[illegible]th YEAR.) THE (No. 2386.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1792.

WARSAW, *July* 14.

WE are in great spirits here at present, from a very confident rumour through the city, that affairs between this country and Russia are in a train of accommodation—and which is a matter that seems to be generally credited, [illegible]ng the superior order of citizens.

[illegible] grant the rumour may have foundation, and [illegible]country from a wide spreading scene of blood- What has given cause to this strong hope is, [illegible]ing has certainly had some late conferences [illegible]de Bulgakow, the Russian minister. In con- of which, it is said to have transpired, that [illegible]ess insists on a re-establishment of the old [illegible]n. But, though this would never be con- [illegible]y the nation, without spilling first an ocean [illegible]yet there are strong grounds to think the [illegible]ill recede from so harsh and extraordinary a [illegible]and admit of a final accommodation on terms [illegible]ation, and consistent with that general satis- [illegible]hich undoubtedly pervades the kingdom at [illegible] favour of the present system of govern-

COBLENTZ, *July* 30.

[illegible]russian army, composed of 52,000 combatants, [illegible]d on the plains near this town, received or- [illegible]ree o'clock this morning to begin their march [illegible] Treves, on their way to the borders of France. [illegible] is at their head, and will remain with them [illegible]e whole of this expedition.

[illegible]ay the prince de Conde, with the troops un- [illegible]ommand, will leave the little town of Croutz- [illegible]he light-horse and the corps of Gens d'Arm-s, [illegible]e cantoned near Niewied, have also left that [illegible] morning, and have taken the road to Treves, [illegible] the general rendezvous of all the troops that [illegible] under the orders of the king's brother.

LONDON, *August* 4.

[illegible]tract of a letter from Mayence, July 19.

[illegible]e following note was sent to the French [illegible]on the 14th instant:

[illegible]e undersigned has received orders from his [illegible] highness, to notify the following to his ex- [illegible] the minister plenipotentiary of France.

[illegible]e arrival of the king of Hungary, and Bohe- [illegible]ted supreme chief of the empire, the unin- [illegible] march of his troops and of those of his [illegible] majesty, towards the borders of the Rhine, [illegible] considerable augmentations of the number of [illegible]emigrants in the electorate of Mayence and [illegible]cent states, are facts which cannot have es- [illegible]e knowledge and observation of the minister [illegible]ntiary, and who, in the present circumstances, [illegible]e indifferent at it, as it is not in the power of [illegible]al highness to guarantee him absolutely from [illegible] which may possibly result therefrom.

[illegible] elector, jealous to observe every thing that [illegible]rmable to the *Droits des Gens*, towards the [illegible] of a power against whom no war has been [illegible]on the part of the empire, wishes to draw the [illegible] of the minister plenipotentiary of France to [illegible] of things, leaving to his consideration if it [illegible] be better to retire from this country in a [illegible] which in respect to him, does not permit [illegible] perfect safety, or the usual reception in this [illegible]ewn to ministers who are appointed to reside

[illegible]ned) "The Baron D'ALBINE."

[illegible] two greatest prizes allotted by the national [illegible] of France to important discoveries in natural [illegible]y, that of 1200 livres, has just been assigned [illegible] Herschel, for his astronomical discoveries, [illegible]ademy of sciences at Paris.

[illegible]al Luckner is not upon the frontiers, but at [illegible]here he has sworn upon his honour, that the [illegible]nd armies of France do not contain 40,000 [illegible] men. He further advises coercive measures [illegible]t the army; but those the assembly reject, [illegible]se him and La Fayette of having betrayed [illegible]n, and sold themselves to the king. It is [illegible] that through the failure of the executive [illegible]he armies are every where ill-supplied; for [illegible]the south, of 7000 men, have only 1000 [illegible] among them. The king has also named a [illegible]nistry, all anti-Jacobins; and it is hourly ex- [illegible] that some dreadful acts of desperation will at- [illegible] discovery of the intrigues that have brought [illegible]angerous crisis.

[illegible] Montesquieu has resigned the command of [illegible]

[illegible] the relation of several slighter skirmishes it [illegible] Paris, that, on the 28th of July, the advanced guard of the camp of Maulde, composed of 6000 men, was attacked by a detachment of 10,000 Austrians. The fire was well supported, and the enemy retreating, left about 200 killed, and many taken prisoners, of which latter the number was not known when the accounts came away. The affair took place above Verton, at a little distance from Willancourt; and the French would have pursued their victory further, but for the treachery of two officers of hussars, who deserted to the enemy.

In one part of the field 60 French hussars fell in with a party of 200 hulans, of whom they killed thirty, and put the rest to flight, with the loss of only five men. The Austrians lost a great part of their baggage in this affair.

Near Marville there has been a skirmish, which was less fortunate for the French. An hundred men, during an incursion into the enemy's country, were attacked by an entire regiment of Austrians, and only fifty-eight escaped.

The circle of Franconia is said to have given the same answer as the court of Denmark to the solicitations of the allied courts. The directors have declared that they are not interested in the war against France.

The last accounts from Lisbon state the situation of the queen of Portugal to be such, at present, as defies the skill and experience of doctor Willis.

By letters just received from Isle de Los, on the coast of Africa, dated the latter end of April last, there is an account that two Bristol ships, and one American vessel, were cut off by the natives of Cape Mount, at noon the same day, in sight of a great number of other vessels in the same road, then slaving there.

Aug. 11. La Fayette is so much a favourite with his army, that no decree could displace him from his command. There can be little doubt but the Jacobins would be happy to see him dismissed. But the question is—dare they attempt it?

General Burgoyne is said to have left five or six children, with their mother, wholly unprovided for. Out of respect to his memory, we are prompted to hope that the report is not true.

No true Englishman surely can read of the present proceedings in France, without a desire, prompted by sentiment and humanity, to rescue the king and queen of that devoted country from the perils which surround them.

The national assembly, while they complain of the desertions from their own army, are doing every thing in their power to entice their enemies to desert.—— There will be no time, however, for their decrees to take effect, as the duke of Brunswick will come upon them like a whirlwind.

That the present system of anarchy and brutality in France, will soon be annihilated, there is every reason to expect; but what is called a counter-revolution will be effected, we neither wish nor believe. What we understand by a counter-revolution, is the re-establishment of the old government, which, we think, will never be attempted. A system will probably be formed, founded upon principles similar to those of the British constitution.

M. Petion is doubtless to be considered as the Oliver Cromwell of France. He commands the army to march in the night, with cannon muffled, towards the palace; and when detected, he puts the most convenient construction upon it, which nobody dare dispute.

The Marseillois, a banditti, from the southward, devoted to the Jacobins, have been moved by M. Petion nearer the royal palace—for what end may be easily guessed.

PITTSBURG, *September* 15.

On the 4th inst. the Indians wounded a man by the name of Carpenter, as he was riding near Grave Creek, in Ohio county, and took him prisoner. Finding he could not escape he got off his horse and let him run; and the Indians finding they could not catch the horse, gave the man some salt, and ordered him to go and catch the horse, the man accordingly went, but watching his opportunity made his escape, and got safe into the settlement.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Vincents, to his friend in this city, dated August 15.

"I have got perfectly tired of my situation in the army; and from what I can foresee, some day, and that not very distant, a separation will take place between England and this country. The islands have universally taken strong resolutions against government, similar to those of America."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated August 17.

"There is nothing new with us in the political way. The Indians are at peace, though they will on no terms consent to the running of the lines agreeably to the treaty.

"We have several times been under apprehensions that they would do some mischief, but these apprehensions have in some measure subsided—the opinions as to the advantages of war are various; but all good men and the most respectable among us prefer peace with them. The Creeks who lie along our frontiers are very numerous and very powerful. I believe war with them would prove extremely pernicious."

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 4.

On Tuesday the 18th ult. the rev. Dr. CLAGETT was consecrated bishop of this state, in New-York, by the right rev. Dr. SAMUEL PROVOOST.

Allen Quynn and Gabriel Duvall, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly.

To the CITIZENS of PRINCE-GEORGE'S and ANNE-ARUNDEL counties, and the city of ANNAPOLIS.

Gentlemen,

I FIND myself under the painful necessity of coming thus before you, to remove impressions attempted to be made to my prejudice, by a hand-bill just received, signed "William Campbell." When captain Campbell, at Prince George's county court, instead of substantiating his charges against colonel Mercer, found it expedient to go into a justification of his own conduct as agent for this state, and was compelled, by the marked disapprobation of the people, to withdraw his pretensions as a candidate for our district to congress, he pledged himself to bring forward his charges and proofs against colonel Mercer, *from the press*; he had before committed himself to a gentleman in Bladensburg, by promising to do the same thing, at least six weeks before the election, to give time for an answer. And now that the public mind has been so long big with expectation, a piece comes forth, at the eve of the election, not to arraign the public conduct of colonel Mercer in congress, or the state legislature, but to impeach his veracity on two points, in one of which captain Campbell has thought proper to bring forward a charge against mine. In the mutilated state of facts which this piece contains, a letter appears from Bushrod Washington, Esquire, in which he expresses his surprise, that I should have received "this information" from him. What information? Where is captain Campbell's letter to which this is an answer? And what does it state as coming from me on the information of Mr. Washington? The public are to judge why captain Campbell suppresses his own letter. But captain Campbell, in his eagerness to accuse colonel Mercer, forgets that it was first necessary to prove, that colonel Mercer *had not* that information through me, which he gave to Messieurs Harwood and Munroe; and I do assert, that at the moment in which he published his hand-bill to the world, captain Campbell *knew* that colonel Mercer *had* his information through me, and he knew also that there was a mistake in the business, not made by colonel Mercer, who only mentioned what he had heard, nor by myself *but in part*, all which will fully appear by the subjoined affidavits. Hurried on, by motives which I need not conjecture, to injure colonel Mercer, captain Campbell has not hesitated to expose *my* reputation to the censure of the world, when he himself knew me innocent; but perhaps he thinks me too obscure for him to waste a moment's thought on. Elevated by the smiles of fortune, he casts not a look behind. Had captain Campbell (so tremblingly alive to "the honour and dignity of our illustrious president," which need not the puny aid of his attentions,) listened to the admonitions of candour in his own bosom, that part of his hand-bill which respects the president would have never seen the light. A public tavern talk, again repeated by me, not to influence the election, with no other mistake on my part than that of one nephew of the president for another, (because I knew that one, being connected by marriage with the family of David Craufurd, Esquire, sometimes came to Marlborough, where I had once the honour of being introduced to him by that gentleman,) with respect to the whole of which too captain Campbell likewise expressed himself perfectly satisfied so long ago as the sixth of September last ought one would naturally conclude to have been buried in oblivion long since—but it was considered, that if it could be kept back until the moment of the election, when it would probably be too late to explain it, and then proclaimed to the people partially, and with all the exaggerations in which the low retainers to party too frequently indulge themselves, it would have great weight among that class of people whom rich men