

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 4, 1798.

PARIS, July 22.

REPORT prevails here, that according to letters arrived at Grenoble from Marfeilles, there has been an engagement between the fleet commanded by admiral Bruveis, and that commanded by rear-admiral Nelson. These letters state, that the engagement took place not far from Malta; that two of the English ships were sunk, and four taken, and that Nelson's squadron is diminished three fourths. [L'Echo de la Rep. Fr.]

It is almost certain that the courier who arrived late from Constantinople, has come to demand some explanation respecting the destination of our fleet in the Mediterranean. The Ottoman ambassador had a few days ago a conference with the minister for foreign affairs.

Mr. Gerry the American envoy, is still at Paris. We can therefore entertain some hope, that the rupture with the United States of America may be prevented.

People here have for some time flattered themselves with the hopes of seeing Poland rise once more from its ruins. Kosciusko receives at Paris every testimony of esteem and respect.

July 26.

Letters from Toulon dated the 1st say, that admiral Nelson was seen at Syracuse only on the 29th of August, and not on the 25th. A report prevails that Buonaparte has arrived at the place of destination.

It is said that a cutter, called le Lodi, going to Malta, having on board Tallien, has been taken by the British.

L O N D O N, July 3.

A letter from Egypt, dated Alexandria, 1st Floreal, states, there have arrived here from Constantinople several Greeks, accompanied by several Frenchmen, in the uniform of engineers. They have the orders of the grand signior that they should be furnished with every thing they should require for a French squadron and troops which were to land in the Porte, and which after having remained there for some time, are to re-embark and proceed for Aleppo. Several other Frenchmen are here besides, to prepare for the reception of their countrymen, and to form magazines for the army, which it is said will consist of 60,000 men. A firman of the grand signior gives orders that the French should be furnished with every thing they want on paying for it. The French who are here have agents who collect every possible information relative to the isthmus of Suez, and the navigation of the Red Sea. They are likewise to inquire whether the English have any ships in the Persian Gulph.

Buonaparte is said to have written on his departure from Malta to the viceroy of Sicily, informing him that if he admits any English ships into the ports of that island, such admission will be deemed a declaration of war by the king of Naples against France.

The French found 4,500 Turks in Malta, whom they immediately set at liberty.

August 6.

Government, we understand, have received advices from lord Macartney, by the ships lately arrived from India, which state that the French have, for some time past, been purchasing all the ships which they could procure in the Red Sea; and ministers it is now said, are convinced that the object of Buonaparte's expedition is the East-Indies.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) September 15.

The fever, as a local affection, is as yet principally confined to those streets in which it commenced its desolating career. Some have removed from thence, returned again, and are now its victims; those who are out of town would do well not to return while even one solitary case exists in that quarter: it is not impossible that the secret principal of contagion may resist every atmospheric affection, accepting a severe frost: at least, it will be prudent not to populate the present deserted houses in those streets, until a fortnight's total cessation of the fever, shall prove that it has actually ceased to be: otherwise a multiplication of new cases may be the fatal consequence, and however mild its present symptoms are, there is enough of malignancy still left, to demand extreme caution.

S A L E M, September 18.

FRIGATE SUBSCRIPTION.

We have the pleasure to notice, that several of the subscribers for building a ship of war in this town have lately come forward again, and doubled the first subscription: and we are told they are ready to make still further additions, should it be necessary, such expressions of love of country deserve public acknowledgments.

The American ship John Collins, Brig from Liverpool for New-York, put into Ribadeson in distress could not obtain permission to land his cargo, (consisting of slate stone) and to repair his ship;

neither could he get from the port, as three French boats with 20 men each, were fitted out to capture him for having English stores on board.

Condemned—Ship John and James, of Philadelphia, Ship Albany, of Hudson, brig Farmer, of New-York, brig Franklin, of Wilmington.

A number of Danish, Hamburg and Swedish vessels had been carried in and condemned, among which was the Danish brig Anna, from St. Thomas's to Altona.

The Newbury-Port ship of war, building by subscription, will be launched we expect, by the 7th October. If so, her construction will be one of the most brilliant instances of nautical enterprise and exertion, in the annals of any country.—We hope, for the honour of Boston, that she will not be absent before the frame of our patriotic ship is erected.

PORTLAND, September 12.

Sunday arrived brig Juno, captain Joseph Titcomb, 23 days from St. Croix. On his passage home was boarded by a French privateer, and had six Americans put on board his vessel, belonging to the ship North-America, Barnes, from St. Kitts to Philadelphia, which the Frenchmen had captured the day before. The privateer had also taken several other American vessels.—Capt. T. Spoke the Jamaica fleet.

B O S T O N, September 14.

Captain Motley, late of the ship Rein Deer, arrived at Portland, on Friday last from Guadaloupe captain M's ship made a show of 20 guns, 19 of which were of wood. She was bound to Martinique; and when nearly in sight of the island, was taken in with by a French privateer. On drawing near, the arch pirate called out that he knew it was an American vessel, and that if a single gun was fired, he would murder every person on board, captain M. answered, that his wanting guns was his only reason for not using them. The Rein Deer was conducted into Guadaloupe, and instantly condemned. Hughes said, if Le Croyable was condemned, he would imprison every American in his island. A Boston schooner bound into Guadaloupe, was taken while entering. She had cleared from America June 30. The French knew of the non intercourse bill, and therefore said, she was not bound to Guadaloupe, indicating that no American would evade the law in such way.

Naval Rencontre.

There has been an embargo on all the shipping at Teneriffe, which took place on the 8th of July, and was taken off on the 9th of August.—It was occasioned by the arrival of two Spanish Indiamen, which had been convoyed by two French frigates.—About the 16th of July, a small English frigate ran down the port of Santa Cruz and fired a gun.—The two French frigates, lying in the harbour split their cables, and gave chase. About ten P. M. one of the frigates got within gun shot of the English vessel, and began to fire. The Englishman finding himself so much inferior, made the best of his way to keep clear of them, and keep his stern chafes going continually, and had the good fortune to cut away the Frenchman's fore-mast, about ten feet above deck, which carried away his bowsprit, six feet from the bows. The fore-mast going above the board carried away main and mizen-masts, and fourteen men which were on the fore-top. The English vessel got off clear, and received no damage. The second lieutenant had his legs shot off—seven day after the action the French wreck with the other frigate, arrived in the harbour of Teneriffe, and a pretty fight to be hold.

Since the engagement, the English vessel meeting another, returned, and sent a challenge to the Frenchmen to come and pay them a visit, but they took care to remain in the harbour.

Volcano at Teneriffe.

By the arrival of the Nancy, at this port, from Teneriffe, we have received the following account of a volcano, having broke out, on the west part of the Peak of Teneriffe.—About the 14th or 15th of June, a great noise, like that of thunder, was heard all over the island, and when it ceased, we discovered the irruption of a great quantity of fire and smoke, vomiting sulphur, large rocks and black sand, which raised in the air, and spreaded over the whole island.—It continued burning till the 17th of August, which day the vessel left this island. The noise occasioned by this volcano, caused a great consternation among the people of the island. (N. York Daily Ad.)

MALTA.

The French make merry at the conquest of Malta. It must be remembered that Malta was a neutral power; that it had never joined the combined powers, in repelling the French; and of course, that the attack lately made by Buonaparte on it, adds another violation of the sacred law of nations; another instance of arbitrary violence, and diabolical ambition to that black catalogue of French wickedness which

would cast a shade over the region of Erebus and night. We know not what government will be established in Malta; but we know the old one, whatever it may be, will be overturned. The demon of degenerate democracy, having great power, is riding on the wings of the wind; and a celebrated French writer, has predicted that "democracy will devour Europe, and having nothing else to feed upon will devour itself." We trust enough of Europe has already been destroyed; and hope the latter of the prophesy will soon be fulfilled.

September 15.

The American consul at the Havanna has purchased of the Spanish government, on account of the United States, an eighteen gun ship, with brass artillery. She is to be commanded by captain Preble, and manned from the American shipping there.

From Gibraltar.

Captain Johnson, from Gibraltar, left there 26th July. At that time no accounts of any action between Nelson and Buonaparte had been received; nor where the fleets were.

The French frigate captured was conjectured to be worth 2,000,000. She has been manned with prime failors, and sent to England.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) September 15.

Arrived here yesterday morning, in 2 days from the Isle of France, the ship Huron, of New-York, Elias Brown, master. June 28, in lat. 35, S. 100 leagues east of the Cape of Good Hope, fell in with the Garland, British frigate, capt. Wood, who took from him 7 of his seamen, stove one of his boats, and detained him 36 hours.—Capt. Brown, during the darkness of the night, assisted by the elements in a rainy sea squall, fortunately made his escape, and has now safely arrived at this port with the other 5 seamen, which are the remainder of his crew. He left at the Isle of France the ship India, of Philadelphia, dismasted, and ship Elizabeth of Boston, capt. Stone.—Sailed the same day, barque Vigilant, captain Harthorn.

Capt. Brown informs, that the national soldiers were all sent off from the Isle of France, but that reports of its being declared independent, are false.

The town council of the town of Newport, feel themselves exceedingly happy, through Divine Providence, to announce to the inhabitants and the public in general, that notwithstanding the many false and scandalous reports to the contrary, which have and are now circulating, that no person or persons in town or the vicinity thereof, are in any way or means infected with the contagious disorder, now prevailing in our neighbouring states.

By order of council, JONATHAN ALMY, town clerk.

A L B A N Y, September 11.

A gentleman from the westward informs us, that the chiefs of the Seven Nations of Canada Indians, of the Six Nations, and the Stockbridge Indians, at a meeting at Buffalo Creek, received a communication from the Western nation of Indians, who have formerly been at war with the United States, informing them that they determined to abide by the recommendation of commissioners from congress to sit still in case of war with France—the meeting at Buffalo Creek were well pleased with the decision of the Western Indians, and determined to adopt their example.

NEW-YORK, September 22.

COMMUNICATION.

By the report it appears that the number of burials in this city for twenty-four hours preceding Wednesday evening amounted to 63, a number considerably greater than took place in Philadelphia the time of their last report. The increased mortality seems to have a connexion with the still cloudy and misty atmosphere which prevailed on Wednesday. This is not a new observation, that pestilential distempers, are aggravated by fogs and mists. The poisonous matter floating in the atmosphere, seems to unite with the particles of water and to acquire thereby additional force. The fact is confirmed by the remarkable rusting of metals observed on the morning of the 20th instant. The writer of this paragraph observed that the iron on the pumps in several parts of this city was remarkably corroded and covered with rust by the mist which had been condensed on them during the night. The quantity of rust was so considerable as to stain the fingers which applied very early in the morning to the smooth and bright pump handles.—The fact proves the existence of something highly corrosive in the atmosphere that should eat away the substance of the metal to considerably in the course of a few hours. Should this lowering weather terminate in the usual equinoctial storm with a plentiful fall of rain and fresh gale of wind, it would no doubt tend very much to relieve the distresses of our affected city.