(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2440.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1793.

CORSICA, *July* 1.

IN the last assembly holden at Corti, and formed by the deputies of all the provinces, it has been resolved to drive the French commissioners of the national convention from this island, and to give orders to the peasants, enlisted in the service of the republic, to lay down their arms in the space of four days. All this has been executed, and our farmers returned cheerfully to their homes.

The constitutional bishop and his nephew have been taken into custody; all our priests and monks have resumed their functions; and since that, we enjoy the utmost tranquillity.

LEGHORN, *July* 18.

The beginning of last week a desperate engagement happened off the island of Corsica, between an Algerine frigate and one belonging to the French republic; they fought with the greatest bravery for five hours, when night parted them; the next morning, at break of day, the conflict was renewed with equal courage, and the most determined obstinacy on both sides, for upwards of nine glasses, great part of the time within pistol-shot of each other. The Algerines made several attempts to board, but were as often beat off with great slaughter; yet so daring and resolute were the pirates, that they ran their ship along side the French in spite of all resistance, and grappled them so fast, that every effort to get clear was in vain; the infidels immediately jumped on board, sword in hand, swearing bitterly, in several languages, they would conquer or die, neither would they give or take quarter—The republicans received them with great spirit and resolution, when a most dreadful carnage ensued, with swords, pistols, javelins and lances, till at last the French were overpowered, and obliged to strike to those terrible barbarians; the pirates lost, in both rencounters upwards of 200 men, besides all their officers; the boatswain was the last who had the command; this fellow, although wounded in several parts of the body refused to quit the deck, and died as he was encouraging the rest to fight. The French mounted 30 guns, and the Algerines 28, besides patteraroes, and they were both in such a shattered condition, that it was next to an impossibility either of them could reach Algiers.

P. S. The Algerine captain was shot through the head in the heat of the action, as he was nailing the colours to the mast; and the first and second lieutenants, who were both his sons, shared the same fate soon after; it was also reported, that they both sunk the next day, and what remained of the crews were taken up by a Tunisian bark, and carried into Tunis.

PARIS, *July* 18.

Charlotte la Corde, who, according to her own words, rid the world of a monster, was tried yesterday for the murder of the friend of the people, by the revolutionary tribunal. Her countenance displayed heroic disdain, and her answers, by their boldness, struck every spectator with astonishment.

At the beginning of her trial, she thus addressed her judges—"I did not expect to appear before you—I always thought that I should be delivered up to the rage of the people, torn in pieces, and then my head, stuck on the top of a pike, would have preceded Marat on his state bed, to serve as a rallying point to Frenchmen, if there still are any worthy of that name. But, happen what will, if I have the honours of the guillotine, and my clay-cold remains are buried, they will soon have conferred upon them the honours of the Pantheon, and my memory will be more honoured in France than that of Judith in Bethulia."

Sentence of death was pronounced upon this resolute woman, and she was executed in the evening.

The exterminatrix of Marat, continued to display the same uncommon spirit of heroic firmness and resolution to the last moment of her life. Being asked by her judges, who were her accomplices? she answered, "I have none—no person has prompted me to perform the good action I have done; and if people will but take pains to examine all the events preceding and subsequent to the death of Marat, they will easily be convinced that a true republican soul like mine, could solely be excited by her own impulse to free her country of its most dangerous enemy."

Fauchet, the accused member of the convention, was afterwards confronted with her in court; his bewildered monastic look formed a most singular contrast with the figure which the resolute Charlotte Corde made. Being asked, if Fauchet had not introduced her into the tribune of the convention? she flatly denied the charge, saying, "I did not esteem him enough for that; I have known him at Caen, as you might know any man that passes by you in the streets."

She presented two letters to her judges, which she begged them to forward according to their respective directions. In one of those letters, addressed to Barbaroux, she relates some particulars respecting her journey to Paris, and the assassination of Marat. In the second letter, directed to her father, she supplicates him not to give himself up to grief, not to shed tears at a death which did honour both to him and all his family. She concludes by the following verse:

"*Le crime fait la honte, et non pas l'echafaud.*"
"Crime begets disgrace, and not the scaffold."

GERMERSHEIM, *July* 23.

Yesterday the enemy made a fresh attempt to break through our lines. About six o'clock in the morning, a feint was made upon our right wing. The enemy repulsed our advanced post behind the felled trees, took post upon Spiegel-bridge, and Bellheim, and were so numerous, that they could not be dislodged this day without giving battle. The same kind of attack was made by another column of the enemy, reinforced by their right wing, upon our troops in the center.

The enemy's chief forces extended from the mountains as far as the wood of Zeiskammer, at which latter they also attempted to form, having first beat back our advanced posts to between our redoubts; but here our artillery played briskly upon the French, who paid for their great resoluteness with considerable loss. Having stood two attacks of the carabineers of archduke Leopold and Kaiser, with the utmost gallantry, so that the horses of our cavalry could hardly get over the heaps of their dead, they resolved to leave the plain, and marched off under good cover, about two o'clock in the afternoon, to support their chief attack upon our right wing. Here the most violent attack took place. The enemy's picked troops, their numerous artillery, and desperate courage, proved they were perfectly in earnest. But the steadiness of the Austrian and Prussian cavalry, supported by the infantry and a formidable cannonade, maintained its post after many repeated attacks, and rendered it impossible for the enemy to penetrate farther that day than to where they had repulsed all our advanced posts, on which spot they could take such a position as either to withdraw or give battle the next day.

The loss of the French is very considerable indeed, but cannot as yet be ascertained; but as they formed themselves every time amidst the case-shot of our heavy ordnance, they must have lost several thousand men.

On our part the regiment of carabineers suffered a great deal; they had upwards of 100 men killed, among whom was captain Benjowski; in other respects our loss is of no signification, as the enemy's artillery had not the least effect upon us. This morning when the intelligence was sent off, the French were ranged in battle array, a pistol-shot from us: A strong cannonade has been heard all day long, but the result still remains unknown.

July 26. Yesterday and this day the French made several attacks upon the two wings of our army, but these were to all appearance only false attacks to cover their retreat, for our out-posts have just sent word, that the French army is retreating with all possible speed.

LONDON,

Aug. 6. On Thursday his royal highness the duke of York gave a grand dinner, at his head-quarters, to a vast number of general and field-officers; and on Friday last his royal highness, with Sir James Murray, and several of his suite, dined with the prince de Saxe Cobourg, when the future operations were settled.

It is conjectured, that the duke of York will march an army towards Dunkirk and Calais; and the prince of Saxe Cobourg, reinforced by the Prussians, will march into France.

It was on Saturday strongly reported at Ostend, that Bouchain, Cambray, and Maubeuge, have offered to open their gates to the prince of Saxe Cobourg.

The garrison at Dunkirk, by the last accounts, is estimated at 14,000 men.

Extract of a letter from the army of general Wurmser, at Landau, July 23.

"Since the 19th, there have been continual skirmishes between the advanced posts, but yesterday a very serious action took place. The French, to the number of 40,000 made an attack on the right wing of our army, composed of Prussians, and who were at first obliged to give way; but three masked batteries opening on the French, and the Austrian cavalry falling on them at the same time, they were routed with the loss of at least 5000 men. The action lasted from seven in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon. The carabineers of the emperor, who only act on pressing occasions, made great havoc amongst them. The latter, with the hussars of Tuscany, suffered in some degree, but the battalion of Michaelowitz suffered the most. General Wurmser had a very near escape for his life, and the colonel of the cuirassieurs is desperately wounded."

It is said that the leading towns of the southern departments of France have taken a sort of federation oath, by deputation, to separate themselves from the convention, and are forwarding means to elect a representative body of their own; the form of government which they approve appears to be that of America.

Some further representations have come to hand respecting the affairs of Corsica, where the conventionalists are in no force to stem the progress of Paoli, who is said to have it in agitation to give the island up to England, on condition of holding himself the military command.

The cannon foundary at Lisbon was destroyed by fire on the 22d ult. with several cannons and gun-carriages.

A trophy of the colours of the combined powers, surmounted with a white flag, has been erected in the camp of Famars, on the very spot where the tomb of Dampierre had been erected; and it was before this trophy the garrison of Valenciennes laid down their arms.

Doctor Gillies, the author of the History of Greece, is appointed his majesty's historiographer for Scotland, in the room of the late doctor Robertson. Besides the honour, a salary of 200l. a year is annexed to the office.

Aug. 12. A private letter from Tours states the royalist army to be particularly strong in the following places, viz. Machecoul, Fontenay, Chollet, Vezins, Viez, Mortagne, in fact over all Poitou, part of Saintonge and Anjou. It consists in all of 120,000 men, 80,000 of whom are armed with muskets. They have already a very numerous train of artillery. The whole army is divided into four corps, under the direction of a council, composed of forty persons. The principal leaders are Gaston, Bernard, de Marigny, the chevalier d'Antichamp, Delessart, Gathelineau, Laugreniere, Laroche, Jacquelin, Lescure, &c. There are among them none of the higher class of the nobility.

"I however remarked (says the writer of this letter) one *cordon rouge* (red ribbon), but I do not know his name.—Each of these four armies has a general in chief, with a corps of regular troops ever in activity, and is reinforced by the inhabitants of a certain number of parishes allotted for the service of each division, whenever any grand attack or vigorous defence is to be made. When they are preparing to march, the general orders a sufficient quantity of bread to be baked for four or five days; each peasant is ordered to take his share, which, with his musket, is all his baggage. You must observe, that they are not suffered to lay down their muskets for a moment, and that they hold them in their arms when they sleep. When any part of the country they occupy is threatened with an attack, the general who commands in that quarter immediately despatches advice to the general-council, and sends off couriers, who order the tocsin to be rung in all the parishes set apart for the particular service of that division; and so little secrecy and celerity is there in the operations of the republican generals, that the christian army is ever in a state of defence, when attacked.

"Their manœuvres are performed with the greatest skill. At the commencement of an attack they almost always fall back, in order to engage our troops to pursue them into the interior of their country, and then, on a signal previously agreed on, made either on the top of a hill, or by shouts, their scattered army closes and envelopes ours, which ever finds itself extremely embarrassed in a country covered with wood and mountains, and where the artillery and cavalry are of little aid. They executed that manœuvre in the last action we had with them, on the 17th instant, in which we sustained a very considerable loss."

According to advices from Vienna, of the 24th past, the cabinets of the allied courts are busily employed in a plan, the execution and adoption of which is to be the only and indispensable basis of a future peace with the French. A form of government will be prescribed to the French nation; namely, it will first be presented to the acceptance of the French princes, and respectable chiefs of the counter-revolution, who will be allowed to make their observations upon the same; and afterwards it will be laid before the neutral powers of Europe, who are to be invited to a guarantee of the same; and then, and not before, it will be communicated to the French nation, accompanied by a manifesto, signifying, "That on their acceptance of that form of government depends the peace and happiness of their unfortunate country; that the acceptance and execution of this form of government will be the only means of determining the combined powers to permit France to remain an independent and self-existing state; and that, in case of a refusal, the whole French nation will be declared the enemy of all other civilized nations, and treated as such; and, in order to indemnify the combined powers for the expences of the war, that country will be divided amongst them."