

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1795.

SCHOONHOVEN, July 15.

As the voluntary loan did not succeed, a forced loan has been decreed for the province of Holland of six per cent. of what they are possessed, for which they will receive two and an half per cent. They think that this measure will produce large sums. God grant it may, for penury of all kinds is here worse than with you, and provisions are as dear. They feel a scarcity in many places, particularly on the frontiers, in the provinces of Guelders and Zealand.

The continuance of excessive cold contributes to make our situation yet worse, it hinders every production from ripening. The crop of hay will be very thin. As we have not lately seen the sun, the partisans of the House of Orange say, that the prince has taken it away with him!

Rapelaar has been arrested; they found in his house a trunk filled with papers, which prove his correspondence with the enemy. Seals are put upon his trunk, and the house where he was found is guarded by a dozen citizens. Two officers who were devoted to him were afterwards arrested at Amsterdam. We are assured that the Committee of Vigilance at the Hague is very active, and that it has the most exact information among the organists.

There has been a small commotion at Rotterdam. The black hussars of Alsace, in entering the town, were taken for Prussians. The people immediately began to disarm some corps of the city guards, but the commander, arriving soon after at the place, dispersed the insurgents, many of whom have been arrested.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.

Citizen Grafveld and de Sitter, our extraordinary ambassadors to the French republic, returned from Paris on the 8th instant, and brought amongst others the intelligence that the Prussian minister upon express order of his court had paid them a visit, and in the most friendly manner assisted at a dinner prepared for him by the ambassadors. The Prussian minister expressed his surprise at the report that his court intended to act in an hostile manner against the republic and contradicted formally all the accounts to the contrary.

According to authentic accounts received from Russia, it is more than probable that all the Dutch ships and goods, retained in the ports of the empress will be given up, if the French agree to do the same with the Russian property captured in Holland.

The directors of the colony of Surinam have informed the States General, that an account of the late revolution had already reached that place.

BRUSSELS, (30 Messidor,) July 18.

A sort of a truce has just been agreed on between the republican general and general Clairfayt. The navigation of the Rhine is in consequence opened to barges, laden with pit coal, which descend without the least molestation from the Roer, for the relief of Cologne, and other towns on the left side of the Rhine, which were before totally destitute of fuel.

This act of humanity, on the part of the hostile generals, revives our hopes that the horrors of war will be speedily terminated; and that a general pacification will restore tranquillity to Europe. We have already learnt that hostilities have ceased on the banks of the Rhine.

The reports of peace have once more succeeded the trumpet of war, and the auspicious prospect is viewed with rapture by the inhabitants of every state which has unfortunately been the theatre of this destructive conflict.

Yesterday, and the day before, several detachments of republican troops passed through this town, which, it is reported, are to be followed by a few regiments of cavalry, whose destination is the interior of France.

Notwithstanding the appearance of the most plentiful harvest, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the price of grain is still enormous; this does not arise from the present scarcity, but from the mal-practices of jobbers, who, having vast quantities of grain in hand, speculate on the temporary distresses of the people.

The municipality of this town, have just issued a proclamation, warning jobbers and monopolizers of their danger. After enumerating the fatal and unavoidable consequences to which they would be subjected, in case of popular insurrection, they are called upon to supply the markets with corn and provisions, under the most positive assurances that their property will be secure, and that they will be at liberty to dispose of it to the highest bidder.

P A R I S, July 21.

This capital is now as tranquil as if it had experienced no tumult for the last six months. Already some rye has been cut down in the environs of this city. The produce has been a third more than that

of last year. That of the harvest in general is calculated at an increase of one sixth. The price of grain is, however, still increasing; in the district of Bourg Egalite, the bushel of wheat brings from 150 to 300 livres. Twelve bushels of new rye have been sold here for as many hundred livres.

The distribution of bread has this day been more considerable than during these three months past—each citizen has received half a pound. This caused a general joy amongst the inhabitants, which can be better imagined than expressed. It is expected that in consequence of the measures taken by government, a similar distribution will take place every day until harvest.

July 24. Every thing is tranquil. The rye has been cut in the environs of Paris, and the harvest in general promises to be more abundant even than that of 1794.—The young people, who were the dupes of intriguers, have perceived that it is childish to disturb the public order on account of particular songs, and have returned to their former peaceable demeanor. Several persons who were taken up have been set at liberty.

NORTHAMPTON, (England) July 25.

The peace of this town has been disturbed this week by the riotous behaviour of a number of people, principally women, in stopping a quantity of flour which came up the river, and was going to Coventry. The mayor, in order to remove every idea of complaint, prevailed upon the owner to sell it for the use of the inhabitants, and it was accordingly ordered to be conveyed to the town hall; when the mob stopped the first part, and proceeded to unload it, insisting that it should be retailed out to them at a reduced price; upon which it was thought necessary to call out a party of the blues, who garded the whole of it to the town hall, and the crowd soon after dispersed.

L O N D O N, July 30.

EXPEDITION AGAINST FRANCE.

Yesterday, after our paper was at press, capt. Durham, of the Anson frigate, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, dated Quiberon Bay, the 23d inst. The intelligence received by government, respecting this ill-fated expedition, though it has been anticipated by every person not absolutely stupid, or blinded by prejudice, is truly afflicting to humanity. On the 21st instant at night, the French general Hoche, with a considerable force, made an attack on the emigrant posts in Quiberon, drove every thing before him, attacked Fort Santulotte, cut those who defended it to pieces, carried all the entrenchments, and completely drove the emigrants from the Peninsula. The loss on this occasion is variously stated: to this country the whole force has been lost—but it does not follow that all the individuals who composed it have been butchered; on the contrary, many of them joined the republicans, and assisted them in gaining the victory. What else could be expected from men who were prisoners of war in this country, and who enlisted in the emigrant corps with no other view than thereby to be enabled to reach their own country? The most moderate account we have heard, states the loss in killed at upwards of two thousand, besides the prisoners, and those who went over to the enemy. All our stores are gone, and all our artillery, including some upper deck guns that had been landed from our ships for the batteries, besides those which we formerly announced to have been lost.

Some of the emigrants fortunately effected their escape on board our fleet; we know not how many, as some of our accounts state them at only a few hundreds, while others make them amount to nearly 2000, including women and children. Many in attempting to gain the ships perished in the water.

As the accounts in circulation are extremely various, and in some things contradictory, we purposely avoid mentioning many circumstances which have reached us, and shall for the present content ourselves with laying before our readers the following letters, which will enable them to form a pretty correct statement of the business:

From our Plymouth correspondent.

"Plymouth, July 28.

"Last night arrived here the Anson of 38 guns, captain Durham, from Quiberon Bay, with dispatches for the admiralty, with which an officer set off express for London; she left the fleet off Belle-Isle last Thursday, then blocking up the French coast. The news she has brought is of a very unpleasant nature; the current report is, that a very general action took place the 21st inst. on the peninsula of Quiberon, between the republican army and the royalists, in which the latter were cut to pieces; the slaughter continued the greatest part of the day and night, no quarter being given by either party. The loss of the royalists is variously stated, but by the best accounts the number missing amounted to about eight thousand men; the

loss of clothing and arms is also stated to be very considerable, besides the upper deck guns of several men of war, that had been previously landed for the use of the royalists; in short, if the defeat is to the extent reported, the expedition seems nearly at an end. Several wounded royalist officers are on board the Anson; and her crew are said to be very sickly.

"We are happy to state, that from all we can gather from this unfortunate intelligence, it does not appear that any of the British soldiers were in the action; or that any of them are missing."

From an officer in Sir J. Warren's fleet.

"Bay of Quiberon, July 23."

"What I feared has at length happened: and the emigrants have lost the peninsula of Quiberon—a place of such strength, that half the men they had might have defended it against any force that could have been brought against it, if treachery had not been employed to sacrifice them. From the extreme want of discipline in many of the troops employed upon the expedition, desertions had been very frequent, and strong suspicions were entertained of secret correspondence kept up between some of the troops and the republican army under general Hoche.—These suspicions are at length but too completely verified.

"On the night of the 21st, the enemy, invited by some of the emigrant corps, marched against their advanced guard; they deceived one or two centinels; from having the countersign; but they no sooner made their appearance; than several of the emigrant soldiers deserted to them. In short, they arrived at the fort without a gun being fired, and they were in the same manner actually assisted in taking possession of it, by the troops who were posted in it to defend it. Count d'Tilly, who commanded the regiment of the count d'Hervilly, since that general was wounded, was fired upon by the troops of that regiment, and killed while encouraging the men to resist the enemy. Indeed, the soldiers of that regiment turned their arms in general against their officers, and shot several of them. The regiment of Dresnay laid down their arms; those of Leon and Damas fought bravely; but the most noble stand made against the enemy, was by the regiments commanded by the count de Sombreuil, who protected the retreat of the troops which embarked. By his able and spirited conduct, and by the assistance of several vessels and gun-boats from Sir J. Warren's fleet, the enemy were a good deal annoyed as they advanced; and time was given to some of the troops, women and children, to get on board of ships; and also to save the military chest and some other articles. The count de Damas is among the killed; he is said to have killed himself when he saw at length he could not rally his troops—and the count de Sombreuil, with his regiments, are made prisoners. This misfortune has arisen from the jealousies which had taken place in many of the corps—from the ill disposition of the privates to the cause they affected to espouse, and to the inability of M. de Puisaye, who was a man ill calculated for his difficult and arduous situation, though certainly hearty in the enterprise he had undertaken: If the count de Hervilly had commanded, this misfortune would not have happened; but a want of attention to the conduct of the emigrant troops, has proved the ruin of the expedition. The enemy were suffered; from the carelessness of the emigrant commander, to tamper with their troops; and treachery seemed hardly suspected, till it burst forth in an almost general defection of the emigrants.

"In spite of the loss of this place, which was certainly of considerable importance, it is impossible not to be sanguine of ultimate success; this part of the country is entirely in favour of the royalist cause. The armies of Charette, of Stofflet, of Scepeau, of la Bordonnaye, are very strong, and that of the general Tintigniac, has augmented, we understand, to 7000; since he undertook his expedition; since which, too; he has obtained several important advantages over the enemy. We do not believe, from every thing we have heard and seen, that there is one man in ten of the country people favourable to the convention, in this part of France; and, with an able commander, the royalist cause may scarcely doubt of success.

"The boats and transports of Sir J. Warren's fleet carried the troops, &c. when they evacuated the peninsula, to the two small islands of Houat and Hédie; a short distance from Quiberon, where they landed above 2000 persons. These islands were captured since the emigrants landed in Brittany; one of them is fortified, and very strong."

From another officer, same date.

"I hope soon to be with you again in England; for our expedition has ended exactly in the manner expected by every intelligent officer, who has had any means of judging of its probable success. The emigrant army has no more an existence—not even of name. I informed you in my last that many of the men were deserting to the republic, and that we had been most egregiously imposed upon with respect to the number of royalists ready to join us in Brittany.