(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2479.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1794.

LEYDEN, *April* 28.

WE have this day received several letters from Genoa, the most recent of which are dated tenth April, and from Naples of the fifth April. These letters not only contain details of the entry of the French into the territory of Genoa, and the proceedings of the government there, in order to oppose them, but likewise of the consequences which this event is likely to produce on the repose of Italy. It appears, in order to promote their views, the committee of public safety had transmitted considerable sums to Naples, and contrived the conspiracy, of the particulars of which we have likewise received the information, and the effects of which has already been to retain at Naples those troops who were to have set out for the combined army of Italy.

FRONTIERS of POLAND, *April* 23.

Kosciusco has entrenched himself near Prommick, in the neighbourhood of Cracow, where he seems inclined to wait to be joined by the different corps of troops who are on his side the question. Generals Cazinsky and Capsky have quitted Volhinia, and are marching to his succour with 4000 men. The insurgents affect to reckon on the neutrality of the court of Vienna, and the assistance of Turkey. The latter seems to be in some measure confirmed by the warlike preparations making on the part of the Ottoman government, which has induced the court of Austria to march some troops to the frontiers of Turkey.

Many circumstances incline people to think that the king of Poland both had knowledge of, and did not disapprove, the insurrection at Warsaw; certain it is, he never was satisfied with the whole country being so absolutely under the control of Russia, and his proposal of the well known constitution of May, 1791, together with the pains he took to establish it, sufficiently shews he could not be very averse to any powerful endeavours to re-establish it again.

The forces of Kosciusko are estimated at 8000 regulars, to whom are joined 5000 Polish gentlemen. The united forces of the Russians and Prussians are reckoned at 30,000 men, and reinforcements are marching from Southern Prussia and Silesia.

MANHEIM, *April* 19.

Our letters from Alsace state, that a malignant putrid fever rages in that province, which does vast mischief, insomuch that the hospitals are filled with sick. At Strasburg 1500 soldiers belonging to the army of the Rhine, have been swept off; and 900 persons have been buried within a fortnight in that city. The roads, our account adds, are covered with waggons laden with sick, and whole villages are deserted by the inhabitants.

COLOGNE, *May* 3.

Letters from Italy mention, that the Genoese have acceded to the league of the coalesced power against France.

BINCHE, *May* 3.

On the 27th of last month, our advanced posts were attacked at Beaumont and Boussigny, by a corps of republican troops. The chasseurs of Mahony, and the soldiers of Klebec, sustained the attack for three hours. They were at length forced to evacuate the two villages, of which the French took immediate possession. By an accident, the village of Boussigny took fire, and the greatest part of it was burnt.

HAGUE, *May* 4.

We learn from Malaga, that news is arrived there of rear-admiral Melville having, on the 10th March last, concluded a peace with the dey of Algiers, and that all the Dutch subjects which were in slavery had been released, and put on board the ships of this republic.

BRUSSELS, *May* 9.

The prisoners taken at Landrecy, which have passed through this place, amount in all to 4400 men, young, well cloathed and healthy. The Austrians tried to engage them to enter as volunteers in the Imperial service; and it is a curious fact, that out of so many, notwithstanding the tempting offers that were made them, and the eloquence exerted by the officers in trying to recruit them, only twelve agreed to enlist, and these were hooted by their comrades, "*A bas les traitres! O les coquins là*", filled the air, and with difficulty they were prevented from murdering the recruits. This shews us, that however we may be told of their being pressed into the service by public requisition, yet their souls are filled with enthusiasm in the cause.

The French are still in Flanders, and notwithstanding the reinforcemts, which swell the force of the combined armies to near 40,000 men, they have not been able to dislodge them from their favourable position. A Hanoverian officer asserts as a fact, that the day before yesterday Clairfayt had endeavoured to bring them out of their position, but after an attack of three hours, they had not gained a foot of ground, and were forced to retire without having obtained the smallest success. Pichegru's head quarters are at Courtray, and the right of his army extends to Lisle.

We had an account yesterday that an attack upon Avesnes, had not only failed, but that the Austrians and Dutch had been obliged to fall back on their camp with considerable loss. Besides skirmishes of the outposts, nothing material has happened.

Prince Gallitzin, who has been here for some time, received yesterday the authentic confirmation of the news, that the army of the confederates had, on the 12th and 13th ult. attacked the Russians, and completely beaten them, killed 4000 men, and taken 2000 prisoners, and 26 pieces of cannon.

Marshal Bender received yesterday an official advice of what we suppose is the same as the Hanoverian officer's relation, that 15,000 English and Austrians had been repulsed near Courtray, but that a general attack was designed with 25,000 men to-morrow morning.

LONDON, *May* 10.

Letters were sent to the following gentlemen, requesting them to attend his majesty's ministers at the secretary of state's office:—To Mr. H. Thornton, M. P. M. Downe, banker; Mr. Cornwall, the Russia merchant; Mr. Harris, of Milk-street, Cheapside; and Mr. Young, a broker.

The council sat in the morning from twelve to three, and met again in the evening at seven o'clock, when Mr. Stone attended, and underwent a long examination; as did also Mr. Towgood, the banker. The council did not break up till near midnight.

The gentlemen who assisted at the council were, the attorney and solicitor-general, Mr. White, and Mr. Justice Bond.

It does not become us, in this stage of the business, even to surmise on what has passed on Mr. Stone's examination; but the above gentlemen have been requested to attend in consequence of it; though it is impossible to suppose that any of them are in the utmost degree implicated in the business.

A board was held yesterday at the admiralty office on business relative to the Dockyards, and a further contract with private ship builders, to construct some more frigates and sloops of war, according to new models lately laid before the board for their inspection, being the newest improvements in naval architecture.

Letters from Paris state, that M. Perigaux, the last remaining wealthy banker of that capital, who went lately to Switzerland on the pretence of raising a loan for the convention—was just put in a state of accusation, and that his four sons were taken into custody as hostages for the immediate return of their father, to answer the charges of the public accuser.

Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Vaughan, were again before the cabinet ministers yesterday.

May 13. The Dutch mail brings intelligence from Warsaw of the 5th instant, stating that the Polish insurgents at Cracow, continue to shake the torch of rebellion with increased audacity. General Kosciusko, their chief, has ten adjutants, who force the fifth person of every family to enlist.

The insurgents have published a second manifesto, which reviles in the most daring expressions, Russia and Prussia, but makes no reproach on the court of Vienna. This edict has occasioned three state papers. M. de Cachet, the charge d'affaires of the court of Vienna, has signified in his note, the displeasure of his court, at the violent proceedings of the insurgents, and its destination of its principles. The king of Poland has issued a declaration. in which he avows his abhorrence of their proceedings; and the Russian general, Ingelstrohm, in his note, insists on the part of the Polish government, that the rebels be most rigorously prosecuted and punished.

The insurgents have been attacked by the Prussian general Tormanzow, near Cracow, and defeated, with the loss of between 3 and 400 men either killed or taken. The Russian cossacks patrole already through the suburbs of Cracow, which place they seem determined to carry, cost what it may.

The Prussians are in considerable force in the district of Winza.

The rebels have put in requisition all the lead, tin, iron and salt-petre; they also raised a contribution of 200,000 Polish florins on the clergy, who are further to pay 60 per cent. out of their income.

May 24.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, May 23.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his royal highness the duke of York, by the right honourable Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

TOURNAY, May 19.

SIR,

IN my last letter I mentioned to you his Imperial majesty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co-operation with the troops under the command of general Clairfayt, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th, at night, the army moved forward for this purpose, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the passage of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the enemy's posts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns; these were destined to force the enemy's posts by Roubaix, Waterloo and Moucron, thus to favour general Clairfayt's passage of the Lys, and then by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Lisle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the passage of the Marque so late, and were so much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accomplish the remainder of the proposed plan, while the column on the right, under general Busche, finding the enemy at Mouveron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the necessity of relinquishing its attack, and of retreating to its former position at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-general Otto proceeded with his column through Leers to Waterloo, from whence, after some resistance, he drove the enemy, and pushed on to Turcoing.

My column consisted of seven battalions of British, five of Austrians, and two of Hessians, with six squadrons of light dragoons, and four of hussars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a short cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to lose major Wright, of the royal artillery, a brave and deserving officer.

Having left the two Hessian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great strength both of men and cannon. The resistance was proportionably stronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy soon found themselves compelled to retire, which they did towards Moucron.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two columns on my right and left, notwithstanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was resolved to have left my advanced guard under the command of lieutenant-general Abercrombie at Roubaix, and, with the remainder of my corps, to have taken a position on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpose were given, but having acquainted his Imperial majesty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the necessity of co-operating with general Clairfayt, induced his majesty to direct that I should proceed to the attack of Mouveaux.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by lieutenant-general Abercrombie, with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy strongly intrenched, but having cannonaded it for some time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to storm it with the utmost order, supported by the first battalion, and seconded by the 7th and 15th light dragoons, under lieutenant-colonel Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loss of three pieces of cannon and a considerable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the pursuit, which was continued as far as Bouders.

Upon maturely considering the nature of our situation, I directed lieutenant-general Abercrombie to remain at Mouveaux with the four battalions of the guards; and having posted four Austrian battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the second brigade of British infantry, under the command of major-general Fox, to take post on my left, on the great road leading from Lisle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with these several corps, for the purpose of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other use. My advanced posts communicated with those of general Otto, on my right, who I now found had got possession of Turcoing.

Early the next morning the enemy attacked the post of Turcoing in great force, and I received an application from colonel Devay, who commanded there, to make a diversion in his favour; for which purpose I sent two battalions of Austrians, giving them express directions, if they should be pressed, to fall back upon me, but, by some mistake, instead of doing so, they joined colonel Devay. From this circumstance, an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himself in the attack upon my corps, which took place soon after, and, by so doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to secure a point which was of the utmost importance to us.

At this period a very considerable column of the enemy, which we have since learnt amounted to