

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 27, 1786.

M A D R I D, November 28.

THE nephew of the count d'Espilly, who acts as his secretary, is arrived here from Algiers to take care of the Spanish slaves, who have had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the infidels: they were both presented to the king. It is assured, that their dispatches do not make the least mention of a final accommodation of our court with the dey of Algiers; they only mention the suspension of arms, that was agreed on until the end of December.

L I S B O N, December 18.

Great preparations are making to get the men of war ready that are designed to cruise against the Algerines, who are now become so desperate and daring as to spread terror to the surrounding nations. Orders are also given to equip several stout frigates, which are to cruise two in company, as it is well known that those vindictive plunderers have a large number of vessels at sea; many of them are square rigged, which mount from 28 to 44 guns, and are manned with numerous crews of desperate ruffians; some of these large vessels have lately been seen upwards of 100 west leagues of the Western Isles.

P A R I S, December 30.

It is said that the court of Versailles have remonstrated against accepting Mr. Eden in the capacity that this court meant he should appear in at the commercial treaty. The objections, we hear, are, that Great-Britain having already an ambassador at their court, they cannot see any necessity for a plenipotentiary to be added; especially as it will establish a precedent of having different ministers for every different measure that each court may think necessary to agitate.

V I E N N A, January 4.

The landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in conformity to the intentions of his late reigning father, has decidedly acceded to the Germanic confederacy. It is also reported, that another prince of the empire has signified his intention of taking the same part. All the movements of the king of Prussia to augment his federative league do not seem much to disturb his imperial majesty, who at present appears more employed on objects of interior administration than on those abroad. It is true, that all the officers are assiduously engaged in business, but nothing transpires in public except what relates to the changes to be introduced in the interior department.

It is determined by the court not to answer the last rescript published by the king of Prussia; however, a nobleman of great distinction hath, it is said, collected together all the illustrations that can be desired on the grand question respecting the exchange of Bavaria, and proposes to publish them immediately. The government will not check his zeal, but his productions will not be considered as a ministerial piece.

L O N D O N, January 6.

A military academy is now established at Amsterdam, for the encouragement of which the contributions are considerable. The states of Holland have assigned for the promotion of this establishment 10,000 florins, besides the annual sum of 4000 for the first six years. Mr. Hope, the celebrated merchant at Amsterdam, has presented the academy with a frigate of 60 feet in length, completely equipped, to be placed in the yard belonging to the school, on board of which the scholars are to be exercised in the nautical art.

The voyage round the world, undertaken by chevalier de la Peyrouse, has two objects—one to keep close to the southern coasts of Asia, and to endeavour to discover a passage between it and America, communicating with the European sea. The other object of his circumnavigation, is to visit the most distant shores in order to correct the present charts, which stand in the greatest need of it. When the vessels come to an anchor, the commander has received express orders to encourage the botanists to go ashore, and gather the most curious plants, and make other salutary discoveries.

Jan. 7. It being publicly asserted, that notwithstanding it was declared from the best authority, that the commercial adjustment would not be revived, unless called for by the Irish people, yet that an insidious report had been propagated, that the measure would be revived, it is necessary to see how the matter really stands. Mr. Ord, on the last day declared the matter was not dead, but sleeping, and that from the majority of the house of commons, he was alone to collect the sense of the people—from

hence sprung the doubt, whether well founded, a little time will determine.

Extra of a letter from Tangiers, November 18.

"The corsairs of Algiers, which were used to be admitted to anchor in this harbour, and were authorized to prevent the departure of other vessels from the harbour during their stay, have been refused both these privileges, on which account they express much discontent."

It is now generally believed that the East-Indies will be the theatre of the next maritime war, in which this country will be engaged; and consequently, that it will be the most ruinous in point of expences, on account of the immense distance, that England was ever cursed with.—The Dutch are so well aware that the bulk of our marine force will be employed in that quarter, that they are already taking every possible precaution for putting their possessions in that part of the world in a good posture of defence. For this purpose they have concluded a subsidiary treaty with the ringleader of Salm, by which that prince has agreed to furnish no less a body of his troops than six thousand, to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Batavia, for the defence of these possessions.

A truce of thirty years with the Algerines, hath been at length happily accomplished by the count d'Espilly, and includes the Portuguese, also the Neapolitans, and some other Italian nations, as well as the Spaniards. The sum to be paid to the Algerines by the powers, is 2,800,000 dollars, in annual instalments of 200,000 each. The concluding this business was immediately followed by the release of several hundreds of christians, who had for many years been experiencing all the miseries and horrors attendant on wretchedness, want, and slavery. As a mark of royal approbation of the count d'Espilly's services on this occasion, his catholic majesty was pleased to appoint him consul-general to the regency of Algiers.

Jan 9. Advices are received from Gibraltar, that governor Elliot had procured the release of fourteen English captives, who had been taken in a vessel from Lisbon to Malaga, laden with property belonging to some Portuguese merchants, and carried into Algiers by one of the dey's corsairs in February last; since which time to the 18th of November, they have been detained in slavery, in which they were obliged to work very hard for the first two months of their captivity; but afterwards on making it known that they were subjects of England, and only going as passengers in the Portuguese vessel, the work was considerably alleviated, and by means of Mr. Dyer, a merchant in a public capacity at Algiers, in concert with the application of the governor of Gibraltar, they were released by the dey's order, and sent back in an English sloop of war as a present to general Elliot, which was the dey's own expression. A very great interest was made to procure for them their effects, which were taken at the same time, and which they had identified in the most authentic manner; but this petition was refused, it being hinted that the release of their persons, considering they were taken on board a ship armed and belonging to a power with whom the Algerine regency were at open war, was a sufficient favour and compliment to the British crown, and the persons who had petitioned for their release. These persons say there are no fewer than 1200 christians at this time slaves in Algiers, who being Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians chiefly, were treated with the greatest severity imaginable; during their captivity they saw 150 persons, who died of an epidemic distemper, buried in one hole for several days together; but that this disease had entirely stopped in September last. The Algerines had fourteen men of war in their port, two of which were of forty-six guns; and they were still, at the time of these captives release, employed in fortifying the city and suburbs by land and sea.

Jan. 14. The weather last week was perhaps the most extraordinary for the season, that this part of Europe has ever been witness to. Thunder and lightning at the time of frost and heavy snow, are phenomena in our island: yet these absolutely happened at one and the same time. The Thibbe frigate, which carried lord Keppel to Italy, on her return met with the same storm at the chops of the channel as proved so fatal to the Halfewell East-Indiaman. The lightning came on with such violence as to strike the men down upon the deck, though luckily they soon recovered. The masts were split and the rigging torn from them, so as to make it necessary to cut them away to clear the wreck. At St. Ives in Cornwall the lightning and thunder was terrible; but they preceded the snow, which was afterwards remarkably heavy for several hours. In Mounts

bay several vessels were drove on shore. The damages at Falmouth and Plymouth have already been mentioned. On the East coast it was felt, but without thunder, and much less violent.

Extra of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated May 8, 1785.

"The Hillsborough and Monte de Carmo arrived here two or three days ago, a Dutch vessel spoke with the Barrington more than a month ago, in lat. 27 south, so that she must have passed long since. The Dutch have been very unfortunate this season. They have this day received accounts of one of their China ships being lost on the coast; also three of their Batavia ships missing, which they suppose likewise to be lost, which has occasioned great scarcity here of rice, sugar, and other Batavia articles."

Extra of a letter from Ojend, January 9.

"Friday last the sea all about this part was a scene of the greatest distress ever remembered, being covered with wrecks and vast numbers of dead bodies floating. Two cutters which sailed from this place in the morning were totally lost in the afternoon, about three o'clock, and all on board except two persons perished."

Extra of a letter from Utrecht, January 6.

"The king of Prussia is, notwithstanding the advanced season, pouring whole columns of troops into that part of the dutchy of East-Clèves, which makes a part of his sovereignty, where the garrisons are all filled and augmented. Such an unusual army on the frontiers of the states, cannot fail to rouse their attention, especially considering the critical situation of affairs with the republic and that monarch."

Jan. 22. Yesterday at noon, arrived his royal highness prince Frederick, the heir apparent of Denmark, on a visit to the British court, and with a view, it is said, to celebrate the nuptials with the princess royal.

Extra of a letter from Bourdeaux, January 7.

"Yesterday it blew quite a hurricane, which drove every ship and vessel out to sea; two large ships from St. Domingo, it is apprehended, were totally lost; most of the small vessels were dismasted, and many shipwrecks and dead bodies have been seen floating."

Extra of a letter from Vienna, dated January 7.

"The Prussian minister at this court has received private letters from Berlin, by which he has been assured that his master's health was in so weak a condition, that it was not expected he would be able to get through the winter. Our ministers seem to be of the same opinion; for our military preparations have not been in the least relaxed since the conclusion of the treaty with Holland; on the contrary, they are carried on with the greatest possible activity; and new levies, not merely of recruits to complete old regiments, but of entire new regiments, are raising in Hungary and Transylvania. The acquisition of Bavaria, or a war with the Turks, and perhaps both, are the objects of these preparations."

Jan. 23. It now appears that this country has gained above one million by the alteration in the duty on teas; and it is now under consideration to reduce the duties on tobacco, spirits and wine; by which means smuggling will entirely be put a stop to, and very essential advantages derived to the revenue.

To-morrow his majesty will go in state to the right honourable the house of peers, and open the sessions of parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne to both houses.

Extra of a letter from Gibraltar, December 18.

"The King Fisher sloop, captain Otway, is returned from Tetuan with two bullocks and thirteen sheep, for the supply of the garrison with fresh provisions, of which we have lately been in great want; and the captain obtained the promise of three tartanes being immediately sent after him with cargoes of the same live stock, all of which are paid for in hard cash. The commodore is now here in the Trusty of 50 guns, with the Sphynx, captain Markham, and King Fisher, Otway, the Thetis and Andromache are on a cruise, as is also the Raccoon horse cutter. Trade is tolerably brisk, though it labours under many inconveniences. The merchants are not so numerous, nor are there so many shops as before the late war. The new town is more convenient and regular, though not so large and extensive as the old: this is in regard to the expectation of future troubles. One of the cruisers touched lately at Cadiz, where the Spaniards are indefatigable in building new ships of war, and repairing the old ones. They have seven up there, one thought to be a three decker, and very large."