(LVIII.th YEAR.) THE (No. 2389.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1792.

AMSTERDAM, *August* 17.

THE recent events in France have thrown all the men of discretion in the United Provinces into confusion. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam it is much feared that several private fortunes are totally sacrificed, and that France will gradually find herself more and more unable to fulfil her pecuniary engagements with foreigners. As yet, however, the funds have not suffered.

M. de Maulde, minister of France, having wished to depart on the 16th of August for his ordinary, with a grand pensioner, was induced to shut up his doors, on its being signified that he was no longer recognised as a minister, since the suspension of the king of France. It is thought that the same conduct will be followed by all the other powers, and that that kingdom will thus have no minister acknowledged on any [illegible]. It is further said, that the ship-builders in Holland have prepared in all haste all the vessels of war. As a question, whether a fleet shall put to sea, and as the English minister is frequently seen in conference with the state members of the republic, it is concluded that Great-Britain will likewise take a part in the attack of France for the establishment of the throne.

As to the armies of Prussia and Austria, their generals become very uneasy on the subject of desertion.—They fear that a great part of the soldiers will join the French, when the action shall be about to commence. It is certain, that if the armies of Prussia and Austria shall experience great desertions, it will not be possible for the sovereigns to form others.

The court of Orange is always at Breda.——The young princesses employ their time in the entertainments of the theatre; but their mother, the consort of the stadtholder, holds an active correspondence with the principal cabinets of Europe. The court will return to the Hague on the 27th of August.

ALGIERS.

The conditions prescribed by the dey, and accepted by Mr. Schuldebrand, the Swedish consul, are as follow—

1. To pay immediately to the dey the sum of fifty thousand Algerine sequins, and proportional sums to the great officers of state.

2. Sweden engages to furnish the dey with 24 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders.

3. Sweden engages to pay annually the sum of 60,000 sequins in money, or the value in ammunition, to be determined by the choice of the dey.

4. If the regency of Algiers should be in want of vessels, Sweden undertakes to procure. The price and freight to be regulated by the dey.

5. Every two years the consul shall distribute among the court a present of diamonds, watches, gold stuffs, and woollen clothes, instead of the money which was formerly distributed at the same period.

The Metropolitan church of Vienna, a venerable gothic structure, has been for many years surrounded with unsightly buildings, old shops and warehouses, which were built up against it. These are all now pulled down, and the church stands in the centre of a handsome and well-paved square, which forms a great embellishment to the city.

PARIS, *August* 16.

M. Charles Lameth, who is arrested at Banantine, in Normandy, his brother Alexander Barnave, and all the ministers of the 1st of November, were impeached last night in the assembly. By the ministers of the 1st of November, are meant du Port, du Tertre, Dumortan, Montmorin, &c.

The king has already spent in advance two years of the civil list. Bankers lent him the money on the security of the public grant.

It appears that the court party were aware of the designs intended to be executed by the Jacobin faction on the night between the 9th and 10th, and were counterplotting to defeat their defeats.

The queen and prince-royal accompanied the king to the review of the troops on the morning of the 10th. M. de Viombull, it was proved, was at the head of the plot. He had assured himself of 100 chosen men, who could each answer for five, who again could each answer for ten. M. Duchatelet (not Duchillet) was appointed commandant, and they name men who were to serve under him, M. Puysegur, the old marshal de Mailly, M. M. de Poix, d'Affry, father and son, Melfort, d'Offonville, Tourzel, Champcenetz, Clermont Tonnerre, Pont l'Abbe, d'Aermigeville, de Brige, Fleurieu, Salvère, Adrien Duport, &c. They were all ordered to be in the Thuilleries on the famous night, between the 9th and 10th, and a countersign was given to the leaders.

The following order was given by Rhuliers to the National Gens d'Armes in the Thuilleries, on the morning of 10th.

"The colonel of the 29th division of the Gens d'Armes, will attack the column (of the citizens) in the rear. He will divide them in all possible directions—and then charge them. The first common shot will be fired in the Thuilleries. The battalion of the Natoire will join the attack. The colonel of the 29th division will concert measures with the commandant of that battalion.

(Signed) "BOISSIEUX.
And under, "MANDAT,
"Chief of the division."

LONDON, *August* 21.

It is now pretty certain that the result of the council on Friday night was to take no part in the national disputes of France, unless it was resolved by the legislature in that kingdom to take away the life of the king of France, in which case, it is understood, that both Holland and England would be ready to declare against the revolution.

So much business have ministers at present upon their hands, that only three messengers are now in waiting out of thirty-four; the others being out upon journies.

By the mails arrived yesterday morning, we have a confirmation of the reports of the differences still subsisting between the Austrians and the Turks, on account of the delay of the demarcation upon the frontiers. A Turkish commissary, who had been charged to effect an interview with some of the principals concerned, has not been able to fulfil the object of his commission, owing to the untractableness of the inhabitants of Glaudusa; or, according to their authorities, upon some obscurities in the treaty of Sistove. The Pacha of this province, it is said, will be changed, and an army sent to force the Bosniaques to second the efforts of the Turkish commissary.

Aug. 23. It is mentioned in an article from Warsaw, that the Polish troops have refused to submit to the Russians; and that on hearing this intelligence the king went to the house of M. Bulgakow, to inculcate his wish that the Russians might contrive to avoid them; when M. de Bulgakow is said to have answered in the following terms: "The soldiers of my sovereign are not to be diverted from their determined course, and death will be the consequence to every one who shall dare to oppose them."

The accounts received from Coblentz by our ministers are, that the Prussians and Austrians were drawn up on the parade on the 16th instant, and that the king of Prussia himself gave the word—"to the right, march—to Paris."

The regent of Sweden is on the point of convoking the states-general of that kingdom, to decide on the three following questions: What reply is to be made to Russia, in consequence of her requisition of 16,000 men, conformable to the treaty of alliance? In what way shall the debts of the late king be paid? And what sentence shall be passed on the state prisoners?

Copy of a letter circulating in the camp of *La Fayette* the *Ex-General*, as he is termed in Paris, which, though not signed by him, is universally understood to have his sanction.

"*Soldier-Citizens*,

"It is not to be dissembled, that the constitution, which you have sworn to maintain, is no more. The Marseillois and a troop of factious insurgents, have besieged the palace of the Thuilleries. The national guards and the Swiss guards have made a vigorous resistance, but wanting ammunition, they were obliged to surrender.

"M. d'Affry, his Aides-de-Camp, and his whole family have been massacred.

"The king, the queen, and the royal family, took refuge in the national assembly; the insurgents followed them, and forced them to decree the suspension of the king, which was done to save his life.

"Citizens, you have no longer representatives; the national assembly is in slavery; your armies are without commanders.

"Petion reigns; the savage Danton and his satellites are masters: therefore, soldiers, choose whether you will re-establish the heir to the crown on the throne, as you will have Petion for king."

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *September* 1.

A letter from Corke, dated July 7, mentions, that the Spaniards and French had bought up every good barrel of beef and pork, "which they could lay their hands on:" and that in consequence, there was very little of either article then on sale.

SALEM, *October* 9.

Last Thursday's Chronicle mentions, that captain Brookhouse was spoke with on Grand Bank, from Havre-de-Grace bound to Salem—that he sailed on the 4th of September, at which time the report was, that the brave Fayette had gone to England with his family. This news, we fear, is too good to be true.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 14.

We are authorised to assure the public, that the following is the purport of the information received from governor Blount.

On the 11th of September last, he states that the Cherokees of the five lower towns on the Tennesee, headed by John Watts, had declared war against the United States and that the warriors, according to various information, amounting from three to six hundred, including about one hundred banditti Creeks, had set out upon some expedition against the frontiers, probably against the Cumberland settlement.

That in consequence of this alarming intelligence, he had ordered one regiment of the militia of Washington district into actual service, and that he had also dispatched an express to Miro district, on Cumberland river, with orders to brigadier-general Robertson, to put his brigade into the best possible state of defence.

That the Cherokees had never complained to him of a single infraction of the treaty of Holstein, nor did he know of one committed by any citizen of the United States.

But on the 15th of September, he writes that he had received letters from Esquaka, otherwise the Bloody Fellow and the Glass, dated on the 10th of September at the Look-out-mountain-town, informing that they with the assistance of John Watts and other head men, had prevailed with the party that were collected for war to disperse and go peaceably to their hunting. That upon receiving this agreeable information, he had been induced to discharge the regiment of Knox, and to dispatch an express to general Robertson, of Miro district, with orders to discharge such of his brigade, as might be in service under the orders of the 11th instant.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE IF TRUE.

A merchant of this city, has received from his correspondent in Charleston (by the Georgia packet just arrived here,) a letter dated the 5th instant, which mentions that a vessel from France, arrived at Savanna, brings news to the first of September—That the queen of France had been murdered—that the king and the marquis de la Fayette were missing—that 5000 of the people of Paris had been put to death (by what party the correspondent takes no notice) and that the duke of Brunswick and his army, were within thirty miles of Paris.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated 3d instant.

"A brig arrived from London, in thirty-eight days, at Savanna, does not confirm the assassination of the queen of France, nor of the king of France being missing, but mentions a late riot in Paris, in which 5000 lives were lost."

CHARLESTON, *September* 28.

Letters from Georgia represent the peace between the United States and the Creek Indians to be upon a very precarious footing. "It is apprehended the Spaniards have been but too successful in sowing prejudices to the disadvantage of the United States, and it is even said that general M'Gillivray has been incessantly assailed from that, and perhaps *another quarter*, to break with us. Should the strength of the Creeks be joined to the general Indian league that seems to be forming against us, from an apprehension that their country is in danger, the consequences may prove seriously distressing to the whole frontier; and it may be found, perhaps too late, that regular armies are by no means calculated to repress Indian aggressions."

Sept. 29. Within a few days past, two expresses have arrived here from general Pickens and colonel Anderson, with dispatches for his excellency the governor. They contain the alarming accounts, that a general Creek war may be expected shortly to take place; and that the four lower Cherokee towns are hostilely disposed, and will act in concert with the Creeks. A body of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Shawanese, in all about 500 men, are now out, and it is supposed will fall upon the settlements at Cumberland or Holstein. Colonel Anderson has erected four block-houses on the frontiers; and we are informed, that the governor has sent forward a large supply of arms and ammunition, with orders to the commanding officer in Ninety-Six district to have the militia put in a state of preparation for active duty, and to raise and equip a troop of horse for each of the regiments.

Oct. 2. Yesterday several letters were received in town from the western frontier of Georgia, which inform, that the Indians are perpetually committing petty depredations in that part of the country; and, that a formidable invasion is hourly expected.

Captain Roberts has advanced about eighty miles from the Rock-Landing to a situation between the territories of the Creeks and Cherokees, where he is busily employed in erecting block-houses. Some Indians having lately stolen ten horses from the inhabitants on the Georgia side of the Oconee, captain Roberts ordered a detachment of his troops in pursuit of them; they came up with the Indians, and had a small engagement with them, in which one of the soldiers was wounded.

We are informed from good authority, that his excellency the governor will review the Charleston regiment of military, and the battalion of artillery; on