(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2441.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1793.

AMSTERDAM, *August* 8.

THE removal of the queen of France from the Temple to the Conciergerie, took place at midnight; an hour, at which the streets of Paris are now free from almost all passengers, except the nightly patroles. One of the most ordinary carriages, kept for hire, was used upon the occasion, and her majesty was not permitted to take with her any female attendant. Henriot, the commandant of the national guards, St. Andre, a commissioner of the convention, and one Meeon, whose office is not specified, rode in the carriage with her, which was escorted by 150 chasseurs. Parties of the national guards were posted at every avenue, at each of which the carriage was stopped, while Henriot himself gave the parole.

Letters from Mentz paint the desperate situation of that city and its environs; near 30,000 bombs were thrown into the city during the siege. The finest fruit trees, to the number of 20,000, have been converted into palisadoes, at Cassel. The pleasant village of Costheim is a heap of ruins, and the fine vineyards of Hockheim are now a desart.

The French general, despairing of the safety of their new republic, have abondoned Cæsar camp, and that of La Magdalaine, both of which were fortified by nature and art. After having reinforced the garrison of Lisle and Donay, they have taken a new position behind Cambray. By this retrograde movement, all the forts which form a chain along the frontier of France, being no longer protected, are exposed to any attack the allies may choose to make upon them.

Dumourier is said to have purchased an estate near Brussels; others say he is gone to France to propose an union of the different parties. If the former was true, he no longer hopes to see the Low Countries invaded. If the latter, instead of uniting the French, he may himself be united with the guillotine.

The name of the commander of the French fleet is Legal. He is an officer of tried courage, and great experience in his profession. This will readily be admitted when it is known that he was Suffrein's captain during the late war in the East-Indies, when that officer so gallantly fought the British fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hughes.

The national commissioners at Corsica have returned to France. The island has renounced all future connexion with the republic.

A letter from the Hague, dated August 2, says—"According to the last letters from the camp of the king of Prussia, all the French troops had left Mentz on the 26th ult. the king had quitted his head-quarters at Bodenheim, and established them at Kircheim Poland, from which it was concluded that further operations were forthwith to be commenced. On examination, there had been found at Mentz 220 French and 180 German pieces of cannon and mortars, 300,000lb. of good gun-powder, and corn and wine in abundance, and that it was supposed the discord among the garrison had caused the surrender of Mentz.

By a letter from Tournay, dated the 2d inst. there is intelligence, that the commissioners of the convention at Lisle left that city on their way to Paris, after giving orders to move off part of the heavy artillery and of the garrison towards Paris; and they are further stripping the magazines of that place. This information has given rise to a report that Lisle had offered to surrender.

LONDON, *August* 15.

It is worthy of remark, that the Gazette account of the capitulation of Mentz omits the signatures; no names, and consequently no descriptions of parties fighting appear. Was this a paltry artifice to conceal something that looked like an acknowledgment of the French republic by the king of Prussia?

The illuminations recommended by the treasury papers, are no doubt meant to enable us to see the great advantages we gain by taking towns in Flanders for the emperor and king. An honest citizen was asked, why he illuminated on the joyful news of the surrender of Valenciennes? to whom he answered, I think there never was more occasion, for I am sure we are all in the dark relative to the matter.

It is supposed, on a moderate calculation, that illuminations in this country, in consequence of our victories in America, during the late war, did not cost less than 100,000l.

The following articles are the substance of the plan of the treaty of alliance to be concluded between Russia and Poland, as proposed by the Russian Ambassador, count Sievers.

1. That a permanent peace and a perfect friendship shall subsist between the two empires.

2. That Poland shall formally yield to Russia those provinces which the latter had lately taken possession of.

3. That Poland shall renounce all pretensions of the said provinces, and shall guarantee all the possessions which the empress has in Europe.

4. Russia, on her side, renounces all further pretensions upon Poland, guarantees the indivisibility of all her possessions as they are at present.

5. Russia suffers the republic to give to herself any reasonable form of government she will think adapted to the happiness of the people, and which Russia promises to guarantee.

6. Measures shall be taken to facilitate the commerce and trade between the two nations.

7. Commissaries shall be appointed on both sides to settle the frontiers of both empires.

8. Russia promises to protect, and grants the free exercise of their religious worship to the Roman catholics inhabiting the provinces of Poland, lately taken possession of by Russia.

9. All remaining measures to be taken for the benefit of the two states, shall be determined in a particular act.

10. The ratification of this treaty shall be exchanged within the space of six weeks.

The delegation, in the first conference which they have had with the minister of Russia, represented to him the impossibility they were under, to enter into a deliberation upon the subject of the second article, which is to be the basis of the whole treaty, since they were not at all authorised to accede to such a step.—Upon which count Sievers, in two different notes, insisted that the diet should invest the delegates with unlimited powers, which, after long debates in the diet, was at last granted.

The Prussian ambassador delivered in likewise a note to the diet, in which he requested that a delegation should treat with him in the same manner as with the minister of Russia.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *August* 22.

The earthquake felt yesterday in this town and its vicinity, was awful in the extreme. It happened precisely at twelve minutes past eleven in the morning, and lasted the full space of thirty seconds: some people were sensible of three shocks in that time, at an interval of two or three seconds. However that may be, the convulsion, for its duration was by far the most severe remembered for years; and the very extraordinary noise which ushered in and accompanied it, added not a little to the terrors of an hereafter. It appeared to have a northwesterly direction. Fortunately no damage of consequence ensued, nor any accident that we hear of, further than the operation of hysterical affections. A gentleman from Stoney-Hill speaks of the shock being equally violent in that neighbourhood.

August 24. The epidemic so prevalent and fatal in this town, for some time past, is to be ascribed in a great measure, to the huge masses of putrified filth which decorate every street, alley, and public place. One would suppose them so many altars, reared by the votaries of the evil divinity for daily sacrifices.

The act for constituting Port Antonio a free port, has been received by the packet—its operation was to have commenced on the 19th of July last.

GRENADA.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his honour NINIAN HOME, Esquire, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Grenada, and such of the islands commonly called the Grenadines, to the southward of the island of Carriacou, including that island, and lying between the same and Grenada in America, chancellor, ordinary, and vice-admiral of the same.

NINIAN HOME, (L. S.)

WHEREAS it hath been represented, as well by an address of the honourable house of assembly, as by the petition of a great number of very respectable inhabitants; that there prevails at this time an alarming scarcity of provisions in this government, which is likely to be augmented, as well by the number of unfortunate loyal emigrants from the French islands, as by the difficulty that exists at the present moment, of obtaining supplies from abroad in British vessels; In order, therefore, to obviate so dreadful a calamity as famine, as far as in me lies, I have, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, and at the urgent intreaty of the honourable house of assembly, thought it necessary to issue this my proclamation, hereby permitting and allowing the free importation into this island, in American vessels, of all such articles as are now by law admitted to be imported from America, in British bottoms, to continue till the first day of January next, whereof all persons whom it may concern are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at St. George's, the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and in the thirty-third year of his majesty's reign.

BOSTON, *October* 8.

We hear that the British ministry have declared, that should Americans continue to permit the French to bring prizes into their ports, that they will immediately give orders for the capture of every and all American vessels which may be found on the high seas.

"The executive power of the United States has prohibited the consuls from condemning prizes. That power did not appear to them clearly expressed in the treaties between France and America. I am told a negotiation is on foot to adjust those matters. The result of this prohibition is, that the captors must take upon themselves the management of their prizes, and the sale, which, as far as it respects the cargoes, will be attended with no difficulty. But those who would purchase the vessels, will not easily take them without a previous condemnation."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 9.

Extract of a letter from Boston, September 29, 1793.

"I am happy to inform you that doctor Robert, an eminent physician of the academy of Montville and fellow of that of Paris, arrived a few days ago at this place from Macao, in China; brought here by a succession of unfortunate circumstances attendant upon the war.

"On the first news of the dreadful epidemical fever which rages in Philadelphia, he determined to go immediately to that unhappy city. He devotes himself to the service of the poor, *gratis*—They are Americans; they are the brethren of the French patriots.

"He has torn himself from the embraces of his dearest friend* whom he had not seen for fourteen years, and whom he unexpectedly met here—to fly instantly where humanity calls him—and where brotherly regard makes it his duty to go. May his having thus devoted himself, be a confirmation of the sincere attachment of the French patriots, to the truly republican Americans!"

* The consul at Boston.

On the 17th ult. the Indian chief, Cornplanter's nephew, with two other Indians, arrived at Fort Franklin, from the treaty. A council was called on the occasion, and Cornplanter's nephew made a speech, informing of the failure of the treaty; "that nearly all the Shawanese warriors had gone to attack the army of the United States—that the Pottowattamies and the Six Nations have all put their hands together to be on the side of the United States; the Shawanese, Wyandots, Delawares and Tawathtavais, are determined to be at war as long as they have a man left; their warriors were willing to make peace, upon the United States giving up all their lands on the western side of the Ohio and Allegany, from four miles from the river; which was not agreed to:—He gave his opinion that these nations, would have agreed to a peace, had it not been for M'Kee, who told them they would be ruined if they made peace, short of their own terms—and that he would supply them with any thing they wanted, being authorised to furnish them with whatever they should ask for, except men."

The women of Toulon (says a London Paper) lately declared themselves in a state of insurrection, assembled in crowds, and threatened to hang the magistrates if they did not lower the price of sugar. The procurator Syndic at first laughed at their threats, but when he saw the riot become serious, he assembled the council-general of the commons—who ordered the fire engines, with a plentiful supply of water mixed with soot to be drawn out in battle array, and by a vigorous discharge from this smutty artillery, the insurgents, in petticoats, were completely routed and dispersed, without the consolation of an honourable wound.

Extract of a letter from New-York, October 2.

"No person from Philadelphia is allowed to come into this city, unless he can prove, or (if a person of repute) will swear, that he has been absent fourteen days from the town. This precaution is strictly enforced, and yet notwithstanding that and all the vigilance of the inhabitants patroling the wharfs every night, many from Philadelphia get in; however, we hear of no person here having taken the infection."

Doctor Rush, in a letter to doctor Rodgers, of New-York, dated October 3, asserts that he has satisfactory documents in his possession to prove, that the disorder which has prevailed with so much mortality here for six weeks past, was generated in Philadelphia. The doctor observes that it is most mortal between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five; though it attacks all ages; and even young children are not exempt from it. A recovery or death generally happens, in acute cases, on the third, fifth, or seventh days. His principal reliance for cure are the mercurial medicine, purging and bleeding; cold air, cool drink, &c. and total abstinence from animal food, till the patient is fit to walk about.