

## MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices; Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1751.

H A G U E, October 23.

THE Republic, which at length enjoys the Tranquility that it's Regents and all good People have for a considerable Time past longed for, and for the Re establishment of which, the Prince Stadholder has taken such infinite Pains, begins at present to suffer excessively from frequent Commotions. It's Commerce, which for more than a Year has been in a languishing State, is every Day becoming more so, and according to very certain Accounts, is no more than the Shadow of what it was some Years ago, when it passed for the most beneficial in all Europe.

People here flatter'd themselves, that the English would never attain in any Degree to the Art of making Brine for pickling Herrings, and could not consequently succeed in their Project of establishing a Herring Fishery. But they have found themselves mistaken; for the English have not only succeeded therein, but have done so to their Wish, and greatly beyond their most sanguine Hopes. So that we are likely to be powerfully rivalled in that very valuable Branch of Business.

Barcelona, October 5. We have been informed by a Vessel arrived from the Levant, that an English Ship having been attacked by a Corsair of Algiers, which mounted thirty Guns, and the Strengths of Gibraltar, in order to see it's Passport, and the Englishman not chusing to be visited, resolv'd to fight, and did so. After killing many of her People, boarded, and set her on fire, and saw her blow up.

Paris, A la main, October 30. The Princess, Daughter of the Dauphin, died a few Days ago, aged two Months, and 4 Days, being born the 26th of August. Her Corpse was laid in the Vault belonging to the Royal Family, in the Church of the Royal Abbey of St. Dennis.

By the great Pains, which M. de Rouille, the Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs, has taken since he was in that Station, we hear, that by next Spring there will be eighty Ships of the Line ready to put to Sea from the several Ports of this Kingdom.

Constantinople, October 10. According to private Letters from Constantinople, the Porte is far from taking any Umbrage at the Success of the Georgian Prince, that has lately invaded Persia, and taken several Towns, under the Pretence mentioned in former Accounts. Tho' the Porte has an Interest in the Continuance of the Troubles in that Kingdom, yet she is sensible, that as a Revolution gave Rise to them, so another Revolution would put an End to them; and then that the Persians, whom'd as they are to War, might bend their united Forces against the Ottoman Empire. Therefore, the Turkish Ministry would be very glad to see a new Principality rise on the Side of Persia, which might serve for a Barrier between the Turks and Persians. The Name of the Georgian Prince, who is Heraclius: He is of a very enterprising Genius, and follows his Bent, leaving himself, and the Porte too, no Room for Doubt.

Amsterdam, Sept. 28. We have been informed by our last Advices from Paris, that the French Court has lately received very large Remittances from Spain, which Money, 'tis assured, will be particularly employed, in re-establishing the Marine of France, which begins already to be in such a Condition as to require serious Reflections to be made thereupon by the European Nation, which is very attentive to every Thing of that Nature that is done by the Crown of France, tho' it be only in order to shelter the Comments of it's Subjects from being interrupted by the other, in Case of a fresh Rupture between the two Crowns, which may possibly be nearer than it is generally

apprehended to be, on Account of the Propositions that the English are continually forming in the Neighbourhood of the French Establishments in America, where the Court of Versailles now perceives that it has let them become too powerful; especially in their New Colony of Nova Scotia, which is too near a Neighbour to Canada and L'Isle Royal, or, as the English call it, Cape Breton. It must be confessed that the French restored this whole Province to the English, by the Peace of Utrecht, which has been confirmed by all succeeding Treaties; but it is now found that it was impolitic to have been so facile in that Respect, and Circumstances having changed, 'tis natural for Maxims to change likewise. From whence it is greatly to be feared, that this Nova Scotia will, sooner or later, be a Bone of Contention, and very likely be fore most People imagine;

## L O N D O N.

From the London Evening Post, October 19.

We hear that there is now preparing for the Press and presently will be published, A DISSERTATION ON BRITISH PORT-SIGHT and PRECAUTION. In which the following Particulars, among many others; will be largely insisted on and explained, viz.

The Attack of St. Lazare, at Carthagena; where the Scaling Ladders were too short, and the British Troops advanced in the very Face of the Enemy's Fire.

The Reconnoitering of the Ground at Fontenoy, when the fatal muffled Batteries were most unfortunately overlook'd.

The Siege of Pondicherry, which had been represented as a Place of no Defence, and as such was attempted by our Forces. With the remarkable Occurrences during the six Weeks which the Men staid before that Place, almost up to the Chin every Day, in Mud and Water.

Our admirable Advices concerning the State of this Island, which the French and We had agreed should remain neutral; but which were clandestinely, and unknown to us, inhabited and seized by the French; even before the Beginning of the last War.

The wise Provision made for the Security of Nova Scotia, since it was ceded to us for ever by the Peace of Utrecht, by suffering the French Papists to increase in that Province, and pervert the Indians, so as to prepare for us a formidable Set of Enemies in the present Scheme of improving and cultivating our own Property.

October 8. According to a private Letter from Lisbon, to a Merchant of this City, there never was a more dreadful Spectacle than the burning the great Hospital there, on the 11th of August, O. S. About eight in the Morning a thick Smoke was observed breaking out of the Windows, by ten it was all in Flames, like a Furnace, and about Noon the Roof broke in, and fell with prodigious Noise. All this Time no Pains were spared, in order to save the poor Patients therein, many of whom were in no Condition so much as to remove out of the Reach of the Flames, and as the Fire began in the midst of the House, threescore and three were burnt. The new Church belonging to the Hospital was also consumed, out of which however, not without Difficulty, they saved the Venerable (so they stile the Host) and forty six large Silver Candlesticks. The King was there in Person, encouraged the People all he could, and gave Orders for the Security and Subsistence of the unhappy Objects that were rescued from the Flames, half naked, as also for the decent Interment of the Remains of those who perished. His Conduct on that melancholy Occasion was so calm and steady, and yet so full of Condescension and Tenderness, as exceedingly edified those present.