(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2448.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1793.

## ROME, *August* 1.

ON the 31st ult. the pope published a proclamation respecting the pretended manifesto of the christian and royal army addressed to the French nation, in which the rector and vicars not appointed according to the real canonical precepts are summoned to come forth to receive their lawful vocation, from a person calling himself bishop of Agra, and one of the pope's apostolic vicars.

His holiness in the said proclamation declares, that he knows nothing of such a call; that there is no such a person as a bishop of Agra, in Tartary, and that his pretended apostolic mission is a falsehood. His holiness charges all the orthodox bishops, especially those of Lyons and Poitou, to warn their flocks against the assumed authority of the pretended prelate, and to induce the latter to desist from their past conduct, that the faithful may not be induced into error.

## FRANCFORT, *September* 3.

The court of Vienna sent orders to generals prince Cobourg and Wurmser, to make the French soldiers, who for the future should surrender themselves upon capitulation, engage not only not to serve against the combined armies, but also against the army of the royalists under general Gaston.

## CIVITA-VECCHIA, *September* 2.

The galley slaves, who revolted, and of whose mutiny I gave you in my last an account, have all been taken or killed. Some are confined in our fortress, and it is said, that upwards of thirty-six will be executed. The sailors remain in the galleys, but the soldiers have all been freed, except eight, who knew that the slaves intended to revolt. The officers are still in arrest in the castle; the commandant has liberty to walk about the town.

On Thursday and Friday last, we had an English squadron in sight of this port, consisting of a 64 gun ship, four frigates, a sloop of war, and a cutter, with twelve or thirteen merchantmen under their convoy, bound to different places, viz. Naples, Messina and Smyrna.

## MENIN, *September* 13.

The garrison of Quesnoy, to the number of 5,600 men, this morning laid down their arms, and were conducted prisoners of war towards Germany. The cavalry in the garrison had only fifty of their horses left alive. The place was well furnished with cannon and military stores. It has suffered much by the siege. The barracks for the troops are entirely destroyed.

Yesterday, the 12th, the French to the number of 8000, collected from Bouchain, Cambray, and Douay, attacked the prince of Saxe Cobourg's advanced posts at four in the morning, and after a warm action, were repulsed with great slaughter.

They had 1600 men taken prisoners, and 1800 killed. They lost eighteen pieces of cannon, and a number of waggons. Their route was so complete, that they were pursued to the very gates of Cambray; and of 900 men who came from Bouchain, only fifty returned.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg is to march this day towards Maubeuge, which he means to besiege.

The report of Landrecy's having surrendered, turns out to be false.

## HAGUE, *September* 19.

His serene highness the hereditary prince stadtholder attended this day the council of the states general.

The following dispatch has been delivered in the meeting of this day, on the part of his serene highness:

"High and mighty lords,

"As soon as I heard of the events of the 13th instant, I failed not to inform myself of the situation of the camp of the troops of the state, and I have the satisfaction to make known to your high mightinesses, that the loss of men, horses and artillery, is much less than was at first imagined; of which your high mightinesses shall receive a report as soon as the respective corps who have been in that action shall have given in the list of their loss, and a general return shall be made of it. I also deem it necessary to see in person, in what state the camp now is, and intend for this purpose to repair to the camp for a few days, in order to be the better able to judge of its situation, and of what may be necessary for making up the losses sustained. I thought it my duty to submit this to your high mightinesses, and embrace this opportunity to commend myself and family to your friendship and affection, and to form the most ardent wishes for the blessing of Almighty God upon our dear country, and the momentous deliberations of your high mightinesses.

(Signed,) W. PRINCE of ORANGE.

*The following is translated from the Journal de Rouen, of the 24th September, brought by captain Davis, arrived at Boston.*

## MARSEILLES, *September* 16.

The army of the republic under general Cartaux, has taken possession of the hills and forts which commanded the harbour, and the port of Toulon. He was making all his dispositions for a general attack on that rebellious city. The troops were in high spirits, recruits and all apparatus for the siege were arriving from every quarter. The French have made several English and Spaniards prisoners in the different attacks which they have made against the posts which they have taken.

The reports published in Rotterdam, in the same paper, state the number of the Dutch to have been but 7000, and those of the French 30,000 strong; and that the Dutch had been obliged to retreat towards Ghent, in the heart of the Austrian Netherlands.

The hereditary prince has given no date to his action in his letter; at least there is no date published in the paper from whence this important account is extracted.

To supply this deficiency we shall quote the extract of the French general Berin, who addressed the national convention, from Menin, which had been the head-quaters of the Dutch troops—under the date of September 13, He observes, "That new victories were atchieved by the troops of the republic, who have taken Menin, Werwick, and the different passages of the Lys, which were defended by a body of Dutch troops, well intrenched. General Hedoreville stormed Werwick—The enemy abandoned 40 pieces of cannon at Menin. I trust that the national convention will receive this interesting news with pleasure. We have made 1200 prisoners and several generals are captured."

There is no doubt therefore of a second battle on the 12th and 13th of September, in the Austrian Netherlands, perhaps as decisive as the other, at Dunkirk. Menin is 30 miles from the former place, and inland, so that they cannot be confounded together, as they have been, for one and the same action.

The probability is, that as soon as the British were routed at Dunkirk, and the Dutch four days after at Werwick and Menin, that the French would carry off their stores, cannon, provisions, and other trophies of their glorious victories, and immediately point the united forces of the republic against the prince of Cobourg, who still remained in Cambray, by the last accounts. This army is now the only one in France.

The Prussians have met a severe check on the border of the Rhine. The duke of York is now on the defensive, and 30 or 40 miles from the frontiers of France. The rebels of Vendee almost extinguished, and the cause of toryism drooping, and will soon expire, unless some new advantages on the side of their friends the British shall revive their spirits.

## LONDON, *September* 17.

The fall of the gallant and polite captain Courtney, is a national misfortune, and renders the situation of his much respected and amiable lady the object of general concern, particularly to the more immediate circles of her acquaintance, who at this unfortunate juncture seem to vie with each other to afford her every consolation in their power.

A showman had the folly to declare in Bartholomew Fair last, that he had made more by the *representation* of the fall of Valenciennes, than the British would by the *capture* of it.

The British fleet under lord Hood, now in the Mediterranean, consists of two of 100 guns, three of 98, twelve of 74, three of 64, store-ship of 44, two frigates of 36, seven of 32, two of 28, two of 24, one of 16, two of 12, and two fire-ships.

*Sept.* 18. Yesterday evening dispatches were brought by Mr. Silvelker, who left the British camp, near Thoroute, on the 15th; and happily such information was immdiately given, from these, as refuted the decisive part of the former reports now unnecessary to be mentioned.

But it appears, that the attacks of the French were continual during the 14th and 15th instant; that their numbers increase every hour, and enable them to persevere in harrassing almost every part of the allied army, regardless of loss or repulse; that the expected detachment of Imperial troops had not then joined his royal highness the duke of York; and that the prince of Orange had fallen back from all the covering posts, preceding the British army in their approach to Bruges and Ghent.

The elector of Mentz pays a million of florins to the king of Prussia, towards the heavy expence of regaining his capital.

*Sept.* 21. The loss of Toulon will undoubtedly be severely felt by the French. It is however, to be lamented, that we have not *got* the seventeen ships that we have *taken*.

*The following extract of a letter, dated Bruges, September 17, 1793, received yesterday by a merchant in the city, may be relied on, as coming from a gentleman who was in Menin when the French forced the Dutch posts, and pursued them into town.*

"The French advanced on the evening they had been beat between Comings and Werwick, near Allowaine, and drove in the Dutch advanced posts, and brought their batteries to bear on their works the next morning with so much success, that the French advanced in columns on the Dutch, who were drawn up behind the works of Allowaine, and forced them to retreat in the greatest confusion into the town, forgetting even to turn the bridge; the French cavalry pursuing and cutting them to pieces, taking thirty-two cannons and thirty-four ammunition waggons, besides a quantity of their baggage.

"Judge then of their terror, having no arms to defend us, and almost dead with fatigue; the roads were lined with dead bodies, arms, and horses, and the wretched inhabitants taking to flight in the fields and woods: in short, it is impossible to describe the horrors that attended the taking of the town; not a window but was broken, as they fired grape shot in the streets after the Dutch."

All the German accounts agree in stating that the French are invulnerable in their intrenchments in the environs of Weissemburg and Landau, where their troops increase in prodigious numbers.

*Sept.* 23. The attention of politicians will now be turned from Dunkirk to Toulon. The French are marching to the last mentioned place, from every quarter in immense numbers; and if multitudes can carry it, this important post may be again, by the latter end of the year, in their possession.

There is little doubt, however, but lord Hood, who knows the importance of the port of Toulon as well as the French, will do every thing in his power to make the recovery of it a hard piece of business to them; and all who are acquainted with the difficulty of access to it, on the land's side, are well aware that it cannot soon be reduced.

In year 1707, when it was besieged by as brave commanders, both by sea and land, as ever led on troops, St. Anne's hill alone baffled all the endeavours of the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene to take it; and as on the sea side we are in possession of all the forts erected for its defence, what at that time resisted the exertions of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, will now be employed in our favour.

The French, beside, have no shipping that will dare to attack it by sea, while the combined fleets remain in the Mediterranean.

The only apparent danger is the fickleness of the inhabitants, and the secret disaffection of many of them; who though the allies have been invited into the town, yet will gladly lay hold of every opportunity to betray them; and, if possible, to deliver it up to the sans-culottes, who shall march there to retake it.

But this, so wise a leader as lord Hood, will be aware of, and of course take every necessary measure to guard against.

Menin was recaptured on the 15th instant.

We are credibly informed that the Russian fleet, which appeared on the Danish coasts, had 12,000 land troops on board, for the purpose of making a descent in Lower Britanny; but none of the combined powers choosing to furnish the money necessary to pay this corps, the two divisions of the fleet have set sail for the Baltic, and, it is said, have taken the way to Revel.

The forces which the French have now collected on the frontiers of Alsace and Lorrain, are said to exceed 250,000 men.

When lord Hood entered the harbour of Toulon, the following was the number and strength of the French fleet anchored there:——Two of 120 guns, four of 80, fifteen of 74, and four frigates.

## STOCKBRIDGE, *November* 16.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Oneida, to his friend in this town, dated October 21, 1793.*

"Accounts arrived in this village last evening from the Miami, which are much more favourable than when the commissioners left that quarter. Only three of the Indian nations remain hostile—all the others have declared for peace, or neutrality, and requested another treaty next spring. The commissioners, on receiving their final answer at the late treaty, which put an end to the negotiation, immediately left Detroit—their sudden departure exhibited such spirit and determined resolution, as made very favourable impressions on the minds of the Indians."

## PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4.

*The following extracts are copied from Jamaica papers to the 10th October.*

The islands of Barbadoes and Dominica continue to be afflicted with a malignant fever; about 300 white inhabitants having perished in the former, and near 500 in the latter.