

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 2, 1796.

DEUTZ, (opposite Cologne) March 15.

**GR**EAT movements are making in the French army stationed on the other bank of the Rhine: large bodies of troops from the Upper Rhine are proceeding down to Cologne, and those in the environs of that city are marching lower down towards Crevelt. The conjectures to which these movements have given rise are so various, that we shall not undertake to state them. The French troops on the right bank are estimated at 10,000 men. Within these few days they have been completely equipped for warlike operations.

KETTIC, (on the Rhur) March 17.

The French appear to have some enterprizes in view. An officer, accompanied by an hussar, reconnoitred the day before yesterday the left bank of the Rhur. Another sounded the river yesterday to find where it is fordable.

During his stay at Duffeldorf, general Jourdan told the soldiers of the Palatinæ, that he was about to withdraw from the conquered territory. It is thus that the enemy now call the duchy of Berg. The general left Duffeldorf on the 13th instant, and took the road leading to Coblenz.

BERANCFORT, March 22.

We hear from Coblenz that the French officers there are no longer doubtful that peace will soon be concluded, they even say that the preliminaries are as good as ratified; but that some difficulties are still caused by a few princes of the empire; and that the French armies will for the present retire behind the Meuse.

PORTSMOUTH, May 4.

This morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth, by the Walsingham packet, captain Lawrence, in eight days.

Our letters from Corsica, dated the 27th of February, announce in a positive manner, that tranquillity is very far from being restored in Sardinia. The inhabitants are still divided into parties, and several of them have retreated to St. Bonifacio.

Yesterday morning at six o'clock, vice-admiral Vandeput left town for Portsmouth, being one of the court-martial which is appointed to sit this day on the trial of vice-admiral Cornwallis. As soon as the trial is finished, admiral Vandeput will proceed to the Lisbon station, with the squadron under his command, and take under his protection such merchantmen as may be ready to sail for that destination.

A detachment of the Channel fleet will convoy the outward bound fleets to a certain latitude. Captain Lofick, in the Jupiter, of 50 guns, is to be commander of the East-India ships; the West-India convoy will be under the orders of rear-admiral Pole.

Admiral Harvey, in the Prince of Wales, of 98 guns, is going out commander in chief in the West-Indies, in the room of admiral Cornwallis. Admiral Christian is to command on the Jamaica station.

Yesterday the Trent, a new 38 gun frigate at Woolwich, was put in commission, and the command of her given to captain Bowater.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.

Official information has been received by James Murray, Esq; the American consul at this port, that the present posture of affairs between the United States of America and the dey and regency of Algiers, render it very hazardous for the vessels of that country to venture into those seas which are frequented by Algerine cruizers; and that this danger will continue until it shall be duly notified by the government of the United States of America; that peace is fully established between the two countries.

In the corn market, Mark-lane, London, on Monday the 22d ult. wheat fell from 12s. to 15s. per quarter; and on Monday last a further fall of 15s. per quarter; great quantities remaining unsold. All sorts of corn have fallen considerably in most of the markets in the kingdom.

In Hull market, last week, wheat was full 10s. per quarter lower than on the preceding week; and at Beverly the price of that necessary article has fallen 21s. per quarter within the last week: If accounts may be credited, it will speedily have a much greater reduction.

KINGSTON, April 22.

A letter from a French gentleman escaped from Aux-Cayes, and dated near Jeremie 28th March, mentions a great scarcity of flour at Aux-Cayes. Very few Americans now frequent that place, one lately carried 30,000 pounds of gunpowder to Aquin. They have at Aux-Cayes, 2000 armed men of colour, only, all the whites being at Leogane. The Concorde frigate

is in great want of repairs, she has 350 men on board, 150 of which are browns and blacks from the windward islands. The same letter states, that from their making sugars and never planting any canes, it may be supposed, they have some doubts of their possession being of long duration.

April 23. A letter from captain Morgan, of the ship Jane, dated April 14, mentions a smart action he had on the 11th with the Regulus French privateer, commanded by citizen Olonier, which lasted within pistol shot, for upwards an hour and an half. The Jane had only five men wounded in the action, two of them very dangerously. The damage sustained by the Regulus is not known, but it must have been considerable, as the guns of the Jane often raked her. Before the Jane came up with the privateer she had taken an American brig, which was relieved by the Jane, and gave information that the Regulus mounted 16 guns, and had on board 100 men, mostly white.

Extract of a letter dated St. George's, Grenada, 14th April, 1796.

"In our last to you we gave some account of the loss of La Baye, and the consequent evacuation of the remainder of our out posts, and mentioned at the time of writing, the Brigands were making their appearance in the vicinity of the town, where however they did not long remain, being driven off by a party of regulars sent against them. Fortunately for us, on the loss of La Baye, general Nicoll took the alarm, and wrote to head quarters for a supply of troops, in consequence of which a reinforcement of about 1300 men was soon after sent down, which enabled him to take the field with near 2000 men, (including near 500 of our black corps) after leaving sufficient garrisons in the town and fortifications.

"They set off from this the 22d ult. and on the 25th (having had several skirmishes in the interior, but of no great consequence) they took by storm, a very strong post the enemy had established at Port-Royal, about two miles to the southward of La Baye, in which they had stationed upwards of 200 of their best troops (the Sans Culottes of Guadaloupe), the whole of which, with a great many more were cut up in their flight by the cavalry, consisting of 36 of the 17th light dragoons, and nearly an equal number of our island troops, who on this occasion were of signal service. It is computed that our enemies on this attack lost considerably above 300 killed, besides a vast number wounded, and what will be severely felt by them, at least 400 stand of arms. Our loss was also considerable, having about 30 killed and nearly 70 wounded, a number of them however very slightly. A number of circumstances prevented our army from marching on to surround La Baye, next day, and the succeeding night to our great mortification it was abandoned by the Brigands, after setting fire to the place which completely destroyed it; so great however had been their hurry, and so completely were they sickened by the affair of Port-Royal, that they did not take a single piece of ordnance with them. Sixteen of different kinds were found at the two posts, amongst which were a small mortar and a howitzer, which had been left in La Baye, on our evacuation of it, and which if they had got them carried off might have been very troublesome to us in future; Sauter was abandoned and set fire to the same night as La Baye, so that once more the Brigands are confined to the single sea port of Gougave, which they are endeavouring to make very strong.

"Our general not thinking himself strong enough to follow up the blow, after leaving sufficient garrisons in the posts he would be obliged to occupy to windward, still continues there, with his force, except the troop, and one company of the black corps, which he sent down the day after La Baye was taken possession of for the protection of it.

"It is said he expects a strong reinforcement from general Abercrombie, (who is now arrived) to enable him to finish the business here at once, of this however we are extremely dubious, for this reason: The commander in chief is now so strong by the arrival of the Cork fleet, that in place of relieving this island and St. Vincent—we have reason to suspect he is aiming new conquests.

"When admiral Cornwallis's fleet arrives and it is hourly expected, there will be a force at Barbadoes of at least 20,000 men.—The conquest of Guadaloupe and St. Lucia will, we are convinced be attempted, and the whole force will be barely sufficient for these objects, we have only the gloomy prospect before us of nearly twelve months more of the barbarous war we have endured for the last twelve.

April 27. The Recovery arrived here yesterday from Liverpool and Madeira, fell in with a French schooner privateer off the Navissa on Monday, which she engaged for near two hours, and would certainly have been taken, had not the Lark sloop of war hove in sight. From the description of the privateer, we have every reason to think she was the Regulus with which the Jane had such a brush, as mentioned some days ago.

N. E. W. - Y. O. R. K. May 25.

Admiral Richery having been ordered by the French directory to transmit to that government the net proceeds of the English prizes, which he carried into the port of Cadix, the other officers and seamen of the French squadron declared their determined resolution to resist such a measure; in consequence of which, Richery made a division of the prize money amongst himself and them, married a Spanish lady, and was resolved to spend the remainder of his days in Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated March 26, 1796, to a gentleman in this city.

"I am sorry to say that the war appears likely to continue all the present year, between France and England—the emperor seems much inclined to make his peace with this republic, which if he accomplishes, I think it probable a general one will soon be the happy consequence.

"I some time since advised you of the appointment of Don Carlos Martinez de Irujo, as minister from His Catholic majesty to the United States; I now have the pleasure to tell you, that his predecessor, our late worthy minister, Don Joseph de Jaudenes, is appointed to be intendant of the armies and kingdom of Majorca, which is considered one of the best intendancies in his majesty's gift."

May 24.

Court of Vice-Admiralty of Bermuda.

Having taken into consideration the cause of Ebenezer Wheelright, late master and claimant of a certain schooner called the Betsy and her lading, seized on and libelled in this court by John Nash, commander of the brigantine or private vessel of war, the Retrieve, and having attentively perused the examinations and depositions taken in and relative to this cause, and the papers seized with and on board the said schooner, together with the further proof obtained from the island of Hispaniola, in consequence of an interlocutory order of this court, granted the 25th day of April, 1795, on the petition and depositions of certain claimants of vessels and their cargoes, belonging (as herein stated) to the United States of America.

Therefore although the further proof obtained as aforesaid cannot I conceive be considered as fully in point, yet under the particular circumstances of the case and certain considerations appearing to me of weight and moment, I do acquit the vessel and cargo in question, and hereby sentence and decree and order, that the libel of the aforesaid John Nash, against the said schooner so called the Betsy and her cargo be herein dismissed—But as many suspicious circumstances have been alleged and made appear against the general conduct of the claimant during his late voyage, in justification of the bringing in the said cargo, I do hereby allow probable cause for seizure of the same, and decree and order the taxed costs and expences of this suit to be paid by the said claimant.

JOHN GREEN, Judge.

Enrolled in the court of vice-admiralty, this 24 day of April, 1796.

A true copy—John Lewis, register.

A similar decree was promulgated the same day in the following cases—to wit:

Vessels names.	Masters.
Brigantine Polly	Henry Smith
Schooner John Industry	Joseph Woodman
Sloop Sally	Thos. F. Doggett
Brigantine Philip	Samuel Lewis
Schooner Sally Tartar	Solomon Rutter
Sloop Maria	Benjamin Pierce
	Francis Hunt
	Thomas Nelson

Certified this 6th day of April, 1796.

May 25. Captain M'Dougall, of the brig Sea Nymph, 16 days from St. Thomas's, (last) informs us, that before he left St. Vincent's the English had made an attack on St. Lucia, and had taken a strong post called the Vigie, by storm; as the French defended it very desperately, the loss was considerable on both sides;—the British succeeding by their superior numbers. That St. Vincent's remains in nearly the same state it was six months ago. That a ship belonging to Philadelphia (name unknown), and a Boston schooner, were seized at Grenada for landing a small quantity of dry goods;—and that a number of American vessels, from Demerara, Surinam, &c. sent into Tortola by the Bull Dog sloop of war, had their cargoes condemned there.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 5th May, has the following article:

"A sloop of war has just arrived from the Mole with accounts of a fleet with ten thousand men being arrived at that place."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, March 23, 1796, to a gentleman in this city.

"La Fayette is free, and already on his passage to America."