French remain now in Savoy; general Kellerman has marched the rest against Lyons. The interior army of the Lyonese is estimated at 12,000 men, exclusive of the succour they may receive from the adjacent departments, particularly of Jura; it is said they are commanded by a M. Perrin de Precy, a ci-devant superior officer of the guard of the late king.

"The different refusals of the Lyonese to the summonses made by Dubois Crance induced him to throw some bombs into Lyons, which burnt two houses. The inhabitants in return made a sortie, killed 600 patriots, and took a great number of prisoners. Part of the cavalry of the patriot army, it is reported, afterwards went over to the Lyonese.

"On the side of the Pyrenees, the Spaniards have been repulsed by general Labourdonnaye with very considerable loss. We learn also, that the different armies which surrounded the royalists of La Vendee only wait the arrival of the garrison of Mentz to attack them on all sides, an event which is not far off."

September 7.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

His serene highness the hereditary prince of Orange, to the states general of Holland and West-Friesland.

"Head-Quarters at Menin, August 27, 1793.

"High and mighty lords,

"I have the honour to report to your high mightinesses, that my advanced posts have been attacked this morning by a very superior force of the enemy; and as those at Ronck could no longer maintain that place, but were forced to retreat, I repaired thither at first with some battalions and howitzers, besides a twelve pounder, with so much success, that the enemy were dislodged from the village with great loss, which was again taken possession of by our troops. As usual, the enemy threatened to break through our right flank, but the troops of Halluin prevented them, and afterwards the Dutch guards; captain Harel, with the grenadiers of that regiment, having taken one piece of cannon from the enemy.

"At the same time Tourcoing was attacked from all sides by a very superior force, on which account major-general Van Gesau, who commanded at that place, resolved to evacuate it, which was done in such good order, that they not only sustained the smallest loss, but even took a great number of prisoners, and some pieces of cannon. This retreat does as much honour to major-general Gesau, as his defence of that dangerous post, during ten weeks, has done him credit.

"The enemy having retreated before Ronck, a very heavy attack was made upon Werwick, whither I hastened, and ordered some battalions of the camp to follow me, in order to dispute the enemy's passage over the Lys; and while I am writing this, the enemy are actually on their retreat, after they had set fire to some houses of Werwick, by throwing grenades. It now appears, that we shall be able to maintain that position, the more so, as I am this moment informed that the whole force of the enemy is entirely on its retreat.

"Although I have always praised the good conduct of our troops to your high mightinesses, I must not omit to add now, that their conduct on this day, in point of good will and readiness to put the enemy to flight, was greater than on any former occasions.

"To judge from the dead bodies of the enemy found on the field, the loss must have been very considerable. With regard to our own, I am not able to make a return to your high mightinesses with this report; but as I could learn, the only officers killed were captain Harscher, of Chaulx, and captain Darphout, of Brackel; the wounded officers are captain Fisching, of May; lieutenant de St. George, of the Dutch guards; lieutenants Hunghem and Bach, of the artillery; captain Schafener of the chasseurs, and lieutenant Zeyserling of the hussars; of whom none badly wounded: I shall however shortly transmit a more accurate list to your high mightinesses.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
"FREDERICK WILLIAM,
"Hereditary prince of Orange."

"P. S. I learn this moment of major-general Van Gesau, that lieutenant-colonel Van Pabst, of the carabineers, and major Tscharner, of May, have been killed; and that major Meysner and captain Knellemann, of Waldeck, are wounded."

SECOND OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

"High and mighty lords,

"Just after I had sent off my last dispatches to your high mightinesses, an officer arrived from Launoy, who reports, that that post had been attacked this morning at half past five o'clock from all quarters, and having held out this violent attack, the enemy were obliged to retreat at half past twelve o'clock.

"My brother has likewise been attacked; but he repulsed the enemy with loss, and took two pieces of cannon.

"As far as I can learn, our loss has been but small on this occasion, both in killed and wounded; and among the latter are major Waldensels, and lieutenant-Eycle, of the chasseurs of Anspach.

"The Austrians have also been attacked; they repulsed the enemy with loss, and took from them three pieces of cannon.

"It appears from all this, that the enemy made a general attack, and this is confirmed by the reports made by the prisoners and deserters, who say that the enemy advanced with a force of 20,000 men in three columns, having collected for this purpose their whole force from the camp of La Magdelaine before Lisle.

"All I have the honour to mention here to your high mightinesses, is the result of total reports; I shall hereafter give a more circumstantial account to your high mightinesses.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
"FREDERICK WILLIAM,
"Hereditary prince of Orange."

NEW-YORK, *November* 6.

Since our last the British packet Chesterfield, and several other European vessels, have arrived in this port, none of which bring later accounts than were previously received.

The packet had a short passage to Halifax, where, it is said, she was detained fourteen days, from an apprehension, that the French fleet from this port were bound there with hostile intentions, in which case the Chesterfield would have been expedited back to England with the information—4000 of the militia had assembled at Halifax.

The convention appears to be acting with the same firmness as heretofore, notwithstanding all opposition, *which seems daily to increase*—that they may have wisdom and justice, as well as firmness, breathes every virtuous son—expel their enemies, and live in peace and freedom.

Accounts from Corunna, in Spain, Rochfort and Havre-de-Grace, in France, Dover and Deal, in England, import, that the famous French port of Toulon, thirty miles from Marseilles, in the Mediterranean, with fifteen ships of the line, is in the hands of the Spanish and English—supposed by invitation from the royalists in that vicinity, whom we have long heard were numerous. It is even said, that this was a pre-concerted plan, but whether by dint of gold is not known. It is supposed, that many other preconcerted plans are now fast carrying into execution. The singular conduct of the two channel fleets has excited curiosity, and caused various suspicions—they have been more than once in view of each other, but do not engage! the agitated question is—has this ever before been the case? and from hence arise various conjectures.—Enemies environ that struggling country. There seems to have been a league formed between Russia and England, by their fleets, to stop all kinds of warlike succours or provisions from other countries—yet we do not hear of the cry of want, but of freedom; corn, wine and oil, are rained down upon them in abundance.

When captain Parks, who arrived on Sunday, left Calais, he was informed, that about 500 of the first young gentlemen in that place, had offered themselves as volunteers, to go and defend the city of Dunkirk. That it was dangerous to speak a word in favour of the combined armies; that numbers had been beheaded for their aristocratic principles; others, principally Englishmen, had been put in confinement, on suspicion of being opposed to the cause of liberty and equality. All the principal streets of Dunkirk were intrenched before captain Parks came away, at least those streets through which the enemy must pass, should they get through the gates of the city. Women and children were permitted to leave Dunkirk, a great number of which, were daily crouding into Calais—but not a single man was permitted to leave the city; that the quakers, principled against bearing arms were obliged to stand at the pumps and assist in filling the engines.

FRENCH FLEET.

The lieutenant La Bourdonnaye, commanding the advice boat Le Cerf, arrived on Monday in this port, and delivered to citizen Genet, dispatches from rear admiral Sercey, which informed him, that an insurrection had broken out on board the Jupiter, where there are still some mutinous spirits; that that ship had sailed for France, and that the Eole, induced by this sad example, had also risen and forced the rear admiral to follow the Jupiter. The rear admiral was very much affected at this event, but he had not however, lost all hope of seeing tranquillity restored, and order re-established.

WILMINGTON, *November* 9.

Captain Weeks, in a short passage from Ostend, brings the following important intelligence, That the combined armies were defeated before Dunkirk; that the prince de Saxe Cobourg was killed, and the duke of York made prisoner, but afterwards rescued by his guards.

NORFOLK, *October* 30.

On Sunday last arrived here the ship Camilla, captain Robert Service, from Cadiz, which place he left the 15th of September last, and has brought the following

Copy of a letter from A. Merry, Esquire, British consul-general at Madrid, to James Duff, Esquire, British consul at Cadiz.

"MADRID, September 6, 1793.

"SIR,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the cities of Marseilles and Toulon having, on the 21st and 23d of last month sent commissioners to lord Hood, with offers to surrender themselves to him, as in deposit, together with all the fortresses in the two places, and the ships in the harbour of Toulon. His lordship dispatched a frigate to admiral Languara, requesting that he would proceed with his fleet, and some land forces, to assist his operations; and that Languara having accordingly proceeded off Toulon, the two fleets entered that harbour on the 28th, and the land forces, which Ricardos was to send, not being arrived there, the marines were disembarked from the ships, under command of Gravina, and they took possession of all the forts and ships; the latter are said to be above thirty sail of the line, besides frigates. Louis XVII. was proclaimed by the inhabitants; for lord Hood had agreed to restore every thing when peace shall take place. This news was dispatched as soon as the marines were safely landed, and in possession of the fortresses. There are other particulars, which I have not time to relate.

"Yours, &c.
(Signed) "A. MERRY."

To James Duff, Esquire, Cadiz.

Captain Service also informs that a large quantity of flour was shipping at Cadiz for both Toulon and Marseilles.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Eliza, captain Colley, we are sorry to learn, that Mr. Gregorie, senior, (of the house of Gregorie and Barkdale, Petersburg) and Mr. Archibald Hunter, of Rappahannock, were guillotined at Dunkirk, about the last of August, for having expressed sentiments inimical to the cause of France.

Last night arrived in Hampton Roads a French corvette, of twenty-four guns, from Cape-François, with the last remains of the whites from that place; the Cape is now entirely destroyed, not a house left standing. She brings a confirmation of the news of Jeremie, Nichola Mole and the Platform being in possession of the English.

BALTIMORE, *November* 8.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated November 5.

"Health rapidly revisits our city; the citizens again return to their homes; and the town once more begins to wear the face of business."

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 14.

Captain Weeks, who arrived at Philadelphia, after a short passage from Ostend, brings the following interesting particulars of the unsuccessful attack against Dunkirk, by the army under the command of the duke of York.

His army having lain before Dunkirk, and making the necessary dispositions for the reduction of that place, were attacked by a powerful sortie from the garrison, when a severe and bloody action took place; the French drove the enemy out of their entrenchments and pursued them upwards of ten miles: The duke of York, in his retreat, left behind him all his baggage, &c. in the hands of the French, who also took possession of 72 pieces of cannon, which the enemy had only time to spike and abandon.

In this affair, which lasted three successive days, great slaughter ensued: It is computed that there were seven or eight thousand British Hanoverians and Hessians slain; one Hanoverian regiment, excepting about fifty, was entirely cut to pieces, many of their general officers were killed and wounded: among others that fell was colonel Montcrief, whom captain Weeks saw interred at Ostend: What much added to the victory of the French, was by a successful stratagem, by conveying in covered waggons, a strong detachment of troops from their camp at Mount Cassel, who approaching the field of battle, rushing forth and falling on the flank of the enemy, threw them into the greatest disorder.

During the retreat of the duke's army, he ordered all the flat bottomed boats which were on their way to his army (laden with an immense quantity of powder, bombs and other warlike stores) to be emptied, and their contents thrown into the canal. The French gun-boats which have always kept the road) the English gun-boats not being able to approach nearer than Newport) by a well directed and incessant fire, did considerable execution as long as the enemy made a stand. The siege of Dunkirk may therefore be fairly considered as entirely raised, and that his royal highness is gone to seek winter quarters *elsewhere*.

In contrast with the above intelligence, through the same channel, the taking of Toulon, by the English fleet, is confirmed: It appears that the number of aristocrats in that place took this occasion to unmask themselves, and through their machinations and intrigue the city was delivered up conditionally to the English, who took possession of it, and all its immense magazines (guaranteed by his Britannic majesty) in the name and behalf of Louis XVII.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, November 13, 1793.

RESOLVED, That a public commencement for conferring the degree of bachelor of arts be held in the college hall, on Thursday the 21st day of this month, at 11 o'clock, A. M. That on Friday the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. there be a public examination of the students of the several schools.

RESOLVED, That the appointment of a professor of English grammar and oratory, with an assistant, be referred to the future consideration of this board. That there be appointed an assistant master of the grammar school, with a salary of £.187 10. That a meeting of this board be held on the 13th day of December next for the purpose of making the said appointment; that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers, and that all persons who may be disposed to offer themselves as candidates for the said appointment be in same advertisement requested to make application to Mr. Nicholas Carroll, of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Visitors and Governors of said college,
NICHOLAS CARROLL, President.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

To be SOLD, to the Tuesday the 10th of D the first fair day,

A VALUABLE GRI stones, two bolting for business, with one ha adjoining said mill, forty meadow, and more may Head of South river, in A miles from Annapolis, lyi from said town to George- stream of water. Any may know the terms by RAWLINGS, at said mi tle all his father's (FRANC

By order of the orphans c late dwelling of Mr. Herring Bay, on the sec if fair, or the first fair d

THE whole of the PE sisting of a parcel ages and sexes, stock, pla hold furniture. Further known. Mrs Mandeville

AGNES BU

ALL persons having cl requested to attend the fa that provision may be mad debted to the said estate are payment, or they will farth

Anne-Arundel county,

A NUMBER of my T turned, and several c town having assured me, there, that they could dis not the whole, of them duri I have thought it expedient ing accordingly; instead the 18th, it will commen Monday the 25th instant. before given the following General Otho H. William Nicholls, William Smith, good Smith, Zebulon Hollin bell, John Swan, Samuel shanks, and John Smith, ju

PERE

November 13, 1793.

By the COMMITT

NOTICE is hereby gi of CLAIMS will sit sent session, from nine o'c three in the afternoon.

By order,

November 13, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE COURTS of

NOTICE is hereby giv of GRIEVANCES and sit every day during the o'clock in the morning until

By order,

November 13, 1793.

SUBSCRIPTIONS LY ADVERTISER, TERS hereof.

NOTICE is hereby gi to the next county c for a commission to mark an in said county situate, called of WARRINGTON, and ADD pursuant to an act, entitled bounding lands.

November 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby giv tends to petition the del county, for a commissio part of the tract of land kno WELLS, agreeably to an a for marking and bounding la

Anne-Arundel county, N

MR. CARROLL havi damage by certain pe fencing, hereby forewarns a taking his wood or fencing, dog or gun, or passing throug in any other manner than al ing through the same; any p this notice may depend on b most rigour of the law.

HENRY JOHNSO
CHARLES CARRO

November 3, 1793.

Came to Mr. Carroll's farm owner is desired to come and charges and take it away, o above date it will be killed which I have taken care of.

ALL persons having cla STEPHEN BEARD of Annapolis, deceased, are accounts, legally proved, to the second day of December desired to make immediate pa

JOHN S.

November 12, 1793.