(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2428.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1793.

ITALY.

LEGHORN, *April* 23.

YA ship arrived here from Bastia, in the island of Corsica, we learn, that general Paoli has refused to obey the decree brought to him by the commissioners, with orders to conduct him to the bar of the national convention;—and different municipalities have offered to assist him, in case it be required, with an army of 15,000 men; yet several islanders have receded from their zeal in protecting their general, having delivered up different forts into the hands of the French.

FRANCFORT, *May* 1.

At one o'clock in the morning of the 28th ult. the French landed near Gustavesburg, slided unperceived between the advanced posts, then advanced and mounted on the parapet of a battery, at which a detachment of Prussian cannoneers had been working all night, and where they were at that very moment reposing their wearied limbs.

The attack was so unexpected, that those who were not at first killed, or made prisoners, endeavoured to save themselves in the neighbouring batteries; but the French pursued them so closely, that the Saxon troops, charged with the guard of the other batteries and entrenchments, also yielded to the impetuosity of the assailants, in spite of all the endeavours of their officers to prevent them. The enemy then spiked up the large artillery, cohorns, &c. and took away their carriages, and also three small cannon. M. de Luben, a brave Prussian officer of artillery, was killed upon this occasion, as were also a great number of matrosses; M. de Rabe, lieutenant of artillery, and many of the privates belonging to his corps, were taken prisoners.

Such was the confusion that ensued in consequence of this nocturnal expedition, that the German peasants in the neighbourhood, drove away their cattle, &c. and the Saxons sent their baggage across the river.

The French did not lose one man; the allies being so panic-struck as to be unable to fire a single cannon upon them.

OSTEND, *May* 1.

A courier, with dispatches over land from India, is just arrived here from Constantinople, through Vienna, which latter place he left on the 19th ult. from whom we learn the following particulars—

That on Thursday last he met Messrs. Dumourier and de Chartres (young Egalite) at Wexemburgh, about eight posts on the other side of Francfort, on their way to Vienna; they travelled as much incog. as possible, as they had with difficulty escaped assassination from the French emigrants on the road.

On Saturday last, the 30th, he passed close to Mayence—the French were encamped in considerable force under the walls, and the Prussians, Austrians, Saxons and Hessians, were about two miles distant, occasionally cannonading them, but without any apparent effect—and altogether conducting the attack in such a manner, as to renew very much, in the minds of sanguine people, the suspicion which took place with regard to the termination of the celebrated campaign, in Champagne, of last year.

Such exertions have been made for sending troops to the frontiers, that, he says, the towns through which he passed in Germany, are left totally without garrisons.

It is reported, that 1200 Austrians have been drowned before Conde.

We learn, that Custine has collected a large army, and marched to the relief of Mentz.

The transports with the British cavalry, are all in the outer harbour, but the men and horses are not yet all disembarked, as only three or four vessels can get close to the quay, in the bason, at each tide, on which they must necessarily be landed.

They march them up the country as far as possible, as this town has not one spare bed left.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 11.

A letter from Talien, commissioner in the departments of Indre et Loire, and Loire et Cher, dated Tours, May 10, stated, that false and alarming news was daily spreading by the enemies of the republic, respecting the successes of the insurgents; and that Quetineau, an agent of Dumourier, had, after the example of his patron, betrayed the interests of his country, by opposing little resistance, though he had 3000 men under his command, to the forces of the rebels. It was even said he had induced his soldiers to fly before them. Talien added, that Loudun was evacuated, that the enemy would perhaps be in possession of it that day, and that there were only very few troops to oppose them. It was however hoped that a small army could be collected, until the new battalions, so long promised, could arrive.

LETTER from citizen Denauliverd, to citizen Talien, dated Chinou, May 8.

"We have heard the noise of cannon all this morning, which makes us presume that Ligonier is engaged. I hope that he will be more courageous and less a traitor than Quetineau, the ci-devant adjutant of Dumourier, who, instead of fighting as he promised before me, surrendered, with 3000 men all armed, whom he had in the town of Thouars. The brave Marseilloise alone merit praise. They tore down the white flag which had been hoisted, combated like true Republicans, and though reduced at length to the number of six, still fought till every man of them was cut to pieces. They formed themselves into a square, and when their cartridges failed, they fell furiously on the insurgents with their fixed bayonets. Had the rest of the troops at Thouars followed their example, it would have been still free."

The convention, after hearing a report from the committee of public safety, decreed, that of the 21,000 men, making part of the levy of 300,000 decreed on the 24th of February, and now assembled at Grenoble, eight battalions should be immediately organized to march against the insurgents.

A letter from the council-general of the department of l'Aude, dated Carcassonne, April 29, stated, that the invasion of the Spaniards into the French territories, was to be ascribed to the executive council, who had left that part of the frontier destitute of arms, artillery and provisions. It added, that three departments had raised 16,000 men more than their quota, who wished to combat, and wanted only arms.

To this letter was subjoined a requisition made by general Servall, for a supply of arms. Referred to the committee of public safety.

LETTER from citizen Gasparin, commissioner with the northern army, dated Orchies, May 9.

"I herewith transmit you a report of the affair of yesterday, which has been just now sent to me by gen. Lamoriiere. I can warrant the truth of it, as I never quitted him a moment since our departure from Lisle, and as I have seen every thing he did, and all the private accounts which he received. What he says respecting the firmness of the soldiers of the republic is strictly agreeable to truth.

"In an expedition in which all the wants of the troops could not be supplied at the moment, notwithstanding the attention of the general and the administrators, our brave defenders testified no uneasiness, except on account of the enemy not being near enough that they might engage them. In the concise account of the general, I find that he has forgot to mention, that at ten yesterday evening, as we were retiring to head-quarters, we observed the Abby of Vigogne in flames. It was set on fire by our howitzers, and as the flames rage violently, I am induced to think that the magazines of the enemy must be consumed, and I have no doubt that we shall be masters of them today.

"P. S. Prisoners taken at Vigogne are continually arriving. There are a great many English amongst them. In the last convoy there were fourteen of English all wounded."

REPORT of Gen. LAMORLIERE.

"The affair of the 8th has been most glorious for the arms of the republic, and proves in the best manner the dignity of the cause for which we are fighting. At seven in the morning exactly, for such were the orders of general Dampierre, the commander in chief, the different corps of which my small army is composed, attacked the advanced posts of the enemy. The firing was commenced by the division under the command of general Despourches, who was charged to dislodge the enemy from the Abby of Vigogne, and from the different entrenchments which they had in the wood of St. Amand. The general and our brave brethren in arms presented themselves with unexampled courage and intrepidity. They overcame incredible obstacles, as at every step they found entrenchments, from which they drove the enemy, who were every where far superior in number, notwithstanding batteries of seventeen pounders which they continually employed against us.

"Despourches had taken post on the platform of the Abby of Vigogne, where he entrenched himself, and kept up a brisk fire from a quarter past seven in the morning until nine in the evening. I successfully sent him a supply of provisions and ammunition, which he in vain expected from Valenciennes. This general officer used all his efforts to have his right wing covered by the left flank of general Hedonville, who attacked Rhemes at the same time, but he could never succeed, except in regard to the few chasseurs. It appears that the enemy lost a great number of men; we had also some brave soldiers killed.

"This division lay on their arms all night in the wood of St. Amand, retaining their position, and will this morning continue their attack, which cannot be made with advantage unless they can unite on the right wing with divisions ordered to dislodge the enemy from the wood of Rhemes.

"At the moment when Despourches attacked with my advanced guard, I marched against the enemy encamped near St. Amand, in two different points.

"They made a more feeble defence than they did the preceding evening, and endeavoured to draw me near the town or the causeway; but having determined not to take possession of it till they should be driven from Rhemes and Vigogne, I occupied them in different points, and at different times, to render my diversion more useful.

"I directed several attacks on my left, both against Lecelles, and against a mill where the enemy were posted, and from which they were driven with loss.—My chasseurs fired even under the camp of Maulde, where they were entrenched; and having received intelligence that the Austrians were going to establish themselves at Bouchain, I carried three battalions and six pieces of cannon to my post of Belle Porte.

"General Chaumont, who was ordered to keep open my communications from Belle Porte as far as Nache, several times checked the enemy, who endeavoured to turn my left flank, and to cut off my retreat.

"General Dampierre has written to me to repair to him myself, or to send to him a confidential person.—I charged with this mission adjutant general Dupont, and I could not have chosen one more distinguished in every respect, or who is more zealous in the service of the republic.

"I cannot too much praise the courage of our brave defenders. They displayed republican valour, and observed a discipline which gives the greatest hopes of the success of our arms. They are fatigued, but they never lose that cheerfulness which is inseparable from a good cause.

"My small army consists of troops from Douay, the camp near Lisle, and the advanced posts of the latter.

"P. S. At nine this morning the troops are under arms. They will keep the enemy in check while Despourches is making efforts to drive them from the Abby of Vigogne. I have no doubt of their success, if they can be joined by Hedonville. I am going to proceed to his post, when I have visited those which are in front, and on my left flank."

A letter was read from Boisset and Moyre Bayle, commissioners of the convention in the department of the Bouches du Rhone. They announce, that all the measures which they had ordered at Marseilles to secure the public welfare, had been carried into execution with much tranquillity, when in an instant the scene had changed, that the sections of Marseilles which had constantly kept themselves within the first bounds of their duty, had exercised, and were now exercising power without limits; that they had created a popular tribunal, and had authorised it to pursue all offences; that the constituted authorities were by this means embarrassed in their proceedings. One of the sections deliberated upon sending a deputation to the commissioners; they came to them in the night, made them get out of bed, and forced them to break open a bureau, of which their secretary had the key. They did this to examine their correspondence. They ordered them to depart in twenty-four hours, under pain of being arrested. On their arrival at Avignon, they had nearly been massacred.

The commissioners made a decree, of which the following is the substance—Considering that the sections of Marseilles, composed for some time past of suspected persons, have manifested an evident tendency to federalism, they decreed as follows:

1st. The popular tribunal established at Marseilles is annulled.

2d. The central committee established to receive secret denunciations is annulled.

3d. The presidents of the sections are personally responsible for the criminal decrees which may be made.

4th. The commissioners sent from Marseilles, Aix, and Toulon, shall be denounced and prosecuted according to law.

After a very long discussion, the convention suspended the execution of this arrest until after the report of the committee of public safe.

May 13.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the impression which the disastrous accounts from the departments have made upon Paris. A proclamation was issued, commanding all persons either to serve personally, or to contribute according to their fortune. Nothing can equal the spirit which it has raised; 600 livres are offered to volunteers, 200 paid down, and 400 on their return at the end of three months; and if they shall fall in defence of their country, an annuity to be settled on their wives and children. To find the means of doing this, an assessment is made on all the inhabitants according to their circumstances.—Already the number to be supplied by Paris are ready to march.