LEGHORN, *October* 10.

THE grand duke of Tuscany has at length renounced his neutrality, and declared war against France. His manifesto is, however, not yet published.

The French consul who resides here is ordered to withdraw and take with him all the citizens of his nation. Yesterday evening the arms of the French republic were removed from the door of his house.

GREFFERN on the RHINE, *October* 20.

Fort Louis is summoned, but the governor declares he will defend it to the last extremity.—Preparations are therefore making for its instant bombardment.

PARIS, *October* 25.

General Carteaux is hourly expected at Nice. He quits his army with regret, and is replaced by general Lapopye. Admiral Goodall is said to have sent word to the latter, that he would release his wife and children, if he would give up the command of the army before Toulon; general Lapopye, who retook Fort Pharon, answered, that he would sacrifice his estate, his life and his love, to his country.

The grand total of prisoners in the different gaols of Paris, amounted yesterday to 3042, 162 of whom are in the palace called le Luxembourg.

Nov. 6. On the 21st October, Brissot and twenty other members suffered under the axe of the guillotine. The following is the official report published by order of the revolutionary tribunal on this head:

The tribunal, on the declaration of the jury (stating that Brissot, Vergniaud, Ducos, Boyer, Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardieu, Duchallel, Sillery, Fauchet, Duperret, La Source, Carra, Reuvan, Mainville, Antiboul, Vigee, and Lacaze, are the authors or accomplices in a conspiracy which has existed against the unity and indivisibility of the republic; against the liberty and safety of the French people), condemns the abovementioned persons to death; declares their effects confiscated for the good of the republic; and orders that the sentence be executed in the Place de la Revolution, and that it be printed and distributed throughout the republic.

Valaze, one of the condemned, stabbed himself after he had heard his sentence. The tribunal has ordered that the carcase of the suicide be brought to the Place de la Revolution, that it may be buried with the other condemned deputies in the same place.

On the day after their condemnation, they were conveyed to the bloody scaffold: On their journey thither they entered into a very serious and eloquent debate, respecting the immortality of the soul; and on this subject they are said to have ultimately agreed that the intellectual spark survives the dissolution of the body.

The execution took place between eleven and twelve o'clock, and though performed as speedily as possible, took up the space of thirty-six minutes.

They all preserved a solid firmness, and individually, at the moment of being stretched upon the machine, exclaimed, *Vive la republic! Vive la nation!*

Brissot himself, except on this occasion, was thoughtful and silent.

Sillery smiled and bowed on every side to the spectators.

Fauchet, the constitutional bishop, was attended by a confessor, with whom he was much engaged in a very serious discourse.

Carra appeared indifferent, said little, and looked contemptuously.

LONDON, *November* 6.

The following dispatch was received this morning from Sir James Murray, &c. &c. by the right honourable Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department:

Champhin, October 30, 1793.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you of the success of an attack upon Marchiennes, which, by order of his royal highness, took place last night.

Eight battalions were put under the command of major-general Kray, for this enterprise. They marched at midnight from Orchies, in three columns, each column headed by two officers and 60 volunteers, supported by 300 men. These were not permitted to load. The rest of the troops of the different columns, with their cannon, followed at some distance. A detachment from the corps of major-general Otto, posted by Denain, marched about the same time, formed in 4 columns, in similar order, that the town might be attacked at once upon all sides. The latter troops were discovered by the enemy's out-posts, and prevented from penetrating by the opposition which they met with. Those under general Kray, one column of which advanced upon the high road from Orchies, and the two others upon the left of it, got, about two o'clock in the morning, within a short distance of the town before they were perceived.

The volunteers at the head of the column, which was on the road, fell in with the picquet, about two hundred yards from the gate, which they surprised, killed the greater part of it, and pursued the rest so closely that they entered the place along with them. The troops in the town made little resistance. After being driven from the market-place where they had at first assembled, they retreated to a convent near it. They there proposed terms of capitulation, which general Kray consented to, as they surrendered prisoners of war, with the sole condition of the officers being permitted to wear their swords.

There are 1629 prisoners, officers included, most of them troops of the line. There are likewise twelve pieces of cannon, and 22 or 23 tumbrels taken. There are supposed to have been about 300 of the enemy killed. The loss of major-general Kray's corps is between 70 and 80 killed and wounded.—The loss upon major-general Otto's side is unknown, but is not imagined to be considerable.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES MURRAY.

Right hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

BOSTON, *January* 4.

A gentleman in this town has received letters from Madeira, dated the 28th October last, which make no mention whatever of any Algerine corsairs, or of any doubts respecting the safe conveyance of any produce wrote for. The letters are in the hands of the Editor.

THE BRITISH PACKETS.

So say accounts from Halifax, are ordered by the British lords of the admiralty, not to proceed any further than Halifax, on account of the dangers a late packet was exposed to from the French squadron at New-York. This circumstance may account for the late repeated disappointments respecting the arrival of the October packet. [*Centinel.*]

NEW FRENCH COIN.

The French national convention have issued a new silver coin, since the decapitation of Louis XVI. One of which, of six livres value, a correspondent has sent to the Editor. It bears on one side, the genius of liberty, in an angelic form, inscribing on a tablet, "The constitution." Behind her are fasces, surmounted by the cap of liberty, and in her front a "cock" the emblem of vigilance—The words enclosing the device, are "1793, Regne de la loi." On the reverse is a wreath of oak leaves, incircling the words, "six livres"—with a motto, "L'An, II. Republique Francoise."

NEW-YORK, *January* 16.

Express dispatched from citizen Genet, at Philadelphia, to citizen Hauterive.

The duke of York is taken with his whole army. Toulon is re-taken with every ship which was in the harbour. All this, my dear fellow-citizen, has been announced to the congress, not officially, but as certain. The congress could not stay in their sitting. The whole people in Philadelphia are in the greatest joy; and compliments and salutations are coming to me from every part. It appears to be certain, that this news was brought in by the vessel sent to France by the president. Let all our friends know the news—and let us cry out together, *Vive la Republique.*

(Signed) GENET.

(Copy) HAUTERIVE, Consul.

Extract of a letter received last Saturday by a gentleman in this city, dated Dublin October 20, 1793.

"An express to the lord lieutenant brings intelligence, that the prince de Cobourg had surrounded and beaten the French army, by which the latter lost 40,000 men. The Austrians having passed the river Sambre, forced all their works. The glory of the day, was, in some degree owing to a successful feint of the prince de Cobourg's falling back, by which he ensnared and turned the left flank of the French line."

Extract of a letter from on board his majesty's ship Courageaux, dated off Sardinia.

"Monsieur St. Julien, late commander of the French fleet at Toulon, after proceeding for Marseilles, returned in disguise, without entering that city, and fearing equally from the Toulonese and the national convention, he came to the determination of trusting to the clemency of lord Hood, and actually got on board the Victory, and surrendered himself to the British admiral, who with that clemency that ever accompanies a British officer, put him on board a frigate destined for Barcelona, in order completely to put him out of the reach of any resentment his countrymen might entertain against him."

TRENTON, *January* 22.

Dispatches of an alarming nature were brought to the commander in chief, on Monday evening last, from the county of Burlington, giving information of the assembling of a number of the citizens of that county, in a riotous manner. The particulars or cause of which we had not learnt when this paper went to press. The commander in chief, at ten o'clock the same evening, issued orders by express, for a detachment of the militia to proceed to Burlington, for the purpose of dispersing the mob. The commander in chief, accompanied by several officers at 12 o'clock the same evening, left this for Burlington; and yesterday morning captain Carle, of the cavalry, with the major part of his troop.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 21.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, dated the 6th instant, in the evening.

"Two gentlemen just arrived here, from Charleston, (S. C.) report, that a French 20 gun ship and an English 18 gun frigate, had a severe action near the harbour; that the English ship was taken, and brought into Charleston, in consequence of which a riot took place between the French and English, on their arrival, and that the city constable was killed in suppressing the fraca."

RICHMOND, *January* 21.

On Thursday morning last arrived at Norfolk, a sloop of war belonging to the French republic, from Brest, in 53 days, charged with dispatches for the minister of that nation.

She brings very agreeable intelligence—the particulars of which we cannot on this day give to the public.—The general information is, that the nation is now united—that Lyons had capitulated—that Toulon was invested by 200,000 men, and though it had not surrendered it was daily expected—and the commander says, that he spoke an American vessel, which left France after him, the captain of which informed him, that Toulon had actually surrendered.

A treaty is on foot between France and the king of Prussia—general Erskine has been defeated before Dunkirk, with very great loss—in several other actions with the combined armies, the forces of the republic have been successful—and that the queen and the duke of Orleans were guillotined.

DUMFRIES, *January* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in the Western Territory, to his friend in this county, dated December 2, 1793.

"A revolution is on foot in Louisiana; the French inhabitants on the west side of the river Mississippi, inspired by the glorious cause of their brethren in Europe, are determined to shake off the despotic yoke of Spain: they have actually declared their intentions, and dismissed a number of Spanish officers, [illegible] the administration of government had been intrusted. By the best accounts, the French and American settlements on the Mississippi, can bring into the field an army of 6000 men, all excellent marksmen. Situated as they are—fighting for their liberty, and the most delightful country in the western world, they cannot but be successful, if determined and united.

"A contemplating mind will easily conceive the great advantages that would accrue to the world in general, and the United States in particular, should such an event actually take place—it would open the road for millions of the human race, to emigrate to this favoured spot, on which Nature has lavished its gifts; and which, from its first discovery until now, has been lost to mankind, owing to the selfish views of a nation, whose ignorance and superstition prevented its rise and progress. The road once opened, would be the means of civilizing not only the natives of the soil, but (if I may be allowed the expression) the Spaniards themselves over the gulph of Mexico, whom priestcraft and ignorance have made useless to society.—Such a revolution would produce more; it would put Americans in the full possession of the navigation of the most noble river within their territory, the right of which (contrary to Nature's law) has been arbitrarily withheld, and by them shamefully given up to a people whom they neither ought to love nor fear.

"May the spirit of liberty make its way good to the delightful plains of Louisiana, where Gallia's sons once sheltered themselves from persecution and oppression, united rally round the standard of liberty and "will to be free!"

BALTIMORE, *January* 24.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Gibraltar, to their correspondent in this town, dated November 26, 1793, *received by the brig Rover, Captain Smith.*

"A few days ago a Portuguese frigate arrived here from Algiers, with dispatches for the court of Portugal, and brings us certain accounts that all the Algerine cruisers were returned into port, with no less than 11 American prizes, viz. 4 ships, 5 brigs, and 2 schooners, also 3 large Genoese Pallarus, all loaded with valuable cargoes of wheat, flour, tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c. We have not been able to procure the names of all the American vessels—we only know two, the ship called the President, of Philadelphia, and the Thomas, of Boston. However, there are letters from all the captains, on board the frigate, in a packet directed for Messrs. Bulkely and Co. of Lisbon, which we could not take upon ourselves to open. We are informed that there were three English gentlemen passengers on board some of the American vessels, taken and carried into Algiers, and having no passports from the British consul, they are considered slaves, and must remain so until they are redeemed: One of them is Mr. M'Namara.

"All the captains of the Algerine cruisers have been dismissed and punished for returning into port contrary to their orders, having been fitted out for six months, and others are appointed in their room, so that their next cruise will not be a short one. We have certain accounts of all the cruisers having been ready for sea the 10th instant, and resolved to push to the westward again with all possible speed; however, your vessels will have some days the start of them, and we hope will arrive safe.

"We see no prospect of the present unfortunate war with France being near an end: Though attacked in every quarter, by almost all the powers in Europe, they are making surprising efforts of defence. Toulon continues in the possession of the English and Spanish squadrons, with a strong garrison of troops; notwithstanding, we should not be surprised if it was retaken this winter, as the French are bringing down a strong army to attack it.

"The king of Naples, grand duke of Tuscany, and Genoa, have all declared war against the French, so that they seem to have no friends left in Europe. We hope and trust that America will not be involved in the war: If a strict neutrality is observed on their part, we have no doubt but it will be permitted."

Jan. 25. By a gentleman who left Gibraltar on the first of December last, we are informed, that early in November a British fleet with a few troops were sent as a reinforcement to Toulon—and before he sailed, intelligence was received, that the national troops had got possession of the fortifications, and commenced a cannonade against the ships in the harbour. The St. George, in returning the fire, burst two of her guns, killed a great number of men, and tore up a considerable part of her decks.

Letters just received from St. Marks, mention the arrival of 1200 French troops at Port-de-Paix, in Hispaniola—that Port-au-Prince was taken by the white inhabitants—that the commissioner Santhonax had fled to the mountains, with the negroes, and that Polverel is imprisoned at Les Cayes.

ANNAPOL

Extract of a letter from a g his friend in Baltimore,

"Among the official pa tional convention, is cont of citizen Genet, which day by a deputation of two

"We are informed, that troops on board have arrive

THE VOLUNTEER COM on Saturday next, at thre College, and it is expecte enrolled in the company, arms and accoutrements, receive them.

By order of the c

ARCH

*** A few copie LAW to be sold at Price, One quarter

The White House Tavern to be rented or sold, and

THAT noted STAND Ridge Landing, we The WHITE HOUSE, fo RICHARD DORSEY; it i twenty-four in breath, ha with a fire place in each, house, a large kitchen thir meat house, stable, with grou a garden and pasture. No can and will keep a good encouragement of such a one a term of years, I will let free, and at a moderate rent pend upon having of boar the house. Application to

P

January 27, 1794.

NOT

IN pursuance of a decree creditors of JOSEPH W George's county, deceased, spective claims, with the v must be exhibited to the cha of May next, in order that necessary to be raised by th the said Joseph Walker, for

WILLI

January 28, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to WATKINS, late of A ceased, are requested to m and those having claims are legally authenticated, that th

JOSEPH WATK

January 28, 1794.

TAKEN up as a stray BLOOMFIELD, on So aged about nine years, thi high, has a hanging mane an on the near shoulder with a her again on proving propert

January 22, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS re fice, Port-Tobacco, which the first day of April, w Post-Office as dead letters.

THOMAS B. CLEME chard Chew, jun. Geo Dickson, George Gray, Po dleton, Charles county.

ELEAZA

January 9, 1794.

The subscriber having latel late ROBERT BRADLY T discharge his just debts, a sufficient, and being desir paying all just claims ag Monday the tenth day of scriber's house, sell, to the

ABOUT THIRTY NE are fix very likely abl acquainted with all kind of ticularly the management o some boys and girls, sundry without children, and some Twelve months credit will b giving bond on interest with sale to commence precisely a

DRYDEN T

January 15, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS re fice, Chaptico, which wi Post-Office as dead lette the first of April next.

MR. JOHN EDEN, m ersley, Esq; (5), Re Roach, Mr. Luke W. Barbe Reeder, Mr. John Blakiston Thomas Contee, Esq; Nottin roughs, near Benedict.

Z

Chaptico, January, 1794.