

## MARYLAND GAZETTE,

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1750.

*From the London Magazine for Oct. 1749.*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HE inrmiſe mentioned in our laſt, of the Dutch colony in Batavia having revolted, proceeded, it ſeems, from baron Imhoff the governor's marching with an army at the deſire of the queen of Bantam, againſt her huſband the king, whom he depoſed, becauſe of his being mad; which ſeems to be a diſeaſe in his family, after they attain to a certain age.

From again we hear, that the miniſters are taking all poſſible means to raiſe a ſpirit of induſtry among the people of that kingdom, and to encourage them to improve their lands by huſbandry; at the ſame time they have granted charters for eſtabliſhing manufactures of fine woollen cloth and ſtuffs, and workmen and utenſils are expected from foreign countries for carrying on the ſame. And that on the 26th ult. chevalier d'Oſſorio, envoy extraordinary from the king of Sardinia, had a particular audience of his Catholic majeſty, at which he preſented a letter from the king his maſter, containing a demand of the infant Donna Maria Antonietta in marriage for his ſon the duke of Savoy, to which his Catholic majeſty returned a favourable answer.

10th. m. Sept. 30. The Ruſſian miniſter has juſtly delivered to our court a very extraordinary memorial, in ſubſtance as follows: "That the empreſs of Ruſſia being determined to maintain the form of government in the manner it is at preſent eſtabliſhed in Sweden, and of which her Imperial majeſty is guaranty, the moſt cauſe her troops to enter Finland, left, on the death of the reigning king, any motions ſhould be made contrary thereto: That thoſe are to continue there on the footing of friends; that they are to obſerve an exact diſcipline, and live entirely at their own expence, till ſuch time as the new king is proclaimed, and has made aſſurance by oath that he will maintain the preſent form of the government, and obſerve its treaties, particularly that of Neuſtadt, &c. That thoſe who are not in a friendly manner to the ſaid troops, are to be treated themſelves as rebels: But if, on the contrary, they conform to the deſire with which her Imperial majeſty is animated for the good of the Swediſh nation, ſhe promiſes to continue her favour and protection to them; and moreover engages, beſides her own guaranty, to procure the guaranty of ſome other powers.

Our miniſters have answered to the following effect: "That the prince ſucceſſor has already given public and ſufficient aſſurances, that his royal highneſs will not ſwerve or depart from his agreements, or ever undertake any thing to the leaſt prejudice of the rights and liberties of the kingdom: But that, if notwithstanding all theſe ſolemn aſſurances, the empreſs of Ruſſia, perſiſts, on any pretence whatever, in the intention of making her troops paſs the frontiers of Finland, the king cannot otherwiſe regard ſuch a ſtep than as an act of hoſtility, and an open rupture; and that in ſuch caſe, his majeſty thinks himſelf juſtly authorized to employ, for his defence, the means which are in his power, &c."

In the month of Auguſt laſt there was a great chance in the court of the grand Signior: The then Muſli was depoſed and baniſhed to a town in Aſia, with orders to repair to Mecca at the proper ſeaſon; and his brother, who was chief judge of Natolia, is diſmiſſed, and baniſhed to Synope, on the Black-Sea: A new Muſli has been made, who is a creature of the prime Vizir's; and ſeveral other changes have been made, all in favour of his dependents. Whether this will produce any change in the conduct of that court with regard to the affairs of Europe, is not yet known; but the prime Vizir has lately made a declaration in very haughty terms to the Ruſſian miniſter,

after ſtating that the Porte will think

*From the Weſtmiſter Journal, Oct. 14, 1749.  
The Hiſtory of Europe.*

The Dutch mails coming in laſt week, and being both delivered in one day, we ſhall give the ſubſtance of them, with ſmall variation, from the poſtſcript of the London Evening-Post.

Beſides what was mentioned in our laſt, relating to the diſpoſitions towards a war, it is proper to add, ſays a letter from Conſtantinople of September 8, that the grand Vizir ſent for the Aga of the Janizaries a few days ago, exhorted him to keep his men as quiet as poſſible, and gave him a very large ſum of money, to be diſtributed among them, in order to give weight to his exhortations. The Aga of the Janizaries received orders at the ſame time to make ſome alterations in the quarters of the troops.

It has been reſolved to recal part of the troops actually on the frontiers of Perſia; which circumſtance, together with the arrival of an ambaiſador from Ali-Kouli-Kan, makes us conclude the Porte is well ſatisfied there is nothing to be feared from that quarter, even though the Perſian miniſter ſhould miſcarry in his negotiation. Orders are already iſſued for diſtributing along the Black Sea, the troops that are coming back from the frontiers of Perſia. Several corps of cavalry will alſo be drawn out of Natolia, and ſent to Canton in the Weſtern provinces of the empire. —

It what comes below, in the article from Perſia, ſhould prove true, the ſtate of Perſia may call the attention of the Turks again Eaſtwards.

The Capigi-Baſhaw, that was lately ſent to the Kan of Crim Tartary; is returned from Baccifarai, and has reported his commiſſion to the grand Vizir, but ſcarce any thing of it tranſpires in public: All we know, ſays the letter-writer, is, that corn and other provisions are very plenty in Crim Tartary, and that the grand Signior's magazines may be very eaſily and ſpeedily filled, if there ſhould be occaſion. Another Capigi Baſhaw is to go with a commiſſion from his highneſs to the Kan of the Bucack Tartars. The Baſhaws of Turkey in Europe, have received orders to ſend up to court an exact account of the corn and forage in the magazines of their reſpective departments, and take care that the preſent ſtock be not diminiſhed.

Some of the foreign miniſters are mightily alarmed at theſe orders and diſpoſitions of the Porte. The French and Britiſh ambaiſadors have repreſented to the Ottoman miniſtry, what pains their principals have taken to keep peace in the North, and the Ruſſian and Auſtrian miniſters proteſt that they have no inclination to war; the Swedes ſay the ſame; and the Porte laughs in her ſleeve to ſee that certain courts have gone too far to retreat.

Letters from Perſia of the 10th of July, by the way of Moſcow, bring advice of a bloody battle fought a few days before, between the ſhan Kouh, grandſon of ſhan Nadir, Ibrahim Kan. The latter having aſſembled an army of 100,000 men, marched from Tauris in the month of June, for the province of Mazandaran, on the South coaſt of the Caſpian ſea, where the two armies came to a general engagement, and that of Ibrahims was entirely defeated. He himſelf with great difficulty got off, after his troops and ſeveral Kans of his party had made ſubmiſſion to the conqueror.

Theſe letters add, that Ibrahim Kan having reach'd a caſtle on the frontiers of Curdeſtan, he was betray'd there by Meli Kouli Kan, who after putting out his eyes, deliver'd him up to ſhan Kouh; and that the latter was going to march to Calbin, in order to be crown'd there.

They now acknowledge at Madrid, that the affair of the Caraccas is become ſo ſerious, that the court has reſolved to ſend over forthwith 2000 regular troops, to bring the rebels to rea-