(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2452.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1794.

CALCUTTA, *March* 12.

SIR John Shore landed at Champaul Chaut, on Sunday afternoon, from the Swallow packet, under a salute of seventeen guns from the ramparts of Fort William. The marquis Cornwallis has declared his intention of continuing in the government of India, till August next.

A magazine at Cannanore blew up on the first ult. by which accident two Europeans, one Tendal, and thirty Lascars were killed. Upwards of two thousand straw huts, in the Jann Bazal, were consumed by accidental fire on Tuesday last; and on the following day another fire broke out in the Baw Bazar.

Extract from the MADRAS COURIER, April 4, 1793.

"A drummer of colonel Baillie's corps, who had been since that memorable fatal action, a prisoner with Tippoo, has lately effected his escape from Seringapatam, and arrived in safety early last month at Cochin.

"By him we are informed, that upwards of thirty of our unfortunate countrymen are still detained prisoners by Tippoo at Seringapatam; their release, however, we may shortly hope to hear of, their names having been given in to general Abercrombie."

LEYDEN, *September* 19.

We are informed by letters from Paris, that a part of the Spanish forces have disembarked under the protection of their fleet at Truges upon the coast of Provence, to co-operate with those of Toulon, in the expulsion of Carteaux, and his banditti.

The Piedmontese and Austrians are expected at the same time to avail themselves of the retreat of the French from Italy. The latter, we are assured, have evacuated the county of Nice, and in the absence of the army of the Alps sustained a very severe defeat before Lyons.

LEGHORNE, *September* 6.

We have received the following circumstances relative to the possession of the port of Toulon, by the combined fleets. One of the first measures taken to secure the public peace, was to apprehend the Jacobines to the number of three thousand. Two thousand of them are confined, and the rest sent to Barcelona in several vessels. It was also determined to arrest the commissioners of the convention; but when the officers ordered for that purpose arrived at their lodgings, one of them was found hanging to the bar of the window, and the other blew his brains out with a pistol. Both of them had voted for the death of the late king.

It is not true that the cannon towards the sea has been nailed. The four thousand Spanish troops which arrived from Rosas, upon the request of general Ricardos, are gone to Roussillon.

STRASBOURG, *September* 1.

We every moment expect the sounding of the tocsin, as a sign for seizing arms by all the inhabitants. A number of young men have fled to Quedlinburg, to avoid the tyranny of this oppressive measure. They were pursued without effect. In fine, the discontent of the generality of the people at this place is at such an alarming height, that the most dreadful consequences are expected.

ROME, *September* 6.

His majesty the king of the two Sicilies has given notice to the French resident, that his stay at Naples will be no longer adviseable. His servants, and other dependants have obtained eight days to provide themselves with passports previous to their departure. The court of Naples, on the third instant, was in hourly expectation of dispatches from Vienna of great importance.

TURIN, *September* 20.

General Strasoldo has gained a considerable victory over the French, who have been forced to quit many important posts, with the loss of several hundred men, and four pieces of cannon, and also to evacuate Nice.

GENOA, *August* 28.

The British envoy, Mr. Drake, is ordered by the court, to negotiate and conclude a treaty with the Island of Corsica, the inhabitants of which refuse any longer to acknowledge the government of France.

LONDON, *October* 3.

The French committee of public welfare has presented the plan of a decree to the convention, by which the troops of the republic are forbid to enter into winter quarters before they have expelled from the land of liberty all the hordes of foreigners who profane it.

*Oct.* 4. The French executive council have raised the siege of Lyons, and with a large train of artillery marched the whole army that had invested that place to the attack of Toulon.

*Oct.* 5. General Bournonville and the national commissioners are confined in the fortress of Spielberg, near Brinn, in Moravia, to which place the two ministers, Semonville and Maret, have also been conducted.

Louis Eveque, formerly president of one of the departments, has been guillotined for having committed the crime of remitting money to his own son, who is an emigrant.

The public is much indebted to major Rennel for explaining the cause why ships in coming from the Atlantic, and steering a course for the British Channel, in a parrallel south of the Scilly islands, often find themselves to the north of those islands. The prevalence of westerly winds in the Atlantic impels the waters along the north coast of Spain, and accumulates them in the Bay of Biscay; from which they are projected along the coast of France in a direction N. W. by W. to the westward of Scilly and Ireland. It is to this formerly undescribed current, that it is imputed the loss of the Nancy packet in our times, and that of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and others of his fleet, in the beginning of the present century; besides numberless cases equally melancholy, but of less celebrity. The major, in a paper read before the Royal Society in June last, and which is now published for the benefit of the public at large, explains the means by which such disasters may be avoided in future.

*Oct.* 7. The following was written on the back of a guinea note, which among others, was received by a gentleman at Edinburgh a few days ago, and may serve as a monitor to other prodigals: "Let those into whose hands this note may hereafter pass, sympathise with him from whom it is just going—It is the last of one hundred pounds, which in one short week his folly has dissipated, but he will severely want, and shortly."

*Oct.* 8. Some decisive action must be fought in Flanders, before the combined armies can secure to themselves safe winter cantonments.

Further naval preparations are certainly making, under rear-admiral Macbride's direction, to act against Dunkirk.

Several thousand flannel shirts are now making for the British troops on the continent.

Prince Edward is to join Sir Charles Grey, in the West-Indies, with two regiments from Canada.

Letters received at Paris on the 29th ultimo, mention the surrender of Perpignan and Toulouse.

Luckner is arrested, and general Quetinean is in the prison of St. Pelagie.

Madame Dubarry, accused of counter-revolutionary designs, is now in the Abbaye.

Lyons was summoned for the last time on the 20th of September.

It is not expected the campaign will last much longer. Orders have been given at Ostend, to prepare there, and in the neighbourhood, quarters for 16,000 men.

STATE PAPER.

"Whereas the British fleet has her principal magazines and store-house on that coast, and since the commanders of that fleet are determined to pass the winter partly in the port of Leghorn, and partly in the road of Spazin, it was necessary to give orders to the French minister to quit the dominions of the grand duke, and that all emblems of French democracy should be effaced from the palace in which that minister lived. He further requested, that all followers of the system of the French anarchy should be severely punished; and all the French suspected of such principles, should likewise have orders to quit the dominions of the grand duke. And finally, that all commercial communications between the subjects of Tuscany and the French should cease, and that in case of refusal on the part of the court of Tuscany, that the British fleet had orders to take the strictest measures to enforce the above request. And that when, on the contrary, his royal highness the grand duke will take the necessary measures, in order to effectuate what has been requested on the part of his British majesty, the fleet is ordered to take under their protection the security of the navigation of the subjects of his royal highness the grand duke, as well as the safety of all the sea ports belonging to the dominions of Tuscany."

FALMOUTH, (*Jamaica*) *October* 24.

It is with [illegible] borrow the printer communicates to the public the following melancholy scene which took place at Montego bay, on Monday last, occasioned by a most tremendous swell of the sea, which set in suddenly the preceding day, and continued to increase to a degree unknown to the oldest inhabitant. The particulars were received last night by a letter from a gentleman who was a sufferer in this dreadful calamity, which beggars description.

[Five ships, three brigs, a snow, two schooners, three sloops, and several smaller vessels, went on shore, and mostly gone to pieces; many lives were lost; a number of buildings down, and wharfs torn to pieces. The whole of the lower part of the bay, from Smith's wharf to the east end of Meagre bay, is several feet covered with sand; and large logs of mahogany, fustic, &c. are buried in it.]

Amidst the foregoing painful scene of distress, which the printer has occasion to relate, it is a pleasure to mention the brave and humane conduct of a sailor on board the Langrishe, who, when she struck, threw a small line to the people on shore, who were drawn there by the cries of the crew, to afford what relief they could; a large rope was fastened by them to it, which he drew to the vessel and secured, by means of this conveyance, upwards of twenty people got on shore; the others who remained were by this man, lashed to a second rope, and by this means saved: he lastly came on shore himself, when recollecting an old foreigner, whose life had been preserved by a dog on board the Langrishe, jumped overboard before she parted, he swam off, secured him by ropes, and got him safe; his last care was directed to the faithful animal just mentioned, whom this worthy tar swore should not go to wreck after saving the life of a human creature.

BOSTON, *December* 11.

*Extract of a letter from St. John's, N. F. dated November* 14, 1793, *to a gentleman in this town.*

"Business is very dull with us at present. Cursed war makes us suffer greatly. Although we have a fine market, and every thing cheap, money is very scarce.

"We have a privateer fitting out here; she is a brig, and is ready for sea, the property of George Younghusband, mounting twelve four pounders and ten swivels, manned with fifty men—commanded by captain Boyd, who will sail in a few days on a cruise, perhaps in your bay."

On inquiring we find, that there was not a ship among the vessels lately cast away on Cape Cod. A large sloop, from Charleston, and several fishing schooners, are, however, among the number. What lives were lost we have not heard.

NEW-YORK, *December* 21.

Lisbon, 22d October, 1793.

Peter S. Livingston, Esq; New-York.

"Dear Sir,

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have this day obtained a promise from the court of a convoy for our ships, about sixteen or [illegible] number, to be provided as soon as they shall be ready to sail. My letter, and the very polite and friendly answer from the Portuguese minister, go by this conveyance to the secretary of state; the vessel sails to-morrow. I pray you to communicate this pleasing and very important intelligence to all the merchants, &c. &c. in your city.

I am, dear Sir,

Most sincerely, yours,

EDW. CHURCH.

N. B. The two following vessels arrived here the 20th instant, without seeing the enemy: viz the schooner Elsey, captain Wells, of Boston, but last from North-Carolina, seven weeks passage; and the brig Betsey, captain Bunbury, of Portsmouth, last from Virginia; same passage, spoke captain Atkins, bound from hence to Boston, forty leagues N. W. from the Rock of Lisbon.

Mr. Philips arrived here yesterday in the Danish ship Stadt Altona, fifty-six days from Lisbon, charged with dispatches to the government of the United States, from Mr. Church, our consul at Lisbon.

We learn from Mr. Philips, that the peace made between the regency of Algiers and the queen of Portugal, was wholly effected without her knowledge or consent, by the agents of the British and Spanish courts. That the captain of the Portuguese frigate who had brought the news of the peace into Lisbon, first obtained it from an Algerine cruiser he fell in with, and who produced him his authority for the peace, being papers signed by the British and Spanish agents; upon this the frigate quit her station and went into port, where the captain was immediately imprisoned for having done so.

Mr. Philips further adds, that it was currently reported, and generally believed in Lisbon, that her majesty of Portugal, would immediately order a sixty gun ship and a frigate to cruise off the Straits mouth, to protect the vessels of the United States, bound to and from her ports.

We are sorry to add to the foregoing, that nine American vessels have been seen in the Mediterranean with Algerines on board, who were taking them into their ports. One of these unfortunate vessels is said to be the brig Nancy of Philadelphia.

[illegible] by the schooner Governor Clinton, from Jeremie, and other West-India arrivals, we learn, that the French frigate Inconstante had been taken in the bite of Leogane, by two British frigates, the Penelope and Iphigenia. That St. Mark's and Leogane had re-