RY MARILAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1788.

ne History of of the thirteen

ALGIERS, August 18.

** INCE the end of June the plague has ceased its ravage here; no person has been attacked fince that time, and those who have died of it were ill bewww fore they discovered the remedy for it, or the disorder had got too much a head.

The plague has been severely felt at Mascara, the bey of which is absent; it has also reached Tremecen, and we fear it will spread to the states of Morocco.

The Algerines, looking upon the plague as stopt, are returned from their country houses, and visit one another without any precautions.

Since the 27th of July no one has died in our

From the first of January to the 18th of August, 17048 persons have died here, 516 of whom were Christians, 1,809 Jews, and 14,213 Moors.

LONDON, September 29.

In consequence of the news in the London Gazette of Saturday night last, stocks got up on the first of the market yesterday two per cent, but on account of the hot press that was continued in the river, they fe!l nearly to the level from which they rose. The press, it is said, with some considence, will continue till twenty-five fail of the line are ready for fea.

Extract of a letter from Munich, August 29.

"On the 27th instant at near one in the morning, we felt a very violent shock of an earthquake; numhouse falling down; another on duty in the quarter in all commercial business. called the Anger, was shook in the centry bex, and The vigour and decision of ministry in the present. It is somewhat extraordinary, but literally true, without the city heard a violent subterraneous noise, which surprised and affrighted them. This shock latted for three seconds.

" At Tœ'z, at Walfrathshadsen, and at Benedict Bayern, in Upper Bavaria, this earthquake was likewise selt for a minute and a half; and at Landshut, in Lower Bavaria, at within six minutes of one o'clock. At Tælz four shocks were felt in a quarter on, Eig; a ban of an hour; the fourth was flight, but the three first so violent, that they threw the pictures off the walls, displaced the moveables, and shook the houses such a manner that the inhabitants abandonthem, and fled for sasety into the streets and

"At Landshut four shocks were felt in the pace of two seconds, which shook the windows and the people in their beds. In the collegiate thurch the pipes of the organ were displaced, and he great tower, the spire of which is reckoned one of the highest in Germany, received a violent shock, which frighted the night guards that slept there so much, that they could not call the hour of the night s usual. The inhabitants of the neighbouring mountains likewise heard such a subterraneous noise that they thought the city of Landshut was entirely swallowed up.

"At Augsburg, and in the environs of that imperial city, this earthquake happened exactly at midnight. The tright and eagerness among the people. to lave themselves from the danger that threatened was the same as at Toelz. The inquietude remained for half a minute, which was as long as the shock lasted. They have happily experienced no damage from it in those different places. Its direction was from the fouth-west, and drove with great violence to the north-east. Since that time it has rained in those countries, and the cold there is excessive; a great deal of fnow has fallen at Waifrathshadsen, and Benedict Bayern, and the mountains of Tyrol are covered with it."

It is a fact but little known, that when the news of the destruction of the Spanish batteries and the raising of the siege of Gibraltar reached Rome, there was a general illumination. The Spanish and French ambassadors were displeased; and when they comnot help it—they should consider it as a slash of the Koman ipirit.

A melancholy instance of the mutability of alley he beat off after a severe constitut of 13 glasses." fortunes presented itself very lately. A broker of ... Extract of a letter from Cadix, August 28.

ambassador has to dread, is the plague, which frequently breaks out in the army.

which lord Heathfield observing, sent for the officer guinary and vindictive plunderers. commanding the party, and inquired what was be. "P. S. We have just received intelligence of a come of their carabines? Observing, that a light bloody engagement between three Portuguese cruisers

East Indiaman lying at Deptford; it is a shark 14 the slain was their chief d' escadre, a very resolute enfeet in length, that was caught at sea, and found, terprising fellow" upon opening the body, to contain a fix gallon jar in his stomach; the shark and jar are both shewn in

the ship as a curiosity.

foreign bottoms which are admitted into the port of and seventeen shillings pretty deep in the ground." Rosseau. The French find Tobago not a little re- Oa 5. A gentleman who arrived in town from and ably supported the rich merchants, who look up war departments are preparing accordingly. with great hopes of support to the new board of The French cabinet, according to every report many houses tottered, and was thrown down by the office, but just to read the letters of governors, who de-Grace. force of it. The centinel posted at the main guard are still directed to write to the secretaries office; It is certain that at Brest and Toulon every exertiheard a distant noise, which resembled that of a which is, however, regulated by the board of trade on is making for the equipment of ships of war, and

quitted it with fear; the centinels on the ramparts critical fituation of affairs, cannot be too much ap- that the mode of pressing men has been adopted plauded. They wish to prevent the horrors of war, in France. By a correspondent just arrived from that but when the honour and interest of their country are country, we are informed, that a very severe press concerned, they shew the world that they are fully had taken place at St. Maloes, and many towns on prepared to make the most spirited exertions. Our the French coast, for some days past. young Atlas,

-The states whole thunder born to wield, Can shide alike the senate and the field.

The great leaders of opposition also liberally acknowledge, that les spirited measures on the present occasion would be highly criminal.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 10. "Letters from Vienna advise, that the French are very ill looked upon by the divan, as well as by the Mahometan nation. First, because the treaty of commerce made by the late count de Vergennes with Russia, engages France in a system of neutrality, even in the case of a declaration of war between the courts of Petersburgh and Constantinople. And secondly, because Sir Robert Ainsly, the English ambassador, has demonstrated to the vizier, that the count de Choiseul-Goussier has, in his picturesque voyage of Greece, indicated the means of restoring to the modern Athenians, their ancient liberty,"

Extract of a letter from Venice, August 20.

" Notwithstanding the powerful fleets of men of war and armed ships, which are fitted out by several maritime powers of Europe, and cruising in the Mediterranean for the protection of commerce against the depredations of the Algerines, those daring freebooters, in open defiance of those armaments, still continue to capture and plunder ships of almost every nation that fall in their way, indiscriminately, except the British, which pass free and without molestation. A gentleman just arrived from Algiers says, the Algerines are fitting out several stout vessels from 18 to 30 guns, which will be ready in three weeks, by that time a fleet of cortairs which have been cruifing along the coast of Portugal, is expected in. He further adds, that he was there 19 days, in which time no less than seven prizes were brought in belonging to different nations, condemned and fold, and the crews thrown into flavery; and that the day before he left the harbour, a captain of a large xebec had his head taken off, because he came in without a plained to the Pope, he answered, that he could prize, although his vessel was almost shattered to pieces, and three parts of the crew killed, in an engagement with a Spaniard of double his force, which

When the Turkish army goes out to fight the Ruf- lately taken some of their ships, and fent the crews ficient. fians, the ambassador of the latter makes part of the to flavery. These pirates are become more and more. An embargo is hourly expected to be laid on the politeness and civility: The only tyrant that the peace with Spain, and taken several rich ships went their failing without a convoy.

belonging to the Spanish merchants; in consequence of which, a fleet of men of war, and a number of For some time back the light-horse that attended frigates, are getting ready, and will soon join the the royal family, rode with their swords only- rest of the powers in scouring the seas of those san-

horseman without his carabine, looked like a black- and some Algerine frigates, off Cape Spartel, in smith's shop without an anvil. The men now ride which it is said the latter came of victorious; we further hear, the pirates lost a vast number of men There is now a curious spectacle on board the Pitt killed, and bought the victory at a dear rate—among

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 17. "The following, however incredible it may ap. pear, is, we are assured an undoubted fact :- Two OA. 4. Letters from the French and English co- gentlemen returning to Dublin from Irish-town, took lonies, speak of the alarm which our lately erected notice of a sailor pursuing a rat on the low ground, free ports have given to the foreign trade, which near the rear of the marine school, and asking him languishes as the British grows more vigorous and ex. why he did so? he replied, that the rat had a shiltensive. Every effort is used by the French at Mar- ling in its mouth. Through curiosity they all pur tinico and Guadaloupe, to prevent the island of Do. sued it into one of the fields, when discovering the minica from receiving much benefit from a free port; 'hole it went into; the sailor dug it up, and to the but still the island becomes more prosperous from the surprise of the gentlemen, he found half a guinea

duced in her rifing expectations from a free port, as Paris on Tuesday, says, that the general opinion that of St. George's at Grenada has proved a rival, there is, that war is inevitable, and that the different

trade, at the head of which lord Hawksberry pre- from the Continent, is in the utmost perplexity; their fides with the utmost attention to the colonies interest, resolutions daily wavering. In the course of last week which wanted such a board and so able a conductor no less than six expresses were dispatched to Brett, bers of people were waked by it, and furniture in of it. By this means little is left to lord Sydney's and at the same time others to Toulon and Havre-

the same regulations as in time of war.

It is difficult to determine at pesent, what state holds the balance of power. The emperor may, at first view, seem to do it: but there are three obstacles to interfere materially with the free exercise of this power. In the first place, admitting he could do it in the southern states of Europe, his attention is also called to the no chern, by the war between the Turks and Rushans, and he certainly has not force enough to give the law on both sides. There is some doubt, whether he can coit on one: For, secondly, his troops are so ill appointed, so badly disciplined, and so disaffected, that there is no confidence to be placed in them. Thirdly, the present temper of his subjects may render it aithcult for him to preserve his power at home.

If England acts with policy, coolness and vigour, there is little doubt but the may possets herself, jointly with Spain, but in a superior degree, of this important station. It is a strong circumstance in our favour, that the longer we keep back, the more powerful we shall be, and the more able to act with effect at last. On the contrary, the billigerent powers will, ot course, be growing weaker.

If untuccelsful in the present war, the grand vizier loses his head—unless he has the good fortune of being killed in action—if his arms are crowned with fuccess-why then, he keeps his place for some few years long. -- and, provided he does not grow rich, may die a natural death in obscurity.

The Russians in the late war, taught the Turks at length to beat them—just as they had themselves been taught, under the Czar Peter, to beat Charles the XIIth's army. If the Janissaries have profited by the lessons they then got-and from what they might have got from the Fren h officers-much may be expected from the native bravery and enthusiasm of the

The first action that we may expect to hear of, between the Muscovites and the Turks, will most probably be a naval one on the Black Sea-where the Turks are superior, and therefore may expect to have the advantage.

We are not to omen of the approaching war between the Porte and Russia, from the events of the last. In the concluding campaign, the Turks gained several advantages over count Romanzow-in conseeminence, who was worth 50,000l. fince the last "A strong fleet from Russia is expected to arrive quence of having adopted the European disciplinepeace, dying without money enough to bury here daily, in their way to the Mediterranean, on and that discipline they have since practiced. In the purpose to cruise against the Algerines, who have artillery and engineer department, they are most de-

retinue, but he is generally treated with the utmost troublesome, and increase very fast; they have broke merchant ships in the different ports, in order to pre-

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