VIIIXth Year.) THE (No. 2387.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1792.

BRUSSELS, *July* 12.

SINCE the French have repossessed their old encampments, and have adopted their formidable plan of defence, nothing of a very important nature has passed between our troops and theirs. Frequent skirmishes are all that which every day become more bloody from rasing animosity of both parties. On the 8th, body of Uhlans, in pursuing some French pa- Quievrain, were attacked by a squadron of The engagement was desperate and bloody, Austrians were obliged to retire, with a very ible loss, besides losing a number of prisoners. of the French was likewise considerable.

9. The French have at length so far studied true interests as to restrict their plans in su- e guarding of their own country, and acting of hornets to whoever attacks them. This inally marshal Rochambeau's system; and it ave been better for the French if they had ad- it, and not rashly declared war against the Austria.

3. The evacuation of Bavay, and raising the Malplacquet, were not effected without a ve- s action, which took place in the night. The s had two captains of grenadiers, a Hungarian two first lieutenants, in all 15 officers killed. he 1st at night, 32 waggons came into this ded with sick and wounded men; 20 more are expected this day. The French have fo- ver the whole province of Luxembourg, and all communication between the fortress of that d the Pais Bas. They have seized a quantity sion and ammunition which they found in the St. Hubert, at Bastogne, and at Allons.

HAGUE, *July* 26.

an of accommodation, relative to the affairs of which is now on foot, and which appears to ducted principally by the court of England, pended, for the present, the decision of the neral, on the part to be taken by Holland in cert of powers.—Some hopes are entertained h an arrangement may be brought about, by ent plan, as will satisfy all parties.

secret object of the mission of Messieurs Chau- d Perigord is principally to forward this con- plan, which is to be submitted to the consi- of the emigrant princes at Coblentz, by Mr. n (son of lord Hawksbury), who has under- e journey for this particular object.

his plan the basis of the present French con- will be preserved, excepting as much as goes entire suppression of titles of nobility, who, it ht, will have an establishment, by means of r chamber, or of hereditary peers, as in Eng- By this means tranquillity is expected to be in France; for the emigrant princes will be hout further aid or assistance if they reject the ons, or insist on a restoration of exclusive pri- o the full extent enjoyed by them before the n; and the court of France, and many of ng people, have, it is believed, agreed to the As to the violent republicans, some of their re expected to be brought over to the measure g a bone thrown to them to pick.

ven said that the English government, on pre- these overtures, will declare itself against those y reject the conciliatory proposition; a circum- which cannot fail to have great weight with the nterested.

PARIS, *August* 6.

g the many other insulting and indecent ies to the king, the community have demanded, day of the celebration of the birth of Louis I. should be set aside, and no longer be ob- s a festival.—The assembly have decreed, that 's edict on that subject should be annulled.

he passions of men begin to subside, we are to collect more accurately the particulars of tumult. To procure arms the populace broke e gates of the Arsenal, and several of the s near the Thuilleries were set on fire.—The and part of the furniture in the palace, were d; but those who attempted to carry away any rivately, were punished with instant death. of the citizens, by way of triumph, carried dy cloaths of the Swiss on the points of their

Amidst these scenes of horror, the women no signs of that sensibility natural to their sex, ny of them mixed boldly among the mob. ds eight o'clock the light of the flames, the ap- of night, and the sight of many dead bodies, larly those of the Swiss exposed quite naked, exhibited a spectacle awful and horrid beyond description.—The mob in their fury seemed determined to destroy every vestige of royalty; the statues of all the kings were overthrown; not even excepted that of the great prince Henry IV. At the throwing down that of Louis XV. several people were killed, and others very much hurt. Every signboard, which had the king's head, was destroyed; and the section of Marseilles have resolved to petition the assembly, that the words, "The king," on the buttons of the national guards, be erased, to give place to those of "Liberty! Equality!"—During the general confusion, M. Petion's father, a venerable old man, was carried about in triumph by the citizens, who congratulated him on having given birth to him whom they styled *their real friend*.—The citizens killed at the castle, have been interred with military honours. —Paris was illuminated last night, and every thing remains quiet at present.

LONDON, *August* 10.

The French national assembly, by the latest accounts, appear to be much less favourably disposed towards the petition of M. Petion, for the disposition of the king, than was at first imagined. Many of those who till lately have been most violent Jacobins, declaim against this petition, as unconstitutional and detestable.

Criminal justice is now conducted in Paris, pretty nearly on the same plan as in London. The fourth session of their criminal tribunal ended on July 29, in which six prisoners were condemned to capital punishment, thirty-two to imprisonment for different periods, and thirty-three acquitted.

Among the curiosities going to China with the splendid embassy, is a silver swan, so light in its construction, and chased in such a manner, as to appear at a very small distance perfectly natural. The head and the wings also seem to have a natural motion.

Extract of a letter, dated Coblentz, July 18.

"From Frankfort we have just received advices, stating, that a plot of the deepest dye had been laid to assassinate the new sovereign, and to re-act the dreadful tragedy lately performed at Stockholm.

"So secretly were the various machinations carried on, that the dreadful plot was upon the point of being put into execution, when one of the conspirators, struck with remorse and horror at the bloody deed, suddenly repaired to a magistrate, and revealed the treason, pleaded his contrition, and surrendered all that could be apprehended of his accomplices; relating, at the same time, who were the principals, and who the agents were for accomplishing the tremendous villainy.

"On taking these depositions, the magistrate immediately repaired to the duke of Brunswick, who, in conjunction with the elector, issued orders for arresting compte de Wittgenstein, commander of a regiment in the service of the French princes, and cousin of the Prussian general of that name; likewise Messieurs Lequin, La Ceste, De Pimodan, and Mr. Vinezac, a major of the national guard at Paris, resident near Coblentz."

It was yesterday circulated, with an air of authority, that the duke of Brunswick marched on the 4th instant. It was also reported, on what ground we know not, that it was not yet determined whether or not he would march at all. Were there any thing like union and co-operation between the king and the national assembly, general Dillon's account of the Austrian troops on the Flanders frontier, would render the latter report highly probable.

The recent misunderstanding between Russia and the Porte has not arisen from the intrigues either of the French or Poles, but from a difference respecting the appointment of an archbishop of Jassy. The Hospodar refused to ratify the choice of the Russians, after the departure of their army; a courier has been dispatched to Constantinople to take the sense of the Divan on the subject, and in the mean time all the metropolitans, throughout the province of Moldavia, are suspended.

Spain appears firm in her neutrality with respect to French affairs. As a proof of this, part of the line of troops formed towards the Pyrenees is withdrawn. One obvious reason for this moderation is the derangement of the finances, no minister having yet been found capable of bringing the receipt and expenditure to a level, and the usual temporary expedients for supplying the necessities or the extravagance of government having been attempted without success.

Whatever may be the success of the combination against France, it is not to be imagined, at least not on any principle of sound policy, that an attempt will be made to revive the old system of government, which, under Louis XIV. threatened the liberties of all Europe.—The Protestant powers play a principal part in the drama; and it is not to be supposed that they wish to restore a system which would naturally resent and punish the share which the Protestants certainly had in effecting the revolution. The subjects of all the combined powers have a great stake in the French funds, and consequently it is much against their interest to do any thing that may lead to a bankruptcy.

An *Irish* officer in *India*, writing to a friend, and praising the gallantry of lord Cornwallis, mentions, that in the last action with Tippoo he received two wounds—one in the hand and another in the *cane*.

Aug. 12. By the official dispatches received yesterday from the British minister, at the court of Lisbon, we learn, that the Portuguese have joined the league against France.

The same accounts mention, that every hope of the queen's convalescence was at an end; and that a place was preparing for her reception, where she is to be confined for life.

Major Lambro, the Russian pirate in the Mediterranean, has sent a manifesto from the Archipelago to the several ambassadors at Constantinople, complaining of the Russian general's having made peace with the Turks, without rewarding him for his services. He swears to continue hostilities against the Turks, but to respect all other European powers.

SUSPENSION of LOUIS XVI.

By an express received in town yesterday evening from Paris, we learn, that on Thursday the motion for the suspension of the king was discussed, and there appeared against the unhappy Louis a great majority.—It was then proposed, that he should be prosecuted as a traitor to the state. A long and warm debate, or rather contention, ensued; after which, it was determined, that this proposition, with the motion for his suspension, should be reserved until the following day, for final decision, when it was expected he would be formally suspended, and the exercise of the executive power invested in the hands of commissioners.

This may be considered as a prelude to greater enormities.—The royal family, stripped of their guards, must fall an easy sacrifice to the cursed fury of the Jacobins—and France, to atone the mighty guilt, deluged in blood.

Lord Hood's fleet is ordered into port—it is conjectured the appearance of this squadron in the Channel had occasioned jealousies both at the courts of Paris and Petersburgh, for whose satisfaction its dismantlement is determined.

It was currently reported on Friday in the city, that the would-be regicide Petion had been seized by a number of indignant citizens and hanged at a lamp-iron; but we are sorry to find, upon inquiry, that his execution is deferred until the duke of Brunswick's arrival. The report added, that the Jacobin traitors were dispersing, and this we have the happiness to announce, is actually the case.

Petion, and the Jacobins at his tail, begin to tremble at the consequences of royal profanation, and the last sanguinary expressions of the Parisian assassin, were merely the effects of despair. The seditious recreant and regicide, dare not remain in Paris an hour after the approach of the Imperial and royal armies.

Aug. 14. A letter received from Dover this morning mentions, that since Saturday last upwards of 200 persons have landed there from France, and that every packet brings a great number of persons, all giving most melancholy accounts of the situation in which they left their unfortunate country.

Aug. 18. The duke of Dorset, accompanied by a French ecclesiastic of distinction, who arrived at Nerot's hotel on Sunday last, had yesterday a long conference with the minister, at his house in Downing-street, respecting the situation of affairs in France, since passing the decree of the national assembly for suspending the king.—Mr. Pitt's advice hitherto, has been to remain a spectator only of the French disputes, and in this, no doubt, he has met the concurrence of the sovereign and the nation; but since the dethronement of the king has taken place, a change of measures, it is probable, will, sooner or later, be the consequence.

At Boulogne, a man has been seized with a letter upon him, said to be written by the king of the French to the Austrian army. This, if true, will seal the destruction of the sovereign in the present temper of the people.

By letters from Coblentz we learn, with every appearance of truth, that the duke of Brunswick had fixed on the 16th, (Thursday last) for his march; on which day he was to begin the campaign; he was to move in three columns; and himself with a chosen band to push with all possible expedition for Paris.