(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2199.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1789.

ALGIERS, *October* 21.

THE French frigate, commanded by captain Blaiction, which arrived here from Toulon, on the 28th of September, brought Mr. Venture, first interpreter to the king, who was sent by his most christian majesty, to terminate the differences arisen on account of the sinking of a corsair, by a Neapolitan ship of war, on the coast of Provence.

The dey being indisposed when the frigate arrived, it was not until the 4th instant, that the captain and Mr. Venture were admitted to an audience.

They could not obtain peace until they agreed to pay as follows: 26,000 sequins for 26 slaves and Turks which were killed, together with some other trifling losses, and to indemnify the loss of the corsair, the court of France is to build another of 40 piques length, with rigging and stores equal to the ship destroyed.

FLORENCE, *November* 8.

Two large ships, La Madona de Monte Vero, and the Archduke, from Bengal, under Tuscan colours, arrived on the 22d ult. at Leghorn. These were the first vessels that ever displayed Tuscan streamers in the East-Indies.

LONDON, *November* 11.

Authentic communication from Vienna.

Numerous as the advantages gained by the Turks over the imperial troops have been, yet in all the accounts published at Vienna, the Ottomans have been denied every warlike requisite, but courage. There are not, however, wanting, circumstances which prove to a demonstration, that Turkish policy has in the field often been too much for Austrian discipline. The havock made on each other by two columns of the imperial army, on the night of the twenty-first of September, is in point.

It was not the effect of accident, but of a judicious manœuvre practised by the seraskier. A private letter from a person of the first consequence in Vienna, thus relates it:

"There is reason to suppose that the vizier had gained intelligence of the route the imperial army intended to take on its retreat, in consequence of which almost every pass, where a few troops could harrass an army, was pre-occupied by the enemy, and every coppice lined. This greatly annoyed the Austrian troops, and occasioned no inconsiderable loss of men and baggage. The two columns, which engaged each other on the 21st of September at night, were marching nearly parellel, at the distance of about a quarter of an English mile, and near the place where the dreadful carnage took place, divided by a narrow coppice, so little incumbered with wood, that during day light an object of any considerable magnitude might be distinguished to its extremity. In this coppice were about 400 Turkish infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, with four field pieces, and two howitz. The Turks thus posted, made two very brisk attacks on the van of the columns, which approached at nearly the same time. Darkness and fear contributed equally to deceive the imperialists, who being ordered to face and charge the enemy, obeyed: the Turkish detachment still continued the attack with much shew of resolution and some effect, particularly from their artillery, which was served in a way seldom experienced from the Ottomans, and produced much slaughter. Both columns thus amused, continued to advance in a direct line towards each other; the Turks retreating in good order, and gaining ground on that flank which had previously formed the advance of the columns, wholly disappeared at the moment in which the opposite flanks came in contact, who not doubting but each was the enemy, began an attack which soon became general along the line; and the artillery now coming up, the carnage was horrid—certainly not less than 2000 men. It was near seven minutes that the columns were engaged with each other, and at last discovered by a party of chasseurs, who were ordered to attack an eminence, from which two pieces of cannon were directed with a skill far too dreadful. This they carried, after a vigorous defence, having first killed nearly the whole of its defenders, and thus, by their supposed prisoners, discovered the fatal mistake which had been committed."

Dec. 6. There is one trait in his majesty's character, which must for ever endear him to his family, and his subjects. Early in life, he was recommended to pursue a system of temperance, in order, if possible, to prevent the descent of the hereditary *evil* to his family. Animated by the hope of accomplishing this so desirable a purpose, his majesty entered upon a strict temperance, which perhaps he carried so far as to occasion now some regret, but which no solicitations ever could prevail upon him to depart from, while he found his health and spirits not affected. What man, in early life, would thus have sacrificed enjoyments, which to all are so dear—and for such a cause, for the sake of posterity?—What is there in the boasted philosophy of the ancients, that is comparable to this? So powerful a restraint, not selfish, but undergone for the advantage of others.

The emperor, in order to encourage arts and sciences, has established in the town of Bruxelles, a society of experimental physic; the design of which is to repeat doubtful experiments, and to make new ones, especially such as may be useful to manufactures, trade and arts.

Confidently as it has been asserted, that the well remembered captain Jones, once of the English artillery, is at the head of the active ordnance department of the Turks, the fact is highly problematical.

The scence of the above gentleman's military avocations, after his compelled departure from this country, was Egypt; where he took the turban, and obtained much celebrity in his profession.

Captain Jones, as far as we have been able to trace him, never had employment immediately from the grand signior, although at different periods in the pay of several beys; and in the service of one of them, he was at the time of their rebellion against the sublime porte, and reported to have been put to death, with near 30,000 others of the vanquished party.

What renders the account of his death the more probable is, the victorious troops gave no quarter. Previous to the time which he was supposed to have fallen, he was seen by several English captains of merchantmen, and traders of various descriptions, with some of them he kept up a sort of annual intercourse, but who, since the above period, have not been able to gain any certain intelligence of him.

Dec. 8. Whenever Mr. Pitt goes out of office, he will be the most popular ex-minister this kingdom ever knew. He can say to his successor, "Sir, when I entered in office, I found an empty treasury, an exhausted nation, a divided people: I leave to you an increasing commerce, an increasing revenue, a happy people." Such exultation and boasting, when founded on truth, as on the present occasion it undoubtedly would be, refers to true political worth, to conscious integrity, and services of national utility—it derives a confirmation from the experience of every honest man, and would appear, not like the product of vanity, but as the struggle of a noble mind, supplying admonition by the force of an example that operates as the strongest incentive to, and carries with it a negative reproach on, the abilities of the auditor.

The Turks, it is said, have gained nothing in the present campaign, and a list of posts is given which the Austrians are masters of. But the gain of the Turks though negative in its kind, is far more important than that of the Austrians. It is precisely of that kind which the American army gained over the British, exhausting the latter by tedious marches, while their own strength was unimpaired. The expence to the Turks in the present campaign, either of men or money, is not one tenth of that incurred by the imperial armies.

The empress of Russia in conjunction with the emperor, are now striving with all their influence, to induce the court of France to counteract the mediation of our court and Prussia in the affairs of the north.

It seems the French cabinet is greatly divided on this object. The queen's party have pressed for a strong remonstrance on the occasion; but they have been over-ruled on the score of present inability, for never was France in so miserable a state, in respect to finances, as at the present moment.

It is a fact well authenticated, that in one of the East-India ships arrived this year, a casket of diamonds has been brought home, the property of an officer of only ten years standing in the service, valued at £.60,000. The owner, with the remainder of his property, comes home next season.

Dec. 10. The imperial head-quarters at Semlin are to be under the command of compte Brown.

Three Russian men of war, the Panteleyman of 70 guns, the Madeschda of 40, and the Gabriel of 40, arrived at Elsineur, on the 20th of November, their destination is unknown.

A report prevailed at the Hague, when the last accounts came away, "that the empress of Russia had refused the mediation of the courts of London and Berlin, and that she had demanded an open satisfaction, without, however, specifying what recompence she requires."

By the present emperor of Germany's code of laws, death is not applied even to the punishment of high treason. Rigorous imprisonment, the bread and water as nourishment, and severe whipping once a year, constitutes the severest part of the imperial code. The indolence, but not the brevity of our criminal jurisprudence, makes the necessity of frequent transportation; not considering that the most honest individual of society would often wish himself in the situation of the robber, to be transported from misery in his own country, at the charge of the state, and experience no more punishment for actual criminality, than he is doomed to feel from actual poverty.

The late Sir Samuel Greig, admiral of the Russian fleet, was born at the village of Innerkeithing, in the county of Fife (Scotland.) He went at an early period into the British navy, where he was soon distinguished for his attention and genius in naval affairs, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant, when the court of Russia requested, from the court of Great-Britain, some officers of skill to improve her marine. Lieutenant Greig had the honour to be one of the officers sent for this purpose. He was soon made a captain in the Russian service, and was indefatigable in improving the Russian navy, then in a contemptible state. When the last war broke out between the Turks and Russians, he was sent in a fleet to the Mediterranean, under the command of count Orlow. The Turkish fleet was much superior; it consisted of fifteen sail of the line, whereas the Russian fleet had only ten sail of the line. A smart action took place, in which the Russian admiral (Spiritoff) in a ship of ninety guns, engaged the Turkish admiral's ship of equal force. They fought with great bravery, grappled each other, and at length both ships blew up at the same instant with a most terrible explosion, and the crews, amounting to near two thousand men, almost all perished. The Turkish fleet retired in the night off the island of Scio, and were protected by batteries from the land. Captain Greig was appointed commodore; and sent upon the dangerous service of destroying the Turkish fleet. At twelve o'clock at night he attacked the enemy, with four ships of the line, and about one o'clock he bore down with the fire-ships. The crew of the fire-ships were so intimidated, that commodore Greig and lieutenant Dugdale, another British officer who acted under him, were obliged to keep them to their duty by dint of sword and pistol, and even to put the match to the fire-ships with their own hands, and to jump overboard and swim to their boat, amidst the fire of the Turks, and the alarm of being destroyed by the explosion. With the greatest skill and resolution they set fire to the Turkish fleet, which, in five hours, except one man of war and some gallies, which were towed off by the Russian fleet, was totally destroyed. The town and castle was then reduced to a heap of rubbish, by the bombardment of the squadron, and at nine in the morning there was scarcely the vestige of the town, a castle and a fine fleet, which had all been in existence at one the same morning. Count Orlow immediately promoted commodore Greig to the rank of admiral, which was confirmed by an express from the empress of Russia. After peace was concluded, admiral Greig continued indefatigable in his exertions to improve, or rather to create, the Russian fleet. The empress rewarded him by promoting him to be admiral of all the Russias, and governor of Cronstadt, and she honoured him with the different orders of the empire, viz. St. Andrew, St. Alexder Newskie, St. George, St. Wlodomir and St. Anne. Admiral Greig's engagement with the Swedes is too recent to need recapitulation. It is now generally acknowledged, that if the captains in the Russian fleet had seconded the gallantry of their admiral, a complete victory would have been obtained. As it was, the Swedes have not dared again to meet the Russians; they have been ignominiously blocked up in port, while admiral Greig rode triumphantly in the Baltic, till he was attacked by a violent fever, and obliged to be carried to Revel. As soon as the empress heard of his illness, she sent for Dr. Rogerson, her first physician, and ordered him immediately to go to Revel, and do every thing in his power to save a life so valuable to the nation. Dr. Rogerson arrived at Revel a few days before death put a period to an existence so eminently glorious. The death of admiral Greig will be long regretted, and is an irreparable loss to the empire of Russia.

The *wise Joseph* and the *gentle Catharine* have at length roused the dormant spirit of the Poles, a spirit that will most likely prove restless and vexatious, and make the imperial pair repent their ill-judged conduct, and insolent temerity.

Should the negotiations for a peace on the continent not be brought to a happy issue, and the king of Prussia should possess a wish for an opportunity to break with the emperor, there is every appearance that the spring will bring him a most advantageous one, when by adding the whole force of Prussia, the superiority would be so much against the imperial arms, as to compel him to accept of any terms that Prussia might think proper to dictate.

A correspondent observes, that since the commutation act has proved so extremely beneficial, both to the government and the East-India Company, it becomes those more immediately interested in its welfare, to convince the directors of their impolicy in suffering their agents abroad to burden them with the very worst teas that China produces, while other European powers obtain the choice of the market. The enormous load imported this season may be said, in respect to quantity, to answer the expectations of the public; but the quality of more than two thirds of it, is of the lowest and most common sort, the consumption of which is confined to the poor in the west of England, and in Wales.

We are informed from unquestionable authority, that the French East-India Company have obtained an ex