

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

No. 328.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1751.

M A D R I D, April 27.

TH E Council has been employed for some Days in examining a Memorial presented by Mr. Keene, concerning the better regulating of the Navigation of the English in the West Indies, so as to prevent, by Means of some fixed Regulation, the Irregularities which they still complain of, especially in regard to the Right they pretend to have of trading to the Bay of Honduras.

Gracovia, May 2. The last Letters from Choczim advise, that the Ottoman Porte has prohibited the sending of Caulc and Corn into Russia, under severe Penalties, and that there was great Talk of forming a Camp near that City of 40,000 Ottoman Troops some Time this Month. These Letters add, that a Turkish Engineer was arrived there to visit the Fortifications, in order to have them repaired and augmented, the Materials being already provided for that Purpose. Other Advices from the Frontiers import, that the Turks continue to erect great Magazines there, both for Provisions and Stores, and that the Hospodar of Walachia is ordered to do the same. As to the Tatars, they continue to make Incursions upon the Russian Territories, but with what Success is not known.

Venice, April 26. The Republic, it is said, is going to enter into a Defensive Alliance with the Imperial Court, against the Turks.

Altena, May 1. Letters from Stockholm advise, that a Body of 8000 Swedish Troops have Orders to hold themselves ready to march on the first Notice.

Stockholm, May 7. It having been resolved by this Court to build some new Forts upon the Frontiers of Finland, and finish those that are already begun, eight Regiments of Foot, amounting to about 10,000 Men, will, 'tis said, in Consequence thereof, be sent thither to be employed in those Works, in the Place of the Militia, who will be discharged.

Hamburg, May 14. They write from Riga, that Veldt-Marshall Count Lacy, an Irishman, died there the 30th of last Month, in the eighty fifth Year of his Age. He was Commander in Chief of her Imperial Majesty's Troops in the Conquered Provinces, and Governor of Riga.

Genoa, May 1. By the last Letters from Corsica we are informed, that the Inhabitants of several Districts have afresh taken up Arms against the French, and have had several sharp Skirmishes with them, wherein the latter have been ill treated. It is added, that the Marquis de Curzay, the Commander of the French Troops in that Kingdom, finding that he has not a sufficient Number to prevent the ill Consequences of this Revolt, has sent pressing Instances to Versailles for a new Reinforcement of Troops.

Madrid, April 27. The Court intends to send by the Quick-silver Ships, bound to Vera Cruz, Orders to all the Governors in the Spanish West-Indies, to narrowly examine into the Complaints, lately made by the English, and to restore several Ships to them, if it appears upon Examination of these Complaints that they were unlawfully seized. A List of the above Ships is sent with the said Orders.

Paris, May 14. The King has charged his Ministers in several Courts to declare, that the King of Sweden, by the Act of Security which he gave upon his Accession to the Throne, having done every Thing which could be expected from him, there was Reason to hope, that no Power would pretend to require more of his Swedish Majesty; and that, if the contrary should happen, his Majesty would find himself under a Necessity of giving the Swedes all the Assistance they should want to maintain their Glory and Independance.

Paris, May 18. We have received a Confirmation of the

Hostilities committed by the English against the Subjects of this Crown on the Coast of Africa, the Particulars of which are as follows: That the French having built a Fort, and settled a Factory at Albreda, on the River Gambia, the English took Umbrage at it, and deemed it an Intrusion of the Peace; wherefore, one of their Men of War, attended by several other Vessels, cannonaded the Fort, and then landed the best Part of their Men, in order to carry the Place by Scalade; but the French, seconded by the Natives of the Country, vigorously repelled the Assaults. What determined the English to attack the Fort, was, that the French had fired upon one of their Ships that came to trade in the River Gambia.

Amsterdam, May 8. Advices from the Low Countries continue to intimate, that the French are as fast as possible filling their Magazines upon the Frontiers, and augmenting the Garrisons of the fortified Towns there, which gives the Brabanters great Uneasiness, and makes them apprehend another Visit from the French, whom they now hate, as much as their Ignorance made them love that People heretofore.

Petersburg, May 4. We hear from Wybourg, that notwithstanding the Magazines there are sufficiently stock'd with Provisions already for six Months to come, yet all Sorts of Stores are adding daily to the present Stock, in order that they may be able to furnish the adjacent Posts upon any Emergency, and that her Imperial Majesty's Forces, who are quarter'd in the several Parts of Finland, may want for no manner of Supplies of any Kind whatsoever.

Hague, May 12. The whole Conduct of the Ministry of Versailles manifestly shews, that the French Court is forming grand Projects for improving the Commerce of that Nation in America; and, at the same Time, is taking the utmost Precautions for securing the Possession of L'Isle Royal or Cape-Breton, and Canada, especially as they are so near the English new and flourishing Colony of Nova-Scotia, at which the French look with an envious Eye. They are sending great Quantities of Ammunition and Artillery, as well to Louisbourg, as to the Mouth of the River of St. Lawrence, which ought to awaken the Attention of the English; who may be well assured, that if the least Misunderstanding should happen between the two Nations, the French will strike the first Blow in America, by falling on the British Colonies there. In that Case, Nova Scotia would be in great Danger, and Jamaica itself would not be intirely secure, as the French have always such Numbers of Ships at St. Domingo and Cape-Breton; all which they would not fail to employ in giving a Blow to either of those Places, or any other they should think proper to attack; and should they at any Time succeed in an Attempt of this Nature, it would not be easy to drive them from the Country they should get Possession of.

Madrid, May 14. A French Ship is arriv'd at Alicant, the Captain whereof reports, that not far from that Port he met with four Algerine Men of War, two of which were fifty or sixty Gun Ships, and the other two forty Gun Ships; that they appear'd to be very well equip'd, and that having spoke with them, the Officers told him, that they put to Sea in Quest of the Commandeur de la Cerda. This Commodore, who has only two Men of War and two Xebèques under his Command, is determin'd not to avoid them, though he has been detain'd hitherto at Carthagea by contrary Winds; but we hope he will soon find an Opportunity to make the Algerines repent of their Expedition. The St. Joseph and St. Anthony Man of War arriv'd the 28th of last Month at Cadiz, from La Vera Cruz and the Havanna: She had on board 116712 Pistres, besides Chocchineal, Tobacco, &c. and is reckon'd a very rich Ship.

LONDON.