(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2443.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1793.

PERPIGNAN, *August* 1.

THE Spaniards have raised their camp at Thuir. They have encamped and fortified themselves at Mas Deu. The new head-quarters are at Touillas.—Ricordos is lodged in the house of the procureur syndic of the department. They want for succours to make fresh attempts. They have lately received several pieces of heavy artillery.

The Spaniards have taken Ternerre and Vinca. In the last town the shock fell upon the patriots, who were obliged to abandon their houses and families.

The Spaniards are preparing to attack Ville Franche—Already they have cut off our communication with that town and the frontiers of Mount Louis, and they are fortifying themselves at Vinca.

The Spaniards are uniting all their efforts against us; to their land force is added one by sea. Four large ships of the line, six frigates, and many other vessels, menace our coasts. It is in vain that we look for succours from our fleet blocked up in Toulon.

PARIS, *August* 25.

Garat, the ex-minister, being on the point of taking upon him the charge of secretary to the executive council, which is now vacant, was denounced by the Jacobins as a friend to the counter-revolutionists.

He is immediately to be put under arrest.

In the sitting of the Jacobins of the 21st, Hebert expressed his apprehensions lest Custine should be acquitted; he accused the revolutionary tribunal of incivism, and added, that Custine was on the point of being set at liberty.

The club then resolved that the tribunal should be renewed.

The commandant of Grenville is under an arrest, for having refused to publish the decree against Wimpfen, and stands charged of being a friend of Petion and Barbaroux.

The revolutionary tribunal is on the point of proceeding to the trial of the 25 prisoners accused of rebellion and counter-revolution at Rouen.

Letters from the army of the Rhine state, that the French have retaken Bliescastel, and the heights, on the morning of the 18th, that place having been evacuated entirely by the Prussians on the 17th.

The whole army of the Rhine is to march in a body against Unkiochea, Wesweiler and Limbach. Part of the advanced guard is at St. Inghert, and the other occupies the heights of Bliescastel.

LONDON, *August* 31.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Sir James Murray, the substance of which is—On the evening of the 22d, as appears from these dispatches, his royal highness the duke of York marched. A cannonade took place between the advanced posts of our army and those of the enemy. The cavalry, consisting of the Oxford Blues, three regiments of Imperial cuirassiers, and the light dragoons, formed in a column, took their route along the Strand, between the Downs and the Beach. The duke of York, at the head of a column of infantry, with his artillery, took the road leading by the canal of Furnes; and a third column moved to the left, by the inundation of the Mour. Some skirmishing took place in the evening, and in the morning the French had abandoned their camp at Ghivelde. By the most authentic accounts, the loss on our side was not very considerable; the advantages in point of position were very great. The advanced posts of his royal highness's army were on the 24th within gunshot of Dunkirk.

The first reports received yesterday of these important transactions, carried with them a great drawback in killed and wounded; a circumstance which we are happy to find is not confirmed by official authority.

Letters from the army add, that the English floating battery was cannonading Dunkirk.

This morning accounts were received by government, of an action having taken place before Dunkirk, after Sir James Murray's last dispatch had been written, in which the allied army had 16 killed and 57 wounded. Among the number of killed are general D'Alton and colonel Eld. Among the wounded is captain Williams.

DEAL, *September* 8.

Yesterday evening Mr. William Sharp, acting lieutenant of his majesty's cutter Dolphin, landed at Walmer-castle, and communicated to the chancellor of the exchequer the agreeable intelligence of the surrender of Toulon, with 15 sail of the line, to the combined fleets. Mr. Sharp received this information from the captain of a neutral brig, who left the port of Calais just as the news reached that place.

TRENTON, *October* 23.

By a gentleman lately from Johnstown, in the state of New York, we are informed that a report is there circulated and generally believed, that the warriors of the Six Nations had been supplied at the British posts, with the best rifle-powder, arms and provisions, under colour of trade; and that their declared intention was to rendezvous at the Miami towns and co-operate with their hostile brethren. By this time, it is probable that the collective cruelty of the savage bands, has been poured upon our too defenceless frontiers, whose only hope, under Providence, now rests on the bravery and enterprise of the gallant Wayne and Scott, and their brave, though not numerous armies.—May the God of battles cover them with the broad shield of his Providence and crown them with success!

PITTSBURG, *October* 19.

Late accounts from Fort Washington mention, that the army under general Wayne, had received positive orders to march on the 24th of September last.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 26.

The objects of the combined powers now leagued against France, appear to be as follow:—

The English and Spanish fleets to invest the French sea-ports in the Mediterranean, to attract the attention of the republic to that quarter, and to assist the Sardinians in recovering their country, and in entering France.

The Spaniards crossing the Pyrenees, are to penetrate into France, and by capturing the fortified places, to establish a *cordon* of posts sufficient to prevent the introduction of *French principles* into Spain; [*as well might they strive to prevent the northerly wind blowing into Spain*] and to assist in the re-establishment of the refractory priests—The fleet under lord Howe is sent to land a force in Brittany, to assist the rebels, if any are left unconquered. The Prussians are to enter Alsace and Lorraine:—The Austrians to march in the duke of Brunswick's tract to Paris, and the English to attack Dunkirk. This is the *work* said to be *cut out* for the present campaign; whether the French will not spoil the fashion of the suit, is yet in the womb of time; and cannot be developed under a number of weeks.

Some London papers mention the capture of Dunkirk by the English, with the loss of 150 sail of vessels in the harbour, captured or destroyed. Other English papers as late as August 12, mention it only as an event that might probably in a few weeks take place.

In the thesis published at the late commencement at Yale college, it is asserted, that "in the eclipse of the sun on the day of the crucifixion, the moon, contrary to the laws of astronomy, was observed to come under the sun from the east, and arriving at the western limb of his disk, to start back, and with a retrogade motion to return, and go down in the east."—The patronisers of said thesis have been called upon for the evidence or authority, upon which they would support the assertion.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, president of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern.

THE sieur Antoine Charbonet Duplaine, heretofore having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for the republic of France, within the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island, and having thereon received from me an exequatur, bearing date the fifth day of June, 1793, recognizing him as such, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to vice-consuls of the French republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided; and the said sieur Duplaine having under colour of his said office, committed sundry encroachments and infractions on the laws of the land, and particularly having caused a vessel to be rescued with an armed force out of the custody of an officer of justice, who had arrested the same by process from his court, and it being therefore no longer fit nor consistent, with the respect and obedience due to the laws, that the sieur Duplaine should be permitted to continue in the exercise and enjoyment of the said functions, privileges and powers: These are therefore to declare that I do no longer recognise the said Antoine Charbonet Duplaine as vice-consul of the republic of France in any part of these United States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to the vice-consuls of that nation, and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void, from this day forward. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1793, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern.

THE citizen Dannery having produced to me his commission as consul for the republic of France at Boston, I do hereby recognise him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the French republic by the laws, treaties and conventions, in that case made and provided. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President,
(Seal.) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1793,
2d year of the French republic.

CITIZEN GENET, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, to MR. JEFFERSON, secretary of state.

I have just received, together with your letter of the third instant, the dismission of citizen Duplaine, vice-consul at Boston, and I hasten to declare to you, that I do not acknowledge its validity, because the constitution of the United States has not given the president the right which he now appears desirous to exercise—it has empowered him, as first minister of the American people, to admit and receive the ministers of foreign nations, sent to the great American confederation, and their consulary agents, distributed to the particular states; but, in confiding to him this official function, it has not given him the power of discharging them, to send them away, or to suspend them when once they have been admitted. Such an authority cannot be exerted, Sir, but by the sovereign of the agent, or by the one to which he is sent. On the part of their own sovereign, their recall can only be the object of his particular will, or a consequence of negotiations began with him for that object: On the part of the sovereign to whom he is sent, a dismission can be the result only of an act of regular justice, or of an arbitary act.—If it is a national act of justice, the sovereign should be furnished with every possible light upon so important an object, that he may be enabled to prove to the foreign sovereign, that the minister was unworthy of his confidence, and, that the dismission or suspension was indispensable.—If it is an act merely arbitrary, it is among the class of acts of aggression, and becomes a cause of war, and you know, Sir, that in this respect the constitution of the United States has reserved, to the representatives of the people, the right of declaring it. I do not recollect what the worm-eaten writings of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel, say on this subject—I thank God I have forgot what these hired jurisprudists have written upon the rights of nations, at a period when they were all enchained. But the fundamental points of your liberty, and our own, are engraved in my memory in characters not to be effaced, and the rights of man are enclosed in my breast with the source of life. I have incessantly before my eyes your constitution, and our own, and it is because I fully feel the just and wise intentions of those who founded them, that I demand of you, Sir, to ask the president of the United States to procure an examination, by the legislature, representing the sovereign people of Massachusetts, of the conduct of citizen Duplaine, in the same manner as I have demanded an examination of my own in the ensuing congress.

In governments like ours, political affairs can only be judged by the political bodies, and if the vice-consul Duplaine has infringed the particular laws of Massachusetts, or the general laws of the union, which that government is bound to support, to the state a cognizance of a crime against the majesty of the nation belongs, in the first instance, and it is for her officers to announce it to the federal government, in order that the foreign agent, found to have violated the laws of the country, may receive punishment from his sovereign if he merits it. I insist, with the more confidence upon this step, Sir, as the attorney for the district of Boston made three efforts to procure a bill to be found at the circuit court, against citizen Duplaine, and three times a popular and virtuous jury threw out his complaint, and this vice-consul was finally acquitted in the most honourable manner—How could, in fact, any room for accusation against him be found, since he only acted in conformity to the treaties, to his instructions, to the decisions of the federal government, communicated to all states, which even trust to the care of the French consul the prizes supposed to be made within the jurisdiction of the United States, and as he proved, incontestibly, that he never had any intention of resisting, by force, the