(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2464.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1794.

BRUSSELS.

Extract of an authentic letter.

"IT is utterly in vain for the emperor to truſt to the reſources of his own dominions, for they are exhauſted, and unleſs he is countenanced in making a loan in England, his efforts muſt be feeble. The king of Pruſſia does not diſguiſe his meaning. He either is, or affects to be, poor, and he ſays explicitly that he muſt be ſubſidized; and we are given to underſtand that the Britiſh miniſters are reſolved to go on, and that a treaty for ſubſidizing Pruſſia is actually in negotiation.

Of the events which have paſſed in France we have the moſt afflicting accounts. Nothing can reſiſt the impetuoſity of the republicans. Every where they have been ſucceſsful. We cannot give you a perfect idea of the gloom that has overſpread this place by the news from Toulon, and the no leſs diſaſtrous accounts from the Rhine. No leſs than 30,000 men of the combined armies of Europe, have fallen within the laſt fortnight. Not leſs than 50,000 ſouls in all have within the laſt fourteen days of this diſaſtrous year periſhed, and ſo far has this butchery been from promoting the objects of the war, that it has almoſt to a certainty ſecured the triumph of republicaniſm in France. We are diſgracefully expelled from the Mediterranean frontier; and letters from the Rhine ſay, that after the fatal 24th, Wurmſer had reſolved, by a council of war, to try the iſſue of only one more attack to retrograde with all the force, and to reſume the ſtrong poſition at Weiſſemburg, there to make his laſt deſperate ſtand. On the 24th, according to daily cuſtom, he was attacked by 30,000 Frenchmen, though he had been reinforced by the troops of the Palatinate and by the prince de Conde, and fought the whole day with his uſual courage and obſtinacy, his line was broken—His left wing, in part compoſed of the troops of the Palatinate, was, by the enemy, charged and routed towards the evening; and nothing but the night ſaved them from total ruin—their loſs was conſiderable. The emigrants alſo left 300 on the field—and the whole army is ſo extenuated, and reduced by thoſe daily attacks, ſo harraſſing as well as ſo murderous, that we have loſt all hopes of the capture of Landau, or of being able to continue in France.

A letter from Francfort, December 29, has been received:

"The imperialiſts, poſted near Haguenau, although attacked inceſſantly, were enabled to maintain their ground until the 22d of December. On that day the republican troops advanced againſt them with ſuch ſuperiority of force, and with ſuch a tremendous train of artillery that after a vigorous reſiſtance, they were forced to evacuate Haguenau, and retreat with great precipitation, to Sultz near Weiſſemburg.

"It was deemed neceſſary, however, on the next day, to take poſſeſſion near Weiſſemburg, in order that the imperialiſts might not be ſo much expoſed to the inceſſant attacks of the enemy, who in every attack came forward with freſh troops.

"The French having obliged the allies to retreat from Haguenau, reſolved to preſerve in that ſyſtem which had produced ſuch important advantages to them. On the 16th inſtant a meſſenger arrived here, who brought the important intelligence, that a column of 22,000 republicans had pierced the right wing of general Wurmſer's army; that 4000 of their cavalry had turned the redoubts eſtabliſhed near Werth and Reichſhoven, and that, meeting with no more obſtacles, the enemy attacked general Wurmſer's army, in the rear of their poſition. Some battalions of the troops of Heſſe Darmſtadt, newly raiſed, with the Palatine troops who were poſted in the entrenchments, gave way, and by their flight occaſioned a common general retreat.

"The Pruſſians, with the imperialiſts, being forced to change their poſition, took that on the heights of Weiſſemburg; and general Wurmſer, moving from Sultz, approached near to Weiſſemburg. The republicans, with the whole maſs of their forces, eſtimated at 120, and according to others, at 150,000 men, not giving our brave troops a moments reſt, having continually annoyed them for more than a month paſt, made poſterior to the 26th, a general and irreſiſtable attack on the centre of the combined army, which, unable to reſiſt ſuch a ſevere ſhock, being, moreover, exhauſted with fatigue, and in want of ammunition, were forced to retreat towards Spire and Manheim. The duke of Brunſwick, at the ſame time, was under the neceſſity of retreating towards Mentz."

PARIS, *December 31.*

A letter from Havre-de-Grace, of the 19th inſtant, announces, that immenſe preparations are carrying on in that harbour to attack England. The utmoſt activity is diſpayed in all the docks; and all the merchantmen have been put into requiſition, and are now arming. Theſe veſſels are to carry the troops now collecting in the adjacent departments. In a ſhort time, ſloops and flat bottomed veſſels, for the purpoſe of diſembarkation, will be conſtructed. To attack London, and to carry it, will be the ſame thing to our ſoldiers, animated with the paſſion of liberty!

From Straſburg, December 23, they write as follows:

"Victory! Victory! The enemy has been completely defeated! Haguenau is our own. The 22 redoubts of the enemy were carried; and 30 pieces of connon are the fruits of our conqueſt.—This will be a deciſive blow towards the relief of Landau."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In this ſitting the following letter was read, written from Weiſſemburg the 26th of December, by the repreſentative of the people with the army of the Moſelle. "The city of Weiſſemburg has been carried. The French found there, fourteen pieces of cannon, a great quantity of warlike ſtores, and ſome magazines. The important poſt of Auchbach, in front of Lauterberg, is likewiſe in the hands of the French. The Auſtrians have retreated to their camp at Balberhoff, from whence they will be driven to get to Landau.

"The 23d of December, four pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, together with 20,000 cartridges for cannon.

"The enemy in their retreat from Weiſſemburg, left behind them 1500 muſkets, a great number of ſick and wounded, and 200 brother republicans, who had been taken at different times.

"The French took from them in their retreat ten pieces of cannon, fourteen forage waggons, and a waggon loaded with ſhoes; and whilſt they were on their march, a whole company who deſerted from the Auſtrians, came in to the brave defenders of the republic."

LONDON, *January 3.*

It is to be feared that the re-capture of Toulon will be very diſadvantageous to the ſovereigns leagued againſt anarchy and rebellion. Without relying upon the accounts of the ſoi-divant convention, we muſt conclude that the army of Dugomier could not be leſs than 60,000 men, ſince the allies, who were 20,000 in number, with all the advantages of deep entrenchments, numerous outworks, and ſtrong ramparts well ſupplied with artillery, did not think proper to reſiſt the eſcalade. Ten thouſand men, at the utmoſt, will be a ſufficient garriſon to defend Toulon from any naval force, after the inhabitants, who ſurrendered it, have been ſecured. There remain 50,000 men to be diſpoſed of. Probably 10,000 will join the Italian army in Nice, which thus reinforced, may greatly annoy his Sardinian majeſty. The Genoeſe, whoſe diſpoſitions towards the combined princes are already ſuſpected, may fall upon Milan, and give the French an eaſy paſſage into Tuſcany, the eccleſiaſtical territories and Naples. The remaining 40,000 men, we fear, will croſs the Rhone, and enter the Spaniſh province of Catalonia.

The great arſenal Barcelona, the capital of this province, is not above 200 Engliſh miles diſtant from Toulon. If the misfortunes, which events oblige us to contemplate, were to happen, the wavering ſtates of Italy might be obliged to unite with our enemies; ruin would threaten our faithful ally the king of Spain and his adherents, and the affairs of the world would be involved in a more dreadful and inextricable labyrinth, than they ever have been at any former period.

Letters received by a Spaniſh nobleman from Toulon, contain the following extraordinary information,—That after repeated diſſentions between lord Hood and the Spaniſh admiral Grawine, relative to the French ſhips, the former a few days prior to the evacuation of Toulon had taken upon himſelf the ſole command, aſſuring the other that he had received inſtructions to that purpoſe from the court of London.

His lordſhip immediately iſſued proclamations, informing the inhabitants that they were hereafter to be under the protection of his Britannic majeſty alone. Lord Hood ordered the arſenal to be ſet fire to, as well as ſeveral parts of the city.

He then retired, with the principal inhabitants, on board the Britiſh fleet, without entering into any conſultation with the Spaniſh admiral reſpecting the execution or the manner in which it might be the moſt advantageouſly conducted.

In conſequence of this conduct, the Spaniſh fleet, ſtationed in the inner harbour, had not made the neceſſary preparations of unmooring, bending the ſails, &c. and, therefore, received very conſiderable damage. It is even doubted, whether they were able to get out of the harbour.

Jan. 4. Laſt night Mr. Heſlop the meſſenger, arrived with diſpatches from Peterſburgh and Berlin, from which laſt place he has come in ſix days. There, accounts have been received of a ſeries of ſucceſſes gained by the dukes of Brunſwick and [illegible] on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ult. in which the French loſt many men, and a great number of cannon. They continued their attacks, however, on the following days, and it appears by letters from Francfort of the 26th, they ſo far ſucceeded as to oblige general Wurmſer to fall back to Sulz.

The French armies of the Moſelle and the Rhine, having formed a junction, have at laſt ſucceeded in driving general Wurmſer from his ſtrong poſition at Haguenau, with conſiderable loſs; and as their principle of war is to act in great bodies, and to preſs conſtantly forward, he will probably be obliged to evacuate the whole province. Their generals appear to acquire military ſkill by experience and their ſoldiers are evidently worked up to a pitch of enthuſiaſm, which toil, nakedneſs, and carnage, cannot repreſs.

SALEM, *March 18.*

The laſt week has been a ſcene of general gloom and anxiety in this town. Every day has brought with it freſh intelligence of inſults to our flag, abuſe to ſeamen, and deſtruction to our commerce. Our merchants have ſuſpended their buſineſs—our ſailors are wandering about for want of employment—and our labourers will ſoon be ſtarving in idleneſs. At length it was thought ſomething ought to be done, and on Saturday laſt a general meeting of the inhabitants was haſtily called; in which a memorial to congreſs was propoſed and adopted.

One day laſt week, about 200 ſailors in Glouceſter, who were thrown out of employment by the preſent ſituation of our commerce, formed a mournful proceſſion, bearing the United States flag, accompanied by military muſic; and after parading the principal ſtreets in the town, proceeded to the forts, took a review of them, planted the American ſtandard upon the ramparts, gave three cheers, and declared themſelves ready to act in defence of their country; then returned to the place where they firſt formed, diſmiſſed at an early hour, and retired to their homes with the moſt perfect decency.

BOSTON, *March 12.*

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

Captain Wheelen, arrived here laſt evening in 30 days from Dominique, informs—That at the time of his ſailing, it was reported at that place, that the Britiſh had taken intire poſſeſſion of Martinique, excepting Fort Bourbon—That the governor of Dominique informed him, that they were determined at all events to put a ſtop to our ſupplying the French with proviſions,—and that an epidemic fever, not unlike the late Philadelphia peſtilence, raged there with great violence.

PROVIDENCE, *March 13.*

The maſter of a veſſel arrived here from St. Euſtatia informs, that previous to his leaving that place an account was received that the Britiſh fleet and army in the Weſt-Indies had made an attack on Martinico, that in atttempting to land on a place called Pigeon Iſland, which was ſtrongly fortified, they had loſt near 2000 men; that the admiral's ſhip was much diſabled—and that they finally retreated, and had left that place.

NEW-YORK, *March 21.*

By the brigantine Eliza arrived on Wedneſday, from Jamaica, we have the following advices.

The 22d and 41ſt regiments are hourly expected here from Corke, under convoy of the Adamant of 50 guns, the Alarm frigate of 32 guns, and the Fly ſloop of 15 guns. Theſe troops will be followed by further embarkations to augment the Britiſh army in St. Domingo, both from Europe and a conſiderable detachment from Sir Charles Grey's in Martinique.

Certain accounts are brought that Aux-Cayes is in a ſtate of famine. Polverel and his aſſociate Rigaud, are both laid up, and the unfortunate blacks, whom they have betrayed, refuſe obedience to them, and deſpiſe all their mandates.

By captain Orne of the ſhip Favourite who has arrived at this place from Bourdeaux, which place he left January 7th, we are informed, that when he ſailed the embargo on American ſhipping was not taken off, nor was there any proſpect of it—The number of American veſſels detained there, he believes to be about 125. The reaſon for this embargo was altogether a myſtery. The embargo extends to the Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels as well as to the Americans. The cargoes of all veſſels are taken by French officers, valued, and paid for; but they are ſeldom valued at more than half the firſt coſt. A Daniſh veſſel had been diſpatched from that kingdom, with proviſions for the Daniſh crews which were ſuffering in that port, but ſhe had no ſooner arrived, than her cargo was ſeized, except a ſmall allowance for the ſeveral crews. Aſſignants are the principal medium of buſineſs in France, and it is death to make any difference between paper and ſpecie.