

T H E N<sup>o</sup>. 348.  
**M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,**

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, December 25, 1751.

P A R I S, September 8.

**O**UR last Advices from America assure, that all our Colonies are in a very good Condition; that Trade flourishes there; that they have Plenty of all Kinds of Provisions; and that during this last Summer a great Number of Volunteers arrived from France, some to settle there, and others to serve in a Military Capacity.

*Hague, Sept. 11.* Besides the Decree lately issued by the King of Portugal, revoking that of the 8th of April, 1739, by which Spices, and other East India Products were forbid to be imported by foreign Vessels into his Dominions; his Most Faithful Majesty is disposed to make some other Regulations, which will prove very favourable to the Commerce of the Dutch.

*Paris, Sept. 14.* Lord Marshall is arrived from Berlin. The Cavalry in Alsace are very near completely mounted; an Order is expected for augmenting the Infantry from twelve to fifteen Companies in every Battalion.

*Amsterdam, Sept. 12.* Some private Letters received here intimate, that there is Reason to believe that King Theodore of Corsica, will again be brought upon the Scene, partly to prevent the French from making the Advantages they propose, in mediating and accommodating Matters between the Genoese and Corsicans; and partly to punish the Genoese for their Conduct in the late War, having, without any substantial Reason, taken Party with the House of Bourbon, and thereby caused the War to continue much longer in Italy than it would otherwise have done, and put the Allies of the House of Austria to extraordinary Expences, which they would have no Occasion to have been at if these Republicans had better consulted their own Interest, and had adhered to the Neutrality which they at first embraced. Moreover, it cannot be imagined that the Powers, who wish well to the Court of Vienna, could see, with Pleasure, the Genoese, wearied out by the Chicanery and Turbulence of the Corsicans, dispose of that Island to any Prince of the House of Bourbon; neither would it please the King of Sardinia to have this Island, so near to his Kingdom of Sardinia, in the Possession of a Prince who was dependant upon either Spain or France, or on both.

*Hague, Sept. 12.* The ill Consequences are very much apprehended which the Misunderstanding between the English and the French may be of, in Relation to the Affairs of the East Indies, where Mr. Dupleix being become powerful, may possibly push the Interest of the French India Company so far to embroil the two Nations; for an Infringement of Commerce is, to the English, a String that must not be touched, especially since by the Peace of Aix la-Chapelle, nothing is to be undertaken, either in Europe or the Indies, by one Party, against the Interest of the other; and it is well known that good Fortune frequently renders People so insolent, that they imagine when that blind Goddess smiles upon them, they may do any Thing with Impunity.

*Turin, Sept. 2.* The last Letters from Savoy advise, that the Flame issues with so much Violence out of the Cavities which have been made within this Month at the Top of the Mountain de Plainjeon, in the Province of Faucigny, that the Towns of Paffi and Cervos, which are situated at the Foot of it, have already receiv'd great Damage, insomuch that the Inhabitants of those Places have abandoned them, and taken away with them all their Effects.

*Genoa, Sept. 4.* According to the last Advices from Corsica, the Inhabitants of Niolo, one of the Communities beyond the Mountains, seem to make a Difficulty of submitting to the Regulation proposed by the Cavalier de Chauvelin, and ac-

cepted of by the rest of the Communities, so that it is thought M. Curfay will be obliged to send Troops to bring them to Reason.

*Cadix, August 24.* Orders have been sent to Commodore Stuart, who is cruising near Gibraltar, against the Algerines, not to lose Sight of the Coast, that he may be the more at Hand to protect some Register Ships from the West-Indies, which are daily expected.

*Amsterdam, Sept. 24.* We are surprized, tho' there is so happy a Prospect of Tranquility being established in the North, that no Dispositions are making for a Reform of Troops, either by the Court of Russia, or those of Sweden, Prussia, or Vienna; and that the Turks remain still upon the Frontiers. This, we imagine, confirms the Notion of these Powers being desirous, before reducing their Forces, of seeing the Success of the Diet of the States of the Kingdom of Sweden.

*Genoa, Sept. 15.* The last Advices which the Government received from Corsica, were not near so favourable as we had Reason to hope they would be; some of the Communities, and among them that of Niolo, having refused to subscribe the new Regulation, under Pretence, that instead of securing to them the Enjoyment of the Privileges they have been so long soliciting, it subjected them, as much as ever, to the Authority of the Republic, and the arbitrary Jurisdiction of its Officers. The Inhabitants of this Community have even carried their Discontent so far, as to take up Arms again, and have openly declared themselves against the Measures of the Republic; upon which the Marquis de Grimaldi has sent a Body of Genoese Militia against them, with whom they have already had some Skirmishes.

*Berlin, Sept. 21.* They write from Paris, that Lord Marshall, the King's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, had his first Audience of his Majesty, and of all the Royal Family, the 14th Instant, and met with a most gracious Reception.

*Constantinople, August 28.* The Janizaries have lately mutiny'd, and demanded the Head of the Grand Vizir, who (is allowed to be one of the greatest Statesmen this Empire ever produced; but some of their Chiefs being in his Interest, and putting themselves at the Head of the Malecontents, in order to serve him, those who were the Authors of this Mutiny, were seized the following Night, and have not since been heard of.

*Cadix, August 30.* Some private Letters from Paris intimate, that the Affairs of the Clergy seem to be afresh embroiled; but one of them says, that they may possibly adhere too tenaciously to their pretended Rights, and at length tire out the Moderation of the King, and determine his Majesty to have less Regard for that formidable Body than he has hitherto had.

*Ferrara, Sept. 14.* Some Misunderstandings, having arisen lately between the Inhabitants of some Villages upon the Borders of the Modenais, and those of the State of Bologna, the latter carried Things so far as to pursue and attack their Adversaries upon the Territories of Modena, which the Duke being informed of, has demanded Satisfaction for such Behaviour, and in the mean Time has sent a Body of Troops into the Bolognese, where they live at Discretion.

*Verfailles, Sept. 23.* Some fresh Instructions have been sent to the Duke de Mirepoix, relating to the Misunderstanding between this Court and that of London, about the Island of St. Lucia. The King persists in his Resolution of maintaining his Right to that Island, founded upon the Conquest which his Subjects made of it in 1624.

*Lisbon, August 24.* The French Squadron, which was upon our Coast some Days, has disappeared: It is reported, that it is gone