remaining in the Post-Office h, if not taken up by the first be sent to the General Post-

, Calvert county, 1 letter. ias, Efq; -

NT SEWALL, D.P.M.

SOLD,

uable TRACT of LAND, 450 acres, lying in Calvert from Baltimore-town, thirtylis, three miles from the initing-town, (and two miles ay, commanding a beamilul here are about 150 acres of ite oak, hickory and poplar; ime meadow ground, which ry little trouble or expence; a e orchard of excellent fruit, nit trees; two tobacco houses, new. Any person inclined to be shewn it by applying to erchant, Calvert county, who rms of sale. For further paribscriber at his cabinet manu-Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS. ARTNERSHIP OF W. ALLEIN on the 16th November, 1793. of them not carrying on the scriber begs leave to inform olic in general, that he is now tory of snuff, in all its various ormerly did, when he shall be nish their friends and the pubnuff, upon the shortest notice, find a generous public will en-

anufactory. LLIAM ALLEIN, junior. ert county,

g just claims against the chate in JUDSON COOLIDGE, ty, deceased, are requested to authenticated, on or before the t, that they may be adjusted, indebted to the faid estate are mediate peyment, and it is his notice may be attended to, ced without respect to persons. IUDSON COOLIDGE Arator de boms non.

VD, containing 900 acres, in arrison, and state of Virginia, he town of Clarksburgh. For

JESSE DEWEES. 4, 1793.

ERICK and SAMUEL

MARYLANDGAZELLE

D. A.Y. MARCH 6, 1794.

HE Sardinian minister at the Neapo- definitive resolution of our august sovereign.

To this the latter returned for answer, " that since it must be so, he should expect justice from the Eng-Hish and Spanish squadrons in the port of Leghorn."

TURIN, Ollober 30. We learn that four battalions of French are gone to Aspremont, to reinsorce the post there, and oppose the passage of the Piedmontese.

On the 19th a serious action took place at the port Count Guereri is univerfally regretted.

desisted from the enterprise.

CAMP UNDER OLLIOULLES, November 8. Battalions are daily arriving from the neighbouring

the fortifications.

GARLSRVHE, November 9. His serene highness the duke of Brunswick, it is said, has neither given up his plan of passing the Saare this winter, nor the fiege of Saar-Louis, but in the mean time the feafon advances, and the duke feems to

is more advanced towards the left. first line of which will be behind Blise; in continuation, towards the left, at Hornbach, Schweigen, &c. proposal, but dare not express their inclination. are repairing, to carry the artillery; prince Hohen- refs. lohe's head quarters will be at Deux-Ponts; those of the duke of Brunswick are not yet settled, but it is thought they will be at Pirmasens. Whilst these arrangements for winters quarters are going on, the their former positions.

SAVERNE, November 12.

Our army has resumed its posts and cantonments. numbers of deserters come in to us. I counted eleven this morning at the office of the etat-major. The

VIENNA, Nowember 12.

ur allo the necessity of uniting all its forces to thole staying four hours. coalesced powers, to destroy it entirely. It is that Denmark and Sweden will, in the course of

Low Countries. Some dispatches from the prince de che combined forces of Toulon; the danger of the restore the dominion of the pope it.

FLORENCE, Offober 28. Saxe Cobourg feem to have contributed greatly to the

mand the supply of 2000 men, or an on with greater activity than ever. Agreeably to an equivalent in money, to be applied order iffued by the war chancery, an additional piece against the French according to an ex- of cannon is to be given to each battalion. As the co- Gravina. The action was on the 29th and 30th --- ifting treaty granting the same, in alition of powers will, during the winter, affume a case Sardinia is attacked; the grand duke's minister fresh appearance, and will be augmented by the acobjected to the propriety of the application, and re- cellion of different flates, who are now convinced of ferred the Sardinian minister to the court of Naples. the necessity of annihilating a system destructive of all authorities, there is not the least doubt but that in the ensuing spring the mass of forces united against France, joined to the measure which wisdom and experience will dictate, will succeed in rescuing the unhappy kingdom from popular despotism, and re-establishing order and tranquillity there.

RASTADT, November 14.

Fort Louis surrendered vesterday; the garrison, we We learn from Belvidere, that on the 22d there Molheim. By this disposition their design is evidently was another action; a number of redoubts were taken to cover at the same time Strasburg, Saverne, and by general St. Andre; and the marquis de la Chinsa Phalsburg. As for the combined army, the left wing. attacked the entrenchments at the bottom of Param- commanded by prince Waldeck, is at Wanzenau, a bourgenet; the action was warm on both sides, but league from Strasburg; next to that column is that night coming on, together with a thick fog, and the under general Mazaroff. General Wurmser is at enemy receiving a strong reinforcement, our generals Brumpt; and the prince de Conde, with his corps, confilling of 6000 men and 25 pieces of cannon, is right wing, and is three quarters of a league from Sa- the French! verne, where it is joined by the left wing of the troops from Lyons begin to arrive. We have already Their design is to turn the heights of Saverne, and received abundance of ammunition, and more than dislodge the patriots from thence. They also mean forty waggon loads of bombs. We are still inactive, to get possession of the entrance of the deales of St. and the English employ the interval in strengthening Marie aux-Minos and Talen, to cut off all communication with Lorraine.

MANHEIM, November 17.

Frequent skirmishes take place on the side of Strafburg. The garrison of that city is very numerous; but as they propose blocking it up, after cutting off from it all communication with France, that increase content himself with securing the strong position of of population will but accelerate its fall by adding to Schweigen, to cover the blockade of Landau, whilst the scarcity of provisions, which has already began to corps of troops, commanded by prince Hohenlohe, be felt. It is faid that general Wurmfer has offered the city of Strasburg its ancient privileges, that is to The troops are preparing for winter quarters, the fay, its re-integration as a free imperial city. The majority of the inhabitants would willingly accept the

the second line will be at Deux-Ponts, Pirmasens, &c. The bulletin of general Wurmser contains an oftoco peafants have been employed since the 3d in ficial account of the surrender of Fort Louis. The making abattis and barracks in the wood called Wol- garrison. who are prisoners of war, consists of 4000 frig; entrenchments are throwing up, and the bridges men. There are 110 pieces of cannon in the fort-

BRUSSELS, November 19.

Though we are not informed by direct intelligence from the grand army of the prince de Cobourg, of the troops under generals Kalkreuth and Knobleldorf keep critical and even dangerous fituation in which he i we should form an idea of it from the movemen which take place here, as well as from the change of polition the prince has been obliged to make fince the last affair on the 16th. - An affair which was extremely bloody, and of which administration do not fay a word, but which gave occasion to a general most rigorous discipline is establishing in the army of retrograde movement towards. Mons by the centre of the Rhine; the strong measures that have been taken the army. On the 17th eighty-four waggons arrived produce the mon salutary effects. Considerable rein- here in the night time with men wounded in that torcements are lending to the army of the Moselle; engagement, of whom many died in carrying to the more than ten battalions passed this way for Sargue- hospital, as they had been put into waggons in the field of battle, and removed hither before their wounds were dreffed. They belonged to the regiments of Beaulieu, d'Alton, and Esterhazy.

le commandant of this city has fent a letter to all. The marching of troops is continued with unexcommonatties and dilities, requesting them to ampled celerity; different detachments pals through to a participation of the elective franchise the French prisoners not as enemies, but men, this city, much more frequently than in the month of to meliorate their fate by every means in their March last. Besides the 6500 Hessians, who set out wer. " We will not (fays he) treat our prisoners on Friday for Flanders, 4000 Austrians, forming the the enemy treat our brethren in arms, as it is not first column of a reinforcement of 15,000 men, arrived in cruelty, but bravery, that we wish to surpass them." here on Saturday. The rest arrived at different times The Russian ambassador, we learn, at Constantino- this work, with 1000 Hessian cavalry, and the draple, in concert with the English, Spanish, and Prus- goons of d'Armstadt. The latter came here in the nan ambassadors there, is charged to represent to the morning, with the intention of remaining all days Ottoman court how much it is interested in not only but they received orders by a courier to repair instant. expelling the Jacobin faction of France from its Agtes, ly to Mons, and on this account they let out after

M A D R I D. December 20.

post induced general O'Hara to go out, with a large. body of troops, which at first got a confiderable adlitan court having arrived here to de- The preparations for the next campaign are carried vantage, but the troops being engaged in pillage, the troops of the republic returned upon them, and took general O'Hara prisoner, as also the aid-de-camp of

LONDON, November 26.

The declaration of war by the Genoese against the combined powers, could not fail to furprise the pub-i lic. But among the acts of injustice which this unfor-a tunate republic seems destined to be the victim, it is certainly one of the meanest, if not the most atrocious, that they are represented as having declared war against powers, who in fact, have declared war against

On authority which has never yet deceived us, we are enabled to state the real circumstances.

Mr. Drake our minister at Genos, in a military of Coleinbiere. A corps of 2000 French, with a imagine, are prisoners of war. It consists of about style of negotiation, told the government, that three heavy train of artillery, attacked our troops under the 4000 or 5000 men, 300 of whom are cavalry. It is weeks were sufficient for sending away the French command of the marquis of Montasia, count Guereri, supposed that in Fort Alface and Fort Louis, there are, and taking the necessary measures of desence; and and the chevalier Negre. The action at first was car. 120 pieces of cannon. The capture of this place is that if, within this period, they did not declare war. on in different places, when the French on a very important for the allies, as it secures them winter against France, he must consider the refusal as a deadden drew off all their forces, and made an attack quarters, and will enable them, if the patriots do not claration of war against the allies. The Genoese on the centre, commanded by count Guereri, who in defend their camp at Charleroy, to beliege Strasburg. replied on the 15th of October, that although desirous the action fell from his horse, and was taken prisoner. The major part of their army occupy the heights of of complying with the wishes of the combined powers, Saverne, and the centre is covered by the canal of they could not order the French to quit the territory of the republic, till they received answers to the representations they had fent to the several courts, because such an act would amount to a declaration of war against the French.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Drake renewed his Rusfian fummons. The Genoesc replied, that they waited for the answers to their representations. Mr. Drake immediately departed without taking leave; near him. The column of general Holz; forms the and this is called a declaration of war in favour of

Admiral Gell had sailed with his squadron from departments, for the most part without arms. The Prusian army, which extends along the mountains. Genoa two or three days before, perhaps to take in the necessary stores at Toulon, in order to return and bombard the city.

This will be called inflicting just punishment for adopting French principles, on a state in which the nobility are well known to be every thing, and the people nothing; and whose anxiety to save their immense property in the French funds appears to be their only crime.

Dec. 12. A letter in the Leyden Gazette, dated Genoa, November 9, says, that after long and warm debates, the two councils have determined to preferve the neutrality of the republic: that vigorous measures of defence are adopted, numerous levies making, and the citizens arming, as at the famous epoch of 1747.

They have already come to an open rapture with the king of Sardinia, on the following ground. The Piedmontese cruisers had taken a Genoese ship with corn bound for Ventimiglia. The senate ordered the Genoese minister at Twin, to demand restitution. This was refused, and the minister lest Turin withour taking leave.

The same letter contradicts the report of a conspiracy set on foot by the French emissaries to seize on the forts and the treafury.

According to the Paris papers, the Helvitic body. have appointed colonel Weiss, minister plenipotentiary to the French republic. The choice of colonel Weils, it is added, who has writen in favour of the French revolution, is a new proof of the good intentions of the Swifs towards the new republic.

Letters from Guernsey say that the French royalists refused to take pollession of any part of the sea coalt, under an idea that they were conducted thither, only to give their leaders an opportunity of making their, escape; and that in consequence the latter were obliged to march back with them. But, as they certainly made a vigorous attack upon Granville, it is more probable that their retreat from the coast was owing to other causes.

A petition is preparing for parliament, by the Roman catholics of Ireland, complaining of thetopposition given by certain corporate bodies to the principle and spirit of the bill passed last sessions entitling them

Der. 13. We read frequently of the form of loyalty and attachment to the constitution displayed at corporation dinners; these proofs, no doubt, are very easily given, as they cost the individuals nothing, but procure them good cheer at the public expenses.

The treasury papers find themselves frequently obliged to vary the grounds upon which they defend the present war. According to these papers, it was first of all a war of protection to our allies, and leeurity to ourselves; it then became a war for the purpose. of confining the French within their own territories, and preventing their future encrossements upon their neighbours; by the manifelto its object was stated to The French on the 28th of November opened a be-the enablishment of a monarchical government We learn from good authority, that the battery, in a commanding polition, 600 toiles from in France, and last of all, it turns out to be a war,