know how many burghers have been killed, but we have reason to believe not more than of the garrison. The number of damaged houses is great, but not so much as might be expected from the quantity of bombs thrown into the place. Some country people report the loss of the enemy to be great. Our prisons are full of Frenchmen.

VENLO, *March* 11.

The bombardment of the enemy has considerably damaged our houses, but less than at Maestricht, where more than 1400 have suffered considerably from the siege, which seems to have aimed more at destroying the edifices, than taking the place.

HELVOETSLUYS, *March* 16.

Yesterday morning, at day break, a gun-boat got over from the island of Over-Flackey, with a Dutch ensign and forty men, who surprised a battery which the French had erected within pistol shot of the fort, and killed twenty of the enemy. The Dutch then spiked the guns of the battery, and got off without the loss of a man, though the French line immediately advanced upon them. About 4000 French are before this fortress, and not, as has been reported, the whole army of M. Dumourier, whose head quarters, during his stay, were between Breda and Williamstadt, from whence he came daily to attend the bombardment.

It is universally believed here, that Brussels is repossessed by the Austrians without loss.

The column of the Hanoverians are hourly expected to arrive before Haerlem. Breda is still in the hands of the French, and they are fortifying it with additional bastions.

HAGUE, *March* 6.

An officer arrived here this evening with an account of the capitulation of Gertruydenburg, to the French, after three days bombardment, on the same conditions as those given at Breda. The garrison, consisting of a Swiss regiment, and 160 cavalry, to evacuate the town to-morrow, with the cannon of the battalions, all the horses, and to march to Bois le Duc.

An officer is just arrived from the prince of Hesse at Maestricht, with intelligence, that on the 3d instant, the prince de Saxe Cobourg obtained a most complete victory over the French, chasing them out of Aix la Chapelle as far as Liege, with a loss, on their part, of 4000 killed, 260 prisoners, and more than twenty pieces of cannon. On the same day prince Frederick of Brunswick took some batteries at Zwalme, killed 1300 of the French at Brugge, and took 700 prisoners, and marched to Ruremond.

The French retired from before Maestricht with precipitation, and left some baggage and cannon. They had thrown above 6000 shells into the town.

NETHERLANDS, *March* 2.

Official dispatch from the Austrian general Clairfayt, dated March 1st. at Aldenhoven.

" This day has been perfectly fortunate for the Imperial troops. Last night we crossed the Roer, and drove the enemy both from the quarter of Duren, and that of Juliers, to the distance of one league and a quarter beyond Aldenhoven. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, including prisoners to the number of 600, amounts on the whole to 2000 men. Twelve cannons, thirteen ammunition waggons, and their military chest, fell into our hands.

" His royal highness the arch duke Charles attacked in person, this afternoon, with the advanced guard, some batteries where there were nine cannons, and took possession of them.

" Our loss amounts only to ten killed and forty wounded. We particularly regret, among the former, colonel de Pfortzeim, and captain Mesmanchers.

" You will be so kind, general, as to communicate this account to his serene highness duke of Brunswick."

PARIS, *March* 3.

We are now in the most profound tranquillity. The plans of the insurgents, or more properly of their instigators, are completely defeated, at least for the present. The examination now rigorously going on, will probably bring some of the latter to punishment.

March 5. Letter from the minister at war to the convention—" I think it my duty to inform you, that I learn by a letter from general Valence, that the Prussians to the number of 25 or 30,000 men, have advanced to the Roer, to relieve Maestricht, and that the movement of the enemy induced general Miranda to suspend the bombardment of the place. This event, of little importance in itself, may only oblige us to attack it in form, and retard us some time longer. Such is the precise truth of intelligence, which may be considered of more importance than it deserves, and on which it is my duty to fix the opinion of the national convention."

On the 15th of February the senate of Hamburg, received orders from the empire to dismiss the minister of the French republic within forty-eight hours, and from Lower Saxony within six days. In consequence of this step an embargo is laid on all ships of the Hanse towns in French ports, and orders issued to capture them wherever found.

The enemies of France have described as a complete defeat, the slight check of an advanced post, which a small part of the French experienced near Aix la Chapelle. The French made a retreat worthy of themselves, and the cause they defend; they at present occupy an advantageous post, where they wait for the junction of the two armies under Miranda and Valence (40,000 men) who are rapidly marching to support them.

LONDON, *March* 2.

Extract of a letter from the French camp near Maestricht, dated February 12.

" Since my last letter, we have twice changed our encampments, the more closely to invest Maestricht. We keep that city blockaded, have stopt many carriages with grain, and taken some prisoners. We sometimes interchange salutations with the enemy's patrol.

" The garrison propose to resist the terrible bombardment with which we are going to entertain them. They are incessantly at work on their intrenchments. We are within a quarter of a league from the city, patrol night and day, and stop all who go in or come out of it. There are a number of emigrants in the city. Cannon loaded with broken glass and iron are planted in every street, in case of resistance from the inhabitants; but I hope the red cap which I wear will be placed on the tree of liberty, and that this glorious tree will be planted on the ramparts of Maestricht."

March 9. The following particulars of the defeat of the French before Williamstadt, were communicated to a respectable merchant in this city, brought by the messenger arrived yesterday from Holland. It is with an honest pride that we have to state, that a part of our country were actively engaged in so glorious a business.

Captain Manley, of the Syren, having previously concerted the business with the governor of Williamstadt, brought his ship to bear successfully on the French army. The French made an attack, in which they were much annoyed by the fire of the English frigate.

This, as it was unexpected, Dumourier was unprepared for. The garrison made a sally, and 700 of the French were killed by the fire of the garrison, and the Syren together.

The French fell back, but returned again to the attack—At this moment a sluice was opened which had the desired effect—upwards of 1000 of the enemy were killed by the fire of the Syren, the spirit and vigour of the garrison, and the effect of the inundation. Dumourier found it in vain to persist. He abandoned his works, and retired to the distance of a league, up to the middle in water.

The people at Amsterdam and Rotterdam are in the utmost confusion. They have packed up all their valuable moveables, and are preparing themselves on a moments warning for flight, but scarcely know which way to take themselves. Several have endeavoured to obtain a passage by the packets, but there was no room—others hired vessels which are to be in constant readiness to sail.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 2.

On Monday last the commissioners for holding a treaty with the hostile Indians, left this city on their route to the Indian country. The time fixed for holding the treaty is on the 1st of June next.

Mr. Pinckney, the ambassador from the United States at the court of London, has, we learn, officially informed the government of Great-Britain, that in the war now commenced, the United States are desirous to observe a strict neutrality. This information, we further learn, gave much satisfaction to the English nation; and lord Dorchester was appointed ambassador from Great-Britain to the United States.

A late letter from Quebec to a gentleman in Boston, mentions the arrival there of intelligence, that the above nobleman was to go out to the United States, on an important embassy.

According to late accounts from Canada (via Albany) the disaffection of the British troops, there stationed, to the military government of that province, is becoming every day more alarming, and similar to that manifested not long since, by a patriotic band in Europe, who, upon discovering that they were designed to march for the territories of France, to oppose her righteous struggles for liberty, to a man laid down their arms, and positively refused to use them against a nation contending for freedom.

It is further added, that desertions were daily taking place, in consequence of which, it was found necessary to fire *minute guns*, in order to detect them; but that this kind of *emigration* had become so fashionable, that all endeavours to prevent it proved of *no avail*. A dislike to his highness, prince Edward, was so generally prevalent among the soldiery, that on his regiment being called out, those who had any complaints against him, being desired to hold up their hands as a signal, the hands of all, except a sergeant and a private, were immediately raised; and in short, that a spirit of revolt was so prevalent among many, that government were under the necessity of using the most vigorous measures to " shut the eyes of the people," who it seems, " begin to look about them."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 9.

Several letters from England, have mentioned outrages being committed on the American minister at Paris, and one report states, that he had lost his life in consequence of a system of monarchical government being found in his house, drawn up by him.

Though there is reason to think these accounts ill founded (says a correspondent) yet it is to be apprehended that Mr. Morris is not, at this time, a very popular character at Paris.

Extract of a letter from Cooper's town, Otsego county, state of New-York, April 9.

" We are encouraged to transmit to you the statement we have been able to make from actual observation, of the quantity of sugar, which has been made this season in the former township of Otsego, and which was an entire wilderness in 1786. We find upon a moderate calculation, that there has been made at least 160,000lb. weight, which, at 9d per pound, is equal in value to 15,000 dollars. This plain demonstrance of the importance of this article, will, we hope, induce you to continue your endeavours to promote and encourage it; and we would submit to your consideration, whether it is not an object of sufficient consequence, to claim the encouragement of the legislature of your state."

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States, setting forth, that it is the duty and interest, and declaring it to be the disposition, of the United States to observe a friendly and impartial conduct towards the several European powers now at war, and further exhorting and warning the citizens of the said United States to avoid all acts and proceedings tending to contravene such disposition: And, whereas the secretary of state, in communicating a copy of the aforesaid proclamation, has intimated the expectation and reliance of the President of the United States, that injunctions so interesting to the happiness and prosperity of this country, will have the aid of the executive power towards their general and strict observance by the citizens of this state; I have therefore, with the advice and consent of the council, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, earnestly exhorting the good people of this state to observe the peaceable and impartial conduct recommended as aforesaid by the President of the United States, and I do further enjoin all the officers of this state to be zealous and active in discouraging all proceedings that may be inconsistent with the pacific disposition announced as aforesaid, and endanger the happy state of tranquillity which this country at present enjoys.

GIVEN under the seal of the state of Maryland, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. clk. council.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

THE subscriber has for SALE, 315½ acres of well improved LAND, consisting of parts of two tracts called *Evans's Range* and *Higgins's Lot*, in Prince-George's county, within twelve miles of the federal city, and ten of Queen-Anne. The whole lies compact; it is well watered, and has a plenty of ground fit for meadow, and nearly one half is woodland. This land is well adapted for farming and planting, and now rents for £. 56 per annum. There is on the tract a great quantity of fruit trees of various kinds, which are young and thriving. There is a good and convenient dwelling house on the land, and two good tobacco houses. Mr. NATHAN SOPER, who lives near the place, will shew it to any person inclined to purchase. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given by the person having a fee-simple in the land. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the payments for the remainder made easy to the purchaser.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, 7th May, 1793.

FURNITURE for SALE.

On *Friday* and *Saturday* the 18th and 19th instant, will be offered for SALE, in this city,

A GREAT variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; and a few DRY GOODS, and HARD WARE.—For all sums under ten pounds, ready money must be paid, and for all sums exceeding ten pounds, twelve months credit will be given, with interest from the day of sale.

J. H. STONE.

I have several good and well taught female house SERVANTS, who I will sell at PRIVATE SALE.

J. H. S.

Annapolis, May 6th, 1793.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, MARY BARTON, an Irish woman, who says she belongs to PHILIP SCHOLL, of Garrison Forrest, Baltimore county;—she is a young woman. Had on when she was committed, a dark grounded calico gown with purple spots on it, a blue petticoat. Very black hair, and good countenance. The owner is desired to take her away, pay charges and other expences.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, sheriff
Prince-George's county.

Prince-George's county, Upper-Marlborough, 6th May, 1793.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next August court, in St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called HOPTON PARK, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

GEORGE BOOTH.

St. Mary's county.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time last fall, a black MARE COLT, about thirteen hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GREENBURY TREAKLE.

Elk-Ridge.

ALEXANDER & L

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the latest Arrivals from EU

A Handsome and well-chosen

Assortment of GOO

Which they have just opened,

At their WET and DRY GOODS

Corn-Hill-street,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE

WHITE, Brown, Irish, and Russia Sheetings,
4 and 7/8 Irish Linens,
Dowlass,
German Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Apron wide and Narrow Check,
Patent, ribbed, and plain White and Black Silk Hose,
Silk and Cotton do.
Mens White and Brown Thread and Cotton do.
Ladies fine Cotton do.
Boys White and Brown Thread do.
Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk do.
Coloured Cotton do.
Linen and White do.
Ladies long Shawls,
Common do.
Ladies Coloured & White Gloves,
Mens do.
A neat Assortment of Ribbons, Ferrettings, and Bindings,
Silk Purses,
Ladies Hat & Shoe Bows,
Sattins, Modes, Sarsenets and Persians,
Sewing Silk,
Black Gloves and Mits,
Ladies fashionable Hats,
Fans well assorted,

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Hardware, &

They are always supplied with an e
ASSORTMENT of

Wet Goods, Groceries

To which they pay particular attention, a
propriety, recommend as genuine

Old Madeira, Sherry, Red Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, } WINES.
French Brandy,
Old Spirits,
W. I. Rum,
N. England do.
Gin in cases and casks,
Molasses,
Brown Sugar of different Qualities,
Double and single refined and Lump do.
Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Congo, Bohea, } TEAS.
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Spanish Liquorice,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Cordials,
Bottle Corks,
Fresh Lemons,
Glass and Queen's Ware,
Large and small Sets of China,

Mace,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Citron,
Sugar Candy
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A. and L. beg leave to in
friends and the public, that they are
dispose of their goods on the CHEAPES
they flatter themselves they are enable
their care and attention in laying suppl
as from their common mode of dealing
CASH or PRODUCE only, an obvi
that ought to induce those who purchas
grain, to call at their store and exam
before they bargain elsewhere.

West River, Apri

NOTICE is hereby given, that
SONAL ESTATE of STEPH
will be exposed to public sale, at his d
on West river, the 17th day of May n
will be made known on the day of sal
of the directions of the honourable th
Maryland.

BENJAMIN HARRIS
of said Stephen St