(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2466.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1794.

BRUSSELS, *January* 7.

THE excursions of the prince of Saxe Cobourg to Guise and St. Quentin, have concluded most unfortunately. On Thursday last the two columns were attacked at the same moment, with such impetuosity, that they were both forced to retreat to their old positions between Valenciennes and Quesnoy. There came in here last night, by the gate of Anderlecht, an immense transport of wounded and sick, in no less than eighty-four waggons. This day large quantities of ammunition and stores were dispatched to the army at Mons.

LONDON, *January* 11.

Letters from Brussels mention, that the different attacks lately made by the Carmagnols on the whole chain of positions from Nieuport to Tournay, had no other object, but to mask the departure of 10,000 men, who from the northern army have marched against the royalists of La Vendee. As soon as this march was effected, the Sans Culottes retreated to their former positions, after having destroyed all the causeways which lead into the French territory. It is here generally supposed, that prince Cobourg is only waiting for a hard frost, to take advantage of the present weakness of Jourdan's army, and to strike a great blow.

The general search which, by orders of our government, has been made in this country, from the 16th to the 20th ult. has filled our prisons with a great number of suspicious persons.

Advices from Treves mention, that the inhabitants of the Electorate will shortly be armed like those of, and adjacent to, the river Rhine. It is absolutely resolved every where to oppose mass to mass, so that by next campaign the regular troops of the allies may freely follow their operations, without being diverted with the care of defending their own frontiers.

The French made several bold attacks upon the allied armies; the patroles of the Carmagnols came even to the distance of six leagues from this city. The country is all in arms, and, without requiring requisitions, every citizen wishes to fight for God and his sovereign.

Rear admiral Macbride is to have the immediate command of a squadron, destined for Halifax.

Sailed the Cumberland, of 74 guns, captain Louis, and the Sheerness, of 44 guns, captain Fairfax, to the eastward; they are to join the squadron under the command of admiral Macbride.

A Spanish man of war, of 74 guns, is arrived in Falmouth roads, having on board, as is said, half a million of dollars, for the payment of the Nootka Sound claimants. Waggons are detained there, and the conveyance to London will commence as soon as a guard arrives.

Twenty-eight thousand Prussians are on their march to Wesel, whence they will proceed to reinforce the army of the Rhine.

Six thousand Portuguese, and two thousand Arragonians, have reinforced the Spanish army in Catalonia. Large levies for the next campaign are also making throughout the Spanish dominions.

It is not more extraordinary than true, that there are at this time several American ships loading in Holland with all kinds of stores, and particularly gunpowder, which the masters pretend are destined for Lisbon, or some ports in the Mediterranean, when, in fact, the respective cargoes are actually intended for France. One of these ships, loaded with gun-powder only, is under detention, and will not be permitted to sail.

*Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, January* 9.

"This morning earl Moira arrived from London, and joined the army at Cowes.

"Amongst the royalists with the earl's army, is admiral de Grasse's chief captain in the Ville de Paris, who this evening came to the Fountain-inn in this town, and the captain's brother, who was taken in La Nymphe by Pier Williams, in the Flora frigate. This last gentleman has been in thirty-five actions with the royalist army, and is covered with wounds. They are both excellent navigators, and particularly well acquainted with the coast of France in every part.

"This morning rear admiral Macbride's flag was shifted from the Flora to the Sheerness, where it is to continue until Sir James Wallace arrives in the Monarch, when he is to command this expedition under earl Moira.

"As soon as Sir James Wallace arrives, the Sheerness is to sail round to the eastward, and rear admiral Macbride's flag is to be put on board the Moniteur, of 74 guns; in this ship the admiral is to command a squadron to the coast of America, which is to sail the beginning of March."

*Extract of a letter from Paris, dated January* 4.

"Letters from Nantes of the 25th ultimo, state, that the royalists were completely defeated on the 22d, under the walls of Savenay, with the loss of their ammunition, artillery, and equipage. Upwards of 6000 of them are said to have been slain, and 300 driven into the Loire by Westermann, whence not a single man or horse escaped. Nantes was illuminated on account of this victory on the 24th. Charette is also said to have received a check on the left bank of the Loire.

"Letters from Maubeuge, dated December 28, state, that general Jourdan, the commander in chief, had visited all the advanced posts, and that an attack would speedily be made upon the allies.

"A letter from Giotat, near Toulon, dated December 23, announced, that, on the 20th, twenty-five marine officers were shot; that upwards of 200 Spanish women remained at Toulon, and upwards of 2000 sick and wounded, who had not time to embark; that the harbour is full of dead bodies; that upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants are said to have emigrated. The enemy is stated to have carried off seven or eight ships of the line, among which are Le Commerce de Marseilles, La Pompee, Le Corquerant, and a great number of smaller vessels.

"Another letter from Toulon, dated December 24, states, that the executions go on brisky; on the 21st, 133 soldiers and citizens were shot; and on the 23d, fifteen marine officers shared the same fate."

*Extract of a letter from Mentz, dated January* 4.

"I have neither time nor strength to say any more than that all is lost. The republicans are every where victorious: Weissemburg, Lautern, Landau, Fort-Louis, Spires, and Germersheim, are in their possession. The Austrians have fled beyond the Rhine, and we are under the utmost consternation lest the duke of Brunswick, with the remains of his army, should be obliged to follow them. Several covered waggons arrived yesterday, which were immediately conveyed on board the barges; it was said that they contained some wounded officers of distinction, but we much fear that they transported the military chest and other valuables belonging to the army. The people of Worms are in a state of desperation. If Providence should not soon interfere; we are ruined for ever."

BOSTON, *April* 2.

It was reported yesterday, that a vessel had arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, the captain of which was informed there by Mr. Gardoqui, that the king of Prussia had withdrawn his forces from the combined armies, in consequence of the non-payment of a subsidy which he had demanded.

Mr. Morris, the American ambassador to the republic of France, whom reports have considered as unpopular at Paris, has lately received ample proofs of confidence and attention from the government of that country.

Yesterday general Bellegarde landed in this town, and waited on the French consul. He was attended by an aid-de-camp, and has several persons in his suite.

The following letter from admiral Jervis, to a gentleman in this town, was received by captain Crocker:

Boyne, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 3d, 1794.

SIR,

The schooner Anne of Boston, having been taken at the storming of St. Pierres, in this island, became a lawful prize to the British forces, but in consideration of Mr. Timothy Crocker's undertaking to convoy Mons. Bellegarde, and his suite for Boston, agreeably to his capitulation with general Sir Charles Grey and myself, I have presented him with said schooner, and do direct, that she be hereafter considered as his (Mr. Timothy Crocker's) sole property. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

JERVIS.

Mr. John W. Blanchard.

From BOURDEAUX, January 4.

"The national representatives have given 300,000 livres* to be distributed among the American masters, and I hear that to-morrow they are to give 100,000 livres more, for the same purpose.

E. DREW."

* *About* 100 *dollars for each ship.*

NEW-LONDON, *April* 3.

By a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, who arrived here on Sunday last, from New-York, we are informed of the following, which he received of a gentleman directly from Philadelphia:

A petition has been received by the president signed by upwards of one hundred of the most influential characters in the state of Vermont, requesting permission to invade Canada; in which they assert, that within five days after obtaining permission, they will march with 20,000 men, to besiege Quebec; and that in case of failing of success, they will ask no indemnification; but if successful, they will be content with taking the military stores of the British king, and all other property shall be resigned to the United States.

We hear that a disorder rages at New-Haven, which appears to baffle the skill of the physicians; many die with it in 48 hours after they are attacked. The students of Yale College are all dismissed in consequence of the prevalence and mortality of the fever. Dudley Baldwin, Esquire, of Greenfield, it is said, having visited his sister, who was sick with the fever in New-Haven, caught the disorder, and both dying, were buried in one grave.

NEW-YORK, *April* 9.

Captain Tomlinson arrived in 15 days from St. Eustatia, says he was boarded by a privateer, who informed him, that no dividend of prize money had yet been made, and that it all remained in the offices. That all the captains of privateers were about to resign their commissions, and it was expected that all privateering would cease.

The captain of a brig from Martinique yesterday says, that the British had not got possession of Fort Bourbon the 20th of March; they were erecting new batteries against it daily—A great mortality prevailed in the British fleet, as well as land troops. Upwards of 50 sail of Americans lay in St. Pierres. Two captains whose vessels were taken from them in Martinique, came passengers in the above brig, one belonging to Philadelphia, the other to Providence, R. I. All the American sailors are confined in a prison, except 60, who were pressed on board the fleet.

We learn that a malignant fever so rages among the English troops in the West-Indies, that the ships become hospitals. That the British privateers are all hauled up, and the products of the numerous American vessels, lately condemned and sold, are deposited in the hands of appointed agents for that purpose. Is this an anodyne, or not?

By the schooner ——, from Norfolk, arrived yesterday, we are assured that the Ambuscade lately fell in with the Hussar British frigate, and a Bermudian privateer, which she engaged both together, and after an obstinate battle, took and sent them into that port, where they had safely arrived last Thursday. Our informant adds, that the captain of the Ambuscade, finding them jointly, of superior force, nailed his colours to the staff, and swore, with his brave ship's company, that they would take them or sink.

PITTSBURG, *april* 5.

The latest intelligence from the army is by letters dated Cincinnati, march 6th. The Indian flag, White Eyes, &c. had given reason to expect thirty chiefs to treat, with all the prisoners amongst them, to be with general Wayne by the 14th of February. The general, in order to give them a good impression of our force, was at the expence of bringing the cavalry from Kentucky, where they were wintering. But no Indians had appeared. It is most probable the British, discovering their intentions, have had a talk, and have removed their dissatisfaction, and encouraged them to continue war. This would seem to be confirmed by the accounts via New-York —Ensign Bradshaw and lieutenant Huston had fallen in a duel. They fought with rifled-barrel pistols, at ten paces distance. Both fell at the same instant. Bradshaw shot through the breast; Huston in the side. The former expired after a few convulsions; the latter languished two days. The cause of the difference, some trifling misunderstanding, and altercation of words.

General Wayne had prepared to march to Au-Glaize river, where there were said to be 200 Indians collected. The Miami towns were deserted, so that it was unnecessary to pursue the same rout which general St. Clair had intended.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 10.

*Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated January* 19, 1794.

"We are still going on here with political prosecutions: Six gentlemen are to be tried in the course of this month, for words spoken, and declarations made, said to be wicked and seditious.

"The war is getting every day more unpopular. The poor are generally destitute, both of employment and food, and the rich are getting tired of relieving them. The consequences are evident, but the procrastination seems uncertain in its limits, which appears more so, from my seeing in this morning's papers an order from our government to seize all American ships bound to any port belonging to the French, in Europe or the West-Indies. This measure is creating much alarm, as being productive of an American war."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his correspondent in this place, dated Newark, 8th April,* 1794.

"Mr. B. informs of the arrival of a schooner at New-York on Saturday, from St. Lucia in 17 days—the captain relates that a fleet of 8 sail of the line had arrived at Martinique from France, and had landed 5000 men, who had cut off the communication between the British army and fleet.