(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2426.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1793.

OSTEND, *April* 24.

THE day before yesterday six English transports with about 7000 troops and baggage, arrived here under the convoy of a frigate and a cutter, from England. As soon as the great English convoy with 2,400 horses and 5000 men, which is expected every day, shall have arrived, it is thought that Dunkirk will be attacked. Several British armed vessels are cruising off that harbour, to blockade it; and we learn that the French at Dunkirk are much alarmed, and that their own privateers are not permitted to leave the harbour for fear of being captured.

The extent of territory which his majesty the king of Prussia has acquired in Poland, is estimated at a thousand square leagues; with a population of twelve or thirteen hundred thousand souls—The Polish noblemen at Vienna, are set out to pay homage to the empress and the king of Prussia.

DUNKIRK, *April* 26.

The combined armies have taken a position favourable to an attack on this town; but the soldiers and the inhabitants are determined to defend it to the last extremity. Yesterday they were all drawn forth into the streets, and there they solemnly swore they would be buried in the ruins rather than surrender it. Many spies have been apprehended here, as well as at Ostend, on suspicion of carrying on a correspondence with the Austrian armies, amongst which are several English, and a few Dutch and French.

SHREWSBURY, *April* 26.

Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, has paid the last debt of nature. He died on the 15th instant, at his apartments at New-Inn, London. His extraordinary feats of walking, by which he might with proper management have benefited so much, never produced him enough to keep him above the reach of indigence. Poverty, which he ought always to have kept a day's march behind him, was his constant companion in his travels through life even to the hour of his death.

Two tradesmen of Wolverhampton, died last week, in consequence of being put into bed with damp sheets, at the late Stafford assizes—many lives have been lost by this fatal kind of neglect.

LONDON, *May* 3.

One of the French privateers arrived in the river is a complete naval curiosity, having been sent out in such a state as was, perhaps, never before instanced.—The caulking of the seams is bare, neither upon them, nor upon any other part of the vessel, is there an ounce of tar, pitch or paint, and all her materials are what is called single found, that is, she has only one anchor, one cable, and compass, and so on. Such is the "nimble haste, with which she was whistled down the wind, to prey on fortune."

Notwithstanding the communication from France is much interrupted, we have received the following letter from Boulogne, which contains news of great importance, should the event justify the contents of it.

BOULOGNE, April 25.

"Twelve days ago two Englishmen embarked at this place for England. This circumstance took place at noon, and with uncommon attention towards them on the part of the municipality of the town. An agent from the executive council who accompanied them from Paris, did not fail to excite our attention. The inhabitants in general expected their business was relating to the opening of the passage between England and France, which had been so lately shut.

"These two persons arrived here about six days before, accompanied by the agent above mentioned, whose passport said he was charged with a mission. He brought also letters from the executive council to the mayor and municipal officers, to send these foreigners to their own country, with all proper attention. This was on the point of being fulfilled, when a commissioner of the convention from Arras arrived in the town, to whom the mayor communicated the affair. The commissioner, not knowing their errand, and as the defection of Dumourier had just taken place, he suspected the persons, and accordingly ordered them to be arrested, and dispatched a courier to Paris, to identify the passport, and a boat was kept ready, in case the letters of the president of the council were confirmed. In this situation they remained six days, when orders were returned to send them to England, and these were confirmed by the new committee of public safety, consisting of nine of the leading members of both parties in the convention. The mayor and municipality accompanied them to the Quay, where they embarked for England. The object of their mission no one could learn.

"This circumstance has of course caused much speculation, and the general opinion is—they were charged with making overtures for a peace. The government of France having clearly seen the deceptions that had been passed on it on a former occasion, and seeing that the only prospect of quieting affairs at home was by peace, has unanimously determined upon the measure. In consequence of which, letters to this purpose, we understand, have been written; but owing to the alien bill, and not knowing what reception a Frenchman would meet with in England, these letters were thus forwarded to an agent of the executive council resident in London, to deliver to lord Grenville."

May 7. Yesterday a very curious and effective experiment was made on the river Thames.—A vessel of nearly an hundred tuns burthen, on board of which is fitted up the steam apparatus contrived by the late ingenious Mr. Rumsey, after having gone up to Westminster bridge with the tide, was veered about, and navigated against the stream, which then ran with great velocity, through one of the arches of Blackfriars bridge, to the great satisfaction of all on board, as well as to the amazement of a great number of persons in boats on the river, and many who were witnesses to the experiment from the balustrades of the bridge.

The quarrel of the royal brothers-in-law (duke of York and hereditary prince of Orange) was recent, but there is said to have been an old grudge between them. Something that had its origin in the court of Berlin, and which the two marriages did not totally dissipate. We rejoice that it ended without serious injury to either of the princes, and lament that their dissention is not likely to break up the league of the crowns of Europe.

NEW-YORK, *June* 26.

Yesterday the British packet Portland, capt. James, arrived in this port in 49 days from Falmouth, and 19 from Halifax. She does not bring accounts so late as the Pallas by six days.

We learn, that the packet came all the way from Halifax coast-wise, to avoid the Ambuscade, of whom capt. James had heard.

The English sloop Providence has been carried into Wilmington, (N. C.) prize to the French privateer Vainqueur de la Bastille, where the privateer has also arrived. This vessel was formerly the Hector, of Philadelphia, and was purchased, at Charleston, by the captain, (Hervieux, an officer in the French navy) and commissioned by the French consul there. Gideon Olmstead, who acted as an officer on board, is held to answer it to the district federal court, by the magistrates, agreeably (as they supposed) to the spirit of the president's proclamation. The captain of the prize sloop has sued the captain of the privateer in an action of trespass, under pretence of an illegal capture.

EUROPEAN COMPENDIUM.

By the last accounts, the situation of the French armies, it will be remembered, was not thoroughly understood, either upon the Rhine, of which the cities of Mentz and Landau are the principal fortifications; or in Flanders, of which Lisle, Valenciennes and Conde, are the garrisons. It was not even certain, whether the defection of their late general, Dumourier, had not extended its baneful influence to these places, so as to facilitate their surrendering to the Austrians, of which the British papers had announced the probability. Nothing of this nature, however, appears to have taken effect by the present intelligence. On the other hand, the numbers of the troops in either of them, was supposed, by the national commissioners, sufficient to hold a long and obstinate siege, if not wholly to frustrate the intentions of the German army. The battalions of France were recruiting fast on the frontiers, and the soldiers discovered in their daily skirmishing, and in some actions of magnitude, the most heroic courage. Heroic we call it—because the official accounts of the prince of Saxe Cobourg acknowledged it to have been obstinate—an expression of the utmost force in the mouth of an enemy. The French, indeed, like the Americans, have washed away the stain of imputed cowardice, with the blood of their enemies.

It appears by these papers, that the Germans are negotiating by proclamations, which changes the ground in favour of the French, as the difficulties, in the way of entire subjugation, augment. What, for example, is more opposite, than the declarations of the duke of Brunswick and prince Cobourg—One was to burn and destroy Paris, if even one of the royal family was injured. The latter wishes for peace upon the terms and stipulations of the first constitution which the people had adopted, and which abolishes all the privileged orders. It was just so in America—In the first place unconditional submission was offered—then conditional, and afterwards unconditional independence.—— Pray Heaven, the event may be the same with the French, as the happiness of the world, perhaps the existence of civil liberty, even here, depends upon their maintaining their freedom.

In one of the English papers it is said, that the Germans have lost, by action, sickness, death and desertion, at least a third of their army, since the campaign opened in February last.

It is certain, at any rate, that some of the battles were severe and bloody; and every body knows the dangers the health of soldiers is exposed to by their being early in the field.

The accounts of the commissioners, three of whom have tarried in the garrison of Mentz, are very favourable, and their presence will, no doubt, inspire the soldiers with courage.

The vigorous proceedings of the convention in the punishment of the aristocrats, and the suppression of the rebels in Brittany, promises much to the future security of the republic.

It has been the policy of such characters, consisting of the old nobility, or their friends and dependents, to plead the constitutional authorities, to confound and disorganise every thing. But most of these persons have been seized, their intrigues discovered, and their conspiracies suppressed.

The combination of powers is more in name than reality. One of the aids-du-camp of gen. Dampierre, has declared at the bar of the assembly, that the enemies of France disagree. It is certain, that every league of despots to conquer their enemies, has hitherto proved to be abortive, from the effect of various and discordant interests, which do not fail to appear upon any material disappointment.

The prospect of famine in France, with which the British appear to have felicitated themselves, is not now spoken of, by which we may conclude, that all their hopes of such a dreadful calamity are near at an end. The policy of the British cabinet, indeed, seems to lie in trying to starve the women and children of France, in order to conquer the men. But while they are thus meditating all manner of evils by fire and sword, death and pestilence, to ruin the cause of liberty in France, they are arrested by distresses of a touching and peculiar nature in their own country.

It seems, by the immense floods of paper, and the former extension of credit, that they have raised the quantity of their bills out of all proportion to the money which represents them. This circumstance, and the alarm it has occasioned among the bankers, together with the stoppage of exports to France, have checked their manufactures, and have inundated the merchants with goods for which they have no vent.—In consequence of this, all trust and confidence between man and man is so totally at an end, that credit (the main-spring of the British commerce) is almost wholly at a stand. Failures, in number and amount, beyond imagination, have taken place in consequence; and all persons are ruminating with astonishment, upon the novelty and distress of their situation, and upon the means of relieving it. Hitherto the only expedient proposed in parliament is worse than the evil it is intended to correct, for it obliges the borrower to deposite goods to twice the amount of the sum he receives, and thus reduces him to the necessity of giving the most exorbitant premium for the money he may take, as the most of these commodities to be deposited are articles of trade, which he has acquired upon credit, at the customary interest of five per centum a year. The government, after all this, gives nothing but paper, which is still adding to the mass by which credit has been oppressed, and the present evils created.

It is said in one of the English papers, that Dumourier had deposited two hundred thousand pounds in the British funds. It was never known what Duche, the chaplain of congress, received for his treachery, but Arnold, it was supposed, got about twenty thousand pounds for his attempt to betray the garrison at West-Point.

The French have six millions of livres alotted for secret service money, the ensuing campaign; no doubt to countermine the British project of corruption. This circumstance may turn the tables, and contribute to defeat their enemies with their own weapons.

The French seem to invigorate in their efforts, and strengthen in their resolutions.

Blanchelande, the late governor of St. Domingo, has been convicted of treason against the republic, after a trial of 48 hours, before a jury, by the unanimous suffrages of the court; and yet the aristocrats of France, scattered over England and America, and who have no other employment, are racking their inventions to give a false colour to this, and every transaction of moment, to excite the prejudice of the honest and unreflecting against the French; just as the American refugees in this state and in England, in the late war, were fabricating every calumny to defame their own countrymen, of which every American is fully sensible.

The most alarming consequences were apprehended at Manchester, among the manufacturers, who were out of employment on account of the war. In Scotland, it was said no less than 160,000 persons were deprived of the means of support from the same cause.

On the whole, the Russians stand aloof—the Dutch are inactive as usual—the Spaniards counting their