(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2382.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1792.

FRANCE.

ON Saturday, June 2d, M. Petion introduced to the national assembly the cannoneers of the Parisian national guard, who have the custody of 120 pieces of cannon; they took the oath of fidelity, and filed off in the presence of the assembly to the number of 1800, and to the sound of 46 drums.

The emigrants increase daily in number, but are at present by no means formidable, the greatest part being without arms. All who arrive are enrolled in the cause of the princes, though scarcely half of them are capable of service, and very few willing to do more than shew themselves in the midst of their friends.—The whole number at Coblentz, Treves, Brussels, Liege, and the adjoining country, is now not less than 20,000.

PARIS, *June* 21.

The most indecent outrages were yesterday committed in the Thuilleries, against the person of the king, for refusing to sign the decrees against the clergy, and for forming a camp round Paris. The mob broke into his apartments, and threatened him if he did not immediately give his sanction to the two decrees. The king requested two days to consider it. If he does not acquiesce with the wishes of the people, their next visit may determine his fate.

The mob likewise burst into the assembly, where the greatest tumult for some time prevailed. The occasion of it was, the inhabitants of the Fauxbourgs, Antoine and St. Marceau, thought of petitioning the king to sanction the decrees against the clergy, and the military camp. They armed themselves, and a body of nearly 100,000 moved to the palace of the Thuilleries, into which they burst in the manner above mentioned. Had not the king seemed to acquiesce, the consequences might have been fatal to him.

June 25. On Friday evening the queen took a walk with the prince royal in her little garden, where she continued till eight in the evening. Wherever she appeared she received, from the national guards, the most honourable testimonies of that respect which is due to her misfortunes and to her courage. The four soldiers, who never quitted the king during the affair, have been presented to his majesty as he was going to mass. The king assured them, in a tone of the most benign affection, that he would never forget the proofs which they have given of their zeal and attachment to his person. He hoped never again to be in a similar situation, but should that again happen, he always would put full confidence in men like them. The queen said, as she passed by them, "My children will never forget the services which you have done me; and as to me I shall always be ready to acknowledge them."

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, June 28.

M. la Fayette appeared at the bar. The assembly was thrown into consternation.

He began by acquainting them, "that he had left his post, having delegated the command to M. Dangest. He then expressed his surprise, that they should have adopted the signature of his letter of the 16th of June. The army was indignant at the violences exercised on the 20th of June against the legislative body and the king—that several battalions had addressed, and he believed he had only prevented them from coming in body to Paris, by charging himself with the office of interpreter for them to the national assembly.

He boldly demanded, in his capacity of citizen, the prosecution of the authors and instigators of the events of June 20th.

He supplicated the assembly, in the name of every good man, that they would not allow the constitution to be attacked."

M. Gaudet expressed surprise that M. la Fayette should have quitted his post; and demanded, that the letter at war should be interrogated if M. la Fayette had leave from the ministry; and that his petition should be referred to the extraordinary committee of twelve, to decide upon its legality.

A tumultuous debate ensued. The first proposition was considered as useless, M. la Fayette having acknowledged that he came from his own authority. The second was adopted.

LONDON,

June 16. On his majesty's return to the palace yesterday, a privy council was held, which was attended by Mr. Pitt, the two secretaries of state, the duke of Leeds, lord Sydney, &c. when lord Thurlow laid the seal of his office at his majesty's feet, addressing the king in a most feeling speech, representing the unhappy state wherein he had resigned his commission, which he had held since June 2, 1778. His majesty was affected on the occasion, on which lord Thurlow immediately withdrew, and the seals were put in commission of lord chief baron Eyre, (who was sworn in one of his majesty's privy council) Sir W. Hurst, knt. one of the judges of the court of king's bench, and Sir John Wilson, knt. one of the judges of the court of common pleas, who kissed the king's hand on their appointment, and retired with the seals of office.

June 19. A gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Ostend, mentions, that the Austrian army, to the amount of 17,000 men, under the command of general Beaulieu, had marched from Tournay on Thursday last, and general Luckner's army was known to be in motion at the same time; that a violent cannonade was heard at Ostend on Friday; and that just on the departure of the packet, the Greffier had received an express from the governor of Mons, with an account of the Austrians having taken fourteen pieces of cannon and two howitzers in this action. The particulars of which were hourly expected.

The Polish army is encamped in several divisions upon the frontiers, which the king was expected to visit about the beginning of this month. The head quarters of prince Poniatowski, his majesty's nephew, are near Winieka; general Wielohurski is posted with 5000 men near Tulczyn; and general Kosciusko protects the road towards Kiovie.

The Russian army has entered the territory of the republic in several columns, each of which is accompanied by some of the discontented noblesse. Upon their first entrance, a detachment of about 800 men fell upon one of the Polish advanced posts near Tolozyn, consisting only of eighty men, who, after a vigorous defence, rejoined their main body, carrying off their dead and wounded. The following is a letter from the head-quarters of prince Poniatowski.

May 24.

"We have just received advice from lieutenant-colonel Gaachowski, that the enemy's cossacks have been repulsed by our patroles, near Czerniejowic, and pursued as far as Serbow, where was found a large body of Russian infantry and twelve cannon. Upon perceiving this superiority, our troops retired in good order, but were obliged to abandon to a thousand Cossacks, who pursued them, a quantity of ammunition, which they had taken from the enemy."

July 3. Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, lord Lauderdale, attended by the right honourable C. J. Fox as his second, and general Arnold, with lord Hawke as his friend, had a meeting in a field near Kilburn-Wells, to terminate a misunderstanding which it was found impossible to conciliate.

The duel was occasioned by lord Lauderdale having said in the house of peers, in the debate on the address to the king for the proclamation, that "the duke of Richmond was the greatest political apostate his majesty had in his service, since general Arnold had left it."

Lord Lauderdale received the general's fire unhurt, when his lordship declining to return the shot, the seconds retired for about ten minutes, and the result was the finishing of the affair. The noble earl, upon being desired to fire, observed that he did not come there to fire at the general, nor could he retract the offensive expressions—if general Arnold was not satisfied, he might fire until he was.

General Arnold then desired lord Lauderdale to make him an apology, which he refused, and, as he refused also to fire, the parties went away, without any thing being concluded on.

Mr. More, the surgeon, attended on the ground.

ST. EUSTATIUS, *August* 4.

On Wednesday night last a smart breeze from the N. E. set in and blew very fresh till about three o'clock, when it shifted to the S. E. and continued in that quarter the greatest part of Thursday, most of the vessels in this road, dreading the effects of a southerly wind, put out to sea early on Thursday morning; of those that remained a large Dutch hooker, deeply loaded, ran on shore at the lower end of the bay; a schooner shared the same fate opposite the scale-house, a large American sloop under Messrs. Robinson and Chadwick's store, and a French sloop at Gallows bay. A small sloop is supposed to have sunk at her anchor in the road, a brig which put out early in the morning with nine hands on board, foundered at sea, and all her crew, two excepted, perished. These are the principal accidents which have come to our knowledge.

Several of the houses in the town of Great Bay, St. Martin's, have, we hear, been blown down.

BASSETERRE, (*St. Christopher's*) *August* 6.

On Wednesday the 1st instant, most of the ships in this road were preparing to depart for Europe; but from the multiplicity of business to be done on that day, none of the commanders could get on board before the evening, when from the very strong wind and heavy swell which then prevailed, every effort that was made to get the ships under way proved fruitless.—In the morning of Thursday, a most distressing scene presented itself, for the wind which had shifted in the course of the night from the north to the west, south-west, and south, blew a violent gale, which precluded every endeavour to get to sea. In this dreadful situation most of the vessels dragged their anchors, and for some time it was expected that none of them would ride off the storm.—The brig George and Margaret, captain Ashington, which was ready to sail for London; the Isabella, captain Carnegie, nearly loaded and to have sailed in a few days for Glasgow, were stranded; as also the sloop India Castle, captain Basden, the property of Messieurs Clifton, King and Co. the schooner Convert, captain Pawson, the property of Mr. Thomas Waddy, and the schooner Friends, the little all of the captain Mathew Lifford; these vessels were providentially drove so near the shore that the respective crews got to land without any lives being lost. All the sugars on board the ship and the brig, and some on board the smaller vessels are lost. The Friends is gone to pieces, the others now lay stranded.

About eight o'clock in the morning, the ship Britannia, fully loaded, and passengers on board, parted her cables and struck on the bar about 200 yards from the shore; at which time a boat with much difficulty got along side, Joseph M. Woodyear, Esquire, who was one of the passengers, got in the boat not with a view to personal safety, but for the purpose of making a hazardous attempt to carry a rope to the shore, which was made fast to a raft that had been previously constructed; the rope unfortunately broke as soon as he got to the shore, and although several attempts were made to get the boat off again, none of them proved successful.

The ship sustained the fury of the boisterous waves from eight till about ten o'clock, when she began to go to pieces; and then the most grievous scene presented itself to the spectators on shore—the more so, as not the least assistance could be given to the unfortunate sufferers. Attempts were made by some of the crew to reach the shore, in which several perished—a few were saved. The captain with a few others continued on the wreck till three o'clock, when he was so exhausted that he either lost his hold or quitted the wreck—the most vigorous endeavours were now made to rescue him from the watery grave—he was brought on shore, but so far spent that every means used for his recovery proved ineffectual.—Mrs. Moore and her two children, and three soldiers, with two women and a child were passengers all of whom perished, except one soldier, with several of the crew.—There were thirty-two people on board, of which only ten survived—the bodies of all the others were found and interred on Friday last.

Captain Woodyear was a gentleman deservedly esteemed in life, and very generally lamented in death. He has left a widow and three children to bewail his untimely end.

The brig ———, captain Sotterthwaite, is stranded at Old Road, and a negro man drowned.

The ship Sarah and Anne, captain Chivers, was lost on the reef at Nevis, on Wednesday night, and two of the seamen drowned. She was ready to sail for London; the passengers on board were providentially saved.

From Dominica, we hear that a ship and several small vessels were on shore at that island.

At Antigua, several small vessels are on shore.

At St. Eustatius, a large Dutch ship with upwards of 400 hogsheads of sugar gone to pieces, the whole of the cargo lost. Several small vessels totally lost—A Spanish brig which lay in that Road, put to sea in the gale and foundered, and all the people, the captain excepted, drowned; and the captain's wife and two or three children drowned.

BOSTON, *August* 18.

FRENCH SQUADRON.

By accounts received from the captain of a vessel, arrived at New-York, we have entertained hopes, that a squadron of the navy of our allies would pay our port a visit. The captain of a vessel from Cape-François informs, that the fleet sailed some time before he did—and the reports were, that it was bound to Europe, to convoy the French merchantmen from France to the West-Indies. In this state of uncertainty we remain.

By captain Coffin, arrived here from Cadiz, we are informed, that general Bowles, the famous Indian chief, is in close confinement in Cadiz Isle.

PITTSBURGH, *August* 18.

In our last we mentioned that major M'Cully was in pursuit of Indians discovered approaching the frontiers of Westmoreland county.—Major M'Cully has since returned, and informs, that when he arrived at the station which captain Guthrie commands, and examined the persons that gave the information, he found that only two trails had been seen, and the number was supposed not to exceed four or five in each trail, finding things in this situation, major M'Cully returned to the station he had left, and captain Guthrie has written to him, that no Indians were discovered,