(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2115.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1787.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March* 24.

THE nauseal severity of the frost, which continued with very little interruption from the latter end of December, till the third instant, joined to a total suspension of the plague for upwards of 0 days, induced a hope that this city and neighourhood were at length freed from the contagion. ut it is now apparent that the open moist whether hich commenced the 3d instant, though it lasted nly till the 10th, has reproduced that malady, no less han nine verified accidents of the plague having nce happened in the Greek village of St. Dimitri, ry near Pera; so that there is great reason to apehend that the contagion will again spread on the turn of warm weather.

BERLIN, *April* 21.

By the last accounts from Vienna the emperor urposes returning through Upper Hungaria, and ill not, it is said, in all, be absent above six weeks. ot far from Belgrade there will be a small corps of bservation stationed, as war between Russia and e Porte is thought to be absolutely determined oon, and will, it is reported, be publicly declared Constantinople in ten days; notwithstanding this e empress still purposes being crowned at Cherson.

LONDON, *April* 20.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, March 18.

"The following account cannot fail of being ntertaining to you, as it serves to shew the dispoion of the dey in its true light.——On the 29th of nuary the St. Gertrude, a Spanish frigate, arrived re, commanded by the chevalier Fonguion; a ig from Carthagena arrived immediately after on oard of which was the compte D'Espilly, accompaed by the Spanish consul Herrera, the vice consul olonel Don Juan Thomas, and the chevalier de anderset, the two latter came on the business of egotiating a peace for the courts of Naples and Lisbon.

"The Spanish consul came on shore on the 30th, d was received with some degree of politeness. n the 2d of February was brought on shore e remaining part of the money promised by the ourt of Spain, as the price of peace, consisting of ur hundred and ninety thousand pieces of eight. Vith this the dey was not satisfied, and expressed is anger to the consul, asking why the king of pain had not sent the 5,000,000 pieces promised? he consul answered, that the ship Minho had ought 700,000 pieces, which with the 490,000 ow brought, made the promised sum of one millin, reckoning 90,000 pieces of eight for every 100, 00 sequins, as agreed upon by the articles of peace. he dey flew into a violent passion on hearing this, nd insisted upon the other 10,000 pieces, otherwise e would arrest the frigate, the brig, and all the ew. But on the consul's promising to pay the hole, he became more calm, and seemed conent.

"On the 24th the Spanish commander, accomanied by the other officers and compte D'Espilly, ame to have their audience of leave from the dey. he compte was grossly abused by the dey who called m *vagabond, thief, impostor, &c.* and lest any part f this language should be lost upon him, ordered e interpreter to translate them literally to him. he dey also added, "Give back the letter which I trusted you with to the king of Spain; deliver it the consul, whom I shall send to him; and reain you here till you have paid the money to those hom you have robbed."—and after a moment's sence, cried out in a vehement tone, "*Go to hell va t' en au diable*) and then turning to the comander of the frigate and the Spanish consul, he ordered them to give to their king a faithful account f this scene, adding, that he would himself write o his catholic majesty. On the 25th early in the orning, the dey sent a Chaoux-Maure to the compte D'Espilly, to order him to leave the town diectly, and repeat to him the language of the preding day. Scarcely was the compte on board, hen the dey sent again a messenger to the consul o tell him that he must give security for the payent of the compte D'Espilly's debts, otherwise he ould have him yoked to the plough, and made to ork with a chain about his feet; the consul then romised to pay those debts, which are, in fact the ums of money which the compte had promised to the andees of the dey's court, in order to procure eir assistance in negotiating a peace.

"It is certain that the compte did not make good l his large promises; and as the consul sent an ccount of the whole affair to the court of Spain, the compte is gone to Madrid to defend himself, and clear up his conduct. There is no doubt that he will be justified, as the avarice of the Barbarians is well known."

May 6. A letter from Algiers, dated February 20, says, "The plague, which has so long desolated this place and its environs, has at last disappeared, but the small-pox rages in its stead with almost equal violence, that disorder having, in the course of a few months, carried off 35,000 persons. The dey has sent a dragoman to Constantinople to make the usual presents to the divan, and to renew the treaty with the grand signior."

Letters from Bucharest, in Wallachia, say there was a violent shock of an earthquake felt at that place on the 16th of March last.

A letter from Hanover says, that as soon as the order was issued out by the regency, for filling up the vacancies in the several regiments, a number of young fellows, who were out of employment, entered into the service, and are now learning their exercise. Most of them, the letter says, are upwards of six feet high.

Extract of a letter from Venice, March 2.

"The naval armament which has been for some time in preparation by order of the senate, it is now well known, is to join a Spanish fleet, for the bombardment of Tetuan, in order to take some revenge for the behaviour of the Morisco cruisers against the vessels belonging to this republic, which they have lately captured in every part of the Mediterranean, &c. by which the merchants have sustained very heavy losses. This conduct of the Moors is equally rapacious and unexpected, as presents to a very large amount have been sent from the state to the emperor of Morocco, who accepted of them, and promised that proper orders should be given to all his cruisers to pay the necessary attention to all ships carrying the Venetian flag."

A merchant at Pool has received a letter from St. John's, in Newfoundland, that upon the 20th of March they had a violent hurricane there, which had done considerable damage to the stages, buildings, &c. and that the Orphee, a French man of war of 64 guns, was lost on the banks, but all the crew except two men got on shore, and procured a vessel at St. John's to carry them home, which is supposed to be lost, as she has not been heard of.

Letters from Ostend mention, that three ships of large burthen are now fitting out there, by the emperor's order, for trading to different parts of America.

Extract of a letter from on board the Dashwood packet boat, dated Falmouth, April 28.

"We are just arrived here from the Leeward Islands, after a passage of 38 days of blowing weather as ever I met with at this time of the year, and many vessels have felt the bad effects of it, for off the rocks of Scilly we saw several pieces of wrecks and dead bodies floating about, and soon after the hull of a large ship, foreign built, driving before the wind, which we with great difficulty kept clear of. Every thing is in a flourishing state in our island, and the greatest harmony exists among the people; further I can assure you, that you will have sugars very cheap."

A letter from St. Kitt's, dated March 20, says, "All the ships that have arrived here this season have full cargoes, for never had we greater plenty of sugar than the last crop, and we have enough left to load another fleet. We have received melancholy accounts from several of the French islands, particularly from Guadaloupe and Martinico, both which have suffered greatly by hurricanes, and other islands by pestilential disorders, which have carried off a number of their negroes; but, thank God, we are free of those calamities, and, on the contrary, enjoy health, and plenty of every necessary of life."

The barbarians still continue their depredations on the coasts of Italy: Letters from Rome assert, that three Algerine frigates had landed a number of men on the ecclesiastical territories, and after plundering and destroying a whole village, had carried of several of the unfortunate inhabitants. In consequence of this his holiness had issued orders for the equipment of some stout ships, to protect his subjects from the attacks of those lawless depredators; and intends uniting his force to that of the other chieftain powers, who are now arming for the purpose of chastising their insolence.

The mails from Holland and Flanders, which arrived yesterday, brought the following letter from Banat of Temesvar, dated April 4:—If private letters from Constantinople may be believed, the Russian ambassador is guarded there at sight by a corps of janissaries, and dares no longer quit his palace. It is said that at the intercession of the other ministers, the term of forty days has been granted to him, in which he is to give a categorical answer on the part of his sovereign, to the last representation made by the Porte; and in case the answer should not be conformable to the desires of his highness, he may expect to be shut up in the castle of the seven towers, and open war will be inevitable. The people of Constantinople breathe nothing but vengeance. A few days since they sacrificed to their fury two Russian soldiers.

BOSTON, *June* 29.

We are informed, by a gentleman of this town, who left Lake Champlain the 18th instant, that the British have fitted out the ship Maria, of 20 guns, in order to cruise on that Lake; that she was three miles from the line, within our territories, when he came from thence; that she had taken one vessel (said to be on the smuggling business) belonging to the United States; and that the British were also fitting out a gun boat, which was to accompany the Maria, in cruising on the Lake. This ship, it is said, was taken from us during the late war.

We are also informed, by the same gentleman, that lord Dorchester, governor of Quebec, lately issued a proclamation, containing orders for putting the militia of that province on the best establishment possible; and that six regiments were certainly coming from England, said to be a relief for the troops now stationed at the different posts in Canada.

The regulation of the militia of Vermont has been lately undertaken, and it is said, will soon be upon a very respectable footing.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkshire county, dated June 20, 1787.

"Depredations on the property and persons of those who unfortunately have been friends to government in these counties are nightly committed. We have frequent instances of persons being violently attacked and beaten on the roads while they are journeying in a peaceable manner; in short, we are exposed to all the evils of a depredatory civil war. The insurgents plume themselves on having many friends in the government—and indeed those who are opposed to them think they have every thing to fear.—God grant that their fears may not be realized."

LANSINGBOROUGH, *June* 25.

A gentleman who passed through town last Saturday, from Egremont, informs, that on the 18th instant, a number of the insurgents, among whom were Adams and Dunham, paid a visit to a Mr. Kellogg, of that place, who was saluted by Dunham with the breech of a gun, then robbed of every thing valuable in his house, even to the shirt on his back. Mr. Kellogg would probably have received more abuse, had he not, in the confusion of plundering the house, made his escape at a back door. The ruffians then proceeded to the house of E. Hopkins, Esq; into which they discharged five balls that passed through the curtains of the bed in the room where they supposed he lodged; but their usual cowardice prevented their entering the house, as they knew Mr. Hopkins to be armed, and concluded he would oppose them.

Their next attack was upon the defenceless house of the rev. Eliphalet Steele, who they robbed of about forty pounds worth of provisions and cloathing; they also took from the rev. Mr. Alexander, (who happened that night to be at Mr. Steele's) his hat, great coat, and watch. They then fled over the line to this state, where it is supposed they will endeavour to continue till their ill gotten gains are consumed, when, it is supposed, they will again visit the inhabitants of Berkshire.

We are informed, by the same gentleman, that a number of the principal inhabitants of Berkshire have signed a subscription-paper, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for either Dunham or Adams, double the sum for both, and half the said sum for either of their accomplices in the above-mentioned robberies.——We presume that a bare representation of the facts will be sufficient to induce every honest man to exert himself in apprehending such nefarious villains.

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware) July* 4.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in St. Eustatius, dated June 7, 1787.

"I wrote a few days since, by the way of Philadelphia, noting the effects likely to take place in consequence of a late prohibition of all communication with the English Islands; it is actually the case, and days are advertised in each Island when it shall commence. Some are allowed 3 days, some more,