(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2295.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1790.

PARIS, *October* 6.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

A LETTER was received from the keeper of the seals, informing, that the decrees which suppress the present courts of justice, and establish new ones, had been received by the chambers of the parliaments of Rouen, Bourdeaux, Thoulouse, Douai, &c.—That the parliament of Thoulouse, on receiving them, came to the following resolution, which he laid before the assembly—

Extract of the resolve of the parliament of Thoulouse.

"The court, considering that the French monarchy is verging rapidly to the moment of its dissolution, &c. protests, in behalf of their lord, the king, the clergy, the nobility, and all the citizens, against all attempts on the rights of the crown—the annihilation of the nobility, and the total overthrow of the French monarchy—against all edicts, declarations and letters patent, tending to the suppression of this court—and the dismemberment of the province of Languedoc; against all attempts made upon religion, upon the dignity of its ministers, and upon the spiritual jurisdiction of the church, and its liberties: And whereas the records made by this chamber since the fifteenth of November last were only provisionary, they are hereby declared of no validity or effect:—The said court ordains, that the present resolution shall be transcribed upon its records as a testimony of their principles, and as a memorial that the magistrates who compose it, and the people whom they represent, are devoted to the king, and to the nation: They also ordain, that a copy of this resolve shall be sent to the said lord, the king. Done at Thoulouse, 27th September, 1790."

After it was read, Mr. Robespierre rose—"I observe, said he, that this assembly cannot but view the members of the parliament of Thoulouse as weak enemies vanquished and sunk under the weight of the public opinion. I beg that we may discover that moderation—that prudent firmness, which is the surest evidence of strength, and the distinguishing trait of power.—Sirs, treat the members of this parliament as enemies of the nation in a manifest delirium. I request then they may be brought to this bar." This proposal excited great murmers—many members, among others, Mr. Camus, moved, that the affair might be submitted to the committee on reports, to report the day after tomorrow; but others proposed to submit it to the committee on the constitution. The last motion was carried.

October 9. The national assembly decree, that the national loans, opened by virtue of former decrees, shall be shut from the day of the publication of the decree.

The new assignats (paper money) created by the decree of 29th September, shall be in notes of 2000, 500, 200, 100, 80, 70, 60 and 50 livres each.

[The following very important decree is prefaced by a lengthy speech of M. Barnave, in which he gives the assembly a particular detail of occurrences in the colonies, particularly some illegal measures of the municipal assembly of St. Mark, in the island of St. Domingo—at the close of which he introduced the following decree, which was adopted]—

October 12. The national assembly, after having heard their committee on the subject of the colonies, upon the situation of the island of St. Domingo, and the events which have there taken place, considering that the principles of the constitution have been violated, the execution of their decrees suspended, and the public tranquillity disturbed by the acts of the general assembly sitting at St. Mark—considering also that the national assembly has promised to the colonies the speedy establishment of laws the most proper to secure them in the possession of their property; that they have, in order to quiet their alarms, early announced to them the intention of hearing their voice on every change which might be proposed in the laws prohibitive of commerce, and their firm determination of establishing as constitutional articles in their organization, that no personal laws should be decreed for the colonies, but upon the special and formal request of the colonial assemblies—that they have been solicitous that the colonies of St. Domingo should realise these dispositions, by securing to them the execution of the decrees of the 8th and 28th of March, and taking every measure necessary to establish public order and tranquillity—

Declares—The pretended decrees and acts issued from the assembly appointed at St. Mark, under the title of the general assembly of the French division of St. Domingo, an outrageous attempt against the national sovereignty and legislative power, and decrees that they are null and incapable of being put in execution—declares the said assembly deprived of its powers, and all its members stripped of the character of deputies of the colonial assembly of St. Domingo.

Declares—That the provincial assembly of the north, the citizens of the town of Cape François, the parish of Croix de Bouguets, and all those who have remained faithful to the decrees of the national assembly, the volunteers of Port-au-Prince, those of St. Mark, the patriotic troops of the Cape, and all other active citizens who have been guided by the same principles, have gloriously performed all the duties belonging to the title of Frenchmen, and are thanked in the name of the nation by the national assembly.

Declares—That the governor-general of St. Domingo, those officers of rank who have faithfully served under his orders, and especially the Sieurs Vincent and de Mauduit, have gloriously performed the duties of their functions.

Decrees—That the king shall be requested to give orders that the decrees and instructions of the 8th and 28th of March last, shall be put in execution in the colony of St. Domingo—that in consequence they shall immediately proceed (if it has not yet been done) to the formation of a new colonial assembly, according to the rules prescribed by the said instructions, and to conform to them precisely.

Decrees—That all established laws shall continue to be executed in the colony of St. Domingo, until new laws are substituted, following the steps presented by the decrees aforesaid.

Decrees, notwithstanding—That until the organization of the tribunals in the said colony, the supreme council of the Cape shall be continued in the form in which it was established; and that the judgments therein rendered, since January 10, shall not be set aside by reason of the illegality of the tribunal.

Decrees—That the king shall be requested, in order to preserve the tranquillity of the colony, to send there two ships of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and to complete the number of the regiments at the Cape and Port-au-Prince.

Decrees, also—That the members of the before mentioned general assembly of St. Domingo, and the other persons sent from the national assembly by the decree of September 20th, shall remain in the same condition until further orders are taken respecting them.

LONDON, *October* 1.

A first rate farmer, who resides at a small village near Lowth, one rainey day last week was obliged to attend his grounds, and coming home wringing wet, stripped himself, and hung his cloaths in the yard to dry, (the weather afterwards proved fine) but at the same time neglected to take his purse out of his pocket. In a short time, however, the honest clod-hopper recollected he did not intend to hang *forty-odd guineas* out to dry, therefore, with eagle's wings, he flew to the yard, but alas; the purse was gone.—After some deliberation on what steps he should then take, it readily occurred to his memory to have seen a tame Magpye, which he kept, exceedingly busy with his breeches, and knowing that it frequently visited a neighbouring church, immediately went in search of it, when lo! to his great surprise and satisfaction, he found his purse and its contents safely deposited on the top of the spire.

Oct. 12. Sentence has been passed upon the persons concerned in the late disturbances at Florence: 21 of the principal of them were condemned to the gallies for fifteen years; sixty are banished from the grand Duchy of Tuscany, 100 have been ordered to remain in confinement, and hope for pardon.

The disturbances at Florence have been entirely quieted by the appearances of the Austrian troops.

The intrigue of the Russian cabinet appears to have for its aim what the intrigue of Versailles, in several successive reigns, invariably pursued, namely, extent of territory; and the influence must operate alike with Russia, as it has done with France; it must exhaust her resources in every attempt, and, where successful, she must suffer; for an unwieldly extent of dominion serves but to weaken the nerve of the whole empire.

Freedom is hostile to immensity of territory under one government; for every large empire leads to despotism; monarchies of small extent, and republics, are the forms of government best suited for the habitation of liberty, and hence the Russians, by aiding their sovereign to over rule or bear down her neighbours, are but riveting their own ruin, and strengthening the powers of despotism.

Oct. 15. From the late promotion, various opinions have been formed; we think it is no indication either of peace or war; as the duke of Clarence is not included, the latter is the more probable expectation, that he may first have an opportunity of signalising himself in the service.

The duke of Clarence is said to have been engaged in a dispute with an officer of equal rank in the fleet, which, but for the arrival of sailing orders, must have been decided by the supreme court of appeal in disputes between gentlemen.——[This is all that we have seen in the English papers any way alluding to the duel mentioned, the information of which we received from Halifax. A gentleman from England informs us, that it was secretly whispered that the prince had fought and fell. The duel, it is said, thus originated—The prince requested of the captain of a 74 gun ship the labour of the carpenter of the latter, to execute a nice piece of work—this request the captain complied with, but enjoined the prince to use him well, as he was a civil honest capable man—and the prince promising not to ill use him, the carpenter was sent on board the prince's ship the Valiant. In doing his work, being warm, the carpenter took off his coat and laid it on the gun-ports—the sentry, perceiving it there, took the carpenter into custody, and had him carried before the prince, who, damning him for a rascal, demanded of him how he had the impudence to disobey his orders, in putting his coat on the gun-ports, and telling him he was the first scoundrel that dare do it, he ordered him five dozen lashes. In vain the carpenter alleged his innocence of the order—the lashes were immediately given him. The carpenter's captain, on hearing this, demanded satisfaction of the prince for the abuse; and on his refusing to give it, sent him a challenge, which being accepted, the duel was the consequence.—These are the particulars as we have heard them.]

The bishop of London, in his late charge to the clergy of that diocese, observed, that there were now not less than three hundred thousand children educating at Sunday schools in England.

A BULL. A sergeant of the foot-guards was interred in St. John's church-yard, Westminster, and the usual ceremony of firing over the grave being over, an Irishman, who was a spectator of the ceremony, exclaimed in a sorrowful tone, "Oh! this is the last time the poor sergeant will *hear* the guns fired."

"You are a fool," said a hot-headed fellow to a gentleman, with whom he had a difference.—"From any body else," replied he, "I would resent that epithet, but from you I consider it as a mark of affection—It is only proving our relationship."

The veil, pendent from the bonnet, is now abolished, except a few of the frail fair, who, like other traders, find there is nothing like exciting curiosity.

We are told that Britain and Spain are both offering incense to America. It seems natural that *ceteris paribus*, the mother, should prevail; but interest is, we know, more powerful than filial regard. Be it so, it is surely the interest of America, as it is that of Britain, reciprocally, that the two countries should be united by the closest ties; and as France and Spain support their family compact, it is but just that we should establish with America a firm and lasting national compact. Let the former relation of mother and daughter be forgotten, and let Britain and America embrace as sisters, and swear inviolable attachment and sincere friendship.

A common sailor, who lately returned from the East-Indies, and, unlike the generality of his brethren, had saved a considerable sum of money out of his wages, in order to avoid being impressed, took the resolution to remain a while on shore. In this view he leased a sixteen foot lot on Berkely common, and erected thereon a small wooden hovel, just large enough to contain himself, with his wife Sue, and a very few articles of the most common furniture. A parcel of his companions, to play him a waggish trick, went one night last week with two long pieces of timber, and running them under the hovel, raised it and carried it fairly off, leaving it near a mile from its former situation, the sailor and his wife being all the while sound asleep, and knowing nothing of the matter. In the morning the honest tar opening the door, and seeing an entire change of both place and prospect, rubbing his eyes, observed drily to his rib, "Devil burn me, Sue, but we have been all night long dragging our anchors."

Extract of a genuine letter from Paris, to a gentleman in London, dated the 11th instant.

"M. Alert de Riom, the French admiral who was appointed to the command of the fleet fitting out at Brest, has resigned, in consequence of the present dreadful state of the French marine, which has spread itself throughout the whole fleet; nothing but a continual scene of riot and mutiny. They have discovered that much money, and other inducements, have been practised upon the inferior officers of their navy. This evidently has been the work of the aristocrats; and, to prevent discovery, they have had the artifice and modesty to place the cause to the account of Mr. Pitt, and which is really believed by a great number in Paris; but such is the unsettled state of this country, that the people know not who to trust, believe, or depend upon.—D'Estaing, who, in the affair of Versailles, proved himself such a staunch aristocrat, and barely escaped with his life, it is generally believed will succeed Rioms, and have the command of the fleet. This situation, so desirable to himself and his party, he certainly will get, by a stale trick lately played off upon the people—He has contrived that some letters, wherein he proves himself a strong democrat, should fall into the hands of the public; these letters have been published and dispersed about, and the people are weak enough to believe them genuine.

"There was a dreadful riot at Brest last Tuesday night, and many lives lost. The captain of the [illegible]