(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2463)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1794.

LONDON, *December* 17.

BARNAVE, lately executed at Paris, was one of the handsomest and most eloquent men of the age: he was an advocate by profession, and until the flight of the unfortunate Louis to Varennes, a revolutionist; he had been several times president of the national assembly, and was one of the deputies chosen to conduct the king to Paris; he was moved by his sufferings, and became a proselyte to the cause when it was too late.

An epidemical sickness has broken out among the Portuguese troops that were intended to act in concert with the Spaniards. Meeting with contrary winds, and being a long time at sea, is said to have caused this calamity.

The Pandora French frigate, and a cutter privateer, have taken ten English and four Dutch ships, and sent most of them to France.

The Americans have ordered thirty frigates to be built, in consequence of the declaration of war against that country by the Algerines.

All the small ports in the East-Indies, which were in possession of the French, have either surrendered to, or been taken by, our forces, of which Nabie and Chandernagore are the chief.

An account is received in Paris of the royalists having been repulsed, in an attack upon Angers, with the loss of 300 men. The only remaining hope seemed to be re-entering at Vendee, but measures were taken by the republicans to prevent them from crossing the Loire.

The same express brought intelligence of the capture of an English transport by a French ship belonging to Cherbourg. The English vessel belonged to the Guernsey fleet. Every necessary preparation had been made on the coast from Cherbourg to St. Malo, to prevent a junction between the royalists and the English under lord Moira.

As the object of the French was to penetrate to Landau, their repulse is a victory. But if, as stated in our letter from Brussels, the duke of Brunswick has been obliged to abandon the dutchy of Deux Ponts to their ravages, the victory cannot be considered as decisive.

Our letter from Brussels also mentions the unsuccessful sally from Toulon, with general O'Hara being taken prisoner; and adds, that the misfortune was owing to the shameful flight of the Neapolitans. But as the intelligence seems to have come to Brussels through France, we do not consider this as any corroboration of it.

Dec. 18. The greater part of the Dutch troops are returned to Holland; and as they either do not expect, or do not wish, to be very soon called out again, they are selling off their field equipage.

Dec. 19. In Monday's paper, we observed that the delays between the plan and the execution of the earl of Moira's expedition had frustrated the whole scheme, at least for the present.

From the information we had then received we had good reason to believe, that the French royalists had been obliged to march back into the interior part of the country; and that the frigates and transports under admiral Macbride's command could neither approach the French coast, nor remain at anchor in Guernsey Road without danger. That the French royalists have retreated from the coast is now confirmed. The frigates and transports under the command of admiral Macbride have been obliged by stress of weather, to quit Guernsey Road and return, many of them in a shattered condition, to Portsmouth. The expedition is consequently frustrated for the present.

The earl of Moira and several of his officers were left on shore at Guernsey.

Nobody indeed for some time past pretended to imagine, that a landing on the coast of France was practicable, except those whose business it is to turn upon commanders the blame justly due to ministers, by representing as easy that which is impossible, and assuring the public, that intelligence of the accomplishment may be every hour expected.

SHREWSBURY, (*England*) *December* 23.

About a fortnight ago, a beautiful tessilated floor was discovered on the farm of Mr. Werter, at the Lea, between Hanwood and Pontesbury. It is between 13 and 14 feet square, consisting of small tesselæ of red brick, whitish marble, and brown, black, and gray stone; and appears to have belonged to some elegant Roman villa, mortar floors having been found near it, three feet below its level, with the foundations of such brick pillars as usually supported the floor of the sudatory: numerous fragments of square flues or funnels of tile, furred within with smoke, are also found, with some pieces of leaden pipe, charred wood, pottery of blackish earth, and a channel or gutter, to carry off water, corresponding with the descent of the ground.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica,*) *January* 19.

The strong measure which the British government has found necessary to enforce against America, will place her in a situation highly inimical to the views of those rash partizans of the French mobocracy, whose intrigues have been so fatal to her real interest. For America to hesitate one moment in offering to join the league against the present rulers of France, would be a species of political insanity without example in the history of nations.

The French confined in the Bath Prison thought proper a few evenings ago, not only to attempt breaking their durance, but to resist the introduction of the customary guard. To secure subordination the soldiers were compelled to fire, and one or two men were wounded, but not dangerously.

Feb. 1. If the complexion of Sir John Jervis's business in the West-Indies may be guessed at, from the first blush, retrogade Frenchmen have little to hope pour leur accommodation. On his arrival at Barbadoes, we understand, he found near 400 republican subjects chiefly captured at Tobago, to whom handsome terms were offered provided they would embark on the intended expedition, but resolutely refusing, a transport was provided with proper sea stores and a guard, the whole of the republicans put on board, and towed by a frigate to a certain latitude, where they were left to their own speculation.

ST. JOHN'S (*Antigua,*) *February* 4.

A great number of earthquakes have been felt within these few days at St. Christopher's. There were on one day 9 very severe ones, in the course of an hour.

The French prisoners made their escape last night from the new prison in St. John's.

A most violent shock of an earthquake was felt here at about half past 3 o'clock this morning, and a little after four, three others succeeded it, which were nearly as severe as the former.

Feb. 11. His honour the commander in chief sailed from hence for Montserrat on Sunday last.

"Prince Edward arrived at Barbadoes from Halifax, a few days ago."

(St. Kitts Advertiser, 27th Jan.)

The French prisoners in St. Kitts, were, we hear, to the number of 115, lately sent off from that island. A schooner was purchased by the legislature, completely victualled for 16 days, on board which they were embarked and ordered to steer to leeward, supposing they would fetch St. Domingo. After being out 3 hours they hauled their wind, and being discovered from the shore, a privateer was dispatched after them, who took away the mainsail and then left them to the only alternative of making some of the islands to leeward.

The British armament now in these seas was seen off Martinique, on Wednesday last.

WARREN, *March* 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Manchester, (England) to his correspondent in Albany.

"Friday was the birth day of his royal highness the duke of York, which was kept in due form in this place. His royal highness and Tom Paine were carried in effigy through the streets. It was the magistrates intention to commit Tom Paine to the New-Baily; but by some fatal mistake, and unfortunately for their cause, they seized the wrong object—I beg your pardon, I mean the right one—and strange to tell! committed his royal highness instead of the other. When they were told of their error, (for they could not see it themselves,) O ye gods! what astonishment and dismay among the higher powers!"

PORTLAND, *March* 3.

Arrived in this harbour on Saturday last, the brig Rebecca, captain Stowell, of Boston, 69 days from Hamburg in Germany. The captain informs, that on the 10th of December, a severe engagement took place between the French and the Austrians, in which the former were victorious—their enemies fled before them 12 or 15 miles. Fourteen thousand were left dead on the field. The French, as they pursued them, burnt and destroyed every thing in their way. Captain Stowell does not recollect the name of the place where fought, but says that the news was received at Hamburg on the 25th, 48 hours after the action took place; and that on that day a number of persons arrived at Hamburg who saw the battle.

It was the opinion of many at Hamburg, that a war between Great-Britain and America was highly probable, but no one appeared to think of its having actually taken place.

Captain Stowell informs, that the ship Fair Lady, captain Ewin, of Boston, was cast away on the Goodwin Sands, about the first of December—the crew saved.

BOSTON, *March* 17.

Orders have been given by the British lords of admiralty, to all their commanders, to capture after the 1st day of January, all neutral vessels whatever, bound to or from France, or the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Domingo, &c. who are declared to be in a state of siege. A similar order has been given by the French minister of marine, to capture all vessels bound to any of the belligerent powers.—In both cases the order extends only to those vessels, having provisions, naval stores, &c. on board, and which the law of nations authorises. The French are said to have captured thirteen sail of Danish ships, laden with provision.—Which nation issued the first order, is not known, but each nation charges the other with beginning.

Yesterday came into this harbour, the British ship of war, the Hussar, Rupert George, Esquire, commander, from Halifax in 6 days. It is supposed that she was dispatched to take on board prince Edward.

NEW-YORK, *March* 15.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated February 21.

"Almost all the privateers are in at present, and a great many of them are laid up. Of late they have been very unsuccessful. I wish sincerely the business was over, and peace once more established."

March 18. Baron Steuben has been to take a view of the harbour of this city, to ascertain, for his private satisfaction, the best place for erecting fortifications. We hear he is decidedly of opinion the best place is at the Narrows, several miles from this city. This place was contemplated by the British, during the last war, in case they had been necessitated to guard the city from an attack by sea. It is judged that resistance at that place will be as effectual as any other; and certainly a stand at a distance from the city will be the most eligible.

A number of citizens in Charleston, (S. C.) have met and appointed a committee to draught a memorial to congress, on the subject of the depredations committed on our commerce by the British.

Captain Innes, who arrived here on Saturday, in 42 days from Gibraltar, informs us, that lord Hood had not effected the burning of all the French ships at Toulon as reported; but that several of them were recovered by the French.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar Bay, dated Jan. 27.

"I suppose you must have heard of lord Hood's getting possession of Toulon; which I now inform you he was under the necessity of evacuating the 18th of December last. The same evening they burnt ten sail of the line of French ships, ten frigates, with their arsenals, &c. We brought off one ship of an hundred and ten guns, two seventy-four, four six and thirty, four two and thirty gun frigates, and six eighteen gun sloops. We left undestroyed nine sail of the line, three frigates and three hulks, which the Spaniards promised to destroy; but whether it was from fear or policy they left it undone, I shall not pretend to say."

At this critical period, so very interesting to the welfare and prosperity of our country, when the suspension of European intelligence leaves us almost in the dark, every degree of information which throws any light on the prospects of futurity, must be acceptable to our readers; the probability of another campaign of the combined powers (or as Dr. Parr termed them, the "ruffian despots") may be drawn from the following extracts from the debates in the British parliament, last year.

Mr. Pitt (the lord North of the present day) in his speech of the 12th February, in the "king's message," after descanting on the necessity of the war, says:—

"Such a war must if successful to France, be a war of extirpation to England; for never until the British nation should be extirpated—until she changed her character—until she forfeited her honour! should she suffer France to be triumphant!"

March 11. On opening the budged, Mr. Pitt says, "Should the present war require a repetition of provision, he hoped to shew that he had resources for the next campaign—and probably for another! (making the third) without having recourse to any new or additional burdens on the people."

March 19. An extract of a letter from Montreal, dated March 1, informs, "That by a speech made in the Indian council by lord Dorchester, we are to expect a declaration of war shortly."

This account exhibits what we may expect from our dear friends the British. They mean to engage their Indian allies in season: it is time we should be on our guard, and prepare for the worst. Two other letters have been received from Canada, which corroborate the above account.

The captain of an American vessel, at Gibraltar, writes as follows:—"All accounts agree, that they (the British) disputed hard for Toulon, and lost a great number of men. We have two 80 gun ships