(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2409.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1793.

STOCKHOLM, *December* 1.

THE duke regent has mitigated the fate of M. Engſtrom, formerly counſellor of the chancery, by changing his puniſhment, of being detained in the caſtle of Maxholm, into a perpetual exile on his eſtate near Upſal.

Count de Stackelberg, ambaſſador of the empreſs of Ruſſia, has taken the French emigrants under his particular protection. His excellency has even aſſigned an apartment in his hotel to M. de St. Prieſt, the moſt diſtinguiſhed among theſe unfortunate exiles.

VIENNA, *December* 14.

Warlike preparations are carried on here with the utmoſt vigour. The preſs for recruits is without example, fathers of families, and even veterans who have been honourably diſcharged from the ſervice, are not ſpared.

All the troops intended for the field are on full march. It is hoped that they will reach the place of their deſtination at the ſame time with the new Pruſſian corps, which conſiſt as we are aſſured, of 28 battalions of infantry, and 30 ſquadrons of cavalry.

It is ſaid alſo that our army, when aſſembled, will amount to 174,000 men, forming 119 battalions of infantry, and 146 ſquadrons of cavalry, commanded by ſixty generals. The corps already aſſembled near Braunau and Teinitz, and conſiſting of 29 battalions and twenty diviſions of cavalry, have received orders to haſten their march, ſo as to be at Nuremberg about the end of this month.

BRUSSELS, *December* 27.

General Dumourier arrived here on the 23d inſtant. The next morning the French garriſon appeared under arms, on Grande Place, when a commiſſary read, to the troops aſſembled, a decree of the national convention, which makes it death for any Frenchman to talk of, or attempt to re-eſtabliſh royalty in France.

The Auſtrian general Beaulieu is at Alron with 30,000 men, by which he covers the fortreſs of Luxemburg on that ſide.

PARIS, *December* 15.

"The explanation of the affairs of Frankfort has laid open the moſt horrid, the moſt infamous ſcene that ever ſhocked human nature; the moſt premeditated ſcheme of murder and aſſaſſination; and ſorry am I to add, that this barbarous buſineſs did not appear repreheenſible to the king of Pruſſia or the duke of Brunſwick. Can you hear and not revolt with indignation, that the landgrave of Heſſe ordered the knives with which the ſoldiers of the republic were butchered, to be forged, under his immediate inſpection. That he ſent ſome of his ſatellites and a band of carpenters to direct the maſſacre of the ſecond. The Heſſians diſtributed money amidſt the populace, got drunk with them, and then formed their infernal plan.

"When the town was ſummoned to ſurrender, the ſoldiers were, upon the drum beating to arms, aſſaſſinated as they repaired to their quarters; ſome by their poſts, others from the windows in the ſtreets, others were ſeized by the groups on the ramparts and thrown over the walls. The wives of the ſoldiers were all, without compaſſion for their ſex, inhumanly murdered, notwithſtanding our brave ſoldiers made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; but the aſſaſſins to the amount of one thouſand, forced the Coblentz gate, and butchered the artillery company, and volunteers on duty. The battalion of St. Onge, ſeeing their ſituation, fought in deſperation. They mowed down whole companies of the Pruſſians, and after burning their laſt cartridge they took to the bayonet.

"Here the Pruſſians, frightened at the "*Arme Blanche*," called out to them to ſurrender—this was complied with by the ſoldiers reverſing their firelocks, and the officers lowering their ſwords and colours.—After an awful ſilence, the Pruſſians opened their ranks and let in the diſguiſed Heſſians, &c. The volunteers, with that confidence which ſoldiers have in their enemy, gave up their arms; when on a ſudden theſe villains drew their knives and butchered every man, without exception.

"My eyes are ſo full I can ſcarce ſee what I write!

"Some few eſcaped along the Mayne, under the protection of a detachment of the firſt battalion of chaſſeurs, with two pieces of cannon, and ſome cavalry, who had advanced to cover their retreat; in this affair 1200 men have been ſlaughtered.

"Monday the 3d, to complete the horror, ſeveral French ſoldiers were ſent from Frankfort to Mentz, with—their hands cut off!

"I intreat you, for the honour of humanity, to ſtate theſe circumſtances, which I announce to you from the beſt authority; and to add, that the generals of the French army have ſtill continued their uſual generoſity and humanity to the Pruſſians, wounded and priſoners; and have ordered this detail of horror to be publiſhed in German, and diſperſed all over the countries we have conquered.

"Tell me what inſtance in hiſtory furniſhes ſo ſhameful an example in time of war, from one enemy to another."

LONDON, *January* 2.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, January 1.

"For three weeks paſt, it is reported a banditti of the lower orders of the people have aſſembled in the night-time about Dunleer, Caſtle Bellingham, &c. under different pretexts, attacking the houſes of the principal inhabitants. Among thoſe whoſe houſes were attacked was Mr. Owens, of Roxborough, Mr. Hy. Brabazon, Mr. J. T. Foſter, of Stonehouſe, Mr. Bracker, Mr. Hanlon, Mr. M'Clintock, &c. At the latter place they met with reſiſtance, and were beaten off.

"Laſt week theſe daring inſurgents are ſaid to have met in Dunleer in very great numbers, perhaps from 1500 to 2000, ſome armed with guns, ſome with pitchforks; but it does not appear they had any ſettled object. The army were immediately diſpatched from Dundalk, and on their approach the mob diſperſed. The following night they met in Dundalk, about the hour of 8 o'clock, and talked of liberating the convicts from the gaol—a vaſt number being collected from all parts of the north to that place, in order to be tranſported. There was at this time no force in the town to oppoſe them, the army having previouſly been hurried off to Dunleer.

"At this juncture ſomething was neceſſary to be done, and the reſpectable inhabitants of the town, principally the catholics, went among them, and having conferred with them for ſome time, they diſperſed. Since that there has not appeared more than about 30 at a time. They ſeemed to be compoſed of the very lower order, and of them the profligate and idle only.

"On Saturday morning about thirty of thoſe men were, about the hour of ſix o'clock, fighting in the ſtreet at Caſtle Bellingham, when the mail coach arrived there from Drogheda, and the mail-guard having left the poſt bag at the poſt-office, was returning to the inn, when he was violently attacked, but having his piſtols in his belt, he immediately fired one of them at the mob, and effected his retreat to the inn; however, the door was ſoon forced, and overpowered by numbers, he was robbed of his piſtols, and cut and otherwiſe abuſed, inſomuch that his life is deſpaired of—however it does not appear that there was the ſmalleſt intention on the part of the rioters to attack the mail, as ſome of them told the paſſengers in the coach; that they took the guard to be a military man from his dreſs.

"The continued rains for ſome time paſt have had an extraordinary effect on a large bog at Portenard, near Bilboa, in the county of Limerick, the property of the rev. Richard Lloyd, ſeveral acres of which on Saturday removed into an adjoining river, carrying with it a number of cattle, which were deſtroyed.—Unhappily ſome poor families, whoſe cottages experienced a ſimilar fate; the exact number that periſhed has not yet been aſcertained."

LEXINGTON, *January* 26.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from the Salt-Works, we are informed, that on the 17th inſtant the Indians killed three men at the Bear-Wallow, on the road from this ſtate to the ſettlements on Cumberland.

We are alſo informed, that a treaty is to be held in the ſpring with the hoſtile tribes of Indians, and that an Indian flag arrived the week before laſt at Fort Jefferſon.

ALBANY, *February* 25.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

A CURIOUS FACT:—A ſhort time ſince, in the county of Montgomery, as a mother was undreſſing her child of ſix months old, which had always been healthy and quiet, ſhe diſcovered ſomething to feel uncommon upon the back part of the right ſhoulder; the next day ſhe called upon a phyſician, who upon examination, found a ſubſtance oblong and hard, to be ſituated conſiderably deep in the fleſh, but not the leaſt ſwelling, ſoreneſs or inflamation, was diſcernable, a ſmall puncture was then made, and a common ſized dreſſing pin was extracted.

NEW-YORK, *February* 7.

Captain Worth, who arrived here on Friday laſt from Port-au-Prince, brings intelligence, that a few days previous to the time of his departure, a freſh, bruſh happened between the whites and the negroes; that the negroes were beaten, and retreated to the fields of cane for ſhelter, theſe were ſurrounded and fired, and many fell victims to the flames. Between 900 and 1000 of theſe deluded beings loſt their lives, and about 33 of the white people.

Captain Worth was detained ſeven days longer on this account, and when he ſailed, they were preparing for a like expedition.

Produce of every kind was very high, and the diſtreſſes of the people as great as at any time hitherto.

PITTSBURG, *February* 23.

A gentleman who has been through different parts of the Indian country, and at Detroit, arrived here a few days ago, and gives us the following information, which may be depended on, viz.

That the ſavages are determined for war, unleſs the United States will relinquiſh all claim to the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio; that they are determined to continue hoſtilities until the event of the propoſed treaty, (which it is ſaid will be held at Sanduſky in May next) is known, and that if it is not agreeable to their wiſhes, they will pay no reſpect to it; and that the Britiſh ſtill continue to ſupply them with every neceſſary for carrying on the war, which, they ſay, is in conſideration of the Indian trade.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 6.

We hear from Cape François that another engagement took place between the whites and negroes on or about the latter end of January. The negroes being beaten, and cloſely purſued, took ſhelter in the canefields, which, being ſet on fire on all ſides by the whites, near 1000 negroes periſhed in the flames.

An American gentleman, lately arrived from France, where he had every opportunity, and ſpared no pains, to collect the beſt information, communicates the moſt agreeable accounts from that quarter. The city of Paris was in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity, and under the ſtrickeſt police; the military under exact diſcipline, the order in the convention great, conſidering the number of its members, the natural vivacity of the French, and the unbounded variety of buſineſs they have to tranſact. La Fayette, he alſo informs, meets with good treatment in his confinement.

When the January packet left England, it was currently reported in London, that the trial of Louis 16th was finiſhed, and he found guilty. That he is to be retained priſoner to the end of the war, and afterwards, with his family, to be baniſhed for ever from the republic.

Late accounts from Cape François mention, the whites to have been ſucceſsful in all their late attacks upon the negro forces. Great numbers of the latter had taken refuge in the mountain, and about 2000 wenches and children had come in the beginning of February.

General accounts from England render it probable, that no declaration of war will take place on the part of Great-Britain againſt France, but rather that an accommodation would be effected. There are ſeveral reaſons to give credit to the late accounts, that Mr. Pitt was carrying on a negotiation with the executive council of France.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

From a LONDON PAPER.

Saturday, a cutler in the City Road, undertook, for a wager of five ſhillings, to hold by the ſpokes of a carriage wheel, while it turned round for a given diſtance.

A hackney coach was in conſequence procured, and he placed himſelf on the outſide of the wheel, holding the ſpokes with his knees and hands, and in this poſition continued from the Angle at Iſlington, to the Turnpike, the coachman driving for the moſt part of the way with great velocity.

At the Turnpike he leaped from the wheel when in motion, and when the horſes were in a ſmart canter, reſumed his ſtation on his return, eating with much compoſure an orange.

Near a thouſand perſons were aſſembled on the occaſion, and a conſiderable ſubſcription made for the man, whoſe wife and five children were among the ſpectators.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 14.

Extract of a letter from colonel Oſwald, proprietor of the Independent Gazetteer, dated Liege, (Germany) December 5.

"After a few days ſtay at Paris, I purſued my route to the army, which was then 120 miles diſtance. On my arrival at general Dumourier's head-quarters, I was appointed full colonel in the corps of artillery.—My not underſtanding the French language has hitherto been a great diſadvantage to me—however, I have made great progreſs in acquiring it, and hope to be able to ſpeak it fluently by the ſpring. France is a glorious country, worthy of the freedom it enjoys. Since I have been in the army, have been almoſt in continual motion. I have been in two actions—one at Mons, on the 6th of November, and the other about a league from this place, on the 28th. That at Mons was very ſevere, having been engaged in a cannonade about five hours—I had four twenty-four pounders under my direction in the open field, and engaged three redoubts; (This action I think, was not quite as ſevere as that at Monmouth)—The army of France being ordered to the charge, they ruſhed on the enemy, and carried every thing before them.—We have been purſuing them ever ſince, till within theſe three or four days paſt, that the army has been halted here, for refreſhment and pay:—We expect to-