

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1795.

BRUXELLES, July 6.

It seems now beyond all doubt, that the republicans will shortly cross the Rhine in different places.

For some days past a considerable corps is assembling at Bonn; another near Andernach, and a third, which is at least 50,000 strong, above Coblenz. General Jourdan has given orders to collect as many flat bottomed vessels as possible; they are to be provided with a kind of wooden parapet, in order to cover the troops against the fire of small arms.

HAMBURGH, July 20.

Letters from Holland and Paris, all agree that the landing of the emigrants in Brittany under the cover of the English, is an unhappy event, but the accounts of the business are various. By one letter we learn, that the emigrants, on their landing, were surrounded by that not one of them escaped, and that several of the English transport ships were blown up with red hot balls. Another account says 2000 men were put to the sword, and the rest made way for their ships, but that in so doing many fell. News was received in London the 10th, (which is the date of our last accounts from thence) that two republican columns under general Hoche, were opposed to the emigrants. By to-morrow's post out of Holland, we expect to hear the truth with certainty.

DANTZICK, June 23.

The grain trade, which made a considerable part of our exportations, must necessarily suffer from a maritime war, and particularly by a war, in which the system to intercept provisions for an enemy's port is one of the effects of an obstinate and inhuman hatred, which distinguishes it from all other wars in the history of the world. But a greater embarrassment arises from a more permanent source of evil, from the Prussian authority established in this place. From the report of Sreemsee, sent to examine our affairs, the court of Berlin had scarcely permitted the exportation of grain to a certain amount, before, on the sixth instant, a total prohibition of grain on the account of any stranger, till the harvest arrived. Thus Europe begins to feel the effects of our change of masters, and more and more experiences, that the evils of Poland are distressing in their consequences to all people who inhabit the globe.

By letters from Petersburg we learn, that the Russian fleet furnished to England was ready to sail from Cronstadt on the 14th, consisting of twelve ships of the line and eight frigates, under admiral Hanikoff, and that five days after was to sail another squadron of sixteen ships of the line and four frigates. This squadron, to be stationed in the Baltic, had 6 ships of 100 guns, 10 of 74, and 3 of 66 guns. Admiral Hanikoff's squadron had 4 ships of 74 and 8 of 66 guns.

BRUSSELS, July 9.

Hitherto the national convention has declined to take any decisive measures in regard to the Belgic Provinces, and the conquered country of the Rhine, though it has been solicited. This wish, if we except Liege, was far from the sense of the people at large, but the politics of the convention seem to have changed, and Merlin, one of the best informed of the members, has urged a proclamation extending the boundaries of France from the ocean to the borders of the Rhine, from the Pyrenees to Zealand, that their might in this whole extent be one law, one people, and one territory.

FRANCFORT, July 5.

Marshal Bender has obtained from the emperor the rank of governor-general of Bohemia. It is seen with infinite regret (state the letters from Vienna) that hostile preparations are made in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Orders were given to form great magazines there, and a number of invalids have already been sent into the fortresses of these provinces.

The garrison of Luxemburg is marching to Bohemia.

GENOA, June 25.

[Extracted from the Batave Paris Journal.]
Our territory begins to be the theatre of the war. On the morning of the 23d inst. the Austrians having come down from the mountains, formed in three columns. General La Harpe ordered a detachment of 5000 men, commanded by a general of brigade, to take post under the fortresses of Savona. This detachment asked leave to enter the place, in order to assist in the defence of that fortress against the Austrians, who intended to make themselves masters of it. This request being rejected by the governor, the republican corps took post within a musket shot from the place, but was prevented by the fire of the cannon from ap-

proaching nearer. In this interval, colonel Spinoh was sent to general La Harpe, to make him the necessary remonstrances, and engage him not to force the governor to resort to extremities, which might lead to a rupture between the two republics. The general returned in answer, that whatever acts of violence the governor might choose to make use of against the French, the latter would rather suffer themselves to be cut in pieces than turn their arms against the fortresses. In the evening general Dupuy reconnoitred the enemy at the head of half a brigade, but having been forced to fall back, 150 of his troops regained the camp, and 150 others retreated under the guns of the fortresses. The Austrians pursued the latter, but were checked by the fire of the fort, which killed 17 of them.

"The Austrian commanding officer demanded that the French, who had retreated into their camp near the fort, should be surrendered as prisoners of war; but instead of this, they fired on the Austrians and killed eight of them. At last the business was settled by an agreement entered into; that neither the Austrian nor French army is to approach the fortresses within the distance of a mile and a half."

PORT-MALO, July 8.

We are surrounded on all sides by danger—The Chouans ravage the country; the English our coasts. We cannot go from one commune to another without an escort. The courier from hence to Caen was attacked near Avranches, pillaged, and the dispatches burnt.

With respect to the enemy vomited upon our coasts, we know not precisely the number; but the following is the letter sent to the administrators of Morbihan to the districts—Every day brings some change in our position. We know little of the projects of our enemies—but the following you may rely upon:

It appears that the English have hitherto landed only emigrants, to the number of 7000. They are encamped at Carnac. The Chouans, in number 1000, attempted to protect their landing, and tried to cut off the route from Vannes to Aurai and Henneboën. The English have attacked Quiberon, but without success. The day before yesterday the general in chief, with 700 men, reconnoitred as far as Pontsale; he met with a party of brigands, 40 of whom he killed. Yesterday he pushed his detachment as far as the bridge of the town of Aurai, which is occupied by the brigands.

The general had another object in view, which was to acquaint general Jofnet with his position. General Hoche, at ten o'clock at night, commenced a fire upon Aurai, which continued a long time. During the firing 25 chasseurs pushed as far as the place d'Aurai. At 8 o'clock the next morning the brigands, to the number of 2000 men, evacuated Aurai, and a few hours afterwards general Solhet entered the town with 2800 men. He left 80 there, and, with the rest of his column, returned to this place.

The junction of the column of Jofnet with the commander in chief, was effected this day; 3800 infantry, and 400 cavalry, arrived this morning by the way of Rennes. All the other roads are covered with troops on their march to Morbihan.

PARIS, July 4.

They write from Brouager, on the coast of Saintogone, that 150 priests, who were to be transported to Guiana, are wandering about on the coast, almost naked, eaten up with vermin, infested with a scorbutic disease, which they caught in the hold of the ship, and in the most abandoned state of starvation; whilst Barrere, Collat d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, during their stay in the island of Oleron, in the vicinity of Brouage, were in want of nothing, and lived on the fat of the land. The inhabitants of that country demand back their priests, to perform divine service, according to the rites of the Roman catholic church.

Letters from Dinan, in Brittany, of the 25th of June, state, that the civil war is kindled again in that country; that thousands of victims have already been immolated; that the terrorists are in high spirits; that the flat country is desolated by the most daring robberies; that in the eyes of the soldiers every rich peasant is a Chouan; that Bols Hardy, one of the chiefs of the Chouans, having fallen in an action near Lambelle, the soldiers disputed with one another the honour of cutting off his head, and carrying it about in triumph through the streets of that town; that the officers joined this procession; that Comartin, and the other arrested chiefs of the Chouans, were taken into custody and loaded with heavy chains, by order of the representative Bollet, the very day they had dined with him; that it is a fact proved by the verbal process, that during the peace with the Chouans, 200 of their soldiers and fifteen officers were murdered by the terrorists; that the murderers were not prosecuted, and that Dupin, one of the most atrocious members of the ancient revolutionary committee of Rennes,

has lately been entrusted with the command of a division of the armed force.

July 17.—Eight o'clock in the evening.

We have just received the following letter from Vannes, dated 7th inst. "The important news of to-day, is the departure of the English squadron, and the retreat of the brigands, who, driven from post to post, have taken shelter in the peninsula of Quiberon; where they are blockaded by our army, which is at Ste. Barbe in front of Quiberon, by Falaise."

[From the Batave of the 17th July.]

LONDON, July 21.

The most prominent facts in the Paris papers, from the 11th to the 18th inst. relate to the operations in the western departments. The dispatches from the army of the west are dated the 8th inst. they state that the emigrants are closely blockaded at Quiberon; that in a fortie which they made on the evening of the 7th, they were repulsed with the loss of one of their principal officers, La Houffaye—Another dispatch from Vannes, dated also the 8th inst. states that the emigrants and English are so closely blockaded; that it is impossible for them to form a junction with the Chouans by land.

The Paris papers contain an account of the Austrian army commanded by general de Vins, which was lately announced to have entered the Gencese territory in spite of the prohibition of the senate, having been defeated by the French army on the 24th ult. The following is a copy of a letter from the French resident at Genoa, giving an account of this event: It is dated Vado, June 24.

"I inform you that this day at noon; the enemy, ten thousand in number, attacked me with five columns; they were defeated on all sides, and put to flight. The action lasted seven hours, and the Austrians left on the field of battle three hundred killed and five hundred wounded. Among the latter are general Buckarin, and the two lieutenant-colonels of the regiments of Nadassi and Alvinzi.—On our side we had fifteen killed and thirty three wounded. I hope that to-morrow we shall have another rencounter.

BOSTON, September 18.

THE ALGERINES.

Often within a short period have the mercantile community been agitated with reports, originating with letter scribblers. That the Algierine corsairs were out of the Mediterranean and depredating on American commerce; a little elapse of time has always given the lie to these rumours, and yet the old inventors of these stories, or some young hands, enlisted to renew the deception, have within a fortnight, given currency to a story, that we were again exposed, by a peace between the regent of Portugal and the dey of Algiers, to these buccaniers; and we were sorry to find some printers, on whom the mercantile interest place much dependence for correct information, recommend it as worthy of credit. We disbelieved it, and opposed several observations, to prevent the uneasiness which would have followed its general credence. Later information shows we were right. Captain Girdler, from Cadiz, later than any previous arrival, says, he heard barely a rumour at that place of such peace, but gave little credit to it. Captain Bennet, from St. Ubes, and who sailed from thence July 23, contradicts the whole in 1795. He knew a fresh Portuguese squadron had sailed for the Mediterranean; and that it was impossible a single cruiser from Algiers could be without the Straits.

ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain Bennet, from St. Ubes, in 53 days, mentions, that a report was prevalent there, said to have been received from the Mediterranean, of an engagement between the French and English fleets in those seas, in which the English lost six ships of the line. Both fleets we know have been at sea; and we have no later information to prevent our giving some credit to this news.

ALBANY, September 14.

A treaty is to be held with the St. Regis Indians on the 18th instant, at Fort George: The chiefs of the several tribes of this nation are already assembled, at that place, in considerable numbers. The object of the intended treaty, on the part of this state, is to obtain from the Indians the alienation of their claims to certain lands lying within the jurisdiction of this state; which they pretend are very extensive.

The commissioners are Egbert Benson, Abraham Ten Broeck and James Watson, Esquires, on the part of this state; and Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esquire, of Hartford, Connecticut, is appointed an agent on the part of the United States, to attend said treaty. He is expected in this city, either this day or to-morrow. The chiefs and head men of the Oneida nation are now in this city. Several conferences have been held with them by the commissioners, Messieurs Schuyler;