(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2486.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1792.

TURIN, *May* 15.

WE are in a state of uncertainty whether France will send another minister to our court, or whether she will declare war. We are making the necessary preparations to repel any unjust aggression. It is difficult to be be- d that Sardinia has not hostile intentions, when it ollected that warlike preparations were began be- M. Semonville was arrested. They pretend they laid under the necessity of arming by the Marsel- who menaced Nice, and by the troubles they en- our to excite in Savoy; but it is evident that if ing of Sardinia intended only to act on the defen- he would not have occasion to complete his troops e line, to arm all the militia, and to demand the ian troops which are stationed in Lombardy.— best informed persons assert, that at the council , M. de Hautville, minister of foreign affairs, e marquis de Cordon, formerly ambassador at have advised to break immediately with France; ey were opposed and their arguments refuted by Graneri, minister of the interior. The advice former, nevertheless, prevailed; for, by adopt- system of defence which puts in motion all the of the kingdom, they can, at any time, attack e, if circumstances prove favourable.

PORENTRUY, *May* 19.

the 17th instant, from 900 to 1000 country e assembled before the castle of this place. The being shut, they had a parley with the game- of the prince-bishop, who, since his departure, are of the castle: They demanded the arms are yearly taken from persons suspected of nage. The keepers not acceding to this de- the country people menaced them; on which l muskets were fired at them, and a cannon, loaded broken nails, &c. discharged, by which five per- were killed and several wounded:—The country , being destitute of fire-arms, retired; but we ssured they will return in force, and that the in- n of the leaders is to declare the country free, ut themselves under the protection of France.

LONDON, *June* 7.

he insult offered to the French nation by the cap- of a Neapolitan frigate, seems, in every point of , to have been premeditated. The French minis- vill, in their usual high tone, demand reparation, humble apology, which are likely to be refused; hus will the number of their enemies be increased. ia, Prussia, Sardinia and Naples, will be united st that miserable kingdom, while other powers nly looking on, ready to act as their respective in- s will dictate.

ne 9. The count Staray, who commanded the rians in the engagement with the French, is an garian nobleman of the first rank, a knight of , and of the order of Maria Theresa.—He is ly descended from prince Ragotsi, a prince of ylvania.

e was trained up in the military school of marshal dohn, and made all his campaigns under that ral.

aray served in the late war against the Turks, and with his own hand, the bashaw of Belgrade, took his horse and accoutrements, and sent the 's bridle as a present to his royal highness the e of Wales.

ANTIGUA, *June* 25.

he commotions which for some time past existed Martinique, we are informed, have totally sub- .

hether this sudden change has been occasioned by ion of sentiments in the contending parties, or the counter-revolutionists having effected their e by force of arms, we have not been able to but it may be depended upon that between five x hundred persons of various descriptions, have d within those few days past at Dominica from inique.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 28.

sterday passed through this town, on their way to , a man by the name of Stevens, with his wife wo young children.—This unfortunate man was in Kittery, and during the late war served as a r under M. de la Fayette; after the army was nded, and he with the rest of his fellow soldiers dismissed from the service, chose rather to tarry return home again, as did many others of his nions. After many a hard day's labour, he got ewith to support his little family in a comfortable ner, but in this happy state he was not permitted to stay; the Indians, his neighbours, with whom ed in the most friendly manner, joined with the e tribes, and lifted the tomahawk against him;— ust now forsake his little all, and flee from the of those inhuman wretches, after they had killed and scalped his two eldest children. What makes this more shocking is, the butchers of these helpless children were those with whom he had lived on the most friendly terms. They committed the horrid deed while the parents, with their two youngest children, were absent. What must be their feelings on returning to their cottage; instead of finding their beloved children well, to see them breathless, bathed in blood, and their little bodies mangled in a most shocking and inhuman manner!

Mr. Stevens says, by the help of his wife he made a box and put them in, after which they dug a grave and buried them; this was on Christmas day last, and on the day following the mourning travellers betook them to their journey, and left all they had got by their industry behind. For many nights they lodged in the woods, they suffered much for want of food and raiment—The alarm had spread, and all the white inhabitants were fled for safety to some other quarter, which rendered the situation of Mr. Stevens and family truly deplorable. Thus we have endeavoured to give our readers a short sketch of the troubles and misfortunes of one who has been (during the war) fighting for his country, one who has been wounded in endeavouring to set up the standard of liberty in America, and is now an invalid, and an object of charity. May this son of affliction receive such contributions (from those charitably disposed) as will enable him to spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of that peace and liberty for which he has fought. Fifteen hundred miles is the distance they have travelled.

BOSTON, *August* 4.

Frequent mention is made in the general orders of the French army, of our beloved *president*—his example is recommended to the officers, and the example of his troops to the troops of France.

Aug. 9. We hear from Pembroke, (Plymouth county) that a cow belonging to colonel George Turner, on the 4th instant, had three bull calves, which weighed together 141 pounds.

STOCKBRIDGE, *August* 7.

On Thursday last, the honourable general Gates and lady passed through New Canaan, on their way to the springs in Lebanon.

LANSINGBURGH, *August* 10.

There is now living in this town a child of black parents, whose skin is as purely white as the whitest child among us; the eyes are of a bright blue, the hair as much white as red or sandy, but harsh and curly as that of any negro; the nose, lips, mouth, and every feature perfectly like those of its nation. The white is so clear that the veins and even the motion of the blood, after resistence on sudden motion, is more apparent than it would be in nine tenths of the children of white parents, and although the child is now eighteen months old, the colour has not been found to approach nearer to black, by becoming tawny or mulatto, a proof that there is no mixture of blood.

NEW-YORK, *August* 14.

By a gentleman immediately from Montreal, we learn, that about four weeks since, the famous Indian partisan, known by the name of captain Blue Jacket, was at Detriot, with about 2000 men, waiting for the Americans to come out into the woods; it is believed at Montreal, that in case the Americans do not go out, they will be divided into small parties to harrass our frontiers. [Vermont Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, *August* 4.

Extract of a letter dated Buffaloe creek, July 19, 1792.

"I left Fort Franklin the 3d instant, and arrived here the 11th in the evening, at the house of Mr. Winney, who informs me that upwards of 4000 hostile Indians were now assembled at the Miami villages, and that their number was daily increasing.—Captain Powel and several gentlemen of the British army dined with me yesterday, and from their conversation I am fully convinced that the Indians are supported by the British in the war against us—Indeed, captain Powel told me, that all the intentions of the Indians were well known to them, and that the Indians were their allies, and of course they must support them—He also informed me that ten scouts of hostile Indians were then out to strike on the frontiers, and that they would soon strike the Six Nations.——Some of the chiefs of the hostile Indians passed here about five days ago on their way to Canada, but what their business is I cannot learn."

By a person who left Head-Quarters, Fort Washington, the 11th ult. and arrived here on Wednesday last, we are informed, that col. Harden, major Trueman and two others, were killed by the Indians a short distance from Fort Jefferson, on their way to the Indian towns to invite them to a treaty. This information was brought to Head-Quarters by a party of men, and an Indian from Post St. Vincent, two days before our informant left it—We also understand, that accounts have been received in this town from Buffaloe creek, by the way of Fort Franklin, containing information similar to the above.

[We most sincerely lament (says the editor of the Pittsburgh paper) the loss of such valuable men as col. Harden and major Trueman—and would suggest the propriety of sending those members of congress, who proposed and so strenuously supported pacific measures to be adopted with the Indian nations at this time,—with the next message or invitation for a treaty.]

The report respecting gen. Putnam being killed, is without foundation.

We are further informed, that a sergeant, corporal, and 12 men, were lately killed near Fort Jefferson by a party of Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 11.

The New-York papers of Thursday last give us none of the news which the French packet must have brought. That vessel left France on the 20th of June, and our last printed accounts from that quarter are to the 5th only.

Private accounts down to the 5th of June mention, that Messrs. Montmorin and Bertrand had published pamphlets in answer to the wild denunciations of some hot-heads, which had had a salutary effect in restoring the tranquillity of Paris, and opening the eyes of the people; also, clearly shewing that the existence of an Austrian committee was merely ideal, and exposing the views of the party who supported the opinion of its reality.

La Fayette had advanced into the Austrian territory, and, it was reported, had taken possession of Charleroy.

Luckner, at the head of the northern army, had also moved forward, and something decisive in that quarter was expected. These accounts are in direct contradiction—The reader will remark, to the suggestions in late papers, that the French, for the future, would act entirely on the defensive.

Aug. 15. By a courier arrived from Havre-de-Grace, just as an American vessel was about to sail for New-York, and which had but twenty-seven days passage, the intelligence was received, that the army of M. la Fayette had taken the citadel of Namur, after having cannonaded and bombarded it for forty-eight hours successively, with a formidable train of artillery, and then carried it by assault as soon as the breaches were sufficient to render it practicable. The French killed 3000 men, made 1500 prisoners, and only lost 500 men in the action. After the capture of the citadel, the French entered the town, where the inhabitants were dressed in the national cockade, and where the three coloured flag was unfurled and ornamented by the cap of liberty.

The citizens offered refreshments to the French troops, who accepted, but paid for what they took.

Detachments of M. la Fayette's army surprised and took Mons and Charleroy, where they made 1750 prisoners.

The army formerly under the command of M. de Rochambeau, was preparing to begin a-new the operations of the campaign. That under Luckner had already entered the Austrian territory. The general entirely possesses the confidence of his troops, and there is no doubt but that the pupil of the great Frederick will use every endeavour to obtain the reputation which the pupil of the American Fabius has already so justly acquired.

Since the pain of exportation (add our accounts) has been inflicted on a few refractory priests, who were conducted as far as the frontier by the national guard,—many officers of the regular troops and about 1200 naval officers resigned;—their places were immediately filled by subalterns.

It is impossible, (continues our correspondent) to give an idea of the intrepidity of the French troops in the attack of the citadel of Namur. The emulation between the national guards and the regular troops produced efforts more than human, and if any thing can be compared to their courage it is the zeal with which the French volunteers enlist in the national guards, that are intended for the frontier.

The national assembly has decreed the raising of three battalions from each department; viz. two battalions from each to form with the regular troops now in garrison, three armies ready on the frontier at convenient distances, to fly to the support of the armies that are in the country belonging to the enemy, in case of a check, and the other eighty-three battalions are to replace the regulars in the garrisons, and in their turn these will take the field if wanted, having become fitted to the service by doing duty in the garrison.

Each battalion, it is well to remark, is composed of 700 men, and those have been selected for active service on the frontier in the first instance, who have already served and could give a certificate of good conduct. Those who have not seen the service are first to do duty in garrison.