(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2424.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1793.

AMSTERDAM, *April* 15.

IN the approach of the Prussian troops, under the command of general Romberg, the French evacuated the whole duchy of Deux-Ponts.

General Custine is posted with his army between Landau and Wiessenbourg—according to authentic intelligence it consists only of 24,000 men. General Wurmser, at the head of 12,000 Austrians, and 4000 troops of Hesse Darmstadt, who closely pursued them as far as Gemersheim, has his advanced posts at Vergzabern. As general de Hohenlohe is approaching through the defiles of Durkheim, on the side towards Newstadt, the French will find themselves between two fires, and be prevented both from throwing up entrenchments, and from procuring assistance.

In consequence of a resolution formed by their high mightinesses, on the 5th inst. his serene highness has been requested to give orders to the captains of ships of war, and of privateers, not to molest or capture, in open seas, French fishing vessels, equipped solely for that purpose, and not armed. They have power, however, to search them in case of suspicion. These orders are to be in force as long as the fisheries of the state are not molested by French privateers.

BRUSSELS, *April* 13.

A rapid movement made by our army against Conde, gave rise to the premature report of its being taken.—Notwithstanding the defection of general Dumourier, the French still seem determined to oppose the efforts of the combined armies.

April 26. On the 11th, 12th and 13th, several bloody actions have taken place in the environs of Conde and Valenciennes, in which the French were found to give way, which was not, however, done but with the most obstinate resistance.

That part of the combined army, consisting of Austrians and Prussians, commanded by general Clairfayt, which threatened Lisle, and had taken several advantageous positions round that place, had quitted them, in order to advance against Conde and Valenciennes, which will probably be the two principal points of attack. While this movement was effecting, the corps commanded by lieutenant-general de la Tour, after having given a false alarm to the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, advanced against that place to blockade it, and to cut off entirely its communication with Valenciennes. These measures were attended with the desired success.

On the 23d, a very severe engagement took place between the advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Maubeuge. The French having advanced in great numbers, forced at first some posts of chasseurs, but soon after our people, being reinforced, obliged the enemy to fall back in disorder.

April 27. Yesterday, and the day before, 4000 Hanoverian troops passed through here on their way to the frontiers to join the English troops. The fine appearance of this corps excited the admiration of all the inhabitants.

VIENNA, *April* 15.

His Imperial majesty has sent orders to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, to send hither, under a proper escort, the French general Bournonville, his adjutant, and the members of the French national convention, now state prisoners. His majesty has farther given orders to his serene highness, to enjoin the officer who commands this escort to halt at the last post before Vienna, to transmit official notice to the Aulic council of war, of the arrival of the prisoners. We are assured that they will be imprisoned in the fortress of Spielberg in Moravia.

The senate of Venice lately gave orders to the French charge des affaires in that city, to take down the arms of the French republic from his hotel; but the latter not having complied with these orders within the time appointed, the senate caused them to be ignominiously taken down by some stone masons attended by an escort of 200 sbirrs.

The states of the Austrian Netherlands have requested leave to send a deputation to our court, and their request has been granted.

FRANKFORT, *April* 13.

Madame Daniels, mistress to general Custine, has been taken in men's cloaths by the Prussians at Gunterslum. It is said she had 36,000 French crowns with her.

DEUX-PONTS, *April* 20.

The division of the French army of the Moselle, which retreated towards Sabruck and Sarguemine, under general Landremont, advanced the 15th, in two columns, upon Deux-Ponts and Homburg.

The French made their appearance at ten in the morning upon the mountain of Bubenhausen, opposite Deux-Ponts; they consisted of between three and four thousand men, the most of them cavalry. An hour after, a body of hussars and dragoons traversed the town, and with great courage attacked the mountain called Krutzberg, on which were about 300 Prussian hussars; they were followed by Kellerman's legion,—The Prussians at first retreated, and a few skirmishes took place, when there were several wounded on both sides. The French returned into the town about three hours after, saying, that they had pursued the Prussians to Rayshoven, two leagues beyond Deux-Ponts—the rest of the column descended likewise from the mountain, and passed the night in the town. On the 16th, the two columns presented themselves before the town of Homburg, from which they dislodged a body of Prussians, who fell back towards Carlsberg, three fourths of a league distant from that town. Towards four o'clock the French undertook the attack of that important post, where the Prussians had entrenched themselves; after a cannonading of two hours, the French, perceiving that their balls hardly reached Carlsberg, whilst the Prussians returned their fire by two pieces of heavy calibre, and the night approaching likewise, they gave over the project, and general Landremont re-entered Deux-Ponts at ten at night, with the same troops who left that town in the morning.

He marched on the 27th to Bliescastel, where he arrived on the evening, after having passed almost the whole day on the mountain of Bubenhausen.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
Tuesday, April 25.

The convention decreed, that the national treasury should keep ready, at the disposal of the minister for the home department, a certain sum, for the purpose of continuing the building of the monument in honour of liberty, already proposed and begun on the ruins of the Bastile.

LETTER
From the Commissioners to the Northern frontiers.

"*Valenciennes, April* 23.

"We have the satisfaction to inform you, that we have gained a new advantage over the enemy. They attacked yesterday, near Maubeuge, in three columns, and with six pieces of cannon, one of our advanced posts, which, being inferior in number, fell back on the camp. General Mombossy immediately proceeded from the camp with a reinforcement of nine pieces of cannon. The combat was obstinate, and continued from five in the morning till three in the afternoon. Our troops fought with so much bravery that they forced the enemy to retire with precipitation. They left a great number of men on the field of battle, and as, in their flight, they did not find the bridge sufficiently broad, many passed the Sambre by swimming. The citizens of Maubeuge, in case of a serious attack, have sworn that they will bury themselves under the ruins of the place, and hang the first person who shall speak of capitulating. Givet and Charlemont wait for the enemy with the same resolution. In short, our enemies are not to be dreaded at present; the reports given to them are not alarming. The enemy spend their time in parade and making false attacks. Their principal object, it is said, is Valenciennes, but they will not succeed."

LONDON.

April 23. The defection of Dumourier has ultimately proved of no further service to the combined powers, than that of having withdrawn a very intelligent and popular officer from the French service, and of having disunited their northern army. On the other hand, this force has been thrown into the French garrison towns, which, perhaps, may prove a greater inconvenience to the Austrians than if the army had kept together.

General Dumourier, general Valence, Madame Sillery, and a few other persons attached to Dumourier, set out from Brussels, the 15th, on their way to Switzerland, the whole army having renounced him.

May 3.

Official.—Of the Sortie from Cassel.

Communicated in a letter from lieutenant-general Schonfield to the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

"Your highness has probably been informed by major Scheel, of the artillery, of the late affair of the 15th, according to the latest advices of the day, and the information obtained from the prisoners and deserters from the enemy, their sortie was deposed in three columns composed of at least 12,000 men. Their principal object of attack was Kostheim and the grand redoubt of Mashack, when the enemy succeeded in penetrating the Hessians right wing in a manner almost imperceptible; but the firmness of the Hessians did not permit them to finish their devastation; the enemy in turn irretrievably losing one piece of cannon, while those which they nailed up of ours, may again be rendered serviceable. The post of Biberic was also as warmly assailed, as defended by major Spitnaus, with two companies of dismounted Chasseurs. The enemy left sixty men upon the ground on their retreat.

"Our left wing at Kostheim was attacked with 3 or 4000 men and four pieces of cannon; they forced the gate, but did not long keep possession; as I had no sooner determined upon the mode of a combined attack, than I ordered two battalions of my left wing under general Vittenghosen, to march against them, protected by my batteries. On this occasion I regret the loss of lieutenant Borstell and six brave soldiers of the regiment of Crousaz. The Hessian troops were sustained by lieutenant general De Lindt, with three battalions of infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry, notwithstanding Kostheim was then vigorously attacked; in fine, the French were repulsed in all parts. The number of prisoners is not yet known. The killed on the enemy's side are much more numerous than ours; they left 200 at least scattered about in different places; we have lost only twenty men; so that notwithstanding the non-importance of this rencountre, I cannot help esteeming it as a fresh proof of the decisive superiority which his majesty's arms will ever obtain over those of our enemies."

May 4. Ministers yesterday received letters from France, by the way of Dieppe and Brighthelmstone, stating, that on Friday last, the 26th instant, the Gironde party had gained a complete triumph over the Jacobin faction—and that Danton, Robertspierre, Marat, and many others had been massacred—that they had appointed a new executive council, and that they were in full possession of the government. This news Mr. Pitt read to the committee assembled for considering of the means of assisting the disordered credit of the country; and lord Grenville mentioned it in the house of lords; but neither of them declared that it came to their hands upon authority that they could implicitly trust.

It is said that the leading members of the executive council of France are well disposed to offer terms of peace to this country, almost on any conditions. In all the debates in the national convention, the members seem to be particularly guarded in their expressions concerning this country; and it is well known M. de Chauvelin has been very ungraciously received in France, from the opinion entertained that he was too impetuous in his behaviour towards our court, by which he precipitated his country into a war. It is further said, that the committee of general defence in Paris was reduced from twenty-five to nine, in order to conduct the public affairs in general, and a negotiation with this country in particular, with privacy.

The stocks yesterday had a rise of above one per cent. owing to a report that peace would speedily take place. This report, however, founded on letters from Holland, was by no means generally credited.

The Paris Journal of the 22d ult. the latest which has come to our hands, states, that adjutant general Bessere had defeated the insurgents, so as to open the communication between l'Orient and Nantes. One of their chiefs, named Barillais, had been executed in the latter city, between which and Angers, following the course of the Loire, the insurgents still maintained their ground.

May 5. Yesterday a messenger came from the head quarters of the Prussian army, near Mentz, which he left on the 28th, when no material event had occurred. The same messenger passed through Brussels on the 30th, where there was an equal barrenness of intelligence. On the northern frontiers of France, the operations of the combined armies are delayed by the necessity for bringing up magazines;—on the east, Mentz and Landau prevent the progress of the Prussians.

May 6. The Jacobins indulge in the absurd hope, that a few weeks may see France dictating a peace to Europe. These gentlemen, it must be confessed, are very sanguine indeed.

Lord Burlingdon, who returned to town yesterday noon from the Continent, where he has been about twelve months, met general Dumourier on the road towards Vienna, three days journey on the other side of Liege. The Liegois are extremely vexed that they did not recognise the French general while he was in that city, as they certainly would have detained and made him accountable for some of the government property, which he and his army pillaged during his stay there.

SALEM, *June* 11.

Advices from Martinique.

Captain Eli Brown, who arrived at Marblehead on Saturday last from Martinique, which he left 19th ult. has afforded us the following particulars relative to the situation of that island. The 6th of May there was a general alarm beat in St. Pierre, and all the whites, mulattoes and free negroes, were turned out to embark for Fort Royal, to make a general attack upon the aristocrats—on their way thither, the general thought it best not to go out with his whole body, and dispatched back to St. Pierre, by land, 200 men, who were attacked by a body of the enemy, abreast of Case