

as far as Radem. Earthquakes are not absolutely unknown in this kingdom; our Cronologists mention shocks to have been felt in the years 1000, 1016, 1200, 1257, 1258, 1303, and 1348.

#### CASERTA, March 21.

The last accounts from the Lower Calabria and Messina have occasioned some alarm here. Three or four shocks of an earthquake have been lately felt there, so violent as to oblige the inhabitants of those afflicted countries to quit their wooden barracks and houses, some of which have suffered, but happily no lives have been lost.

#### LEGHORN, April 10.

The last letters from Malta positively assert, that the Venetian Squadron had sailed the 26th of February, for the Barbary coast, after having taken in a great quantity of ammunition and warlike stores. The chevalier Emo provided 600 tacks of sand, to serve as parapets for the defence of the floating batteries. The great preparations made prove that hostilities will be renewed with additional vigour; and it is presumed, that the operations of the Squadron will be more terrible than those of last year. The bey omits no means of providing for its defence.

#### PARIS, April 20.

A treaty of commerce is said to be on the tapis, which tends to preserve, even in time of war, to the merchant ships of all nations perfect liberty, security, and protection. Mr. Eden is said to be the author of the above negotiation, which if concluded will be something like the treaty of the generous Gelon, king of Syracuse, who made peace with the Carthaginians on condition of their not offering up any more human sacrifices.

April 25. An act of courage and generosity deserving to be recorded, took place the twenty-fifth of February near Berg-Saint Vinox:—A man named Jean Baptiste Dubaere, who, with a wife and five children, lives on the banks of the river leading from the above town to Dunkirk, observed a carriage, in which were two people, fall into the river, in a part where the water is eighteen feet deep. Hereupon he hastened home for a stick and a rope, and being provided with those implements, plunged into the water, and having brought one of the drowning people to shore, ventured a second time with equal success in behalf of the other. Having conducted them home, and provided them with fire, apparel, and such other accommodations as his indigent circumstances would admit, with the assistance of some country people, whom he prevailed upon to second his endeavours, he again went into the river, and brought the carriage and horses safe to land. Being informed of this courageous action, the intendant of the province made the man a handsome gratification, in addition to which the municipal officers gave him double the sum allowed to those who afforded the first assistance to persons in danger of being drowned.

#### VIENNA, April 6.

We have received news from Constantinople, that upon the complaints of the empress of Russia, relative to the incursions of some hords tributary to the grand signior, in a country protected by her, the divan have answered, that the country spoken of by the empress had always been under the protection of the Porte, and that they cannot think by what right her majesty declares herself protectress of the princes who govern the above countries. If such has really been the answer of the divan, there is no doubt but the czarina will find means to make them lower their tone.

Our court seems at present to be principally occupied in the election of a king of the Romans; but what seems most difficult to arrange is, the plan of the capitulation of the king to be elected, and to whom the court of Vienna wishes to give a little more importance in the political state of Europe, than the kings of the Romans have ever had before their succession to the empire. The second difficult point to be settled is that of the creation of a new elector; two candidates present themselves for that high dignity, the prince Wurtemberg, father to the grand dukes of Russia, and the future father-in-law to the king of the Romans (prince Francis archduke of Tuscany), forms pretensions which the emperor cannot but favour; on the other hand, the landgrave of Hesse Cassel also puts in his pretensions, and will be supported by the king of Prussia with all his power; but our politicians pretend that the emperor and the king of Prussia are agreed in this important matter, and the Prussian minister has delivered a conciliatory plan to the emperor from the king his master, which being approved of, perfect harmony will soon be re-established between the two monarchs, from which good understanding projects are said to be in agitation that will surprise Europe. These are the reports at Vienna.

#### LONDON, April 17.

Extract of a letter from Naples, March 15.

“His Sicilian majesty's deputy has had several conferences with the dey of Algiers: but, according to the dispatches received, nothing has been yet concluded upon, and indeed there are not much hopes of success; notwithstanding which, the deputy expressed himself with all the force and energy that belongs to a polished nation when treating

with a country of pirates: He answered the dey, “That before the king his master would consent to pay the odious tribute which he dared to demand under the name of presents, he would use all the force of his country, not only to defend his subjects against the piracies of the Algerines, but to force him to make compensation for the damage done by his corsairs.”

April 18. Advices from Paris, of the nineteenth instant, mention, that Mr. Eden in concert with the duke of Dorset, had opened the commercial commission, on which they had conferences with the French cabinet ministers daily.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, April 2.

“The Bordealle and Firme galleys are sailed on a cruise for the protection of the trade of the Tunisians, who have taken two or three vessels under the Genoese flag.—The senate have also voted three frigates of thirty guns each, to join the Venetian Squadron, in order to bring those barbarians to reasonable terms, they continuing to commit depredations against most of the Italian states.”

They write from Cadiz, that a Venetian frigate had put in there in a shattered condition, having had an engagement with two Barbary vessels, which lasted near an hour and a half; one she beat off, and the other took fire and blew up, and all on board perished.—The Venetian had two officers and five men killed and ten wounded.—The captain says, that if he had not run in there he must have been taken, as two more appeared in sight, and chased him almost into the harbour.

April 29. A letter from Constantinople says, that the plague has broken out in that city, in that part of it inhabited by the Greeks, and has carried off a great many of them, but every care is taken to prevent its spreading. The same letter says, that the Janizaries continue impatiently waiting for a final answer, whether there is to be a war with the Russians, and that it is with great difficulty they are kept from becoming outrageous. The letter also says, that two capital Jews having been detected committing some frauds on a Turkish merchant, were taken and strangled, their effects confiscated, and their families expelled from the city.

A letter from Petersburg has the following article: “A courier is just arrived from Constantinople, and it is reported that our ambassador has desired leave to return home, declaring that the situation of affairs in that country makes it unsafe for him to continue there, for that a revolution will soon take place, and then a war must inevitably follow. On receiving the above account a courier was immediately dispatched to Constantinople, with orders for our ambassador to quit that capital as privately as possible.”

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 4.

“A strong Squadron is ordered for the Mediterranean to protect our trade in those seas, and finally to attack the Algerines, if a plan of accommodation with those barbarians, who are become more troublesome than ever, should not take place. The vessels ordered for this service are, Alajentoje, 60 guns; San Sacramento, 60; Algarve, 50; El Gabriello, 40; La Nazareth, 32; Don Pedro, 28; Borganze, 26; El Cisne, 24; and L'Apollone and Roche Gallies, of 10 guns each. Don Solomon Alcantare is to have the command, and additions will be made to this force as circumstances may make it necessary, the court having assured the merchants that they have nothing more at heart than the protection of trade from those marauders. This Squadron will put to sea next month, and its first cruise will be about the Azore islands, where the infidel flag has been seen.”

May 2. It is said, that a commercial treaty was finally adjusted and reciprocally signed, between the American and Portuguese commissioners on Friday last.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 26.

“By accounts from Berlin, dated the 4th, we learn, that the king of Prussia had been relieved from his late critical situation by abundant sweats, which had lasted some weeks, and which give hopes of still preserving that monarch for some time. The prince of Prussia was for two days in danger during the time that his majesty was at the worst; the complaint of that prince was an indigestion, which for twenty-four hours would not yield to any of the remedies administered, and which put the life of the presumptive heir to the crown in danger: but his royal highness is now perfectly recovered. The king arrived on the fourth at the castle of Sans Souci.”

“On the 22d the French ambassador delivered a memorial to the states general, the purport of which was as follows, viz. After renewing the assurances of the friendship of the king his master towards their high mightinesses, and his attachment to the subsisting alliance, the ambassador declares, that his majesty wishes to see the abuses reformed which have occasioned internal dissensions in the republic, and that he should be happy to see tranquillity restored upon the true principles of the constitution of the republic; that without pretending to meddle in the interior government of the Seven Provinces, his majesty would, on the contrary, use his utmost endeavours to prevent their high mightinesses from being troubled from without as well as from within.”

Extract of a letter from Marseilles, March 28.

“Our port is so blocked up by the Moors, that all trade is at a stand; they have chased several ships into the harbour, and yesterday morning took one within half a league of it; it was very fortunate that a frigate from Toulon was just coming up when an engaged ensued between the frigate and the Algerine, and at the third broadside the latter was sunk, and the ship was retaken and brought in here. It is some consolation that in a few days we are to have a small Squadron stationed off here to convoy our trading ships from port to port, and drive these barbarians from this part of the Mediterranean.”

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, April 2.

“Arrived the Don Pedro St. Sebastiano, of 36 guns and full of men, and has brought in with her the hull of a large American ship from Charleston, South-Carolina, having been out nine weeks and four days, during which time she met with very bad weather, lost all her masts, and was obliged to throw great part of her cargo overboard; she was bound to Amsterdam, and her crew had deserted her about two days before the Portuguese fell in with her.”

May 5. The French can do us no detriment by the clandestine importation of our sheep, since experience proves that the breed soon degenerates in the Gallic soil. The only instance in which they could materially injure us is, the purchase of our fine wools. By this means they might be able to rival, if not undersell us at foreign markets in the article of broad clothes; especially as the smuggling of our wools would make them dear to the home consumer. But ministry are too vigilant and attentive to the most essential interests of the nation, ever to allow the French to avail themselves, in any considerable degree, of the benefit of the staple commodity of this kingdom.

The Swallow packet is returned to Portsmouth with earl Cornwallis and his suite on board, after beating about the Isle of Wight some days, by contrary winds, which proved rather a fortunate circumstance, as government had sent out a cutter with fresh dispatches, and they fell in with the Swallow on her return. The Swallow has now received orders to wait at Portsmouth until Mr. Dundas's bill, at present pending in parliament is passed.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

S I R,

Having seen in your paper of this day, a copy of a letter, &c. signed G. Gordon, asserting that I was possessed of undeniable intelligence, that John Adams, Esq; has his salary paid him quarterly by the count d'Adheimar, the French ambassador; please to inform your readers of the true state of the case, which is as follows:

I had the honour of being introduced by an acquaintance, by mere accident, to lord George Gordon, in Bond-street. I stepped into the Blenheim coffee house, where in the course of conversation I happened to mention that I heard from a gentleman, whose name I have mentioned to the parties, that the American ambassador, as he heard, was paid through the French ambassador.

Without any further authority the above publication appeared. I leave the world to judge how far his lordship's conduct is consistent with propriety.

I am, Sir,  
Your humble servant,  
S. TUFFS.

May 3, 1786.

DUBLIN, April 17.

It is asserted positively, that the commercial propositions will be again brought forward at the beginning of the next session of parliament, and that in order to render them a little more palatable to the political taste of the people of this kingdom, the second, fourth, and ninth resolutions have undergone some alterations and amendments in the wording of the contents, though the same design of rendering the Irish legislature but the mere nominal ratifiers of the arrangements and edicts of Great-Britain, will still be continued in the bill.

April 20. Two gentlemen, who lately happened to have some words in company, instead of determining their difference by sword and pistol, agreed to submit the matter in dispute to three friends they named, and that the party who should be adjudged in fault, should pay a rump and dozen to the other, the three umpires, and six other friends that should be invited on the occasion. As this method of settling personal disputes tends to promote good fellowship, it is strongly recommended for general adoption, and as a very excellent method to put a stop to, or at least greatly to lessen the horrid practice of duelling.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, July 5.

A letter from Nantes, dated April 6, to a gentleman in this town, mentions, that general Armand (marquis de la Rouerie) late commander of a legion of horse in the service of the United States, was lately married in Britain to a most accomplished lady, of large fortune. His attachment to this country is so predominant, that it preponderates every other consideration, and he is determined to return, to spend the remainder of his days in the country that had so much confidence in his patriotism as to bestow

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