ATTACK ON ALGIERS.

Boston, Oct. 21.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this porrthe brig Bourdeaux Packet, 32 days from Havre. By this arrival we have been politely furnished by a friend with Paris papers to September 24. troin which we are enabled to make the following translations:

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

l'aris, Sept. 23. The President of the Anti-Barbarian Institution, had yesterday a private audience of His Majesty; who, before he passed into his ca binet, publicly complimented the President noon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labour, by the brilliant success of the combined expedition against Algiers; the news of which had been received by his Majesty in a despatch from the French Consul residing in that Regency. The immediate result of this great success, so ably conducted by Lord Exmouth, has been, besides the destruction of the piratical cruisers, the liberation of all the Europeans in slavery, and the abolition of the capture of them in sture.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vine ince against the nest (10, 2) of the piratical system, we shall not delay officially to publish. In the meantime the following particulars ar- authentic. [.Moniteur.]

Further Particulars News has been received from Algiers, to the 31st of American English fleet came in sight of that place the 27th, at 1 o'clock in the place the

afternoon, to the amount of 32 sail of which 6 were Dutch.

After an unavailing attempt at negotiation, Lord Exmouth meored his vessels or the line within halt cannon shot from the batteries of the port and road; Nacing his own ship the Queen Charlotte, at the entrance of the port, and sampar the wharves that his yards to fied the houses; and the guns that the interior of the port in reverse. o verthrew all the Algerine artillerymen, who were entirely uncovered and exposed.

The Algerines sustained the fire of the English for upwards of six hours, and their fury appeared to increase, when two English officers demanded leave to embark, and to attach a chemisse soufree (carcase) to the principal Algerine frigate which blocked up the entrance of the harbour, and set her on fire. This enterprize was crowned with complete success. The wind from the west bei g strong, the slames were immediately communicated to the whole squadron, and five frigates, four sloons of war and thirty gun-boats, became a prev to the conflagration. The city suffered less, notwithstanding the bombs did considerable damage.

The English sustained very heavy loss. It is estimated that a thousand men were lost on each side. One of the Algerine frigates in flames, was driven by the wind upon Lord Exmouth's ship, which compelled him to cut her cables, & bat. It is said she has lost 200 of her crew. His Lordship was wounded, and a captain of one of the frigates was killed. The Dey, did not cease during the whole action, to pass from post to post animating his soldiers.

On the 28th, the English squadron anchored in the great harbour, but out of cannon shot of the town. On the 29th, an armistice was concluded, upon the basis which Lord Exmouth had previously proposed. The follow are the principal conditions:

1st. The Algerine regency consents to abolish the slavery of Europeans in Algiers; and in consequence, to set at liberty; immediate-ly all Europeans in captivity.

2d. As a reparation for he wrongs done at Bona and Oras the regency shall remit to England The 370,000 dollars, which have been sent by the Neapolitans to Algiers.

3d. Consular presents shall be abolished; but as the usage of the East they may be admitted as personal presents, on the arrival of a new consul, and given in his own name, but shall never exceed 500 pounds

4th. The kingdom of the Notherlands, in consequence of the co-operation of the Dutchesquadron in the expedition, shall enjoy the same

privileges as England.

5th. A new treaty shade formed between England and England in

which the kingdom of the Netherlands shall be included.

Other articles of the armistice stipulate that the regency shall preserve the right of making war upon certain European powers; but that those of their subjects wno may fall into their hands shall never be made slaves but treated as prisoners of

Another account of the affair at Algiers states, that the Dey had been compelled to give up all the money that he had received of various European powers, and to release 11,000 white Europeanslaves. The English lost 800 men, and one of their ships suffered much.

Zept. 24. The details which we have given of the attack on Algiers, were brought to Marseilles by a French corvette. It is added, that the battle of the 27th lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to after midnight; and the Dey, dissatisfied with the measures taken by his Minister of Marine, cut of his head.

Naples, Aug 28. The American squadron remains n our road. It is said, they are desirous to enlist the colonies who are here. By a regulation of the squarron, the ind scr.minate visit of all persons thereunto is prohibi-

London, Sept. 2. On the 8th instatheduke of Wel-ngt West this city for Cambray, op 5 in review a part of the Ar-Cupation.

Paris, Sept. 5. Accounts from Naples of the 8th Aug. are lent respecting the re-ports contained in the English journals of the threats of the American squadron inthat port. Sept. 13.

Captain Brisbane, flag-capt of Lord Exmouth, passed through this vs since. We learn city three d that the Ads vessel wis the first which entered the port of Algiers, and anchored under the batteries, thus exposed 6 ven to all the musquetry of the Algerines. She lost 180 men. The loss is more considerable than that of any vessel in the battle of Thefalgar. His lordship was wounded in the cheek, and received a severacontusion in one his legs. Admira lilne was wounded, and the captal of Superb re-ceived a very dangerous wound.— The Dey went from battery to bat-The Dey went from battery to battery in a small boat, during the battle. At Marseilles sey have a report that the Dey has since disappeared; and expect that the British will have difficulties in getting the slaves out of the hands. Athere we have the bands of the pands. people.

It is said Marshal Savery and Lalleman had entered the service of the Dey of Algiers.

Madrid, Aug. 29. They say that the expedition destined to subdue the insurgents. of the colonies, will not be so considerable as at first announced. Some believe it not to be ned sary to send out 18,000 men—orers pre-tend that the embarrassments of the treasury will not permit conveniently the equipment of all the corps which were to have been embarked. St. Croix, (Teneriffe,) Aug. 12.

The Spanish insurgent cruizers enlate our coast, a arms and munitions of war they find. They destroy and burn the objects belonging to the Government that they cannot carry off. They are seconded by some Italians & Spaniards who are refugees in our island. The Government have taken measures with a view to destroying these pirates, but they remain without effect. These brigands even desire to be ottacked; their audacity is equal to the antient buccaniers. They seek always to excite the inhabitants to revolt, and to embrace the cause of independence. It is spread proclamations tending imspire harred of the legitimate government. But make no dupes. The most inof these brigands is Alonzo de Baron, who commands the Capaillo. Many merchants have offered to arm for the general defence; but nothing is decided.

Naples, Aug. 24. When the Americans first made their demand of four millions of dollars, the Government offered to refer it to the Congress of Vienna; but it appears this offer we not accepted. The pressing app louions of Mr. Pinkney give vise a thousand rumours. Some say he Government has promised to pay—others that it his definitely consent. ed to the cassion of a port in the cause to be believed, to cede Syra-cuse. They speak also of the le an exact equality shall be observed

tremity of Sixily, called, in the classic ages, the Bolian isles, but they have no port capable of answering the views of the Americans.

There were about 30 American vessels decoyed to Naples, while under Murat, seized confiscated & sold, and the proceeds, 3 or 4, 000. 000 of ducats, employed in a great degree, in the expedition againt Sicily, where the present Sovereign of Naples then reigned, It is remark. able that the Government of the U. S. never claimen indemnity, at least not ostensibly, for this property, while Murat occupied the throne of Naples.

London, Aug. S1. According to letters from Naples, the Americans demand from the present king an Island, as indemnity for the confiscations of Murat. The only country which would suffer from such an arrangement would be England.

They say that the approaching return of Gen. Maitland to Italy, as reference to these demands on Naples.

It is not very clear that we have right to interfere in this quarrel. As to the property co fiscated in France, Spain and Naples, under the Berlin and Milan Decrees, no doubt it was unjustly taken. But why did not the Americans insist on satisfaction from those who did the wrong? What have the actual Kings of Spain and Naples to do with the affairs of King Joseph and King Joachim? The Americans havethe first among thein-nay, they may indemnify themselves upon his person and his treasures. As to poor Joachim he has submitted to a destiny to which gentlemen of his profession are fated. He no longer owes any thing. At the same time, if we are not obliged to protect the Neapolitans, we may regret that they are not in a better situation for pro ecting themselves - However, a there yet remains at Nuples Ameri can property undersequestration, it right to be restored to its owners

Sept. 6. We have received recent news from Naples. All the letters agree an Isle in the Mediterran as a depot for their merebands rendezvous for their squadrons-One of the letters pretends that the Court has answered that if the U.S. had indemnities to claim for apoliations by Murat, they ought to address themselves to the allied pow-

From the Liverpool Courier, of Aug. 28.

EXTRAORDINARY WED-DING.

On Tuesday se'nnight, a young woman, about 23 years of age, proceeded with a man, aged 67, to St. Martin's Church, London, to be oined in the soft bonds of matrimony. On their arrival at the altar, where their mutual vows were to be consecrated by the sacred obligations of religious ceremony, and every thing being prepared, the young lady, to the utter astonishment of the priest, and all a ound her, ran out of the church. The bridegroom's friends pursuel erup St. Martin's lane, and brought her back to the church, where after considerable persuasion, sie was persuaded, very reluctantly, to say, I obey;' and the ceremony was concluded by the lady receiving a severe rebuke from the clergyman.

SPAIN. Advices of the 30th ult. from Rorda, in Spain, state, that the troops in garrison at Malaga lately broke out into mutiny, and attacked the Bishop's palace, throwing stones, breaking the windows, &c. Against the bishop (Father Canedo, a famous comrade of Ostolaza, in the Cortes) they uttered dreadful threats and the affair would have had serious consequences, had non some conciliatory persons interposed and the Bishop brought forth a of dollars to pacify the mutineers. A similar disposition pervaded the milit ry and naval service in all parts of Spain. Murmurs are every where heard that the king thinks of nothing but of fattening the monks and canons like hogs, while the defenders of the country atesuffered to perish. Their clamours have reached even Ferdinand, and have occasioned so much alarm, as to extort from him a royal order, in which after stating that three naval officers had died of want, and that many others were at the point of death from the same cause, he lays the blame on the distributors of the Mediterranean ; but it has not been | funds appropriated to the support of reduced, as they have sought to the different branches of the public

of Lipsri, situated in the N. W. ex- | in the partition of whatever huma can be spared for the half, third, or fourth of their pays This order is said to have exasperated all parties; as it displays the poverty of the treasury, and holds out the most gloomy prospects to both naval and military men.

Paris, September 13.

Loss of the French Frigate Medusa On the 2d of July the French frigate Medusa was wrecked near Cape Blanc, on the coast of Airica, 12 of 15 leagues from the land. Many of the officers and seamen embarked in the boats, and the residue, 147 were placed on a raft, the officers in the boats promising to tow it to the shore. On the 5th of July they left the wreck. On the ratt there were 5 barrels of wine, 2 of water, & 20 wt. of biscuit. Some of those persons on the raft were up to their middle in water. They expected to gain the land in less than three dave. But immediately after leaving the ship the tow caule was cut, and the boats abandoned the raft. The night following 20 persons were lost from the raft or were pressed to death between its divisions. The second night several persons were washed on from the extremitics of the raft, and the survivers crowded to the centre overthrowing one another. At length the soldiers got at the wine and intoxicated themselves. In this state they manifested a dis position to destroy their officers, & to break up the raft by cutting the ropes which bound it. One of them, who began to cut with a hatchet. was killed by an officer. The revolters drew their sabres, and those who had none arned themselves with knives. One of them raised his sword against an officer, & was instantiv but to death. The seditious then withdrew to one end of the rait. One feigning to be reposing, had a ready cut some of the ropes. The officers rushed upon im. A soldier assumed his def nce. They were both thrown into the sea. The comoat became general. The mast broke, and in falling wounded Capt Dupont so that he remained insensible. He was seized by the soldiers and thrown overboard .-

12 or 15 chiefs and passengers to resist all their fury. At last day-light came, to shew a scene of horror. A great number of seditious had thrown themselves overboard, 60 or 65 men had perished during the night. A fourth part of wnom had drowned themselves in despair. On our side wa had lost but two. The rebels had thrown two barrels of wine into the sea and all our water. There now remained only 1 casks of wine, and there were yet 67 min. We were obliged to resort to extreme means to maintain exist nce, Those whom death had spared in the disastrous night threw themselves greedily on the bodies which covered the raft. and cut pieces ifrom them, which some devoured immediately. The after leaving the wreck, 10 or 12 more persons were dead on the raft. These were committed to the deep, only one was reserved for food Towards evening the survivors aught upwards of 300 flying fish. fire was made. the fish and some uman flesh was cooked. A new mutiny was ata Spaniard, was thrown into the sea, and order restored.

On the morning of the 6th day, it was found that only 30 persons remained. Those who survived yere in a most deplorable state. Their feet were swelled, and they were covered with wounds and bruises, which compelled them at times to utter the most frightful cries. There only remained wine for four days, and hardly a dozen fish: Two soldiers bored the wine cask behind, and drank till discovered. Alaw had been made that such combet should be punished with death and they were immediately thrown over-

Thus we were but 28-of these only 15 appeared likely to exist a number of days. The other 13 were covered with wounds and had lost their reason, yet they consumed our wine and fish. A council was held, and it was agreed to throw them into the sea, which was done, and secured for the survivors 6 days of provisions. On the fourth day afterwards these 15 were said by the French brig Argus.

Senegal, the new French G The boats of the ship reach shere, the Governor was g one of them. They had on the raft no me of giving it progress, It the winds and waves carried a

For Sale, A MULATTO GIRL About thirteen years old, well and healthy. Inquire of the Transcott. 31,

For Sale,

By the subscriber, at his farmure Annapolis, Horses, Cattle and Siee among the Cattle there are seven Work Oxen well broke to the joi and ten or twelve Milch Cows. J. T. Chase. Oct. 31.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court chancery, I will sell at public aco city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, Monday, the 18th day of Novemb

The dwelling plantation of Jose Williams, senior, late of Anne-An del county, deceased, called cka Hill, and Franklin's Enlargement containing one hundred and then five acres. This land lies within miles of Annapolis, and two of Quee Ann, adjoining the estates of Dr. Cla gett and Mr. James Iglehart, and considered one of the most product and valuable farms of its size in country. The improvements are to tolerable diverting houses, a good to bacco house, sime good meadow, as a very good orchard, and has an exc ent supply of timber and wood. further description is thought unneces ary, as it is presumed that persons clined to purchase will view the prer ses, and make themselves acquaint with its value.

The terms of sale are, that the chaser shall give bond, with approximation for paying the purchase. ney, with interest, within twelvement from the day of sale.

Nicholas Brewer Trustee.

NOTICE. The subscriber intends to petiti

the Legislature of Maryland at the next session for the benefit of the i solvent act passed at November Ses sion eighteen hundred and five, an

But recovered again. But a muti-neer afterwards beleavoured to cut out his eyes with a penknife.—Afthe several supplements thereto. ter a desperate struggle this mutiny John Deale. Oct 31. appeared suppressed, but it broke out again in an hour, and very soon

Notice is hereby given, the rait was strewed with their bo-That application will be made dies .- There were not more than the Legislature of Maryland, at its pe session, for an act to authorise t sale of the reversionary interest

Ann Matilda Hebb, to certain land Prince George's, Oct. 21. 1816.

NOTICE.

I foresvarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on the farm where reside, or the one adjoining it, or any other manner trespassing, as I am determined to enforce the law again all such offenders.

John H. Brown.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby foreward all persons trespassing upon his farm with dog or gun, or in any other way s he is determined to prosecu the utmost rigour of the law all who hereafter thus offend.

John Marriott. October 31.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends is apply to the next county court of Anne.A-rundel county, for a commission is mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land, lving in said county, called "Covell's Folly," agreeable to the of of assembler in such cases made and provided Thomas Pinds.

Chancery Sale. By virtue of a decree of the court Chancery, the subscriber will expos to public sale, on Friday the 22d da of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Hunter

Tavern in the city of Annapolis,
A valuable tract or parcel of Laid formerly owned by Mr. Seth Sweetse called "Lydina Rest," containing \$10 acres more or icss, situated on the sort side of South River, in A. A. County now in the possession of Mr. Richtle B. Watts. It is deemed unnecession of the county to give a further description of the bove property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sala—Eash to be paid es the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. On the ra tification of the sale and on paymente the whole purchase money the subscri er is authorised to execute a deed.

Louis Gassaway, Truster,

LAND GAZETTE

olis, Thursday, Oct. 31. ald seem the unpleasant effects se policy pursued by Buonaparte and Ch Emperor of France, are never to seing felt by this country. Out policy has grown the subject of T ? Stor semands made by administration the Kingdom of Naples, whose Harry monarch had no more to de the sequestration of the property hatich he is called upon to make and H memnification, than the Emperor of Art. This property, it is notorious, as seized and confiscated under the Taney Brin and Milan decrees, during the nign of Murat, (one of the minions of Bradfe Mipoleon,) whose acts, as well as those ill the other kings and princes creand by that scourge of Europe, were John Christ Tienna. Upon what pretext, there-Zadoc be, administration can insist upon Georg empensation being made by the King Naples, for spoliations committed by mensurper of his throne, is to us a nystery. It would be as consistent James Tith reason and justice, to punish a gin for acts of violence offered perlexan grapssing the door of his house, by memies, who had forcibly driven him fom it, and taken possession of it. Et, if Mr. Madison and his counsellors, blere this claim to be founded in justie, why has not a similar demand been made upon the King of France. she stands precisely in the same situation that the king of Naples does. his plain this demand should have been made upon Murat himself, who was the author of the mischief complained of; but that would not do for administration, he was a dependent and ally of the "supereminent Napoleer," who "loved the Americans," and who, one would suppose, from the pasave submission with which his insults and outrages were borne by our rulers, according to their notions, had a right b do any thing and every thing. But, You the contrary, they are perfectly enscious that the demand is extravagat and unjust, it is the height of folly in them, to attempt, as they have, by the display of a formidable naval force off Naples, at the time it was made, to frighten the timid, inoffensive Neapo-Etans into a compliance with it The English report of a demand having been made by Mr. Pinkney of the cession to this country of Syracuse, or the Lipari islands, as a substitute for the 4.000,000 of dollars claimed, is so very preposterous, that we cannot, perfectly aware as we are of the probability of administration to plunge into error, tradit it. If administration intend applying, and then if refused, using cercive measures to obtain redress for the grievances which we suffered, durby the reign of Buonaparte, from France and Spain, as well as Naples,

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The complete success which crowned the English and Dutch combined squadron in its attack upon Algiers, by which, it is said, her whole naval force has been destroyed, and eleven thouand christian slaves are to be, or have been 'ere this, restored to liberty, must be highly gratifying to the christian world, which for so many years has suffered ben cruelties upon it, to pass unpunished. As the good work has been commenced; it is hoped it will not cease till every petty state of Barbuy, possessing the power of annoying the nations of Christendom, has been humbled and extirpated for the ocean at least, as effectually as the Algerines have been. This glorious work appears to have been effected in a great bessure, through the valour of two British officers, who volunteered to set fire to a frigate, in which having suctreded, the flames from her communicated to the remainder of the piratical

andit would be an act of glaring injus

tice to the latter not to pursue the

ume mode of conduct towards the two

former, it is not unreasonable to ex-

pect this country to be engaged in

contention or war with one power or

mother for the next ten years.