

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 30, 1795.

BRUSSELS, May 18.

THE army of the Sambre and the Meuse, commanded by gen. Jourdan, is now in motion; some large bodies of that army have been detached to join the army of the Moselle, an apprehension having been entertained, that the enemy was preparing to cross the Rhine.

The position of the republican armies is now such, as must certainly disconcert all the projects of the Austrian generals.

From Bonn to above Mayence, all the left bank of the Rhine is lined with troops, by means of the junction of the three armies of the Sambre and Meuse, the Moselle and the Rhine.

General Jourdan has even taken the precaution of forming a communication with the army which is carrying on the siege of Luxembourg, by posting some corps between them.

In short, nothing can be better contrived than the disposition of the republican armies, to prevent insurmountable difficulties to the enemy, in case they should attempt the passing of the Rhine.

From the VISLULA, May 19.

On the 12th inst. the Prussian chamber of war and domains at Konigsberg, prohibited the exportation of grain, as well towards the sea as to foreign countries; those who shall be found in the act of exporting any, will not only lose their grain, but likewise their horses, waggons and ships, which are immediately to become the property of the informer.

MENTZ, May 19.

The tranquillity we have enjoyed since the 30th ult. induced us to believe that a truce had taken place; but to-day we are convinced of the reverse. At midnight 150 Austrians, supported by other troops from the garrison, carried a redoubt occupied by the French near Gonsenheim, and which has given great uneasiness to the entrenched camp of Hardenberg. This operation was executed with as much promptitude as bravery.

The French redoubt was entirely demolished, after having dislodged them, with the loss of several killed and wounded, and 10 or 12 taken prisoners. We have only 3 killed and 6 wounded. The camp established by the French in the vicinity of Reinseltz a few weeks since, has lately received considerable reinforcements. A great quantity of cannon and ammunition has arrived there.

RATISBON, May 18.

In the fitting of the diet this day, many votes have been given on the subject of the required Roman months. A deliberation concerning the Prussian declaration of peace was to have taken place; but a decree of the Imperial court being daily expected in which the emperor is to make a formal declaration to the whole of the empire, of his intention to enter upon negotiations for peace with France, in order to accelerate an honourable and lasting peace for the whole empire, the above deliberation was postponed.

LONDON, June 1.

The French republic and the king of Prussia have concluded a second treaty, which was signed at Balle on the 16th instant. This second treaty is founded on the seventh article of the first, and relates solely to the German empire. The conditions of it are, that such of the German states as withdraw their contingents, and refuse to furnish troops to the enemies of the French republic, shall be deemed neutral, and shall be protected in that neutrality both by France and Prussia.

The following circumstance affords much weight to the report of the packet with the Hamburg mails on board having been captured by the enemy. The captain of a vessel just arrived from Hamburg states, that the master of a Danish ship informed him there, that he had been on board a French vessel, which had immediately before taken an English packet, bound to Yarmouth, from Cruzhaven.

A convention is regularly held among the French prisoners in Mill-Prison; it consists of sixteen members, chosen by ballot; the rest punctually, and from appearances, willingly comply with its decrees. It seems to be in every respect, but in miniature, like the one exhibited on the stage of Paris. Every prisoner, on being brought to prison, makes his appearance before the convention, to state his finances, and to give whatever intelligence lies in his power concerning the affairs of France.

June 2. Ministers are still so confident of the practicability of starving France, that they have sent out orders for making prize of American ships bound to France, with corn or provisions. This, we understand, they have notified to Mr. Jay, alleging that the cargoes of these ships belong to the French government.

Thus, on a wild speculation of their own, and at a time when one of their agents has just returned from France, and brought them an account, that although bread be very scarce, potatoes, other vegetables and butcher's meat, are in great plenty, and at very moderate prices, they hazard another dispute with America, and subject the people of England to the payment of half a million of smart money, for their folly.

June 4. The latest reports of the Continent were, that the Austrians, after crossing the Rhine, had attacked the French near Mentz, and defeated them, having killed 1500 men, and taken as many prisoners, as well as a considerable train of artillery.

It appears evident, that the emperor is not disposed to make peace with France upon any other terms than those which may be approved by the British cabinet.

The latest accounts from Ratisbon even state, that all discussion respecting the negotiations for peace with France is suspended for the present, a declaration from the emperor to the empire at large upon that subject being very shortly expected.

The accounts from the interior of Holland by the way of Hamburg, come down so late as the 24th ult. A general disposition prevails among the Dutch sailors, not to serve on board the ships fitting out for the service of France.

Since the 23d, the Convention has been employed in punishing the supposed authors and agents of the conspiracy, and disarming all those whom they consider as suspected they have not only turned the tide of power but of odium against their opponents, so that their authority is more firmly established than ever.

In consequence of a declaration by Mr. Crawford, the English charge des affaires, at Copenhagen, signifying that all Danish ships laden with corn for France, would be seized, and the lading and freightage paid for, the exportation of that article from the Danish States has been prohibited till the first of September next.

June 5. In consequence of the king of Prussia's declaration to the German empire, the elector of Mentz's minister has made overtures to the diet of Ratisbon, to commence the deliberations relative to peace, on the 18th, even though the emperor's Imperial commission should not have arrived on that day.

The electoral minister, however, consented to adjourn his proposition for a peace to the 20th, in consequence of notification from the Imperial commissary, of the speedy arrival of the Imperial commission.

June 6. The account of the Austrians having crossed the Rhine, and beaten the French, appears to have been a report which the messengers who arrived on Tuesday night picked up in the way. Certain it is, that the dispatches they brought contained no such intelligence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 11.

By a gentleman from the north side, we have the very afflicting intelligence, that a considerable part of the opulent town of Montego Bay was destroyed, last Saturday, by fire.

About half past two in the afternoon, a fire was discovered, as reported to us, in the house of a Mr. Jon. Hart, which quickly communicated to the adjacent buildings in the street bordering on the harbour, and, spreading with uncommon rapidity, mowed down nearly the whole of the wharves and stores.

We forbear entering into particulars, from report only, lest unnecessary pain should be given to those any way connected with the sufferers; to-morrow's post will probably enable us to specify the loss and the names of the individuals involved in this dreadful calamity.

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay, dated June 9, to a merchant in this town.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Elizabeth arrived here on the sixth instant, after a passage of six days from Port Royal, occasioned by a lee current. We had been at anchor scarcely half an hour when a dreadful spectacle presented itself, the town took fire and great part of it was consumed, Mr. Smith's wharf is the only one left standing; we have lost the freight of eleven hogheads of sugar that were burnt, and I am much afraid the shipping interest will, in general, be severely affected."

BARBADOES, June 23.

The last engagement which happened at Grenada according to the last accounts from thence took place on the 12th inst. The insurgents in great force, assembled on a height near Gouyave towards night-fall, evidently with a design of attacking a post there which they knew to be weak. However, maj. M'Lean of the 68th regiment, a very brave officer who commanded there, was determined to be before-hand with them; he therefore marched off sixty men, and very unexpectedly attacked the enemy's rear with fixed bayonets, which caused them to fly in all directions and retreat

with the loss of from 100 to 120 men, who were all bayoneted without a single shot being fired, or the loss of a man on our side.

A few days prior to this engagement, the insurgents surprised and took prisoners a serjeant, three privates, and a small number of negroes, detached from our posts at Gouyave, and conducted them to Fedon; the republican general in camp, who immediately shot the white prisoners with his own pistols, exclaiming that he wished he could exterminate the whole English nation in the like manner. The throats of the negro prisoners were ordered to be cut by the mulatto women in the camp, which was immediately executed.

On Sunday last arrived in the ship Supply, captain Meriton, from London, the hon. Sir Francis Ford, Bart. a member of his majesty's council of this island.

Yesterday arrived his majesty's cutter brig Drake of 18 guns, one of the convoy to the West-India fleet; which sailed from Portsmouth on the 25th of May; also ships Zephyr, of St. Vincent, and Fanny of St. Kitt's, which were part of the above fleet, but being separated in a gale of wind on the 27th, proceeded on their voyage. The Fanny was spoke on the 8th inst. by three British line of battle ships, with a great number of troops on board, but could not learn their destination although inquiry was made.

It is now probable that the above West-India fleet, with the long wished for reinforcement, may arrive in the course of the succeeding week; this fleet we are informed, consists of about 170 sail, and the reinforcement of 7000 men, their arrival cannot be more opportune than at the present time, wherein death and destruction is dealt around by the savage invaders of our sister colonies, who are struggling under the last resource of hope, to support the unequal contest.

TWO O'CLOCK.

The alarm guns have just been fired at Pilgrim, and the town bell's sounded, we are consequently called on from the duty of the Printing-office, to that of a soldier: The publication of the Mercury, must therefore be postponed until to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The alarm raised yesterday, was occasioned by the appearance of a small fleet to windward, which although consisting of but five vessels, rendered it proper at this critical period, to call out the strength of the island, lest by the temerity of our enemies they should be impelled to invade a land determined to repel them. The above vessels soon came to in Carlisle bay, and prove to be a part of the expected fleet; when the alarm was discharged.

There was however another alarm raised early this morning, in consequence of a number of other vessels heaving in sight. At 12 o'clock this alarm was also discharged, by which time a large part of the same fleet came into port.

The consequent delay of our publication from the above causes, afford us an opportunity of furnishing our readers with intelligence received yesterday evening by the mail boat, captain Dawson, which although of a most disagreeable nature, it is not, we trust, improper to be communicated in a country where liberty and loyalty are characteristically distinguished.

This intelligence states, that the brigands from Guadaloupe, who landed at Dominico on the 5th inst. (it is worthy remark that it was on that day twelvemonth which they invested Guadaloupe) had formed a camp at a place called Petit Gouave, and were to have been attacked there by the militia on the 17th inst. (until which time they were suffered to remain unmolested) when, they being found too formidable, the intention was dropped: It appears that their number when first landed, did not amount to 300, but that they afterwards received several reinforcements from Guadaloupe, which with a number of democratic inhabitants who joined them, rendered their strength so great as to give serious alarm to the inhabitants and cause numbers of them to emigrate from thence, capt. Dawson having seen several vessels full of men, women and children, who were going to take refuge at Martinico from the impending danger.

The affairs of St. Lucia have come to a more final issue; the soldiery, we can scarce call them British, have fled from their post, and abandoned the island to their Sans Culotte assailants; and disgraceful to relate, left a number of their countrymen a prey to the rapacity of their blood thirsty enemy. The evacuation of St. Lucia took place on the 13th inst.—so great a military hangs over this event, that we cannot state the particulars relative to it; certain it is; however, that something disgraceful attends it. Letters which we have seen, from Martinico, mention it with disgust; our correspondent there, assures us that a considerable quantity of powder was left behind in the garrison, and not a gun spiked on its being abandoned. Several soldiers who were not apprised of the retreat, were inhumanly murdered by the brigands on taking possession of the place, and their bodies thrown over the walls