(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2475)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1794.

ARLON, *March* 29.

YESTERDAY we had a severe rencounter with the imperialists near to this city. At first we were driven back by a very vigorous attack; but soon we rallied and advancing in a mass compelled the enemy to fly before us. Arlon opened its gates; we entered the city, drums beating, colours flying, and we have got possession of eight pieces of cannon, many horses, and a variety of other valuable articles have fallen into our hands.

FRANCFORT, *March* 31.

Hardly had the court of Vienna and the circles received intelligence that the king of Prussia had ordered his troops to quit the Upper Rhine, when deputations were instantly sent from all parts to general Mollendorff, to engage him to suspend the march of his troops, until the return of a courier who set out to carry to Berlin the assent of the emperor and the circles, to all the demands of the king of Prussia. General Mollendorff thought proper to pay some deference to this request, and the march was suspended. We learn, that the French republicans are receiving reinforcements on the side of Spire and Neustadt, and that they are forming bridges across the Gueich and the Spierbach. Their reputation for valour and discipline seems to promise them brilliant success. The spirit of hubbub and confusion presides of late in the councils of the allies. The plans of Mr. Mack for the present campaign, plans, which were boasted of as master pieces in tactics, are at present useless, so that they must set about planning anew.

We learn from Liege, that the republican army has established from Dunkirk to Philipeville, six camps which are in excellent positions, and capable of mutually supporting one another. A division of that army is actually in the ci-devant dutchy of Bouillon, the inhabitants whereof desire to be united to the French republic.

BRUSSELS, *April* 13.

Our generals, as well as those of the enemy, appear to have waited the presence of the emperor, to commence their operations.

The French, under the command of general Pichegru, continue to form a vast camp near Cambray. All their forces are collected in that point with the utmost activity, and they have taken the greater part of the garrisons, excepting only those which are most strongly threatened by the allies. Reinforcements are hourly arriving at Cambray, from every part of France, amongst the latter has been a body of cavalry, to the amount of 200 men, consisting of a regiment of carabineers, of the hussars of Chamborant, and a corps of chasseurs.

As to the grand combined army, under the prince of Cobourg, it is still concentred beyond Valenciennes and Quesnoy. The greater part of the forces in the province of Tournay are marching with the utmost diligence to that quarter; these circumstances cause it to be believed, that a general and decisive action may daily be expected.

On the 6th instant, a large body of the conventional troops advanced from Lisle, to reconnoitre our positions between that town and Tournay. They advanced to Baisienna, within two leagues of the latter place, and a conflict ensued, in which the dragoons of Latour greatly distinguished themselves. The French, however, accomplished their object, and retired in good order.

VALENCIENNES, *April* 14.

This day arrived here his imperial majesty the emperor, and was received with the most unequivocal demonstrations of loyalty and love. The whole town is to be illuminated to-night, and resounds every where with the loudest acclamations of "Long live Francis II. our dearly beloved sovereign." To-morrow, if the weather permits, the emperor is to review that part of the army which is already encamped; and next Thursday or Friday our operations will begin.

The Carmagnoles are encamped between Landrecy and Guise, between 80 and 100,000 men strong. As our grand army is superior to theirs, not only in every military accomplishment, but also, (which has never yet been the case) in numbers, we entertain the most confident hopes, that unless the republicans should think proper to avoid a battle, one of the completest victories must crown the attack, which in all probability before the end of this week will be made against them.

TOURNAY, *April* 15.

The wet weather still prevents those active operations which the season might have been expected to produce; the heavy artillery is now moving from Macklin to the army; and from the march and disposition of the troops, we expect that the campaign will commence with the investment of Bouchain.

A few French deserters, and but very few, occasionally come into our advanced posts. They report that the republican armies have taken the field. It is said, that they have a great number of cavalry; not less along the whole frontier than 45,000.

Several Hessian and Hanoverian regiments, and some British cavalry, have, within this last week, passed through here to join the prince of Cobourg's army near Valenciennes.

PARIS, *April* 13.

Letters from Strasburg, read in the Jacobin club, speak of an advantage gained over the enemy in the territory of Deux Ponts, by which the republic had acquired cattle, warlike stores, and 800 gold medals with the effigy of Capet. The vigorous measures of general Dieche, made the aristocrats and banditti on the other side of the Rhine tremble. There was every prospect of a fruitful harvest.

The letters from Lyons to the same club, state the disturbance which prevails in that city, where new riots and treasons are on foot. In a report on this subject, Dumas maintained that every idea of humanity and sensibility should be laid aside; and the more especially, as in several parts of the French territory, the patriots were imprisoned, and the aristocrats at large.

Fouche confirmed this statement, and observed, that the blood of traitors ought to fatten the soil of liberty, and to establish its power on the most solid basis. A member attempting to inculpate this speaker, Robespierre paid the highest compliments to his patriotism. The accuser quitted the hall, observing that the truth of the facts on which his charge rested, would soon come out.

LONDON, *April* 3.

INFORMERS and SEDITION.

The mayor of a very loyal corparation in Warwickshire, was lately visited by some London informers, who were sent down to the place by the Crown and Anchor Society to watch for sedition. The information given was, that a strange masculine woman, who, it was suspected, belonged to some of the corresponding societies, appeared in the disguise of a ballad singer, roaring out a song which had one line, they were certain, that had a disloyal tendency: the treasonable line was,

"As tall and as strait as the *popular* tree."

This he thought, must certainly allude to the TREE of LIBERTY, and ordered his clerk to make out a mittimus, which was with some difficulty set aside by a by-stander desiring to look at the printed song, in which the line was,

"As tall and as strait as the poplar tree."

Nothing can be more audacious than the contempt with which the French treat the sublime science of generalship. To beat marshal Freytag, and raise the siege of Dunkirk, they sent Houchard, a horse dealer; to beat the prince of Saxe Cobourg, and raise the siege of Maubeuge, they sent Jourdan, a haberdasher; to retake Toulon, they sent Dugomier, a stationer; to beat the duke of Brunswick and drive general Wurmser out of Alsace, they sent Hoche, a postilion—and, more insulting than all the rest, every one of these low fellows succeeded in his mission.

April 19. According to letters from Malaga, two new ships of war, La Balguire, of 70 guns, and El Palche, of 50 guns, were launched the last month, both which were commissioned and fitting for sea. The Spanish squadron in the Mediterranean will be considerably augmented this summer, on account of the exertions that the French are making, at Toulon, &c. to have a fleet, if possible in that sea.

The convention about to be entered into between Great-Britain, Prussia and Holland, will not be ready to lay before parliament, until after the recess.

Agreeably to the negotiation concluded between Great-Britain and Prussia, Prussia is to send into the field against France 90,000 men. Of this number, 32,000 men will join the army of his royal highness the duke of York in the Netherlands, and 20,000 are to be in the pay of the emperor, to begin the first day of April. The latter are to act with the rest of the Prussians on the Upper Rhine. Those regiments which quit the environs of Mentz, will immediately be replaced by others.

The accounts brought by yesterday's mails are not decisive respecting the operations of the Prussian troops, but only confirm their having received orders from Berlin to halt until further notice.

All the troops of the other combined powers are in motion, having quitted their winter cantonments, and there can be no doubt but we shall soon receive some important news.

There is not the least appearance of any negotiation on the tapis for a peace at present.

Since the Polish general, Kosinco's entrance into Cracow, he has taken an inventory of all the gold and silver in the churches and royal castles; his revolutionary tribunal consists of 14 members; since then the constitution of the 1st of May, 1791, has been solemnly acknowledged by oath, in the church of Marienhorn; the procession went there attended by military music.

The Universal, published from this quarter, enjoins the highest respect for the Austrian territory; and although the Polish reformers have seized some Imperial magazines, they have sent a very civil message to the Austrian commandants, assuring them of an ample indemnification; they are said to be furnished with money from France.

The revolutionary spirit has spread into several other parts of the republic; where many of the disbanded regiments have risen in arms. The Castellan Rimieswysky was tried by the revolutionary tribunal at Cracow, and hanged in the market-place on the same day.

Bodies of Russians and Prussians, to the amount of 25,000 men, being on their march to Cracow, where the malcontents have not above 6 or 7000 men, badly provided with artillery, their dispersion was daily expected. Several notes have passed between the permament council and the Prussian minister, on the subject of disturbances, and a court is open to try offenders as fast as they are apprehended.

There is a gentleman in town, who was formerly secretary to general Washington, and left Paris no longer ago than the 11th instant. He was witness to the execution of Danton and the other conspirators, and says, there was no kind of tumult during the ceremony. Paris is now tolerably well supplied with provisions; and it appears, that the fleet of vessels which lately caused an alarm for the safety of Jersey, was only a very large fleet of coasting vessels, carrying provisions for the supply of Paris. About 10,000 cavalry set out on their march from Paris on the 9th instant, to reinforce the northern army.

The king of Prussia, to save himself from the further censure of every ingenious mind has transferred M. de Fayette and M. de Maubourg, to an Austrian dungeon; and for this act he justifies himself by saying, that they were originally the prisoners of the emperor. M. de Lameth and M. de Puy, are still in Prussia, but whether closely confined, or remaining on account of their health being demolished, we cannot say.

Resistance has, at length, commenced to the empress of Russia and the king of Prussia, in Poland. Many large parties of the dismissed Polish troops are in arms against both these sovereigns, and some entire regiments, although not dismissed, have gone over to their comrades. General Koscinosko signed, at Cracow, an the 24th, a manifesto, in which he states the motives of one insurrection. General Madalinski, who is at the head of another, has entered the country lately transferred from Poland to Prussia; and eighty Polish noblemen have confederated at Siradin for the support of both.

A congress of all the Italian states is opened at Milan, to concert measures for the common defence; all the deputies had arrived except the Neapolitan minister; their object is the raising an army of 40,000 men; Venice refuses to join the coalition, and Parma will not grant any contribution towards the war.

Letters from Genoa of the 22d ult. state, that the French minister in that city had received an express, with dispatches from Bastia, from Lacombe St. Michael, the commandant. Lord Hood, after having collected his naval and land forces before Bastia, had given orders to his troops, united with the Corsicans under the command of general Paoli, to attack that place at once by sea and land; but that the enterprise had failed of success.

The French and Corsican garrison of Bastia, not only stood the attack, but, in a sortie which they made, obliged the united British and Corsican forces to abandon their design, with the loss of some pieces of cannon. The republicans also took several prisoners, among whom they number the nephew of general Paoli, who is said to have been wounded.

It is said that the red-hot balls fired from Bastia, destroyed two British men of war; and general Paoli is stated to have embarked on board the English fleet.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *April* 28.

The ship from Calabar, touched at Dominica, which she left on the 19th ultimo. At that time, Guadaloupe was not completely in our possession; Point Petre had been taken, and Basseterre attacked; one third of it was burnt in consequence of the French having set fire to it.

A letter from a respectable merchant, an inhabitant of St. Mark, dated the 26th ultimo, and addressed to his partner here, mentions, that one ship of the line, two frigates, and 1500 troops, were actually arrived at Cape Nichola-Mole.

We feel concern, in informing the public, from authority, that an attempt made on Bombard, from the Mole, has proved unsuccessful. As a surprise was intended, the attack was in the night; but notwithstanding every precaution, the enemy were apprized