ite on the bonds of

INSON, jun. clk

Maryland for confil others who have in stalments became de , and which ffill re observe, that no pro flue, for the recover day of February ner will be attended n ble expence, and the forcing the collection. need, without remen

o did not make their er last, for fines, for nto the sheriffs hands ts for marriage, ordi. ived by them, will be ey are subject to very uty, and that my duty pursue the direction of ince is had. H B. LATIMER.

y of February, against

vill be given, by the deral buildings, orbi them, at their offer day of April to the nments and allotmen HINGTON. The proave been conveyed in assembly, concerning e city of Washington f the deeds in trul fled to attend, that a eement; for the com. May, will proceed the directions of the The other proprieton cess will issue after the their lands valued, if the usual terms before

Mr. Archibald Robin. vith Mr. David Crau-M. GANTT, Clerk e commissioners. 1792

ce of fuch, proprietor's

is, with Mr. Thomas

the federal building SETS OF SAWYERS shington; one set to k ahogany. Application BEN, in the city. y, it may therefore to

1792. 4 Reward. riber, on the 12th int. LL, about 23 years of s high; had on, when

hat, ofnabrig shirt and over jacket, short and th him, which cannot of a, very dark comremarkable fine let of nd rather awkward in od blacksmith, but has hop; he was formerly e of this county, blackout of gaol at Alexan days ago, but bas me apprehended he hada d it is expected he my ever takes up the last or secures him in any shall receive the above CHARD BEARD. low may endeavour many free blacks par e went to Alexandra his eicape by water, l of vessels, and others him at their peril, be dealt with agree - R. B.

20, 1792. forewarn all perion with either dog or gun belonging to the eafed. VERICK GREEN.

JAM BROGDEN.

K and SAMUEL

(XLVIIIth YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1793

October 20.

X*X N Thursday the 18th instant, one thousand Marseillois arrived in Paris. They were divided into four columns and cantoned. Notwithstanding the clamours of the priest Chabot, and velcome from the citizens of Paris.

ound melancholy.

mayor of Paris, was last night examined, when it 1793-A king without a kingdom." ne vote.

ddress of Petion to the commissaries, assembled to examine the ballots of the forty eight sections.

Citizens, I have had the honour, some time ago, to inform ou that, being called to a feat in the national convenon. I had accepted of that important mission; that I buld, nor ought not to hold two different offices; and the same time I had requested you to proceed to the omination of a new mayor. You have a second time onoured me with your fuffrages,-there is nothing ore glorious for me, and I want words to express to ou my gratitude. I can but view that choice as a ark of friendship, and of the recollection of the rvices which I may have rendered to this city. I onfess it is very painful to me not to be able to corspond to that confidence, which I value so much. When I enter the house of assembly as a representave of the republic, I only obey the patriotic princiegrets, and the assurance of my entire devotion to our welfare.

> Your fellow-citizen, PETION.

October 26, 1792.

It is assured that the section of Marseilles have come all a resolution, to invite the eighty three departments he convention, which directs the affemblage of an rmed force in the capital.

ARMY of the NORTH.

To the showers of fire which have, during ten days, eluged us with ruins, succeeds the roaring noise of a ormidable army, which is encamped in the plain where Luckner was posted at the time of his expediion into West Flanders; and to that infernal storm acceeds at last, that peace of mind, which the glory f having deserved the approbation of one's country, an alone inspire. The Austrian satellites and plunerers, who had evacuated Roubaix, have returned, here to exercise anew their pillaging. They plunderd yesterday two waggons loaded with the stuffs which re fabricated in that borough. We have skirmishes very day at Pont-Rouge, in which we have always he advantage.

Nov. 8. They seem to reproach general Dumourier, nd the other generals, with not having done the Pruslans, in their precipitate retreat, all the harm and mischief they could. It is an easy matter to act the part of a critic in the closer, especially when we are neither acquainted with the places, the things nor the notives which determined our generals to act this or hat part. To have reduced and compelled, by skillul manœuvres, an enemy fully able, to fall back, to have harrassed them continually, to have intercepted heir provisions, and their convoys, to have every day aken prisoners from them—is a refult fortunate enough o disarm envy, and silence those aristocratical detracters. We have observed it at the beginning of the war, that the best combined system of desence, was not to hazard bloody battles, but precisely to do what was done. Success has fully justified our expectation, and we are far from pretending to the prefun ptuous elf-love of being thought a warlike people.

After the surrender of Nices the bishop of that city lared to congratulate the French general, who with armness answered him, that he could not believe his hypocritical languages and he advised him, for his own fafety, to leave the town as foon as he could, which advice the bishop very wisely followed.

Citizen Anselme (Miss Anselme) sister of the brave general of the same name, who already has, in several encounters with the enemy, distinguished herself, not by her valour, but also by her virtues, talents

hand, to encourage her men; and indeed this amiable. Nov. 20. Tippoo Sultan has made good all his and valiant amazon, who possesses great talents and a engagements, and every prospect remains of a permatried courage, will be the Clorinda of her age. She nent tranquillity in India. has well deferved to there her brother's glory.

L'ONDON, November 8:

XAXX others, they received a most hearty. The king of Sardinia, on the news of the invasion of Savoy, thed tears, and thut himself up for several Since the convention began to agitate the question days, refusing to see even his ministers. During this the king's trial, it is said, he has sallen into a pro- period, the sollowing label was pasted on the palace

OA. 25. The return of the votes for the election of "In 1792-A kingdom without a king; but in

ppeared, that of 14,317 votes, 13,746 were in favour Nov. 17. The productive state of the revenue of Petion. The rest of the votes were divided be- the year 1792, so greatly exceeding that of last year, prisoner, M. de Chauvelin can have nothing to comween Messieurs Antonele, Luliere, Manuel, &c. causes the many conjectures as to what Mr. Pitt will hilip Egalite, (late duke of Orleans) obtained one do with the money. Another half-penny a pound off ote; and, as there are always some persons who de- the candles, it is generally thought will certainly take ght in jests, it was found, that Monsieur (the king's place; and the next burthen which the minister is rother) and the king of Prussia, had each of them- said to have in view to ease the public from, is the duty either part or in toto, that caused the rise of the half-penny on the candles, it is certain, may and will be taken off.

The sale of Paine's pamphlets, in most of the towns of England, has been prohibited on pain of profecution by the attorney-general. Although we condemn his chimerical notions, and disapprove of their dissemination; yet, we believe, interdictions of this nature tend rather to awaken public attention, and in- the grate of his prison, at Wesel, describes him as quiry, than to the suppression of the work.

Pattrass, the charming village in Greece, has been entirely depopulated by the plague—About three years ago the inhabitants, Turks, Jews, and Christians, amounted to 10,000 perions; at present, except a few Jews, the place is entirely deserted. Corinth, Vestizza, and some other places, have nearly experienced the like fate.

Now. 18. Admiral Goodall has sent an English fri-

convention on Friday last.

and the said retreat shall be completed betwixt the from France in a sew days for Guadaloupe. present period and the first of December next.

heavy artillery and the French troops who surrounded Eustatia." Geneva, and who had approached it on account of the differences terminated by the present convention, shall be withdrawn, and posted in such a manner as not to give any cause of alarm to Geneva.

Geneva to Switzerland, and from Switzerland to Geneva, shall be re established on the same footing as tible power of liberty.

in the time of peace, agreeably to treaty and to ulage. 4. The republic of Geneva expressly and solemnly referves to itself all anterior treaties with its neighbours, and particularly that of 1584, with the renot meaning that the reserve should connect it with treaties in which it is not concerned, nor prejudice in any thing the power it has referved to itself of revifing its own treaties, executed provisionally until the time of such revision.

The present convention shall be ratified by the French republic and the republic of Geneva, and letin the space of twelve days, or, if possible, sooner.

(Signed)

first year of the French republic.

MONTESQUIOU. . F. PREVOST, Chancellor of

AMI LULLIN, Chancellor of state, and member of the grand council. FRANCOISE D. HYVERNOIS,

Member of the grand coun-

M. Chauvelin's situation in London must be extremely unpleasant. He is minister and no minister. On the one hand he must still be considered as the minister of the French king. It may be said-how can that be, when the king is deposed? But this country neither has, nor do we believe that it will acknowledge the assumed right of the French to do so. The king, it is true, is a prisoner, but he has not recalled his minister: and therefore until M. de Chauves lin shews credentials from another power, he is still the French minister.

On the other hand, as the French king is a close municate from him. He has therefore no business at this court, nor does he attempt to see our ministers.

Were M. de Chauvelin to produce credentials from the present council executive in France, then it would become a matter of consideration with our court, whether it ought or would acknowledge him as a diplomatic character. We should hope, that it would accept of no fuch embally.

The French are every where effacing the vestiges of royalty. In the army, all the symbols of monarchy, the fleurs de lys, escutcheons, &c. are torn from the

A correspondent who eyed M. de la Fayette through fitting in sullen majesty—and says he saw the note from the Prussian monarch to the commandant, which was thus laconic-" Guard the traitor la Fayette."

NEW-HAVEN, January 25. Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, to a gentleman in this city, dated 26th December, 1792.

"I intend to go up to Guadaloupe in two days, gate into the roads of Nice, to bring away the English but they are in great confusion there, and the people coniui, and the merchants who may choose to leave are leaving that island very fast, two or three vessels les of serving well my country. Accept my sincerest that place. Truguet does not oppose this measure, so with passengers arrive here every day, and they have that no rupture between the kingdom of Great-Britain filled the English islands already, it is the same at and the French nation will be produced by it. The Martinico; they committed a great error in hoisting English and all other persons have, indeed, had per- the white flag, and sending away the troops which fect liberty of entering and quitting Nice whenever were sent from France-All the mulattoes have joined they pleased, without the assistance of admiral Good- the patriots, and are more than a match for the other

The following is a copy of the convention con- "The reason of the present disturbances is their join them in refusing their sanction to a decree of cluded between general Montesquiou, in the name of establishing the militia, appointing commandants in the French nation, and the Genevese deputies, in the each quarter, and putting every thing as it formerly name of that republic, which was read in the national was under the old government; this was occasioned by a report that the duke of Brunswick had taken Paris, 1. All the corps of the Swiss troops which are now and established the king in his full power. A frigate in Geneva, shall successively retire into Switzerland, had arrived, informing them that a sleet would sail

" Captains Chapman, Benton, Whiting, M'Niel, 2. Between this time and the same epoch, the and Smith, belonging to Connecticut, were at St.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

Modern revolutions, says one, are the reverse of the ancient: They are the effect of general causes, 3. From the date of the present convention, a free and originate from the republican principle of moral communication between the inhabitants of Savoy and equality. This principle, capable of pervading milthe two republics, and full liberty of passing from lions at once, may electrify an whole nation at a shock, and, with the velocity of lightning, prove the irrefit-

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated November 24, to a gentleman in this city.

of Oftend, Bruges, Ghent and Bruffels are taken by spectable cantons of Zurich and Bern, as well as the Dumourier's army. The French have, at the siege of 1 it article of the treaty of 1784; the French republic Mons, killed 4000 Austrians—taken 1500 prisoners, and an immense quantity of provisions and stores was found in that place."

> PHILADELPHIA, January 28. Extract of a letter from London, dated November 16,

To those who are favoured with an eye of rationters of ratification shall be exchanged on both sides, al discernment, it will be sufficiently evident that we of the present day live in no common times. The Done and agreed upon between us, at the quar- faculties of man are every where upon the stretch to ters-general of Landrecy, November 2, 1792, do himself justice, and to rid himself of that accumulation of wrongs which have oppressed his race for fo many ages. Let us look through the world; what inequality do we see! millions crushed into the dust, eating the coarse bread of extreme poverty, while their worthless task-masters are rioting in unmerited plenty; and not satisfied with that, never rest from their endeavours till they are acknowledged the lords of their species, and are enabled to subject the will of every humiliated individual to their own! These observations apply in a most particular manner to the Advices from Gibraltar state, that the Spanish gar- people in Germany and Italy, who, generally speaking, love for the republic, has displayed in the army risons have been withdrawn from St. Roche and Al- are spending their lives in beggary, to promote the on the Var, the genius of the famous Montfort. She gezires, and that the lines separating the rock and pleasures, insolence, and tyranny of the privileged commands an army of 1500 men, and in the several neutral ground from the main, are no longer manned orders. May we not now hope that a general light is angagements she has had with the enemy, she was as usual. The troops which manned these garrisons bursting upon those enslaved countries, from a quarter always seen foremost with her glittering labre in her have been sent to Catalonia.