was felt such a violent Shock of an Earthquake, that the City Philipopolis, in Romania, the largest Capital in that Country, was almost totally swallowed up; and according to the most moderate Computation, no less than four Thousand of the Inhabitants lost their Lives in that dreadful Devastation.

The Havock which the said Earthquake has made, has proved equally fatal in the adjacent Parts of that populous City; for most of the Villages and Hamlets thereto belonging, have either been thrown down, or overwhelmed by the swelling of the Waters of the River Mariza.

Bern, Sept. 23. The extreme bad Weather we have had in these Parts, has been fatal to several Districts in this Country, and particularly last Week to Neuschattel, from the overflowing of a small Rivulet, which after supplying that Town with Water runs into the Lake: This Torrent, from the vast Quantity of Rain, swelled at that Rate, that the lower Part of the Town was Twenty two Feet under Water, to the unspeakable Damage of a vast Quantity of Goods in the several Shops and Warehouses. This was not the only Mischiefe, but the Rains falling with the utmost Violence, carried away all the Vines in the Neighbouring Mountains, and the very Earth on which they grew, leaving nothing but the bare Rocks; and a few that escap'd, were utterly destroyed three Days after, by a violent Storm of Hai.

Paris, Sept. 26. Some Politicians here are of Opinion, that notwithstanding the Pains which the Ministers of this Court and those of Great-Britain seem to take, in order to maintain the Peace between the two Nations, Affairs are nevertheless in

such Situation as that it would be almost impossible to regulate them to mutual Satisfaction, without coming to an open Rupture. One of the most important Articles is, the Trade which is carried on upon the Coasts of Africa. The English pretend to have the Right exclusive of other Nations, particularly the French: These last do not acknowledge this Right, but maintain, that the Sea is free, and that they are at Liberty to trade thither as well as any Nation. Preparations are therefore making in several of our Ports to go and traffick upon the Coast of Guiney, and other Parts of Africa; and it is doing in such a Manner, as that the Trade will be supported by Force in case of need. On the other Hand, Letters from London advise, that the English are firmly resolv'd, cost what it will, to oppose the French in this Commerce. This Article we are told, was one of the Subjects of the long Conferences which Mr. Durand who is charged with the Affairs of France at London, has had with the British Ministry. The other Articles of that Conference, turned chiefly upon the Limits of the Provinces which the two Crowns were in Possession of in America, particularly those of Nova Scotia; and upon the Satisfaction which this Court cemas for the Insult, which it pretends was committed by the Governor of Nevis against the French Frigate call'd the Galathea. The former of these two Articles does not seem to embarrass the British Court much, because such Measures have been taken to put that Colony out of the Reach of being hurt by either the French or Indians in those Parts; that the English are not very anxious about settling those Limits. But the Article of Satisfaction gives some Uneasiness; because on that depends the Evacuation of Tobago, &c. or at least this Court makes Use of this Pretence to delay it; and it seems as if the English were not at all disposed to give our Court the Satisfaction which it thinks due to it. These Circumstances, joined to that of the English complaining, that we have not yet fulfilled the Article of the Treaty of Aix, which regards the Demolition of Dunkirk, have but little Tendency to establish a good Understanding between the two Courts.

Cologne, October 16. Of all the Visits which the King of Great Britain has made to his Electoral Dominions since he came to the English Throne, that this Year will acquire him the greatest Honour. His Majesty has employed himself in laying the Foundation of a solid Negotiation for the Election of a King of the Romans, and conducted it with so much Ability and Honour, that we flatter ourselves it is near being brought to Maturity. The Patriot Sentiments of the Electors of Mentz and Triers have been long known, and they are such as no Considerations either in Time of Peace or War could ever alter. The last Treaty concluded at Hanover with the Elector of Bavaria, the Journey of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams to Warsaw, and the Appearance of a Minister of Merit at the Court of Bonn, have made the Votes of Cologne, Bavaria and Saxony, quite correspondent with those of Mentz, Triers, Bohemia and Hanover, so that it is very natural to conclude, that the Peace of Germany is secur'd; and that there is nothing more to be done, but to fix upon the Manner, Time, and Place to finish this great Work.

L O N D O N.

*From the Utrecht Gazette.**Extract of a Letter from London, September 11.*

“ It is upon very good Grounds that some People give out that the Government is uneasy about the Destination of the Squadron under the Command of M. Maenamara; for besides that there is no Power whose maritime Force is capable of giving Umbrage to this Crown, the Regency have received a Courier