(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2430.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1793.

NICE, *April* 19.

WE have just learnt that our troops have seized the enemy's camp a few leagues off Saouls, the only important post at the entrance of Piedmont. We took eight field pieces and all their tents.—General Biron instantly went thither, and we are assured that a more important action is soon expected, which we hope will be as favourable to the cause of liberty.

April 20. Our army is still advancing into Piedmont. Yesterday they took possession of the enemy's camp, where they found the tents all standing, and took all the cannon and 300 prisoners, many of whom are now here.

MARSEILLES, *May* 1.

We are now tranquil—the tyranny under which we lived is destroyed. The commissioners of the convention, Bayle and Baisset, the authors of so many convulsions, have fled. The anarchists and clubs have either fled or are under arrest. We would have strangled them in their lurking place if they had not abandoned it—but we have contented ourselves with walling it up. We now breathe in peace, and the reign of the law is begun.

It appears from a letter of citizen Mackau, the minister of the republic at Naples, that the court of that kingdom is favourable to France.

The ecclesiastical state will not permit Frenchmen to travel through its dominions. One or two have been imprisoned, and another, who was on his way from Naples, returned. At Toulon preparations are making to revenge these insults, and it is expected the Marseillois will second them.

Department of the LOWER PYRENNEES.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne, May 3.

"The beginning of this month the Spaniards invaded our territory in force four leagues from this city—They surprised the camp at Sure, where we had about 2000 men. After a battle of two hours they put our small army to flight, took eight field pieces, and remained masters of the field.

"Our soldiers burnt every instrument of encampment. Bayonne is much alarmed, as we have only 1300 men in garrison, too small a number for what may be considered a principal key to the republic—especially as they are mostly undisciplined national guards. Our citadel is defended by only one company of cannoneers of Lot and Garonne—they are too inexperienced to defend so important a post.

"This should be known throughout the republic, that means may be devised to oppose an enemy much more formidable than we imagined.

"P. S. General Servan arrived yesterday—he is employed in rallying the fugitives, who are numerous—they are all ordered to join their respective corps."

JOCKRIM, (Department of the Lower Rhine) *May* 1.

Our patroles and scouting parties advanced this morning about day-break to Rheinzubern. Some small advanced parties near the gate fell in with a party of the enemy who were in ambush. A brisk fire immediately commenced. Our troops returned it, retreating to the principal detachment. The enemy, who were in great numbers, pursued, and our patroles, being too weak to give them battle on the plains, retired in good order as far as the entrance of a wood, under the protection of our light-horse. Emboldened by this retreat, the enemy obliged our troops to retire within our advanced posts—our light infantry did not leave the wood which protected them from the enemy's cavalry, and by these means enabled our horse to pass the ravines. The enemy were then charged by our light infantry and the picket of mounted chasseurs of the 10th regiment, and were forced to retreat to Rheinzubern, from which place they were driven a second time. Their cavalry fled with precipitation, abandoning their infantry on the plain, who were cut to pieces after an obstinate resistance.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 15.

The administrative bodies of Bourdeaux requested frigates to serve as convoy to some ships in that port destined for the West-Indies.

Two petitions were received from the municipality of Paris; the object of the first of which was, the continuation of the canal of Essoire to Orleans, and that of the other an increase of the pay of the artillery.

Sillery requested that the clouds now hovering over his head, might be at length dissipated. "It is time, said he, that the committee of public safety should declare, whether they have received any indications or proofs of my having corresponded with the enemies of the republic. If I am guilty, have lived too long: If I am innocent, I ought to live free from suspicion."

The convention passed to the order of the day, as the committee of public safety were charged to give in a report on the affair of Philip Egalite.

A deputation from the sections de l'Observatoire du Finisterre, des Sans Culottes, and du Pantheon, appeared at the bar, and made the following demands—

"That the declaration of the rights of man should be completed; a discussion of the constitution; the establishment of a national education; a law to oblige deputies to be present at important deliberations; an annual survey of all the provisions in the kingdom, that a maximum price be fixed upon the same; a general and uniform mode of recruiting; a fund for supporting the poor parents of the defenders of their country; that in filling up places in the administration, preference should be given to fathers of families; a repeal of that decree which declares calumnious the petition of the commune of Paris, for dismissing the twenty-two deputies; that a price should be set on the heads of the rebellious and fugitive Capets, and that the troops who receive pay should be replaced by the brave Sans Culottes."

A citizen from the section of the Pantheon requested that the troops in pay, both infantry and cavalry, who may be at Paris, and even the guard of the convention, should march to the frontiers at the head of the volunteers. The convention admitted the petitioners to file off through the hall, and referred their petitions to the committee of public safety, with orders to report upon them to-morrow.

Commissioners from the section of Bon Conseil gave an account of a resolution entered into yesterday by that section, by which each citizen engaged to make the convention be respected; to guaranty safety of all its members, and their liberty of opinion; and to secure the same liberty to, as well as the property of all the citizens. The petitioners were admitted to the honour of the sitting.

LETTER from general Chalbos to the minister of war.

"Fontenay le Peuple, May 16, 1793.

"*Citizen Minister*,

"A most complete victory has crowned the arms of the republic, in the plains of Fontenay le Peuple, and this last success gives a deep wound to the monster that distracts this portion of the republic.

"I was informed at twelve, that the army of the rebels was descending the hills which bound the plain, about half a league on the road of Chataigneraie. The brigadier-general Beaufranchat Dayat, commanding the army of Vendee, having set off at seven with the representative of the people Angius, for Lucon, where their duty called them, I ordered my army out, and so disposed of it as to cover the city against the several attacks I foresaw. I placed my whole infantry of the centre at the orders of general Sandoz; the infantry of my right was commanded by citizen Dufour, captain of the 84th regiment—I headed my cavalry. The rebels spread over the plain, protected by a numerous and well served artillery. I attempted to flank them, but did not succeed. I left then two squadrons at the orders of the chief of brigade and major Nouvion, to attempt it anew, by reaching the tail of their column with my cavalry; we attacked the enemy from the two quarters at once, with such impetuosity that near 400 of theirs fell.

"Nouvion had a horse killed under him in the heat of the action, the success of which is much owing to his cool courage. Constantine Fauchet, one of my colleagues, who charged the brigands with him, was enveloped by them, was struck in the thigh with a dagger, and had his horse wounded in the head by a bayonet. The disorder into which this crowd of rebels was thrown induced me to fall upon their artillery, which I took sword in hand. The infantry seconded me in every movement very well, and came up to the charge with great order and impetuosity. I pursued the rascals to Baynard, a distance of about 5000 toises from the field of action, when they left 16 pieces of cannon, their ammunition carriages and provisions of all kinds, wines, brandies, tents, &c. &c.

"This affair cost us 10 men killed and several wounded. The enemy have lost upwards of 600, in the field of action and in their flight, I took about 80 prisoners.

[Signed] "CHALBOS."

FRANCFORT, *May* 20.

The rapid advance of Custine, at the head of an army said to consist of 120,000 men, has created so general an apprehension throughout this city, that the principal inhabitants are removing with their effects to a place of more safety.

The commandant of Mentz, in a conference with the duke of Brunswick, agreed to evacuate the place, provided the garrison was permitted to march out with the honours of war, a day to be appointed for the purpose; it is, however, more than probable, that the success of Custine may alter his intentions.

BRUSSELS, *May* 27.

The victory of the 25th, at Famars, has been celebrated here with great festivity. Our accounts from the frontiers state nothing more than the necessary movements of the armies in surrounding Conde and Valenciennes. Particular circumspection is used, in our approaches to the latter place, from whence a sortie of the garrison is apprehended. The loss of the troops under general Clairfayt, at Auzain, proves to be greater than was at first supposed. The Dutch troops were also great sufferers.

The principal body of the enemy has, since the action at Famars, rallied in the neighbourhood of Bouchain, another party is forming at Douay; the second body, above 20,000 strong, is posted at the camp of Magdelaine, before Lisle, to cover that city; whilst a third, less considerable, is formed at Maritime Flanders, to observe the enemy in that quarter. These dispositions announce a defence which must be productive of fresh slaughter, and prove that a project more subject to multiplied, and we fear insurmountable difficulties, than the attempt to conquer France, by arms, could not have been conceived.

PARIS, *May* 23.

General Miaczienski was guillotined yesterday morning, at the Square de la Revolution. During his way to the spot of execution, he cried out incessantly to the crowd that followed him, "I die, the victim of a cabal. The people will one day regret my death; but it will be too late." The general was three times interrogated. On the first and second occasions, he criminated several national deputies, as well as general Westermann; on the third, he seemed to retract. His respite excited a strong interest in the Parisians, who were desirous of his pardon.

Philippe Devaux, adjutant-general of the northern army, and Dumourier's aid-de-camp, convicted of betraying the republic by executing his general's orders, was condemned last night, and executed this morning. He heard his sentence pronounced without emotion; "I have known," said he, "how to spill my blood, at the head of armies, in the defence of the people. I shall ascend the scaffold courageously; and may my death be useful to the people!"

The commandant of the army stationed at St. Maixent, has stated in a letter to the convention, that, as well as Thouars, Parthenai and Chataigneraie, are in the hands of the royalists, who are extremely numerous, and have many experienced leaders at their head. The commandant was about to quit St. Maixent to throw succours into Niort.

LONDON, *May* 30.

HEAD-QUARTERS of CURGIES.

Friday, May 24, six o'clock in the morning.

In consequence of a council of war held the 22d instant, his serene highness the prince of Cobourg, generalissimo of the army of the allies, determined to attack the French army entrenched in the formidable camp of Famars, which had been the bulwark of France in the beginning of the century, under marshal Villars, and which was the only hope of the French since they were rapidly repulsed from the Netherlands.

In consequence, in the night between the 22d and 23d, a general movement was made of the allied forces. The corps, under the orders of colonel Mylius, set out from Ypres, and marched to the town of Armentures, by the way of Neuf Eglise. The Dutch army encamped at Orq and Marquain, took possession of the small towns of Launir, Turcoin, Roubaix, Vervik and Comines. The English, Prussians, and Hanoverians advanced from Baisieux, as far as the village of Sebourg.

The count de la Tour, encamped before Maubeuge, approached by Bavai, to the road leading from Valenciennes to Quesnoi.

Count Clairfayt passed Valenciennes by the wood of Raismes, and the prince of Cobourg marched forward to the enemy's camp.

That camp had on its right wing the Scheld, and on the left the Ronelle, which was covered by its front; an immense artillery, and a chain of redoubts, was also protected by an advanced camp, with three strong redoubts.

Yesterday the 23d, at the break of day, general Otto, commanding the prince of Cobourg's advanced guard, attacked and forced the advanced camp of the French, carried two of the redoubts, took seven cannon, killed a great many men, and made many prisoners. The last redoubt was carried after a most obstinate resistance.

At six in the evening, there were sixteen pieces of cannon taken. However, the battle, which was now become general, continued with the greatest ardour. The extreme valour of the allied troops made them cross the river Ronelle.

At eight o'clock, the prince of Cobourg, sure of the victory, advanced his head-quarters from Quievrain to Curgies.