(LVIII Xth YEAR.) THE (No. 2388.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1792.

PARIS, *August* 11.

SEVERAL causes have concurred towards the dethroning of Louis XVI. and completely estranging the affections of the nation from the monarch. Time, that sooner or later unfolds every thing, will probably discover that the king has acted completely the political hypocrite. There is no doubt but himself, the queen, and some others of the royal family, had contrived to hold a steady correspondence with the combined enemies of France, and the national spirit was in consequence roused to dethrone him, and endeavour to unite upon some solid plan of resistance to the combined despotic forces. before it became too late. The main charge against the king was, that he had interested himself in preventing supplies being sent to the army, by which means he expected they would fall an easy prey to the invaders, who were to replace him on the throne.

Aug. 12.—" In the engagement on Friday between the populace and the guards, there remains no doubt but the Swiss fired first, but not until they were pressed upon in the most violent manner, and their guns forcibly turned round, and planted against the palace. M. d'Affry gave the order to fire. The federates of Brest and Marseilles rushed forward, and in a few minutes there was a dreadful slaughter. The Swiss retreated to the palace, and kept a most fatal fire from the windows. The dead lay in heaps. The quays were full of people armed and unarmed, and directing their fire deliberately into this multitude—the massacre was dreadful. It did not, however, intimidate the assailants. Seven pieces of cannon were played on the Tuilleries and the Louvre. They made breaches in the old walls in a short time; but their impetuosity from the place de Carousal was irresistible. They broke in, and in a few minutes the multitude filled the palace; every Swiss that came in their way perished; but numbers found temporary safety in the cellars and secrets, and were with difficulty saved from the rage of the people. I can give no perfect account of the dead. From the number yet unburied, or thrown into the Seine, or burnt; for a fire was made in the place de Carousal, in which the furniture, the tapestry, &c. of the palace was consumed, and into which, in the wantonness of cruelty, many dead bodies (such as they knew to be gentlemen) were thrown; I suppose there were not fewer than 2500—some carry the number much higher—and others diminish it to a very small number indeed—but this will by and by be ascertained. The names I have heard are those of M. d'Affry, the abbe Bouillion, Carle, Mandat, &c.—The palace is completely dismantled. The day was excessively hot, and they regaled themselves on the king's wine: they brought it out in immense quantities; and it was not uncommon to see men and women, after their own draught, put the bottles to the mouth of the dead lying in mangled heaps, with the spirit of furious sport which they have all along exhibited, crying, " Here, take your last drink!—Drink to the nation!"—The horrors of the day cannot be described to you in adequate language, for the beginning of our career in July, 1789, was exceeded.

M. Maudart, the commander of the national guard, was arrested going down the stair-case of the Hotel de Ville. He was seized by the people, beheaded, and his head fixed upon a pole and carried through the streets.

In about an hour from the commencement of the attack on the palace, not one Swiss was left. Ninety-two who survived their colonel, and gen. d'Affry, demanded quarters, but they were conducted to the place de Greve, and there put to death. About three hundred Marseillois have fallen, and near a thousand citizens, among which were several women and children, whom curiosity had led towards the scene of action.

All the Swiss, above 500, were put to death, and the people carried the remnants of their cloaths on the heads of their pikes in triumph. The pavilions of the palace, near the place de Carousal, were afterwards set on fire, as well as the Swiss barracks.

The maids of honour of the palace were conducted to the Section; the rest of the persons on duty were put to death. The wine cellars were alone plundered. The jewels, plate, &c. were brought to the assembly, and deposited in safety.

The attack at the palace began before ten o'clock—A Marseilles officer appeared at the principal door of the palace, and demanded entrance for himself and the banditti from a Swiss officer who commanded there. The Swiss replied, that his orders would not permit him to comply. The Marseilles officer instantly applied a pistol to his breast, and shot him through the heart.

M. Sulon, the queen's secretary, is likewise among those whose heads were cut off in the palace.

Many of the women belonging to the palace, and some others, met an equally unfortunate fate. They had fled for safety, and had reached the bridge.—Knowing that their lives were in danger, if they were taken, about twenty threw themselves over the battlements into the water, and were drowned.

The king and queen behaved themselves with great fortitude. The king's countenance throughout shewed signs of the most perfect composure. The queen looked with an air of magnanimity and disdain on her enemies.

It is said that the king is to have a public trial on the 28th of this month, August.

The new ministers, as appointed by the assembly, are—

M. Danton, minister of justice.
M. Le Brun, minister for foreign affairs.
M. Roland, minister of the interior.
M. Servan, minister at war.
M. Monge, minister of marine.
M. Clavierre, minister of contributions.

The king, queen and family, bore their condition with great equanimity. The president's room was assigned for them, and there they have remained ever since. The palace Bourbon is converted into a prison for the Swiss, and for all the persons whom they choose to apprehend upon suspicion. The Feuillant and some other journals are stopt, and by opening letters they have gained a pretty general knowledge of their enemies, and they are arresting them in numbers; what they really propose to themselves, whether they have any prospect of standing their ground, and trying a republic, or whether the handful of leaders mean to fly as soon as the foreign army or the French army makes its approach, for either will be equally fatal to them, I know not.

This dreadful scene, however it may close upon the fate of France, or upon the fortune of liberty, ought to be a lesson to every government that true wisdom consists in fair dealing; and that to cajole, to trick, and to play the hypocrite with a whole people, is as weak as it is wicked; I say this, because I am persuaded, that the want of candour, more than treason in the court, has brought upon them this catastrophe. They wished an increase of power, which in due time the nation would have given them, but too eager, they tried to accomplish it by secret and dishonest means."

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

M. Le Brun, secretary for foreign affairs, notified the assembly, that the empress of Russia had declared war against France; the Imperial Catharine, from the most remote corner of the north, ordered Frenchmen to reinstate Louis XVI. in all his royal prerogatives—M. Genest, the French ambassador, had been expelled Russia.—Referred to the Diplomatic committee.

Louis XVI. is now in the Temple; he was transferred there last Tuesday.—M. Petion was in the same carriage with the king and his family—Louis XVI. seemed afraid: the croud on the Place Vendome hindered his coach from proceeding; and it stopped exactly opposite to the demolished statue of Louis XIV. The fall of that magnificent idol must have awoke strange reflections in his swollen breast, all inimical to the vanity of terrestrial affairs.—O Louis! how easy might it have been for you to have avoided such humiliation.

We hear that general La Fayette was on the 12th informed of the events of the 10th. It is said he did not credit the report, and that he added these words —" *Let what may be fact, my army will obey me.*"

DOVER, *September* 26.

The following letter, from a private soldier in captain Cass's company, 2d United States regiment, to his friend in Durham, being of a late date may contain something new.

MARIETTA, July 25, 1792.

" I am now living in the village of Marietta, and am in perfect health, and hope this may find you well also. I would inform you, that the Indians are very troublesome in these parts; they are daily killing or taking some of our people. The week before last there was a party of our men consisting of a serjeant, corporal, and sixteen men, out reaping, about a mile from Fort Jefferson, when on a sudden they were saluted with a volley of shot which laid fourteen of our men dead on the spot, and two escaped, the party of Indians were supposed to be about eighty. General Wayne is now at Pittsburg, and we expect to be called away daily, or at least as soon as he reaches this place; and then we do suppose that we shall have another spirt with them. We are now very well off, and receive the best of provisions, cloathing and money every three months—besides that, the pleasure of hunting and sporting upon the beautiful banks of the pleasant Ohio. I would not really exchange places with the best men of you, not for the world, for I never lived better and more at my ease since I was born, than I do now, and nothing wanting, but the presence of my old friends, to complete the happiness of,

" Your most obedient,

" P. C."

NEW-YORK, *October* 4.

The Stockbridge paper of September 25, says,—A gentleman in the Genesee country, writes to his friend in this town, in a letter dated the 10th instant, as follows—" We have news from Niagara, that general Wayne has had an engagement with the Indians, and gained a complete victory, having destroyed 1300 of the savages—he took no prisoners. This is report, but we are in hopes that the intelligence is well founded." [We join our hopes with the letter writer, but hardly dare indulge the belief that time will authenticate the report.]

The governor of Bermuda has issued a proclamation allowing the importation into the Somer's islands, in any foreign vessels, from any foreign ports whatever, of salted provisions, live stock, Indian corn, rice, flour, &c. until the first November next.

It is said, that a great scarcity of provisions, grain, &c. has been experienced at Bermuda.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 8.

By accounts from France, per the Patsy Rutledge, captain M'Pherson, so late as the 26th of August last, which is eleven days later than the news per the New-York, captain Smith, we hear the king was still safe in the Temple, and had not been tried. The duke of Brunswick was marching towards Paris, and had threatened to put every person to the sword there in case of opposition. The marquis de la Fayette, with eight of his principal officers, had all been taken prisoners by the Austrian peasants, as he and those eight officers were reconnoitring the Austrian lines, and the marquis is now lodged in the castle of Antwerp.—This account comes from a respectable merchant at Ostend; it was however the general opinion that the marquis and eight brave officers well armed, would never suffer themselves to be taken by countrymen, unless they had premeditated the business themselves.—This gave rise to strong suspicions, *that the marquis* and those officers, seeing that their lives were in hourly danger in France, had fallen upon this mode of deserting over to the Austrians—but in opposition to this, it was said, that as the marquis and his party whilst reconnoitring, had not worn their uniforms, but were taken in disguise, this will furnish the duke of Brunswick with an excuse for treating them as spies, and consequently the marquis will lose his life.

Under these ideas it cannot be presumed that he would leave his own army, although his life might have been there endangered, to risk a worse fate from the hands of the Austrians—at all events it was the generally received opinion, that he had been taken with his own consent. And until we hear further accounts, we must remain in this state of suspense, respecting French politics. The people at Ostend are of opinion that the duke of Brunswick is able to march through all France without meeting much opposition. This, however, is easier to speak, than it may be found in acting.

Oct. 10. The intelligence which was inserted in our paper of Monday, respecting the capture of the marquis de la Fayette by some Austrian peasants, although it is conveyed in the most diffident language, seems to leave room for an idea that that gallant, patriotic soldier had premeditated the transaction. To credit this, however, would be to suspect the marquis of an ungentleman-like action, of which he is incapable. The only just surmise that ought to be entertained of the business is, that he and the small party who were arrested with him had really intended an escape from France. They had stood firm to the constitution until they beheld it infringed by the suspension of the executive head. Their commissions of consequence were out of force, as having been signed by the king. They had little prospect of saving their own lives by remaining in France, and therefore resolved to quit a country which it seemed impossible to them could be saved from impending desolation. But in the execution of their design, they were accidentally arrested and lodged in the castle at Antwerp. This is the whole of the matter, nor can any other colouring be put over it, unless by misjudging or malicious politicians. La Fayette has been deceived by both parties. He wished to support the king constitutionally, but the king and his private friends have deceived La Fayette by their intrigues; and thus he has been cruelly handled on all sides. May the hand of Providence secure his life and fame from every danger!

" General Putnam, (says a letter from an officer at Marietta) having despaired of a treaty with the Miamies, has gone to the Wabash, with a view of detaching some of the tribes from the general combination; but, I am sorry to add, with little prospect of success."

A French gentleman, recently from the Wabash, informs, that the Indians are employed in removing their families beyond the waters of the Mississippi, in order that the warriors upon their return, may be less incumbered for battle. We have also a report in circulation, that a party lately pushed into the French settlement of Galliopolis, and killed and scalped two