*July* 4. Yesterday at noon a messenger arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from the honourable Mr. Trever, his majesty's minister at Turin, which place he left on the 20th ult. These dispatches state, that seven sail of the French line, with several frigates, were blocked up by lord Hood's fleet at the bay of Giens, near the Hieres, from which situation it was deemed impossible they should escape.

This messenger passed through Brussels and Ghent. It was said at Brussels that the prince of Saxe Cobourg, with his army, was still at Nivelles. The duke of York, it was reported, was still at Renaix; other reports stated him to have reached Grammont. His baggage and stores had been sent down the Dender and Scheld to Antwerp; and from Grammont he could pursue his route in security down the banks of those two rivers. Of the four battalions of Hessians, left in Tournay by the duke of York, two had joined him at Renaix, and the other two were hourly expected to arrive. They were replaced in Tournay by Austrian troops.

The messenger saw lord Moira's army within two hours march of Ghent, in the neighbourhood of which was general Clairfayt, who had already been reinforced by general Walmoden, with some Hanoverians. He then passed on to Bruges, where he arrived at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Just as he entered the town, he discovered that it was in possession of the French, who had re entered it on the same morning, at three o'clock. He accordingly returned back, but was soon after pursued some distance by two of the French light horse, whom he evaded by turning through a wood. From thence he passed on to Flushing, where he embarked for England.

Every thing was quiet at Turin at his departure. The French remain in their former position, about 25 miles from Turin, but do not attempt to make any nearer approach; and if the government of the country can but preserve tranquillity at home, there is no apprehension of a foreign enemy.

*July* 5. In order to lessen the fears of the emigrants, and those attached to the house of Austria in Flanders and Brabant, they are gravely told in Le Journal de la Guerre, published at Brussels on the 23d;—"that it appears by a person just escaped from Paris, that the inhabitants of that city are in the utmost trepidation, on account of the approach of the christian army, which is within a few leagues of the capital;"—and it is gravely added, "that the convention is about to recal their armies from before Charleroy, Ypres, &c. in order to defend themselves from the insurgents of La Vendee."

When the Marlborough was dismasted in the late action by the fire of the Terrible, two midshipmen, stationed in the round-tops, with the men quartered there, fell with the masts into the sea, but fortunately got back again into the ship. One of these young gentlemen is the son of Mr. Shorland, of Bristol.—The masts by their fall demolished the hen coops—a game cock which was in one of them, on being liberated, flew upon the stump of the main-mast, and kept crowing and clapping his wings during the remainder of the action. He has been ever since such a favourite with the brave tars, that they requested the officer whose property he was, and from whom this account comes, to let him remain with them on board.

It is said some alarming symptoms of disaffection have discovered themselves in the Spanish capital, set on foot by one of the learned orders; several arrests have taken place in consequence—one of the objects of which is a grandee of very extensive provincial influence.

We are also told of a tumultuous disposition having discovered itself at Rome, which it is found very difficult to keep within due bounds—Here also, as at Madrid, (what will be deemed surprising to some) the clergy are among the first movers to sedition, the progress of which will infallibly be destructive to their profession.

## DUBLIN, *July* 8.

Notwithstanding the superiority of the British fleet, the French continue still to maraud on the British trading vessels. The last Lloyd's list announces the capture of seven British ships by French privateers, which they conveyed into different ports. This will always be the case until a number of cruising squadrons are sent out by the British admiralty to protect the trade in those places where it is most frequently annoyed.

## NASSAU, *August* 5.

*Extract of a letter from the Grand Caicos, dated July 20, 1794.*

"A few days ago, I returned from Hispaniola; our troops there, though very sickly, have done their duty; but our force at present is too inconsiderable to suppress the brigands, who form the only force of any consequence we have now to contend with.

"To relieve the troops, they are raising a legion at St. Nicholas, St. Marks, and Port-au-Prince, in British pay. But numbers, be assured, are required, or great policy, for the complete reduction of so extensive a country.

"The brigand chiefs are divided, and much advantage, with a little address, may be derived from their dissentions. The regiments of Egalite, of 1200 stout able blacks, raised by Sonthonax and Polverel, have offered us their services, provided they are allowed British pay and rations, and their freedom at the expiration of five years. The offer, it is said, has been closed with, and it was expected they will soon be with our forces.

"The Spanish force, 7000 men, which invested Cape-François, has done nothing. The general and men were disposed to attack the town, but were opposed by the president, who it seems commands. About three weeks ago they retired to a post near Fort Dauphin, having lost 2000 men by sickness. The rest are in a shocking state; scarce a man has escaped the fever, which from the negligence, bad food, and the filth of the Spaniards, has become a contagious disorder.

"The Spaniards talk of returning to the Cape after the rainy season. Their army chiefly consists of provincials, or what they call fixed regiments, raised in the particular governments, viz. Regiments of Caraccas, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Guatimala, and the militia of Hispaniola.

"A detachment of colonial troops, shipping, and some British, have been sent against Port au-Paix."

## BOSTON, *August* 29.

Yesterday afternoon arrived captain Carver, in a schooner, in 17 days from Guadaloupe. He informs that the English had left the blockade of Point-Petre, and gone into port, to pass the hurricane months:—That on the 4th of August, there was a violent hurricane, which he could scarcely ride out in harbour, although he had four anchors out. That in this hurricane an English 50 gun ship went on shore upon the English part of the island, and was entirely lost, the crew, he thinks, were saved—That the French at Point-Petre, were guillotining the aristocrats daily—And, That flattered with their late success, they contemplated an expedition to Marigalante. On his passage home, captain Carver was boarded by a privateer, manned entirely with French aristocrats, from Dominique—They threatened to make captain Carver pay 50 dollars for some shot they fired to bring him to, but finally went away without it.

*Sept.* 1. The following interesting information is contained in a handbill printed at Newburyport on Thursday last.

"Herald-Office, Newburyport, August 28.

"Yesterday arrived in this port, in 48 days from Rotterdam, the ship Mary, Edmund Wingate, master, by which we are enabled to present our patrons with the following *glorious news*.

"*June* 19.—Surrendered to the French arms the town of Ypres; the garrison surrendered prisoners of war; all private property was sacred. The night preceding the surrender of the above place, the garrison offered to capitulate, on condition that the French would allow them to send out two waggons unsearched, and liberty for the emigrants to march out unmolested; which the French refused, and on surrender of the garrison, 500 emigrants fell victims to republican rage.

"*June* 26.—This day report says, that the French had taken Ghent, and the people at Ostend were preparing to leave the place; and that all Flanders was in danger.

"*June* 29.—This day report says, that Ostend is taken by the French, and burnt. A number of people landed here this day from Antwerp, and other places that were not in the possession of the French.

"*July* 1.—This day 3 or 400 emigrants arrived here from Flanders, who seemed to be in a sad state, without much baggage, which shews their flight was precipitate, and some of them said that it was impossible for the combined armies to face the French.

"*July* 4.—This day report says, that the French have taken Mons, and that the combined armies had evacuated Valenciennes.

"*July* 5.—This day report says, that the French had taken Brussels, and were besieging Sluys. Some pieces of shells which the French hove into Sluys were brought here. An emigrant from Brussels told here, that it would be impossible for all the combined powers to face the French, for by their requisition they brought into the field 240,000 men.

"*July* 7.—This day report says, that the emperor of Germany was on the point of enterng into a treaty with the French, and that the French had taken Sluys.

"The English say that the king of Prussia has used them ill, after paying him 60 tuns of silver for troops he did not send them, but kept them to guard his own territories. The affairs between Prussia and Poland, the accounts of which are various—report says, that the Poles had lost a battle.

"*July* 8.—This evening report says, that there had been a hard battle near Brussels, between the armies; the French were victorious; 40,000 men lay dead on the field"

The above was published in the Rotterdam papers, from June 19, to July 8th, brought by captain Wingate.

## NEW-LONDON, *August* 28.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, (Vermont) to his friend in this city, dated August* 2.

"Our northern neighbours we do not esteem very highly; their arrogance, haughtiness and impudence, is such to those whom business calls into their province, that I am positive no men ever would enter into a war with more cheerfulness and spirit than the Vermonteers would against them, if the policy of the union would admit of it, and a call was given. The people in this quarter are under no fearful apprehensions from them; but the mercantile interest in Canada are in a panic for fear such an event will take place.

"The Canadians (or French descendants) although they have been long kept in abject slavery, and are in such a degree ignorant, as hardly to be considered rational beings; yet by some instinctive property of miraculous interposition, have been led to a series of acts, (although of no great magnitude) that favour very much of republicanism, and a rupture in that motley government; and our prayer is that it may be speedily permitted, and that we may have prudence enough to keep out of the scrape.

"We have every reason to believe, and in fact beyond any rational doubt are convinced, that there is no intrigue or artifice neglected by the main body of British officers, from the commanding officers down through every department of government, to encourage and equip the western savages in their hostilities against the United States, as far as they can possibly go, without making it so notorious as to be accountable. The officers from Detroit do not even hesitate in the public coffee-house at Montreal, to acknowledge that, in some instances, the American scalps have been brought into that fort, and the royal bounty paid for them; which acts are sufficient to make every friend to his country or humanity, even while he despises the admission of French politics in the United States, despise the whole British government. And from all kind of connexion, but what absolute necessity requires, with them, good Lord deliver us."

## PHILADELPHIA, *September* 1.

*Extract of a letter from Brest, June 25, to citizen D. L. Morel at Philadelphia.*

"We cast anchor at Brest the 12th of this month,—by order of the police I was detained in the Road till the 22d. The croud of people is so great here, that I have found great difficulty in procuring lodgings. In the midst of abundance every thing is dear, occasioned by the astonishing population. Brest is full of prizes. The movements here are truly grand; our convoy is not only arrived without any other accident than that of two vessels of the fleet which ran foul of each other; all the people were saved; but we have taken every thing we met on the sea, and conducted to Brest 8 prizes, and 4 transports from Martinique.

"Believe me for life your affectionate friend, for French republicans are servants to nobody, and do not admit of the term in future."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berlin, to his friend in this city, received by the snow Henry and Charles, from Hamburg.*

"June 22.

"Great marks of discontent are manifested in this country, I may say throughout the whole of Germany. The people in general are very averse to the present war against France. The young men refuse everywhere to go to the armies, though they are in great want of reinforcements. The insurrection in Poland becomes more serious every day; there even are some rumours it has reached Silesia. Several detachments of the garrison of this city have received orders to march towards that part; among these are the regiments of Brown and Mollendorff.

"On the 16th of this month, we had an affray, which is perhaps but a forerunner of something more serious. There were at a tavern some recruiters, who had intoxicated some young blacksmith apprentices and journeymen, in order to enlist them. Some body informed of the circumstance, a number of their fellow tradesmen, who left their shops and collected a number of workmen in other branches; they went to the tavern, where they rescued the young people from the hands of those human flesh mongers; threw out of the windows the military hats which they had put on the heads of the young men. The recruiters attempted to apologize for their conduct, in saying that these young men could not pay for the liquor they had drank. Such an excuse had no effect upon people who are acquainted with the tricks of those base villains. They were kicked out of doors. A neighbouring corps-de-guard sent a detachment to quell the riot, but they were very ill used by the people and obliged to retire.

"On the same day and the following, the blacksmiths and other tradesmen paraded through the streets, in a threatening manner, and saying openly, that they would not go to the armies, and that if they were forced in any way, they would do the same as the French.

"I must observe to you that all the corporations of tradesmen have clubs where they meet. The governor and magistrates have as yet not dared to take the least step to punish the rioters.

"The prince Henry, brother of the late king, disappeared a few days ago—no one knows where he is.

"Orders are said to have been sent to withdraw the troops from the Rhine.

"I will inform you of the consequence that will follow by the first opportunity."

*Sep.* 4. The ship Gustavus Adolphus, captain Blomster, sailed from Cadiz the 27th July, but brings nothing new from the continent. The American vessels were secured from the Algerines, as a Portuguese squadron were at the mouth of the Straits, sufficiently strong to prevent their entering the Atlantic. A 64 and a sloop of war belonging to Montague's squadron, which were chased by the French fleet, were just arrived at Cadiz.

A letter from Cadiz, dated the fifteenth of July, was received by captain Blomster, which says, that Bastia surrendered to lord Hood only for the want of provisions, not on account of the fire of the besiegers—that it was expected the whole island would be conquered, but that the acquisition would cost the English, Italian and Neapolitan troops, much more than it is worth; that the Spaniards have been again defeated in Catalonia, notwithstanding which, levies of men, and every preparation to prosecute the war, proceed with the greatest vigour, and it is the general expectation that something decisive will take place before the campaign closes.

Captain Woodman, from Antigua, informs that 14 French privateers were cruising out of Point-Petre, Guadaloupe. All the shipping at Basseterre were driven out to sea by the hurricane of the 4th ult. one of which, a Scotch ship, was totally lost. Six British ships of war from Martinique and Guadaloupe, were repairing at Antigua.


## PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday the 7th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Messieurs YATES and CAMPBELL'S vendue store, in Baltimore-town, I shall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, said to contain five hundred and seventy-six acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchased of the State of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released; the whole of this land will be sold together or in small quantities, so as to accommodate those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers, and on the following terms, viz. a credit of three years from the first day of December last, one third of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December next, and so on annually until the whole principal and interest is discharged. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the State of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, one third in the deferred stock of the United States, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers immediately, and should they refuse or neglect to bond when required, they subject themselves to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and all expences attending the first. Information respecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, September 1, 1794.

*** ALMANAC'S, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.