(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2399.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1793.

LUXEMBURG, *October* 5.

SINCE Monday September 24, numbers of French prisoners, the greater part of them national guards, have been daily brought in here. A large body of them was brought hither on the 29th from Verdun, and about one hundred have arrived to-day. The greatest part of these poor wretches are in a most deplorable situation, having scarcely shoes or stockings. They were taken in different skirmishes, which have not however tended much to advance the operations of the combined armies.

Such being the situation of affairs, it is expected that a congress of ministers from different powers will be opened here on the 20th inst. Government has already ordered lodgings to be prepared for some of the ministers, and it is probably on account of this congress that government has just published the following

"PROCLAMATION.

"The governor, president and members of the sovereign council of the emperor and king, appointed for the country of Luxemburg, and county of Chiny. As it is important for the service of his majesty, that this town and fortress should be evacuated by all French people, whether men, women, or children, who have taken refuge here since the commencement of the revolution in France, and who hold no particular office, we, in consequence of the resolution of their royal highnesses the governors general of the Netherlands, of the 28th ult. order all the French people immediately to quit this town and fortress; informing them at the same time, that they may retire to the country of Limbourg, or into any other place where they may throw no restraint on the operations and march of the troops—nor impede their communications and supplies of provisions; and in order that they may not plead ignorance, we charge the magistrates of this town to cause these presents to be published and posted up in the usual manner.

(Signed) GERDEN.

"Luxemburg, Oct. 2, 1792."

BONN, *October* 5.

The necessity in which the generals of the combined armies in France have been of drawing successively to them all the German troops which were on the Rhine, first, the army of general prince de Hohenlohe Reichberg, then the corps which had remained under the orders of count d'Erback, has left the field open to the French, not only on the side of Thionville where they carried off a considerable convoy, but also on the Rhine: Having come from Strasburg and Fort Louis, they attacked with a far superior force, the 3000 Austrians which formed the garrison of Spire, killed or made them prisoners, took possession of the city, and sent the military stores that were in it to Landau; the alarm was spread to Manheim, Worms, and even to Mentz. The inhabitants are taking to flight, and the consternation is general. This expedition took place on the 29th of September. Above, on the Moselle, the French have made a second irruption into the electorate of Triers; 5000 Frenchmen, with nine cannon, entered Merzigon on the 29th, at 7 A. M. forced the garrison to evacuate, destroyed the provisions, &c.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, of the 8th of October.

"*The siege of Lisle is raised:* For some days past there has returned to Tournay a considerable number of waggons, loaded with balls, shells, guns with their carriages, pick-axes, barrows, &c. which were at the camp before the town. It appears, that we have suffered losses on that side, although the official accounts do not acquaint us with the particulars. In general, we are much in the dark respecting the operations which have taken place in France and the Netherlands; but, upon the whole, we sufficiently perceive that the arms of the combined powers do not meet with that success which the chief of the emigrants had taught them to expect. It is also well known that the democratical party in France hope to propagate the principles of their revolution in all the neighbouring countries. People therefore begin here to be in a very uneasy situation; the fermentation which a certain party keeps up in the minds of the multitude, increasing by the present circumstances, orders have been given to a military detachment to repair to Antwerp, which is the *Focus* of disaffection. There is also some agitation at Lorrain, and government will be obliged to make use of all their prudence to prevent the effect of the idea which begins to prevail, that the fate of the Netherlands depends upon the success of the establishment of democracy in France."

COLOGNE, *October* 6.

The French army which came from Landau, under the command of general Custine, after having laid a heavy contribution on the prince bishop, chapter, clergy and citizens of Spire, continued, on the 3d instant, their march to Worms; and as they appear to intend to go through Mentz, Darmstadt and Frankfort, into the country of Hesse, the principal inhabitants of those countries take to flight, and secure their property as well as they can. This evening we have seen several persons of distinction arriving from Mentz and the vicinity. A yatcht has brought from Coblentz, the military chest of the Prussian army, with the public records, church ornaments, and other precious effects. It is said, that the French van-guard is already at Kreutznach.

Extract of a letter from Luxemburg, October 5.

"The accounts which we have from Verdun are very melancholy; the Prussian army has been, for several days, in want of bread, or has had none but of a very bad quality, as the bread which they are obliged to carry there, from a great distance, arrives all green and mouldy. It is nearly the same with the Austrian army. From our gates to Verdun, the country is waste and almost a desert. As it has rained for some weeks together, the roads are impassable, and are covered with hundreds of dead horses."

LONDON, *October* 15.

The disorder in the queen's feet is not occasioned solely by corns but by a settled humour, which affects the soles of both, and renders them so painful, and afterwards tender, as to prevent her majesty standing for any length of time without extreme pain. The faculty have all agreed, that the humours should not be repelled.

The governors of the Bank of England have agreed, that, in future, all bank notes shall have a line engraven across them, to shew where they are to be cut, when sent by post; and directions will be given to their clerks to write the number on each half, and also the date of month and year on the left hand side of the note, as recommended by the post office.

It is a circumstance rather remarkable, that not one of the ministry, lord Hawkesbury excepted, nor one of the great officers of state have contributed a shilling to the subscription raising for relief of the French refugee clergy or laity.

German account of the taking of Spires.

Official accounts published by order of the electoral court of Mentz.

"Colonel de Winkelham towards evening of the 29th of September, received advice of the approach of the enemy to the number of 30,000. The Austrian troops and those of Mentz marched out from the city at eight o'clock at night to defend the four gates, and remained under arms till half past seven the next morning. Hearing then no account of the enemy, the garrison returned to the town, but scarcely had they retired, when the commandant of a patrole of horse, who having been out reconnoitring, had lost three of his men, rode up, on a full gallop, with intelligence that the enemy were not far distant. Our troops resuming then their former position without the walls, received about noon the French army, whom they found to amount to 17,000 men, by a discharge of their cannon. The cannonade was kept up with great spirit on both sides. The enemy's artillery was much more numerous; but as our troops were drawn up only two men deep, while the French advanced in columns, their loss must have been considerable. At three o'clock the garrison retired to the town through the different gates, and the firing was continued in the streets with so much vivacity, that the infantry of Mayence eight times repulsed the French cavalry. Notwithstanding this brave resistance, our troops were obliged to give way before the enemy, who were much superior in number, and to retire through the gate called Wiesethor, towards the ford of Rheinhouse, at about the distance of a league from Spires. The French pursued them thither with their whole forces, and they were then reduced to the necessity of asking leave to capitulate.

"After a delay of forty minutes, lieutenant-colonels Dieterich and Fachenbach, the former in the service of Austria, and the latter in that of the elector of Mentz, agreed with M. Custine, the French general, that the garrison should remain prisoners of war; that the artillery, arms, horses, and baggage, should be given up to the enemy; that the officers should be suffered to retain their arms, horses and effects; and that the soldiers should not be stripped. After these stipulations were agreed to, the garrison was brought back to the town, where the soldiers laid down their arms close to the grand guard, and were afterwards lodged in the cathedral, but the officers had permission to walk about.

"Next morning, October the 1st, all the privates, reckoning from the first serjeant of each company, were conveyed to Landau, and a declaration was made to the officers assembled at the Hotel-de-Ville, that they would be set at liberty after they had taken an oath not to serve in the war against the French till an exchange of prisoners should take place—Having acquiesced in this proposal, and sold their horses for ready money to the French, the commandant of Landau conducted them without any guard to the ford of Rhienhouse, and permitted them to retire wherever they might think proper."

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION, October 3d.

Copy of a letter from M. Manstein, aid-de-camp general of the king of Prussia, to general Dumourier.

SIR,

I am ordered to transmit to you the original of the annexed declaration, which his serene highness the reigning duke of Brunswick, has thought proper to address to the French nation, in the name of their majesties the emperor, and the king of Prussia; the importance and authenticity of this piece, require, my dear general, that you will communicate it with all possible dispatch to the nation to whom it is addressed. Whatever may be the means, or whoever may be the persons you may employ to make it known, it will be published on our part by being printed, and the French nation will be informed, the original of this declaration has been transmitted to you this day by me.

I am sorry, Sir, that the reasons which I mentioned to the aid-de-camp, whom you sent to me yesterday, should have prevented me from carrying to you this declaration myself and from continuing those discussions on which we were engaged for some days past, but nothing will prevent me from preserving a remembrance of the friendly reception you gave me, my dear general, and from embracing every opportunity of convincing you, with what distinguished consideration I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
MANSTEIN.

Head-Quarters-general, at Flans,
September 28, 1792.

Copy of the answer of general Dumourier to M. Manstein, aid de-camp-general, to the king of Prussia.

I am afflicted virtuous Manstein, to receive no other answer to reasoning, inspired only by reason and humanity, than a declaration which cannot but irritate a free people. From this moment all truce must be at an end between the two armies, and we must think of nothing else but fighting, as we have no farther basis to negotiate upon. To-morrow morning I shall inform all my out-posts of the cessation of truce. Do you the same thing on your part.

I regret your friendship, and I lament two brave nations subjected to the caprice of a few persons; but you will find Frenchmen worthy of that liberty which they have procured, and ready to make those repent who wish to tear it from them.

I shall immediately transmit the duke of Brunswick's memorial to the national assembly. I shall cause it also to be read in my camp, and I am certain that it will be every where received with the same sentiments of indignation. It is not thus that a great and free nation should be treated, and that laws should be dictated to a sovereign people.

(Signed) DUMOURIER.

St. Menehould, September 28, 1792, fourth year of liberty, and first of the republic.

NEW-YORK, *December* 21.

Counterfeit FRENCH CROWNS.

The public are requested to be on their guard when receiving French crowns in payment, as there are some counterfeits in circulation in this city; they appear to be very well executed, and cannot readily be distinguished from those which are genuine, but by rubbing them with the thumb, when the wash comes off, and they look like copper.

The latest intelligence from Guadaloupe and Martinico announce, that on the 1st November every thing there was tranquil, and the greatest harmony subsisted between the planters and the citizens. The towns began to realize the duration of their tranquillity. The produce was at a moderate price.

White sugar from thirteen to sixteen dollars.
Brown ditto from eight to nine dollars.
Molasses two pisterines per gallon.
Fish from seven to eight dollars per hundred.

In November the west part of the island of Hispaniola was perfectly restored to peace—brown sugar was sold at eight dollars, and molasses at fifty sols from the islands the gallon. The provinces north and south, still present a spectacle of desolation; but the preparations constantly making encouraged the hope of the speedy return of order and tranquillity. [*Courier de l'Universe.*]

We are informed, that it is seriously spoken of, in the islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, to make application to the British government to take those islands under the jurisdiction of its laws, if the new order of things in France should be established.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 22.

[From CAPE-FRANCOIS, November 15.]

Yesterday two whites, one a deserter of the Cape regiment, and ten negroes taken prisoners in the act