

are dug without the town, where they are going to bury the dead, without distinction of persons, and where they are now collecting them in carriages. All the fields and gardens, from the Garden de Garces to the road that passes this, have been a river. No inhabitants are left; people, animals, olive trees, gardens, all have perished and are ruined. It is fortunate the whole city did not suffer the same fate; this would have been the case if the bank had not given way where it did, and the water taken a direction to the left of San Diego. The lord councillor might have been saved, as was the son of his attendant and his servant, but he confided in his mules, and perished with them and his coachman. People are sent to Velez to grind grain; we have no longer any mills; of thirteen which we had, only that of Buena Vista remains and that is injured; of oil mills not one is left; of the greatest part of Santa Quitéria only the foundations are left. The rivulets and groves are full of timber and furniture. The books and accounts of Ramon Garces were found at the farm-house of Surtollena and 34,000 reals belonging to him also. As yet I have neither eat nor slept; all is confusion and dismay; all are weeping over the dreadful accident. At present I can send you no further particulars on this subject, but I will venture to say, that the damage will be much greater when the waters have passed twenty leagues, which is the distance from hence to the sea, and when they have encountered Murcia, Orihucla, and other places in their way."

BOSTON, September 11.
FROM GIBRALTAR, July 9.

"You no doubt will before now have learnt that consul Simpson, at Tangiers, has been ordered away, and being now here. War having been declared by the emperor of Morocco against the United States. We now feel infinite pleasure in mentioning to you that the emperor appears to have repented of his rashness, and wishes Mr. Simpson to return, allowing six months for an answer from America. Without some concession from the emperor, and ratifying the old treaty between the two countries, Mr. Simpson is determined not to go over, and it is not probable that in a short time accounts will be received from your executive, so as to enable matters being settled. We do not find that any hostilities have as yet been committed, or for the present, is there any appearance of it, still vessels coming this way run a great risk, as there is no knowing what may take place from one moment to another." [Continued.]

NEW-YORK, September 11.

Extract of a letter from William E. Hulings, Esq; American vice-consul at New-Orleans, dated 20th June, 1802.

"I have had the good fortune to introduce the vaccine into this city, and although rather late (the small-pox having carried off several hundred persons) I hope to save the lives of many yet to be born.

"I have vaccinated about thirty-five persons with complete success, and have made it known, that I will perform that operation to all that present themselves, gratis.

"The physicians of this place have generally adopted it, and I believe it will not fall through, until there are no more subjects."

September 13.

Rauch-Fresser—Smoke-Eater.

We have heard of a stove lately invented in Germany, which has been adopted in Paris (where fuel is scarce and consequently dear) in the theatres and public offices, as well as in private houses: this stove not only consumes the fuel more completely than any other, but it destroys the smoke likewise; and from this property it is named Smoke-Eater. We have never had an opportunity of seeing any description of this stove, and shall esteem it a particular favour if one of our better informed readers will enable us to communicate to the public an invention which promises, from reports we have had, to become of general utility.

September 14.

The probable dismemberment of Turkey, and its subsequent partition between France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, is said in one of our latest London papers to be confidently believed; and the conferences at Memel, which we have already mentioned to have taken place between the monarchs of Prussia and Russia, are asserted by many to have had this for their object. Private letters from Berlin even go so far as to communicate some outlines of the plan. According to them, Passwan Oglou, whose progress becomes every day more alarming, furnishes to the emperors of Russia and Germany the first pretext of taking up arms. War being once declared, Austria and Russia, it is said, will take possession of such provinces as are contiguous to their respective dominions. The French will have Egypt, the Isle of Candia or of Cyprus, and the Morea; and the king of Prussia, to balance the acquisitions of Austria and Russia, is to have a very considerable part of the former kingdom of Poland, which is to be ceded to him by the above powers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.
SOUTHWARK.

Commissioner's Hall, Sept. 13, 1802.

Resolved, That as the general committee are satisfied that no malignant and contagious sickness has prevailed during the present season, nor does seem to prevail, in the district of Southwark, they judge that there is no necessity for their further service,

and they declare themselves and are actually dissolved.

By order,

ALEX. STEEL, chairman.
PETER LAVELL, secretary.

A few of our exiled citizens are daily venturing to town, reduced to skeletons by fever and ague, while hundreds of others remain in the country, in the same state. Under our present general exemption from disease it is cruel in the board of health to continue their official reports, which must be naturally expected to keep these unfortunate people from their homes, where they would have comfortable accommodations, and be within reach of medical aid.

A plain observer.

September 16.

Accounts from Boston, by this day's mail, state the existence of some alarm, in consequence of the appearance of several suspicious cases of disease.

Died, this morning, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Richard A. Contee, a member of the Episcopal church, and late a respectable merchant of Maryland. He has been for a year past in a decay. His friends and acquaintance in this city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Hospital, at 9 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

September 16.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Constellation, dated May 24th, 1802, at sea.

"On the 18th inst. we arrived off Algiers, and made the signal for our comul to come on board, which he did. Mr. O'Brien informs, that on the 8th inst. an Algerine frigate of 44 guns ran alongside a Portuguese frigate of the same force, fired a broadside into her, boarded and carried her with the loss of 52 men, the Portuguese having, in killed and wounded, 72 men; among the former were the captain and first lieutenant. The Portuguese was thrown entirely of his guard, by the Algerine's having American colours, and his not having the least idea of meeting an Algerine in that place, being five leagues distant from Gibraltar, and two from the Spanish shore.

"It is, however, a great disgrace to the Portuguese navy, to be surprized in that manner, as no dependance ought to be placed in colours. O'Brien also informs, that Spain, in order to avoid a war threatened by the Algerines, has very recently consented to pay to Algiers the enormous sum of two millions of dollars, and to alter her national colours.—This, with the capture of the Portuguese frigate has so elated the Algerines that our consul says he expects the dey will shortly, and at an unguarded moment, declare war against the U. States—I hope he may, and that we may have the honour of battering their towns about their ears. They will find in us a nation far superior to either Spain or Portugal in the arts of war. By making them feel our power we should render the United States feared and respected by these Barbarians, and insure safety to the lives and property of our citizens in those seas.—Enclosed is the account Mr. O'Brien gives us of the strength of the regency of Algiers.

A correct list of the marine of Algiers.

No.	Description	GUNS.
No. 1	Frigate, Algerine built, coppered	48
2	American do. do.	34
3	A xebec Algerine do. do.	34
4	do. do. do. do.	30
5	do. do. do. do.	24
6	do. do. do. do.	26
7	A polacre, Greek built,	22
8	do. do. do.	18
9	A brig, U. S. built, coppered,	22
10	Schr' do. do. do.	26
11	do. do. do. do.	18
12	do. do. do. do.	16
13	A carlasquisha, Cosica built,	10
14	A small xebec, repairing,	—
15	A polacre, Greek built (coaster)	6

Algiers has about 50 gun boats, half of the number could be got in order in about a month. They have about 200 sail of coasters with Jattine sails, each 20 or 30 tons. There are about 7000 Turkey, about 6000 halt Turks; and with difficulty they could raise 50,000 militia or rabble.—This regency has 50 or 60 millions of dollars, and has in chained captivity 1500 Christians, and is permitted to be a licenced plunderer of all Europe.

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Extract of a letter from the same, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"We brought with us presents from our government to the bey of Tunis, they consisted of four muskets and four pair of pistols, surpassing for workmanship and elegance any thing you can almost imagine, being inlaid with gold and sham diamonds. You may suppose they were elegant when I tell you that one of the muskets cost £800 sterling, the cost of the whole amounting to upwards of £7000 sterling. The bey was much pleased with these presents, and observed to our consul that they were worthy of a prince. The Enterprize arrived here last evening from Tripoli.—They tell us that there are four Swedish frigates and one American (the Boston) cruising off Tripoli and blockading the port, so that nothing can either go in or out. The Tripolitans are in a state of starvation, and will probably be willing to come to any terms, in the course of a few weeks.

"Yesterday we had the gratification of walking over the ruins of the celebrated city of Carthage, Mr. Eaton, American consul, and capt. Murray,

being of the party. We were shown the plain on which Regulus, the first Roman that entered Africa in a hostile manner, fought his celebrated battle, and also the plain where Scipio and Hannibal fought a pitched battle. We saw the remains of many of the ancient temples and city walls.—But what remains more perfect than any thing else, is the aqueduct, by which water was brought into the city from a mountain, by a rout of 70 miles. We all dined together in one of the reservoirs, after fatiguing ourselves by walking over the ruins. I expect we shall sail to-morrow for Tripoli.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Constellation, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"I suppose, that the affair of a Tunisian vessel being plundered by some of the crew of the Enterprize, will be much misrepresented. With the view of removing any unfavourable impression, that may be made by a false account, I have been particular in obtaining the most accurate information, and you may rely upon the following as a true statement of facts. On the 5th ult. the Enterprize discovered a vessel that had come out of Tripoli, and made sail after her. Upon hailing her, capt. Serret ordered lieutenant Heath to board her, examine her papers and search her. Lieut. Heath boarded her and ordered three of his men to assist in looking for papers, but with positive orders not to take away any thing. While searching one of the men found a watch, and another a purse of money, which they contrived to conceal. Upon returning, the Tunisian hailed lieutenant Heath, and told him he had been robbed. As soon as the boat got on board the Enterprize all the boat's crew were examined, but nothing could be found upon them; they therefore concluded that the Tunisians had told a falsehood. On the 20th inst. the Enterprize arrived at Tunis, upon going on shore, they heard that a Tunisian vessel had complained to the bey of Tunis of having been robbed some days before by an American schooner. The officers of the Enterprize immediately searched the whole vessel and crew, for the articles mentioned, and after a strict examination three of the men at length confessed the fact. They were instantly put in irons, and are now on board the Boston to be tried. Thus you see that both capt. Serret and lieutenant Heath, so far from being in the least culpable, made every exertion to detect and bring these villains to the punishment they so richly deserved."

BALTIMORE, September 20.

We are informed by a gentleman from Newbern, North-Carolina, that a duel was fought a short distance from that town, on Sunday evening, the 5th inst. between Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq; formerly governor of the state of N. Carolina, and John Stanley, Esq; senator for the district of Newbern. After exchanging three fires each, without effect; at the fourth fire, R. D. Spaight received a ball directly under his arm-pit, which put a period to his existence four hours afterwards. The cause of this unhappy affair proceeded from a dispute of political nature.

Norfolk Herald.

Annapolis, September 23.

To the EDITOR of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

FOR the good of the public, as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had, for some time, as he says, experienced the symptoms described by the doctor, as indicating the presence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly, except one stool, when he felt a considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length, as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, at out an inch or 1/2 of an inch distant from each other.

Besides this worm, he says, there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about 1/2 of an inch in length, and nearly the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them; but says there were more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done, taken measures for preserving it, and the simple servant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them. This girl, however, and another servant concurs with him respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel; and the tape worm, they say, was alive, so far, as to have motion, after it came from him.

It is needless to describe his symptoms, as he says they were exactly such as are described by the doctor.

Another young man of my family, also, without any consultation, or advice, one evening and morning about 3 months ago, took 7 lozenges, which operated so powerfully as to reduce him nearly to fainting. No worm came from him; but, in the course of 2 or 3 days, he was quite well; and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect to the virtue of Hamilton's lozenges, I am, at length, perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.