(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2411.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1793.

LIPSTADT, *December* 24.

THE day before yesterday arrived here M. Fayette, and his companions, under the escort of two commissioned officers and ten subalterns. They set out from hence yesterday on their way to Magdeburg.

FRANCFORT, *December* 28.

Count de Wertensleben, general of the imperial and royal armies, arrived here yesterday. The head-quarters of general Biron's army are still at Frankenthall. There is also a detachment of 1500 French at Oggersheim.

Letters from Manheim inform us, that the French have removed all the artillery which was at Waldsee, and that the large fort erected at the passage of Losheim has been finished and fortified, and a number of cannon had been placed on the banks of the Rhine. On the 23d instant the French entered the county of Falkenstein, and seized on all the corn they found there.

CALAIS, *January* 6.

A number of privateers are ready in this harbour to issue out immediately on a declaration of war. Troops are raising very fast in all the departments. I was sorry to observe, the day before yesterday, several chests of hard money landed out of three English vessels, and immediately proceed, under a strong escort, to the national treasury at Paris. Several chests of this kind have been landed within these three weeks.

JULIERE, *January* 3.

A few days ago a detachment of between three and four hundred French chasseurs had taken possession of the village of Burem, beyond the river Rur, in which situation they used to harrass frequently the Austrian troops.

Major Mahony, who commanded the advanced posts, grew impatient of being thus molested, and resolved last night to give them chase, at the head of some companies of chasseur Servians, supported by a troop of hussars.

The French had their general, two officers, and between forty and fifty rank and file killed; forty of them were made prisoners; the rest, favoured by the darkness of the night, saved themselves by flight; and on the day following, upwards of twenty of them were found drowned in the river.

OSTEND, *January* 16.

A recommendation has come to the merchants of Dunkirk from the executive council of France, to fit out all the privateers they possibly can, against England.

In consequence of this, all the vessels at this port, that are fit for the purpose, are buying up; but no merchant of this city will be engaged in fitting out any vessel against Great-Britain.

PARIS, *January* 17.

THURSDAY, half past nine in the evening.

I am sorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the most distressing intelligence of the event which has just taken place.

The national convention after sitting near thirty-four hours, has just voted, that the punishment of DEATH SHALL BE INFLICTED ON HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

This unjust and iniquitous judgment was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the rest in respect to the time when it should be inflicted, some thinking it should not be put in execution till the end of the war, and others proposing that it should be postponed till the sense of the people should be taken. Petion and many of the leading members, voted for death with the restrictions.

Amazement and terror appear universally to prevail; and the confusion of those who are known to have been attached to the royal prisoner, can be more easily imagined than described. So great was the general terror during this long sitting of the convention, that many of the members, who went to the hall on Tuesday morning with a positive resolution of saving the king, if possible, found themselves compelled by the most urgent motives of personal safety, to vote against him.

There undoubtedly was great reason for this apprehension; for a most formidable mob was collected which openly threatened by name, many of the members, to murder them upon the spot if they did not vote for the death of the king.

I cannot express the horror which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the national convention, where the very worst of mankind were assembled, when the duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his king and relation. Even Manuel, in a very proper and spirited manner attacked him upon it. This execrable branch of the house of Bourbon has had a remittance of more than 20,000 livres sent to him from England, by which he is in some measure enabled to defray the charge of the assassins whom he and Robertspierre have now in pay.

The KING is perfectly reconciled to his fate.

The situation of her majesty Madame Elizabeth, and the princess royal, is melancholy indeed! The latter has for some time been unwell; and the indelicate conversation which took place in the convention, upon her majesty applying for a physician, is not to be described. The dauphin is perfectly well and is universally beloved.

LONDON, *January* 12.

It is a curious fact that the answer of lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, which no doubt that gentleman transmitted to the executive council of the republic, has never yet been presented by them to the convention.—Is this ominous of war or peace? We confess, we do not know what conclusion to draw from this conduct, but we rather think it is favourable. We have stated that the answer is long: it is what, in diplomatic language, is an answer *raisonnè*, and contains all the arguments upon which our court has taken up the question. It would look therefore by this silence that they were deliberating on those arguments, and deliberation is constantly favourable to peace.

The door of negotiation is also opened by this answer, though not perhaps in the most handsome and dignified way; for rumour says, that lord Grenville affects to evade the etiquette of a direct communication, by the qualifying peace-maker *if*. *If* there were an acknowledged minister, then I should say so and so. This is their way of getting over a difficulty.

Jan. 15. By the advices at Lloyd's, thirty sail of East-Indiamen are on their passage home; and, in case of hostilities breaking out between this country and France in the course of two months, it is more than probable, the greater number of these valuable ships will fall to the lot of our cruisers.

Government have determined upon fortifying our West-India islands.

Mr. Dundas, we are informed, suggested an idea of the negroes upon them being employed, instead of sending over, at a considerable expence to the nation, a sufficient number of hands for that purpose; he has consulted several of the first merchants in this city. We understand that the plan is agreeable to them, and will be observed by government.

Commodore Gardner, whom, when we name him again, we shall hope to call admiral, has recommended to the admiralty a plan for the relief of those seamen who have claims upon the bounty of government, but cannot yet be admitted into Greenwich Hospital.

Yesterday morning letters were received at the admiralty-office, Charing-Cross, from commodore Murray, who is now at anchor in the Scheld. They were sent off by the commodore on Thursday last. The French gun boats which lately entered the Scheld, it now turns out, proceeded but a little way, they ran aground between high and low water, and the French quitted them in their small boats, intending to return at high water; but before they came back, the Dutch had fairly thrown a bank of earth round them. The French, finding it impossible to move the boats, have deserted them. No French vessels of any kind had either entered or quitted the Scheld from the time commodore Murray anchored there till the date of his dispatches.

Jan. 18. Peace with France is most devoutly to be wished for. What will be the consequence of a war with that piratical state? Our merchant ships will be annoyed by their privateers, and by those of our good old friends, the Americans, under the colours of that illustrious republic. Are we, in case of a war, to join our forces with those of our continental new connexions upon the occasion? What mischiefs may we not expect? History continually reminds how little effectual the junctions of the troops of different nations have been; neither are perhaps hearty in the cause; and there is a continual ground for jealousies, envy and want of subordination. At the same time the power that we attempt to oppose becomes, in consequence of that attempt, more united and compacted within itself, and is prevented from these internal disorders, by that union which would otherwise disunite and destroy it.

An immediate attack is meditated by the French against the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. The 54th regiment of foot is ordered to embark at Dover to reinforce the former.

OFFICIAL PARTICULARS

Of the recent action at Hockheim, between the French and the combined Prussian and Austrian armies.

Head-Quarters, Hockheim, Jan. 7, 1793.

Yesterday afternoon his Prussian majesty, accompanied by his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, arrived here, from the action which took place at Hockheim. His majesty honoured the theatre with his presence, and went afterwards to the ball given by his royal highness the prince royal of Prussia.

All we know of the action is, that it was very smart on both sides.

The French troops stationed at Cassel, under the command of general Neuwinger, wanted to force their way to Hockheim, but the Hessian and Prussian troops contested this passage with that valour which they are so renowned for.

Prince Hohenloe, whose head-quarters are at Weisbaden, arrived likewise in the field of battle, and attacked the French in the flank, which forced them to make a precipitate retreat to their entrenchments at Cassel. On this occasion the Prussian general Wolfrath had his horse shot under him.

When the king of Prussia entered Hockheim, twelve Frenchmen, who were concealed in the tower above the town-gate, fired down with muskets and carabines upon his majesty, who was then very close, but providentially escaped without being hurt. A Hessian detachment immediately rushed into the tower, and cut those murderous French banditti in pieces.

The French left 300 men dead and wounded on the field. The Hessian chasseurs have suffered considerably.

This afternoon 160 Frenchmen, and 12 pieces of cannon, were brought in here, preceded by 12 trumpeters, as trophies of the engagement.

More prisoners are expected to-morrow.

A French colonel has just been brought in prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 20.

Yesterday we received per the Tryal captain Watts, further particulars respecting the fate of the unfortunate Louis the XVIth.

An English packet arrived at Lisbon with expresses from the British government, and amongst other intelligence, brought an account of the condemnation of the king of France, together with English papers (The London Daily Advertiser) as late as the 22d January, containing the sentence pronounced on that unhappy monarch by the national convention; from those papers we have selected many particulars which are inserted in this day's publication.

The circumstances as reported at Lisbon were, that the convention were to pronounce sentence on the 14th—other accounts mention the 20th, but from the extract hereafter inserted, it appears that the sentence was pronounced the 17th January—However, be it on what day it may, it was reported thus at Lisbon—That a mob had surrounded the convention, and threatened not to let one member escape with his life until they should pronounce sentence, and until it was brought forth and read to the mob.

In consequence whereof the convention were obliged to satisfy the people, and a committee was appointed to carry the sentence and read it to the king in his apartment, which when they had done it is said he fainted away—that the lights were then taken from the apartment for some time, and the king left alone, in order that when he recovered he might feel the more horror—this cruelty if it was really practised, was like a double death.

The duke of Orleans, was mentioned as having been the 3d signer to the sentence.

The execution took place on Monday the 21st January, early in the morning, and with torch-light. A hole was dug under the scaffold, into which the head and trunk fell, and a fire was made which reduced it to ashes, after which the place was paved over, in order if possible, to pass the action in oblivion.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 6th February, 1793, per Tryal, captain Watts.

"By the last packet which arrived 5th instant, we have the disagreeable news of the death of the king of France; he was tried on Sunday the 20th January, and condemned to be executed the next day at ten o'clock in the morning, but was beheaded at four in the morning by torch-light: after his head was cut off it fell into the hole dug for the purpose, and his body thrown after it without any ceremony or parade: this conduct seems to impress horror and resentment from all who have heard speak on the subject."

We have further accounts by the Tryal, that the English packet had four shot fired at her by a French frigate as she went out of Lisbon, with intention to bring the packet to, but she refused to slacken sail, and proceeded on her voyage with hoisted colours.

The English prints are filled with accounts of the eager spirit of that nation for war—that exclusive of the king's bounty of five pounds, the counties had offered an additional recompense of fifty shillings to every seaman who would enter the fleet; the consequence of which was, that men were enlisting extremely fast.

The people in Cheshire who burned Tom Paine in effigy, were said to be the lowest of the mob.