MARIAND CHAZE E

T. H. U. R. S. D. A. Y. OCTOBER 31, 1793.

TRIPOLI, (Barbary) June 4. Discourse of citizen Guys, consul-general and charge des affairs of the French Republic, to the Pacha.

-00-4-HB French nation, constituted a republic, has fent me to testify to you their friendship and good wishes; their intention is to maintain, serupuloufly, their ancient treaties which regency; they have charged me to affure your excellency of their fincere defire to perpetuate this harmony; they will contribute towards it, by every means in their power, in the persuasion, that the Frenchmen, whom their interest shall call to your state, will experience, on your part, every protection, and that they will be treated as ancient and faithful friends, as members of a state whose anger has ever been fatal to their enemies.

Answer of the Pacha.

I see, with pleasure, in my country, the French, my most ancient and most faithful friends. I receive with sensibility, the testimonies of the friendly dispositions of the republic, and I will never be wanting to co-operate therewith, in procuring for Frenchmen, all the succour of which they have need, and all the conveniences which may tend to make their commerce prosper. The consul, whom she has sent to reside here, may affure her of my constant good wishes, to which I am predisposed by the reputation, the regard due to a nation, to whom I have so long been united in the strictest bond of friendship, and for the activity of a commerce on which depends the happinels and prosperity of my subjects. I will not, I ought not to conceal from the Frenchmen assembled here at present, the extreme satisfaction which I have always had in the services of consul Pellegrin, and I take, with pleasure, the opportunity thus publicly to render justice to his zeal for the honour and interests of his nation. The esteem with which such sentiments have inspired me, has determined me, in many well known circumstances, not to confine myself strictly within the bonds of treaty. At the time of the inauguration of the flag of the republic, I have ceded to his urgent instances, and to the ardent desires which he teftified to me, to cause to be rendered to it remarkable honours, and have ordered it to be saluted with twenty-one cannon, an honour which I have refused to all others, particularly Spain, &c. &c.

VIENNA, July 18.

The republic of Venice has given cause for great discontent to the belligerent powers, by acknowledging the French republic, and accepting their envoy; the count de Bruenes, our ambassador, and the minister of Spain are returned here from Venice; almost all the foreign ministers have left the city; we are impatient to know in what manner the republic will extricate herself from that embarrassment.

BRUSSELS, July 28.

The board established by the provisional administration of the conquered country, has made the following proclamation:

1. The authorities, however constituted fince the revolution of 1789, are abolified; in confequence, the magistrates of the conquered cities, towns or villages, are established, such as they were before the revolution; understanding, however, that the individuals who then composed the magistracy, cannot reenter on their office, except, after having been specially admitted by the board; and as it will be impossible immediately to know their conduct fince the revolution, there shall be named provisional magistrates, without prejudice to the rights of the respective noblemen, and in concert with them, as far as it is possible, until they can judge how far they may proceed, in re-chablishing the aforesaid individuals. The fords only a drummer slightly wounded. and their officers will therefore, as foon as possible present a list of those persons of whom the magistracies, courts of justice, or police, in their manners, may be composed provisionally.

2. The laws relative to the general police, and of proprietaries, are re-established as they existed at the commencement of 1789.

3. The appeals are re-established, except the judgements in the last refort, which shall remain whended as long as the set of jurisdiction is in the power of

to The taxes are re-established, as the commence-

5. The legal course of assignate is abolished, they the course of French money provisionally tothe religious, ecclefiations, and political bodies, as and other public establishments, suppressed

8. The conficated property of the French emigrants shall be restored, as soon as they legitimate

9. The emigrants at present in the conquered country, may remain, by applying to the board, to grant them express permission. Done at Conde, July 20, 1793.

A letter communicated by the administrators of Liege, come to Paris, to the municipality of Paris, dated Saumur, August 13, says, " M. Cholet is taken by the army of Niort, and 2000 rebels are made pri-

F. R A N C . B. NATIONAL CONVENTION,

On the roth, general Kellerman fent a proclamation to the inhabitants of Lyons, inviting them to abjure their error, and to unite themselves with the patriots, by taking their oath; the answer was a cannonade. the following days, till the 15th, were spent in firing only musketry. The patriots of Lyons have come out and the now fighting against the town. It is known the place contains a number of strangers, emigrants, and refractory pricits; nevertheless, the feast of the 10th of August was kept there, and the emblems of the republic are as yet to be seen; but 200 guns are mounted, 30,000 men are under arms, and batteries are erected on the side of the river Saon. Letter from the camp of Saint Imbert, near Saarbruck,

August 13. "We have just been obliged to abandon the post of Limbach and Neukirchen. The enemy attacked us with superior forces: We cannot sufficiently praise the all battalion of the 44th regiment, which, though abandoned by Felix (one of its chiefs) rallied by the voice of Lombart; they defended themselves with

bravery, and effected their retreat with so much order, that they gave time to our troops, who occupied Limbach, to carry off their baggage, and retire to Saint Imbert. I cannot estimate our loss as yet; I only know the battalion of Haut-Saon is come in without cannon and has fathered much?"

Copy of a letter from lieutenant-general Dubouquet, to the commander in chief of the army of the Western Pyrennees,

dated St. John, Pied-de-Port, August 7, 1793. I haste to inform you, that the disposition of attack which I had made, and of which I had the honour to inform you yesterday, has been crowned with complete success. In every place that we could come up with the enemy, they were obliged to give way to the zeal and courage of the troops of the republic, and the activity and intelligence of the officers who commanded them. My real intention was to drive the Spaniards out of the Aldudes, and to difarm its inhabitants, whom refractory priests had inspired with their fanaticism, and caused them to commit eruelties on our fellow citizens in the neighbourhood. To this end I gave orders to brigadier general Halin to march with the grenadiers and chaffeurs, of the detachments of the different battalions of volunteers. The representative Ferrand wished to march himself, to contribute by his presence towards animating the courage and patience of the soldiers in an enterprise of such

" I have just learnt that complete success attended us; that the posts and intrenchments of the enemy were forced, the camps either deftroyed or burnt, and that our troops penetrated into the Aldudes, and took twenty priloners, amongst whom is a priest who is not yet known. The Spaniards loft a number of soldiers, whilst we have not to regret the loss of any, having

To infore a certainty of the forcels of this attack, I gave orders to a throng detachment to march and thew themselves from the heights of lipegny, from whence they fired on the Spanisids. I ordered another column to advance to Lufade, by the foute of Armegny, to make a divertion, and drive the enem from the heights of the mountain before that village Captain Lambert, of the chaffeurs of the 3d bartalion of Bas-Pyrenees, who commanded the out-posts of the camp of Cruchemundi, destined for this expedition made such movements as reflect the highest credit on him; he attacked the enemy with such vigour that he forced them to abandon a strong should which they

During this time L'dispatched a column, under command of general Dupart, to penetrate to Jolie, in order to draw the attention of the enemy from the parts I attacked. This column marched the whole night, and underwent great fatigue, having many difficult places to pais through. In their route they took eight prisoners, killed three men, and wounded one. I have marched against the castle of Pignon and Al-Robifcar, in order to make a diversion; but the enes my remain in their intrenchments, without any movement to counteract us. By our different movements I have gained a knowledge of the country, and can prevent the enemy from succouring their posts when we shall again attack them. (Signed) DUBOUGUET."

AUGUST 20: Barrere gave news from Lyons. The first battle safety, said, Citizens, you have charged your comwas fought on the a8th, at the village of Calvire - mittee to give you a mode of executing the decrees The troops of the republic took possession of that post, which orders every French citizen to be ready for

The committee proposes, as the first measure which appears the most proper to regulate the general movement of the troops, that there be pointed out feventeen central places, to affemble the cirizens of the different departments; from whence they can fally forth, in good order, to places threatened by the enemy.

The committee has also thought proper, that you should require the industry and arts of the men, and even call upon that fex who owe so much to the revolution, fince they owe their liberty to the divorce (the women), that portion fo interesting to society. From this day to the 10th of September next, every thing must be roused, and nothing lest unturned. The art, courage, and even sentiments of the people must unite in the desence of the republic; thus combined, we shall sender ourselves justice, in spite of our numerous, but cowardly enemies.

To-morrow the committee will lay before you the measures necessary for this great plan; such as an address to the citizens of the republic, dispatch of commissioners taken from the convention, &c.

Citizens, the recruiting of 91,000 men, ordered by the constituent assembly of 1791, saved France in 1792. It was with the help of these brave men that we established the foundation of the republic. Today there must be a general exertion to continue its support—it is enough to say that "it shall take placeand your enemies are annihilated.

DUBLIN, August 3. A division it is said, prevails in the Irish cabinet. Some members of administration, possessed of confiderable landed property, have manisested dispofitions which go fo far as to have the government more Irish than it has been since the revolution. The principal minister of finance, is reported to be among the number, who wish to rescue their country from the

domination of an English junto,

These unfortunate people, the defenders, act evidently at random, without object or motive. This being the case, it is encumbent on such persons as may be sent to act against them, to be cautious and moderate, to ftrive rather to reclaim than to punish them. We recollect that lord Carbempton at the head of a strong force, succeeded in restoring order, by a few friendly words in the fouth of Izelands twelve thousand men were by this magnanishity fent to follow their buliness, and saved to society and their families, whom he might have given to military execution. This example is worthy the attention of magistrates, who may think to be rath, is to be active. More blood has already been shed in those shabby commotions by the army and executioners than was thed to bring about the first Franch sevolu-

A more affecting picture of human mifery was never exhibited, than that which was drawn by Mr. Claud Beresford, some days fince in the house of commons. Mr. Beresford went himfelf through the liber-In order to afcertain whether the alleged dittreffes of the manufacturers were real-and he confessed that he found it dreadfully verified. He stated that in ome treets there were apwards of feventy families in e last stage of discase, suiting from famine I and that several thousands of those unhappy people were kept alive with the bread of charity! Yet have we not heard of any body of men in the higher, middle, or lower tanks of life, who have been induced by this unexampled wretchedness of their counteymen and occupied, and took twelve privates and the captain fellow creatures, to refolve on wearing only the mawho commanded the post. Driven from their first in- nufactures of their country. Where, saled is fled that trenchment, they railied behind a fecond, crefted at Spirit which some years fines stepped forward and the diffrance of a quarter of a mile from the other sout 1928 a fuch efficient relief to the industrious artifan in he purfued them and obliged them to abandon it ime times of fimilar diffusion by southing the general conmediately. Our loss is a fleutenant and three men function of weakables to the manufactures? Is bumanity. as well-se patriotisms, essingly undefinally and other trifling effects.

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ANNE DENT, THEO. DENT. ms against the estate late of Charles county, oring them in that th that are indebted to the e immediate payment, a.

SCREDIE day of November Calvert court-house called MILES END

IS acting Executive

ker's creek, in is and five hundred acres. will be require wen the first of January