(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2420.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1793.

LONDON, *April* 1.

THE month of March has been a month of carnage. In the course of it, thirty thousand human creatures have been swept by violence from the face of the earth; but as they perished by the fortune of war, the accounts of the conflicts in which they fell, of the plains covered by the dead, of the hospitals crowded with the dying, of the air infested by the stench of maimed and mutilated bodies, and putrifying wounds, are perused by the most compassionate without horror, and by the most delicate without disgust.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of Dantzic. The partition of Poland is not indeed avowed, but actually carrying into execution by those powers who have so repeatedly, solemnly and recently, disclaimed any such intention. Thus, while we are at war to prevent the aggrandisement of France by violence and rapine, the very powers whose arms we are assisting, with whom it is possible we may be acting in concert, are openly aggrandising themselves by the same injustice and rapine which we are fighting to prevent.

April 6. By a gentleman who was at Brussels on Monday the 25th March, we learn, that when the French army entered that city, after the battle with the Austrians, he was witness to a scene that was shocking to be a spectator of—the French army were cut and mangled in a most terrible manner; some with their ears, noses, cheeks and arms, wounded—and, in short, Brussels was similar to a hospital.—Dumourier appeared very much dejected, and the day following quitted Brussels. The Austrians are on the frontiers of France, and at this time have not less than 50,000 cavalry.

The following is a translation of the order of his Catholic majesty for the expulsion of Frenchmen from Spain, addressed to the governor of the council of Castile:

"SIR,

"Hostilities ought to be regarded as already commenced with the French; and considering them as aggressors, according to the advice given by Ladislos Habor, commandant general, per interim, of Catalonia; under this supposition, his majesty, without waiting for the conclusion, which his extraordinary council will address to him, wills, that proceedings be immediately taken to expel from his kingdom, beginning at Madrid, all Frenchmen, not house-keepers; and that notice be given to each of them, without loss of time, to depart from the place of their residence in eight days time, under the penalties established in like cases.

"The day shall hereafter be fixed for their departure out of Spain, and measures will be taken to prevent their concealing themselves, or avoiding the most direct road. I inform your excellency of the order of his majesty, in order that the council may cause this royal resolution to be executed with the zeal and activity expected.

(Signed) DUKE DE LA ALCUDIA.

STATE PAPER.

PROCLAMATION of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, at Brussels.

His majesty the emperor and king, persuaded that the oppression under which his Belgian provinces have groaned since the invasion of the French in the month of November last, has displayed to the eyes of his faithful subjects, by a too fatal experience, the perfidity of those destructive principles, which the French faction, under a pretence of a chimerical liberty, have endeavoured to propagate, do not doubt but that every honest citizen is inspired with horror at the means used by this faction, equally enemies of religion, manners, and all social order.

His majesty is also convinced, that his Belgian subjects sincerely desire the establishment of constitutional order, and their fundamental law, attacked by this faction, in the enjoyment of which these provinces have found their happiness and prosperity for many ages past.

In this state of things, the re-establishment of order and the laws being the only object of the efforts of the powerful army that his majesty has sent to the assistance of his faithful subjects, he expects that his faithful citizens will hasten to concur with him in this salutary end. Certain of being sustained and protected in their efforts by all his authority and sovereign power—his majesty declares on his side, that those who, against every attempt, shall dare to act in a contrary sense, in shewing themselves partisans of that faction, shall be treated with the utmost rigour, as rebels to their sovereign, and enemies to their country.

Given at our General Quarters at Aldenhoven, March 1, 1793.

(Signed) PRINCE COBOURG, F. M.

BERMUDA, *May* 4.

This day arrived the sloop Argo, captain S. Tucker, from Barbadoes. By her we learn, that admiral Hood was not arrived at Barbadoes the 21st of April, but was hourly expected. That on the fleet's arrival, an expedition was to go immediately against Martinique, Guadaloupe and St. Lucia. That a large fleet had left England for Jamaica, with 8000 troops, supposed to be destined to attack Hispaniola, and must have arrived by this time. The Spaniards are to make an attack on the land side at the same time.

Tuesday arrived the sloop Content, Dunscomb, from Turk's Island. She brings accounts, that three companies of picked men were raised at those islands among the inhabitants, and which, with the company of regulars of the 47th regiment, are thought sufficient to defend the islands; they have also completed a strong battery, mounted several heavy pieces of artillery, and thrown up breast works.

As soon as war was declared at the Cape, several British vessels were seized and condemned, among which was a sloop belonging to captain Samuel Lightbourn, of Heron bay, his son master. There were four French privateers out of the Cape, when the last vessel left that place (an American, which touched at Turk's Island, and gave this information) but they had taken nothing.

All the British merchantmen from England, Ireland and Scotland, for the West-Indies, now sail under convoy, except letters of marque;—the homeward bound also go under convoy.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 20.

Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Genet, being introduced by Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, produced his credentials to the president; he was received and acknowledged as minister plenipotentiary, from the republic of France to the United States of America.

The following extract is copied from a letter, written by a gentleman in Cape-François, May 8, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, and received by the Sally.

"The frigate La Concorde, of forty-four guns and four howitzers, is arrived from Brest in thirty-eight days, and brought here Mr. Galbaud, our new governor, with his lady, children, and sundry officers.—He brings with him about four millions of money. This day the convoy has been seen coming from Port-au-Prince, with two ships of the line, having the commissioners on board, with about 500 persons, intended to be shipped for France.

"We hear from France that Dumourier has quitted his army in Brabant, having been seduced by dint of gold; luckily his flight has not been attended with any evil consequence.

"We have twenty ships of the line in the Mediterranean and eight in the Channel, forty more were fitting out at Brest with great activity, and must now be in readiness."

A gentleman who came passenger in the Sally, informs, that there was not a man in the French army found base enough to accompany general Dumourier, when deserting the cause of liberty and his country.

May 23. Tuesday afternoon arrived here the brig Sally from Cape-François, she left the Cape on the 9th instant. We have collected the following intelligence by conversing with several passengers on board the Sally, respecting Dumourier's defection.

On the 7th, the frigate La Concorde arrived at the Cape from Brest, which port she left on the 9th of April. On board this frigate general Galbaud arrived, as commander in chief of St. Domingo. From him many of the passengers, with whom we have conversed, had their intelligence.

Dumourier really went over to the Austrians some time in the beginning of April. He tampered first with the old commissioners to Belgia; informed them that he now found Frenchmen unmanageable under a republic, and that they required all the rigour of monarchical energy to keep them in a proper degree of subordination. He next communicated his change of sentiment to the convention by letter, who probably received the information from the commissioners as soon at least, and explicitly declared to them that France must have a king.

The passengers in the Sally, do not appear acquainted with the circumstance of commissioners being dispatched by the convention to apprehend them; but mention that Bournonville was sent off to take the command of the army.

Dumourier, they say, before he quitted his post, made known his sentiments to his army, particularly to a body of about 12,000 most attached to him. These latter hesitated a moment whether they should join him, but at last determined to remain firm. His etat-major, some passengers affirm, others mention, that a great number of officers accompanied him in his disgraceful flight.

The strange conduct of Dumourier, has been attempted to be accounted for, by supposing that some great change in the complexion of the parties of the convention, may have occasioned the adoption of some violent measure against him and a consequent order to arrest him. To avoid this, and the fate of which these proceedings were only preliminaries, he was obliged to fly as the unfortunate La Fayette had done before him.

But if we are to believe the fact of his declaration to the commissioners and to the convention, of his having changed his sentiments as to the fundamental principles of the revolution, and this fact is as well authenticated as any in the whole business; for the account through London gives it as well as that through Cape-François, and that directly from Amsterdam infers it; then it is evident that the change is not in the convention, but in Dumourier himself.

After such a change, the convention no doubt wisely adopted decisive measures respecting him, and these may have ultimately caused him to decamp, though his treachery was the primary cause.

How this prodigious change of sentiment may have been effected is another question of importance. From the character of the man, it is much less probable that it is owing to sincere conviction, that he was first in the wrong, than that he had been bribed to a change of conduct by Austrian gold.

Dumourier's communicating to the convention his change of sentiment, and telling them there must be a king, was probably with a view of intimidating them and bringing about a counter-revolution. This attempt was, no doubt, his bargain which the Austrians bound him to make, as well as the subsequent endeavour to seduce the army.

Dumourier's popularity with the army, and his consequent influence with the convention, may have led the combined powers to imagine, that if *he* could be gained over, the day was won. They reasoned like despots, and shewed themselves green in their acquaintance with republics, where the care of the public weal rests on the shoulders of no one man.

It may still remain a doubt whether Bournonville, and the citizens sent to apprehend Dumourier, may not have been carried off with him; but of a most important fact we may rest assured, that not one private followed the disgraceful example of their general. [General Advertiser.]

From CAPE-FRANCOIS Papers.

Some particulars of the attack on Port-au-Prince.

Extract of a letter.

"The commissioners entered Port-au-Prince, the 14th in the evening. About 300 shot have been fired, and about twenty persons killed. Borel has flown, with about 500 persons, towards Jackmel."

Port-au-Prince, April 16.

We are now well treated here, the town is quiet, and the forts in the best order. Fort St. Clair fired on the ships of the republic with red-hot shot, and succeeded in setting the America on fire, but the fire was soon extinguished; another bullet went through the cabin, but hurt no one. There were five men wounded on board the frigate La Fine.

Cape, April 23.

Yesterday at forty-six minutes after nine in the evening, we had an earthquake here. It lasted not upwards of four seconds, and appeared to be felt from north-west to south-east.

The national commissioners at St. Domingo have issued a proclamation, dated April 21, for the re-election of officers to the national guard of Port-au-Prince, having dismissed the former, who opposed the landing of the commissioners.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, April 29.

"We are wrangling among ourselves concerning privateering. The British merchants at the head of a party, have called a meeting of the citizens to present a petition to the governor, not to allow privateering vessels to go out of this port.—The meeting is to be held to-morrow when it is probable there will be several broken heads and bloody noses."

A merchant of this city, has received letters dated the 4th April, by a ship arrived at Alexandria, from Gibraltar:—From one of these letters, the following extract is copied.

"Since the commencement of hostilities against France, our small squadron stationed here, have captured sixteen French ships, eight of them with valuable cargoes of sugar, coffee, cotton and indigo, from the islands, some with wines and brandy for the northern ports, and others with assorted cargoes from Marseilles, bound to the West-Indies.

"We soon expect here a considerable squadron of British, Dutch, and Russian ships of war; these are to be joined by about twenty ships of the line from Spain, that are ready at Carthagena, which will make a very formidable fleet—what their intentions are, time will discover, some great enterprize must be in agitation. The French have failed in their expedition against the island of Sardinia, and met with considerable loss, their squadron has retired to Toulon, where we imagine they will remain during the war."

LEXINGTON, *April* 6.

On the 26th March, a company consisting of nine men, two women and eight children, on their way to