S. L. CHEW.

ds to apply to the next ge-

take the warehouses for the Jpper-Marborough, to the him such compensation as THOMAS CONTEE.

dispose of, a large quantity ind UPPER LEATHER. most reasonable terms for

arge quantity of COARSE

JOHN HYDE. MEDIATELY, for the tanmer or thoeto 16 years of age, they

be given for dry or green

Polis, October 1, 1793. have been brought against rs to the state of Maryland urchased, and others who owing, I apprehend, in of payment having escaped ig to prevent any unnecessaconcerned, -I have thought y, that a second instalment, come due on the first day of execution will issue imme-

ery delinquent. I B. LATIMER, Agent e state of Maryland.

in the custody of the sheriff county, for debts which he ends to apply to the general on, for the benefit of an in-

DORSEY, of HENRY. October 4th, 1793.

ofes removing his store from will dispose of about two cost, of fresh and saleable Broad and Elastic Clothes; Welch Cottons; Valencias; ins; Calicoes and Chinizes; s; Silk and Linen Hand-Cotton, and Worsted Hole; tor Hats; Cutlery; with y person inclinable to pura great bargain and long

ebted to him, or to Edward bond, note or account, to attention having been paid kind; fuits will be brought if not settled by the twen-

EDWARD HALL. 1793.

landall, lately occupied by Mr. Giliddleton,

Accordment of

s just opened,

vill sell cheap

luce, or on Credit to the Customers.

POLIS: RICK End SAMUEL (XLIXth YEAR.)

(No. 2446.) ·

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A Y, NOVEMBER 28, 1793.

LONDON, September 15.

3-6- IGHT hundred houses have been consumed by fire at Orea, about an hundred miles behind Molcow; and from Riga, information is said to be received, that the whole district in Siberia, where the gold and filver mines are, suddenly sunk into the earth, and left nothing in its place but a large dead lake. The inhabitants in the last place have lost their all; and but very few lives had been saved.

Sept. 18. Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Silvester, the king's messenger, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with letters from the duke of York, dated camp before Thourout, September 15. The troops under his royal highness's command were collected there, and in condition to repel any attack that the French might attempt; but before offensive operations could be resumed, reinforcements and ammunition were waited for. These were hourly expected.

The French had taken up their ground at Furnes, which the duke of York had left; and every exertion had been made by the French, since our retreat, before Dunkirk, in drawing all their troops together from the neighbourhood of Ypres, and from the Rhine; and the French were so much encouraged under Houchard, as the deserters say, that they are determined to give us battle, and were pushing on rapidly when the messenger came away, to take possession of some favourable ground near Dixmude. The report of the English officers was, that there was great likelihood, if both parties stood firm to their intention, of a general action taking place on Monday morning.

The cavalry will not, it is supposed, be able to act, in consequence of the closeness of the country; it was thought necessary that a strong force should be kept at Ostend, to watch the French camp at Furnes, and that a body of troops should be sent to Tournay, where our principal magazine was.

The French are working night and day in fortifying Dunkirk. The Dutch have been most terribly handled at Menin-great slaughter had taken place-what few were left have fallen back to Bruges and Ghent.

The Dutch are so little regarded that it is hardly thought worth while to inquire about them.

Lord Hood, we have been informed in the Gazette, had opened a negotiation with a committee in Marseilles. The following is a translation of a letter from the commissioners sent by the committee to his lordship, dated on board the Victory.

"We were received by admiral Hood with much civility. He condoled with us on the misfortunes of France: tears gushed from his eyes.

" He assured us that he came only to combat the anarchists. We requested that he would suffer the convoy of grain destined for Marseilles to pass. He has thought proper to issue a proclamation to make known to all the inhabitants of the fouth, the true disposition of the combined powers. Publish this proclamation with all possible speed. His squadron consists of twenty ships of the line, and twenty-five frigates. The Spanish squadron will arrive soon.

(Signed) " LABARTE, CEZAU." The Toulonese have sent a formal notice to general Carteaux, dated the first year of the reign of Louis XVII. that they will inflict the same punishment on the commissioners from the convention, in their hands, that shall be inflicted by him on the prisoners at Marseilles; and that they shall soon be supported by 30,000

An attack upon the intrenched camp of the French near Maubeuge will be the next operation of the Auftrian army in the Netherlands. The prince of Saxe Cobourg, who, it is so constantly said, is advancing to the support of the duke of York, we believe, will comploy himself in the sieges of Maubeuge and Cambray, which will doubtless soon surrender to the armies of his Imperial majesty.

September 19. September 13.

wounded, and now lies here at the Hotel de Com- am confident they cannot do it. will be made upon him. The fate of West-Flanders which I could not spare before.

the French. Orders are given for the retreat of the remainder of the Dutch cavalry to Ghent."

Extract of a letter from Oftend, dated Sept. 17. "A junction has been formed between generals Beaulieu and Clairfayt; they attacked the French troops at Menin, and chaced them from that place of the French were driven into the river Lys, and powers. drowned, and that there are 3000 French troops taken prisoners, with 80 pieces of cannon."

Admiralty-office, September 15. Lord Hugh Conway, of his majesty's ship Leviathan, arrived here this day with a dispatch from viceadmiral lord Hood, commander in chief in the Mediterranean, to Philip Stephens, Esquire, of which the following is a copy:-

Victory, in the outer road of Toulon, Aug. 29.

In my letter of the 25th, I had the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, of the situation of things at Toulon and Marieilles, fince that, several messengers have passed between me and the sections of Toulon; and having assurances that they had proclaimed Louis XVII. king, and had sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the despotism of the tyrants which at this time govern France, and that they would be zealous in their endeavours to restore peace to their distracted and calamitious country, I came to the resolution of landing 1500 men, to take possession of the forts which commanded the ships in the road. St. Julied, a turbulent hot-headed democrat, (to whom the seamen had given the command of the fleet in the room of Trogosse) had the command of the forts on the left

of the harbour, and declared resistance. In all enterprises of war, danger more or less is to be expected, and must be submitted to; but impressed with the great importance of taking Toulon, the great fort of Malgue, and others on the main, in short ending the war, I fully relied, that in case my endeavours should not succed, I should be justified in running some risque, being conscious I acted to the best of my knowledge as a faithful servant to my king and country; therefore at night on the 27th, I made necessary arrangements for putting the troops on shore as near as possible to the great fort, without their being molested by those batteries in the hands of St. Julied, under the immediate protection of the Meleager and Tartar, supported by the Egmont, Robuste, Courageux, and Colossus, which were all in the fort by noon on the 28th. I authorised captain Elphinstone to land and enter at the head of the troops, the fort Malgue, and to take upon him the charge and command as governor; and directed captain Dickson, on his anchoring, to fend a flag with a peremptory notice to St. Julied, that such ships as did not immediately proceed into the inner harbour and put their powder on shore, should be treated as enemies. All but seven, whose crews ran off with St. Julied, re-

moved in the course of the day. It is impossible for me to express my obligations to Don Languara, adequate to my feelings for the similar honour of his implicit confidence in, and good opinion of me, in the promptitude his excellency manifested to comply with the wishes contained in my second letter; as his excellency was not content with sending admiral Gravina, but came with his whole iquadron, except four, which he left to bring a body or troops from the army at Rousellon, and made his appearance from the deck of the Victory as the troops thorised by his admiral to pay attention to any request zeal. I should make, and undertook to prepare 1000 at least, Give me leave, then, Sir, after having again afthe fort before twelve o'clock.

merce. The body of Dutch that was attacked, Information has just been sent me, that Carteau has republic of Massachusets. Was about 2000 ftrong: those who fled and have planned to send away from Marseilles all the money reached this place say, that upwards of one half as well merchandise in the town; the former is said their corps were cut to pieces. A great many people to consist of four millions of livres; but I have planare flying the towns fearing the arrival of the French. ned to prevent him, by having fent off to Marfeilles Furnes is already in their possession. It is hoped that two ships of the line, with orders not to suffer any the duke of York will be able to repel the attack that vessel to fail, and I am now sending two frigates

depends upon his being able to make good his position. After having taken possession of Toulon and the Citizen Duplaine, who had been appointed to sul-

nisters appears to me of that magnitude, that I think it expedient to adopt two modes of conveyance, one by way of Barcelona, and the other Genoa. Lord Hugh Conway has the charge of one dispatch, and the honourable captain Waldegrave the other, who will be able to inform his majesty's ministers, at those with a dreadful loss. It is said that upwards of 1500 places they may pass, of the success of the allied

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obediens humble servant,

HOOD. (Signed) PROCLAMATION.

By the right honourable Samuel Lord Hood, viceadmiral of the red, and commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean,

Whereas the section of Toulon have, by their commissioners to me, made a solemn declaration in savour of monarchy, have proclaimed Louis XVII. son of the late Louis XVI. their lawful king, and have sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the defpotism of the tyrants which at this time govern France, but will do their utmost to establish monarchy, as accepted by their late sovereign in 1789, and restore peace to their distracted calamitous country.

I do hereby repeat, what I have already declared to the people of the south of France, that I take poisession of Toulon, and hold it in trust only for Louis. XVII. until peace be re-established in France, which I hope and trust will be soon.

Toulon, the 28th of August, 1793. HOOD. (Signed) By command of the admiral,

Given on board his majesty's ship Victory, off

JOHN M'ARTHUR, Sec. (Signed) WHITEHALL, September 16. Letter from colonel Sir James Murray, adjutant general of his majesty's forces, to the right honourable Henry Dundas.

" Dixmude, September 14, 1793. "I take the opportunity of captain Robinson, of the Brilliant frigate, going to England, to inform you, that the Dutch posts upon the Lys were forced by the enemy upon the 12th. In consequence of this the troops of the republic have abandoned Menin, and have fallen back upon Bruges and Ghent. His royal highness means to march this day to Thou-

" Accounts were received this morning, that an engagement had taken place at Villers on Couchee, near Quesnoy, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 3000 men, and eleven pieces of can-

" JAMES MURRAY."

Official letter from citizen Dannery, consul of the French republic, to citizen Adams, lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Published by order of the consul. Boiton, November 7, 1793.

Second year of the French republic. The citizen consul of the French republic, residing' at Boston, to Samuel Adams, lieutenant.governor and commander in chief of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SIR, NEW orders call me again near you. The miof his majesty's squadron under my command were nister of the French republic has, with reason, seared in the act of landing. Admiral Gravina, came on that as in so important a circumstance, the conseboard, and upon my explaining to him the necessity quence of which will have so great an influence on of as many Spanish troops being put on shore imme- the destiny of both republics, French and Ameridiately as could be spared, he told me he was au- can, some essential measures should have escaped my

to be landed this morning, under the protection of fured you of my fincere respect for all the laws and four ships I had ordered to anchor, and were all in constituted authorities of a country where I was in hopes to pass the remainder of my days; the dear and The corps of Carteau has been at Marseilles and pleasing hopes of which, I do not yet despair; of my Extrast of a letter from Bruges, dated Friday evening, committed all manner of enormities, is now on its sensibility for the good treatment that I daily received way to Toulon, expecting to join the army near at from my republican brothers of Boston-and my re-"Our town is at this instant in such confusion as I hand in Italy. The former consists of 10,000 men; speciful and grateful attachment for the virtuous sucscarcely ever witnessed before, occasioned by the de- the number of the latter is not ascertained, but be it cessor of the patriotic and virtuous Hancock-to use, feat of the Dutch at Menin, who were commanded more or less, I trust the whole will make no impression though, with the feelings of the greatest pain, which, by prince Frederick of Orange; he is dangerously even upon the town of Toulon: upon fort Malgue I as it may last all my days—to use the right which I have, as representative of the French nation, in the

By which unhappy necessity—by which dreadful fatality, dreadful perhaps for our two nations, yet filters, is it possible that my two first official Aeps, instead of permitting me to make use only of the expression of the ever dear fraternity, I am obliged to use those which require the gravity of the official demand of a generous trial.

We have been beaten at all points—Our affairs are forts, I judged it expedient to iffue another proclama- fil, per interim, the functions of conful to the state Institutely in a desperate situation; and unless we tion, which captain Elphinston tells me has had a very of Massachusetts, has been dismissed without a prenot say what may happen. Menin is in possession of ledge of this event to the king and his majesty's mi-