(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2485)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1794.

FRANCFORT, *June* 14.

BY letters from Italy, we learn, that general count de St. Amour, who surrendered Saorgio to the French, has been condemned to lose his head; but that his Sardinian majesty had changed the sentence into that of imprisonment for life. A Capuchin, it is said, has also been taken up at Naples, who had a design against the king; a number of weapons were found upon him.

BRUGES, *June* 23.

Three days ago we received an account of the capture of Ypres. Some doubted, others entirely disbelieved it. The report was next day contradicted, and we permitted ourselves to hope, that the brave garrison would be able to hold out till sufficient succours should be thrown into the town.

This morning our doubts have been dispelled, and intelligence, which it would be folly to disbelieve, has been received, by which we are informed, that Ypres is certainly in the possession of the French.

GHENT, *June* 22.

A general consternation still prevails here, and all our rich people have taken refuge in Holland.

It is reported that the French have forced some of the posts belonging to the allies on the Sambre; that they are actually on their march towards Brussels; and that every one who can afford it, has already emigrated from that capital; but on the other hand, some travellers from Brussels assure us, that general La Tour has beaten the French and forced them to fall back beyond Goffelies. The prince de Cobourg has set off, in order to drive them once more beyond the Sambre.

BRUSSELS, *June* 22.

Yesterday the French carried several of the Austrian and Dutch posts; particularly those of Chappelle, Herlaimont, above Binch, and Fontaine L'Eveque. The latter was of the utmost importance, as it covered Nivelles and Brussels.

In consequence of its being forced, the allied troops are obliged to fall back on the forest of Soignies, within 2 leagues of this capital. This, of course, has occasioned the utmost consternation here.

The commander in chief has ordered the emigrants to fly to arms, and march against the enemy,—but every one is busied about his own personal safety.

All the civil officers belonging to the government, are occupied in packing up their effects; the boats in the river are loaded with baggage; and the squares are crowded with waggons.

June 23. All is consternation here, and most people are packing off. The late battles we have had in Flanders on the river Sambre are most dreadful—no time to rest—every day and night the French are attacking us; our troops are exhausted—the sight of the wounded which have passed under my window these few days past, are most distressing. We imagine that Ypres has capitulated. In this town there are 100 pieces of cannon, and from 6000 to 7000 men. All the French are going off in great haste.

MENTZ, *June* 10.

[From the BRUSSELS GAZETTE.]

On the seventh of this month the Austrians attacked the lines at Queich. They were repulsed three times, but renewing the attack, they at length turned the town of Germersheim, and at the same time made themselves masters of the heights which command Rulsheim. The French were consequently forced to abandon their intrenchments, with the loss of eighteen pieces of cannon.

June 14. For some days past a great number of recruits have arrived here from Anspach and others from Prussia, to complete the Prussian regiments. The garrison of Mentz is to be augmented to 4002 men. Our armed burghers still do duty every where in this city, and are regularly taught the manœuvres.

The elector has requested a loan of 15,000 florins at four per cent. to relieve the inhabitants of Mentz, Weissenau, Kostheim, Cassel and Cœnigstein, who were ruined by the invasion of the French.

Nothing of importance is now stirring respecting the Austrian and Prussian armies. A great quantity of provisions are constantly sent to the head quarters of general Mollendorff, who, it is thought will shortly strike some great blow.

PARIS, *June* 13.

Carpentier, representative of the people at St. Maloes, has apprehended twenty-one persons there, who are on their way to this capital, to be tried by revolutionary tribunal. At Bayeux all the suspected persons have been arrested.

Menou, sub lieutenant of Carabineers, having spoken in favour of the re-establishment of royalty, has been acquited by the revolutionary tribunal of Chalons, on the ground that he was inebriated at the time. On the motion of Cholier, the convention has ordered Menou to be brought before the Paris tribunal; and has enjoined the committee of public welfare to inquire into the conduct of the Chalons tribunal.

LONDON, *June* 24.

CAMP of ECLOO near THIELT, June 21, four in the morning.

Ypres surrendered yesterday morning. The garrison, consisting of ten battalions, much reduced in number by the siege, are prisoners of war, and have been escorted to Lisle.

The Hanoverians are at Bruges, where the British who were at Ostend, joined them last night.

General Clairfayt is at Thielt, and unless he receives reinforcements, must fall back upon Ghent tomorrow.

Never was seen such a break up as that of yesterday at Ostend!—Every body that could find the means were quitting the place. The magistrates and people of property are all gone. When the French come, they will find nothing but magazines empty, shops shut up, and houses deserted. General Stewart yesterday gave leave to all the inhabitants to depart. All the ships in the harbour were ordered out into the road, and all the baggage belonging to the staff, the 85th regiment of foot, and the 8th dragoons, was embarked. The departure of prince Ernest was the signal of alarm and flight.

The French came yesterday with 20,000 men to Roulsselaer. A piquet of thirty men, of the 8th dragoons, sent out in the morning, was surrounded and taken before Gistell.

As far as we can judge from appearances, Nieuport and Ostend will be abandoned to them in the course of two days without striking a blow, for the inundations have not produced the expected effect.

The French have again passed the Sambre, and invested Charleroy with more numerous forces than before, so that we have no assistance to hope from that quarter, but much to fear.

June 27. The accounts from Barcelona, given by us yesterday, are considered by many as the prelude to a negotiation on the part of Spain for a separate peace. Nay, some assert that government are actually in possession of the intentions of that court to withdraw itself from what they emphatically term an unprofitable and destructive war.

Yesterday a general impress took place on the river, by which all the ships were stripped of their hands; a number of seamen by this are procured for the men of war, under orders for immediate sailing.

The report of the approach of the French now turns out to have originated in a mistake arising from the following circumstances.—About twenty of the inhabitants of Ypres, now in the hands of the enemy, having obtained permission to retire from the place, a patrole of the French were conducting them to our lines. These persons report that the garrison held out till their ammunition was nearly expended, and then surrendered on capitulation. They have been sent as prisoners of war, the major part to Douay, some to Dunkirk and St. Omers, and the commandant general Salis to Lisle.

The principal attacks of the Carmagnols were from the small height of St. Sans Capelle, on the north side of the town, where they had established a strong battery and breast-work since the fourth day of the siege.

After obtaining possession of the Sluys at Boesinghe, they drew off the water which inundated the town on the side of Messines, and thereby facilitated their attack on that side, which unfortunately was the weakest.

Three batteries of ten or twelve guns each were placed on the Chaussee out of the Porte de Bailleul, and played incessantly on the town, which is almost a heap of ruins, upwards of 150 of the inhabitants having fallen during the siege.

BOSTON, *August* 16.

The British commanders in Nova-Scotia, have given orders for the entire destruction of the town of St. Pierre, Miquelon—And a few days since a number of the distressed inhabitants of that place, arrived here in their fishing smacks.

GREENFIELD, *August* 7.

From WHITESTOWN, July 16.

We have information as late as the 4th of July, from general Wayne; this information comes by a vessel from Detroit to Fort Erie, and is brought to us by the Genesee post, who is direct from Canandarqua. It states, that general Wayne was advancing towards the rapids of the Miami, with all possible expedition —with intention, it was supposed, of ousting the English from their establishment at that place.

The account adds, that the British are inviting and collecting the Indians from all quarters, at this rendezvous, many were already collected, and, in conjunction with the British, were anxiously waiting the approach of the Americans—to whom they were determined to give battle.

NEW-YORK, *August* 20.

An account of the massacre which took place at Fort Dauphin, the 7th ult. at 11 o'clock, A. M. brought by Mr. Simon of Philadelphia, who was there in an American vessel at that time.

Monday the 7th July, at 11 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Fort Dauphin a Spanish Friar escorted by six guides coming from Laxabon (a small borough at four miles distance from Fort Dauphin) several persons inquired what news he brought; he answered none, and said all was very safe. About an hour after Jean François (general of the banditti, who has always been upon good terms with the Spaniards) and Benjamin, his first captain, entered the city with 5 or 600 negroes, and 50 mounted on horse back, in that number there were about 400 armed with guns, the others had only swords and cudgels. When they arrived upon the market, Jean François ordered to kill without distinction all the French white people. No sooner was the order given, when the banditti separated in all the streets of the city, but the greatest part assembled upon the sea-side where a great number of white people had met together without arms to get on board the vessels that were in the bay; but in vain, they were all massacreed without mercy; while the same scene was acted in the different quarters of the city. This horrid slaughter lasted till 6 or 7 o'clock at night. Though a great number was killed in their houses during the night. A few days after, the account of the dead was given to one Dupinois, who acts as secretary to Jean François amounting to 742. Amongst whom were 3 women, not including a great number that have been drowned. There was at that time at Fort Dauphin 7 or 800 regular troops, some of them were even under arms upon the market place, beholding with indifference that horrible slaughter, and used to say loudly that is what the French deserve. A few of the unhappy victims fled to them, being pursued by the negroes, but the unfeeling Spaniards pointed their bayonets at them. The cry of those villains during the massacre was *Long live the king!!!* The unhappy La Ray Dumaine was killed by the Spaniards, and Mr. Carabas who swam to save himself, and rested on the cable of a Spanish sloop, was pursued by the crew with their oars*.

Seven or eight Frenchmen who were settled at Laxabon for some years past, had their houses plundered of every thing by the inhabitants of the same place the 8th July.

The same gentleman brought with him a list of 120 names of the unfortunate victims.

By the brig Fox, captain ——, just arrived, we have Antigua papers to the 29th of July, from which we have made sundry extracts. Mr. Dixon, who came in the brig, informs, that there was an action at Point-a-Petre on the 20th of July, in which there was a considerable slaughter—particulars not known—but the French remained masters of the place.

Extract from two letters from a very respectable mercantile house in London, dated June 19 and 25, to their correspondent in this city.

" June 19.

" The moderation and wisdom of America in sending a man of Mr. Jay's known and high character, to settle the differences between us by fair representation and negotiation, and in sending a commissioner to the West-Indies to ascertain the real damages under the orders of 6th November, clear of exaggeration, is much to be commended.

" The merchants had conferences with ministry before Mr. Jay arrived, to smooth the way for his negotiation, which we have therefore reason to suppose will be completely successful.

" Indeed ministers have said as much, provided no new demands, that they are unacquainted with, are brought forward. We are persuaded that they are prepared to make all reasonable compensation for the damages sustained under the order of the sixth November, and we have reason to believe that all other points at issue between the two countries, will be put on such a footing as to secure harmony and a good understanding between us.

" Mr. Jay had yesterday a conference with our secretary for foreign affairs, lord Grenville, and we understand that the opening of the negotiation was satisfactory to him, and that he saw no impediment in any thing that passed to an amicable arrangement."

" June 25.

" We have now to inform you of the substance of a communication from Mr. Pitt, yesterday, to the committee of North-American merchants.

" He said, " the communications with Mr. Jay had hitherto been general, but it was believed, if it was found that there existed the same disposition in

* *Two American are missing and supposed to have shared the same fate.*