TTEE of CLAIMS.
given, that the COMMITTEE
it every day during the pre-
o'clock in the morning until

A. GOLDER, Clk.

to dispose of, a large quantity
E and UPPER LEATHER,
the most reasonable terms for

large quantity of COARSE

JOHN HYDE.

MMEDIATELY,
ES for the tanner or shoe-
14 to 16 years of age, they
ended.
ill be given for dry or green
J. H.

rposes removing his store from
will dispose of about two
g cost, of fresh and saleable
Broad and Elastic Clothes;
Welch Cottons; Valencias;
itians; Calicoes and Chintzes;
wls; Silk and Linen Hand-
, Cotton, and Worsted Hose;
Castor Hats; Cutlery; with
Any person inclinable to pur-
get a great bargain and long

indebted to him, or to Edward
n bond, note or account, to
no attention having been paid
his kind; suits will be brought
ns, if not settled by the twen-

EDWARD HALL.
ly, 1793.

y given, to all whom it may
e, the subscribers, intend to
, at their October term, 1794,
ove the bounds and mark and
certain tract of land, lying and
aforesaid, called SURVEYOR'S
isional line between said tract
led ADAM'S REST, on which
he latter being the property of
DANIEL HIGNUTT.
HENRY RHODS,
IGNATIUS RHODS,
JEREMIAH RHODS.

ENIS,

OR SALE,

r. PAUL RICHARDS, a large
ome assortment of

GOODS,

RECEIVED from NANTES,
ell either wholesale or retail,

H ARE THE FOLLOWING—

Ostrich Feathers, different colours,
Ribands, assorted, of all colours,
Boulogne Ribands,
Silk Stockings, assorted, for Men and Women,
Thread ditto,
English Taffyties,
Ditto Black,
Florentines, assorted,
Sewing Silk, of various colours & best quality,
Fans,
French Hats, of the best quality,
An assortment of Silk Umbrellas,
A number of large and elegant Looking-Glasses,
Small ditto,
Ladies Cloaks,
Gentlemen's ditto.

es,
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ous

CHARDS,

d the public, that he has also a
uantity of

ERIES, &c.

VIZ.—

irit, Brandy, West-India and
Rum; Port and Lisbon Wines;
n Sugars; Hyson, Hyson-skin,
fee; Chocolate; Pepper; Al-
wder and Shot; Candles; Hard-
cles of Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.
the lowest prices, for Cash.
er 26, 1793.

ble

es,

APOLIS
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2451.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1794.

GENOA, *September 7.*

LAST week the English consul published an official document, signifying that, since the town of Toulon had acknowledged Louis XVII. as its lawful sovereign, the merchants of Genoa were at liberty to send their ships loaded with grain and other provisions. They were further informed that the English consul was ordered to furnish the merchants with passports and convoys for that purpose.

KAISERSLAUTERN, *September 4.*

Several parties of the French Moselle army have lately given themselves up to the Prussian staff officers, requesting they might be incorporated with the prince of Conde's corps, which has been granted them. The French lately in Bluscastel, have been drove back to Saargemund. Their lines at Weissembourg extend near six leagues, and are provided with a great number of redoubts and a double ditch.

FRANCFORT, *September 7.*

The elector of Saxony has published a mandate, by which the Burghers are in future to be considered as fit and competent for filling those offices in the state, that have hitherto been occupied by the nobles only, the highest situation not excepted.

VIENNA, *September 14.*

General Ferraris, who was lately appointed vice-president of the aulic-council of war, has been sent to the king of Prussia, to request his majesty to second, in a more efficacious manner, the operations of the campaign on the Rhine.

It is now thought impossible here for the corps of the army, under the command of general Wurmser, to force the lines of Weissembourg, until he shall have been reinforced by the army of reserve, which is already on its march from Tyrol.

UPPER-RHINE, *September 19.*

Yesterday afternoon, half after three o'clock, a terrible cannonade was heard beyond the Rhine, interchanged with a platoon fire; it made the houses on the mountains shake, and lasted, notwithstanding the dark and rainy weather, till eight o'clock at night, without interruption. It recommenced from ten till eleven; and from all the steeples the flash of the guns could be plainly discovered.

In short, the fire seemed to proceed from the whole extent of the French lines, and several persons pretend to have observed red-hot balls.

LONDON, *October 9.*

By our letters from Brussels, dated the third instant, we have the following information:

The Dutch army, to the amount of 15,000 men, arrived here in three columns, with the prince of Orange at their head, yesterday, the second instant, and encamped on the heights beyond the gate of Anderlicht. The hereditary prince fixed his head quarters in the village of Anderlicht; and he was busily employed all day yesterday in concerting with the other general officers the means of maintaining discipline among the troops. It is impossible to conceive any men more disinclined in the cause in which they are engaged than these troops. Not merely the private soldiers, but the officers complain of the service. The privates say they are destined à la boucherie, to the slaughter house, for it is impossible for them to meet the multitudes that the French pour forth for liberty. The officers are tinctured with the same spirit. They ascribe their misfortunes, in their late retreat, entirely to the conduct of general Beaulieu, who did not support them, and to such a length have they carried their accusation, that the states general have taken it up, and demanded that general Beaulieu shall be tried for his conduct on that occasion; adding, at the same time, a significant hint, that unless he shall be brought to trial, they will not reinforce the army, which, they nevertheless, ad interim, agree to furnish, nor go one step further in the concert, unless their requisitions shall be complied with.

The ARMY of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Two emigrants who were sent into Lower Brittany and la Vendee, and lately returned to London, bring the following information:

The person who plotted the insurrection in these two provinces was an old serjeant of infantry, a peruke-maker at Rhedon, in Brittany. He at first headed five or six hundred men, and gained several advantages over the regicides; but was at last killed at the head of his troops, who immediately dispersed. The name of the first leader was Gaston, and it was from this cause, that he was confounded with the French officer of the same name, who entered into the service of the king of Prussia, where he still is with the rank of colonel.

All the advantages related to the convention by its commissioners, are entirely destitute of foundation. The stories were invented to deceive the people, and to facilitate the enrolments for the different armies.

The insurgents of la Vendee openly declare their wish for the return of the ancient government, divested of the great abuses which for a long time prepared its fall. The money current in the country are bills upon Louis XVIIth, bearing the effigy of that prince. They gain thirty livres in a hundred over the republican assignats.

The army of la Vendee has 12,000 men in constant readiness, and well armed—They are distributed into three divisions. When it is necessary to increase their number, the tocsin is sounded, and the white flag hoisted upon the steeples. The peasants take bread for three or four days, and punctually repair to the rendezvous assigned them. The uniform of the whole army, officers, soldiers, and peasants, is a pantaloon and a short vesture of gray cloth, such as millers wear, the hat à la Henry IV. and the hair cut round.

The royalist army is abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition. It only wants a larger quantity of bullets and officers. It has no man of talents to lead it. This prevents the army from venturing out of the country, and was the cause of the enterprise against Nantes having miscarried. The army loudly calls for the emigrants. It has some small posts below the Loire; and will procure others so soon as it is certain of assistance.

The coasts of Lower Brittany have been stripped of the republican soldiers and cannon, in order to send them into the interior parts, and particularly to Rennes, Lavel, Vitri, and Fougeres, where the convention is apprehensive of revolutionary movements. The country people of that province are in the same good dispositions as those of la Vendee. They want the emigrants, and solicit speedy succour, in order to take advantage of the general discontent, which the decrees respecting commerce and forced enrolments have created in different towns.

BOSTON, *December 7.*

By captain Bernard, who arrived here on Saturday last from New-York, we are informed, that several vessels were lost on Cape-Cod, in the storm of Wednesday last: A large ship was one of the number, and was completely stove to pieces—the others were principally fishing vessels.

By a vessel arrived at Newbury-Port, from St. Mark's, in that island, we learn, that the Spaniards have made themselves masters of Mirebalois, an extensive and important quarter, between the plain of Cu-de-sac, Archaie and Artibonite; That the commissioner Santhonax, arrived at St. Mark's, the 28th October last, and was to proceed to Port-au-Priube, soon after; that his presence at St. Mark's, has caused an assembly of a large body of mulattoes, who complained they had been abused, that they had seen with sorrow the general freedom granted to the negroes; and it was their intention to have resented the measure, by an attempt on the commissioner; he had however, frustrated their design, by forming a life-guard of those who were devoted to his cause. That it was the general opinion, that St. Mark's would surrender to the English, when the demand thereof should be made. That Santhonax had brought with him to St. Mark's, ten waggon loads of gold and silver bars; and that he was accompanied by a copper-bottomed ship of sixteen guns.

The governor of the island of Jamaica, has issued a proclamation to the refugees of Hispaniola, residing in his government, congratulating them on the success of the British arms in Hispaniola, and inviting them to return to their former residence, promising them all the succour which their present exigencies may require.

The execution of a negro man of South-Carolina, for witchcraft, proves, that although the age of chivalry may be passed, the age of superstition still continues.

*December 19.*

*Extract of a letter from captain George Bright, dated Lisbon, October 15, 1793.*

"This will inform you of my safe arrival in this port; and shall not venture to sea again, until I see every thing clear. Yesterday a Swedish brig arrived here, that saw four American vessels taken within three miles of the rock of Lisbon—I fear many of my countrymen will fall into the hands of the Algerines, before they can get information of their danger—we can see them cruising in sight of the harbour every day; but there is no American that will go out of this port, if they remain here this six months. I have discharged my people and hauled the ship up, determined to remain here for the present—The negotiations of peace with the Algerines, was executed by our *old friends the British*, unknown to this court, in order to drag us into this fatal war."

NEW-LONDON, *November 7.*

NEW INVENTION.

A few days since, the ingenious Mr. Torry, of Lebanon, made an experiment with his Aquatic apparatus, off New-London harbour, in presence of a large number of gentlemen. By the help of weights, he was let down in four fathoms depth of water, and remained at the bottom nearly three minutes, without experiencing the smallest inconvenience, excepting from the weights attached to him, which was much greater than necessary. This apparatus is so constructed as to leave the eyes, hands and feet, the free use of their functions, and at the same time guards the body against injury from the pressure of the water. The invention promises great usefulness: we hope to be favoured with a particular description of it.

NEW-YORK, *December 25.*

*Extract of a letter from Dominick Brown, Esquire, dated Oporto, 15th October, 1793, to Edward Church, Esquire, at Lisbon, enclosed to a mercantile house in this city.*

"Oporto, 15th October, 1793.

"SIR,

"I received yesterday noon by express, the honour of your esteemed favour of the 11th instant, to desire me to inform the masters of the vessels from the United States of America, that may be here, or in the neighbouring ports, that in consequence of a truce being concluded and signed between the crown of Portugal and Algiers, an Algerine fleet had sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 5th instant, consisting of four large frigates, two xebecks, and one brig, from twenty-two to forty-four guns, and accordingly, to desire them not to proceed to sea, till they hear from you again, as several of these pirates are now hovering round your and this coast. Immediately on the receipt of your letter, I sent for the masters of the only two American vessels that we have here remaining, viz.

"Snow Phœnix, Isaac Rea, master, from Salem—Ship Patty and Julia, Charles Dickinson, New-London.

"They both acknowledge their most grateful thanks for your caution in warning them by express, that they might escape the danger that awaited them, and will not proceed till your further orders.

"Unfortunately on the 11th inst. sailed from hence, the schooner Fayette, captain Wyatt, and brig Rosanna, captain Hooker Baxter, both bound to Boston. God grant to have preserved them from the sight of such an infamous and brutal enemy."

We are informed that three coasting vessels from Hartford, captains Bacon, Clap, and Cotton, bound to this port, were lost in the Sound last week. We have not learnt the particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 26.*

We are desired to inform the public, that the minister of the French republic has not authorised the recruiting, formation or assembling of any armed force or any military corps on the territory of the United States.

*Extract of a letter from Teneriffe, dated 24th October, 1793, to a house in this city, received yesterday by way of New-York.*

"Since our last of 20th November, an order has come from court, prohibiting the importation of all kinds of goods from any country whatsoever, without producing a certificate from the Spanish minister or consul residing there, of their being the produce or manufacture of said country, in actual alliance with Spain, in consequence whereof this vessel's cargo which came without one, lays in deposit until the owners produce such a certificate.—This order which takes place immediately, and allows no time for acquainting our friends abroad of it, must be extremely prejudicial to the trade of this place, we therefore seize the first opportunity that offers of giving you this advice, that you may send us nothing without this necessary document."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Genesee country, to his friend in Rutland, dated November 14.*

"Some days since, a number of chiefs of the Six Nations, who were returning from the late treaty, lodged at my house; among them was a captain Jacobs, an intelligent person, who says,—that he has been among the Miami Indians near seven months: he tells, that he has endeavoured, in vain, to reconcile them to peace; and that there are four tribes who refuse to comply with any terms offered by the United States. They say they can kill ten times as many men as they shall lose. Jacobs and the others further added, that there would be no danger in this settlement, as long as the Six Nations were in alliance with the United States."

LEXINGTON, *September 16.*

The Kentucky volunteers have returned home; they sustained no farther damage on the expedition, than the loss of a few horses, and one man killed.—