XLVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2392.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, November 15, 1792.

PARIS, *August* 28.

WE are informed from Turin, that the events of the 10th of August have had an effect there very unfavourable to the French cause. It was reported there, that the head of Louis XVI. had been cut off, and carried through the streets of this capital on a pole. The clergy denounced in all their pulpits against this insult to royalty, and produced such an effect upon their hearts, that we are assured not less than three millions of livres have been raised there by subscription to enable the Sardinian majesty to assist the French princes, his brother-in-law.

Preparations are making at Triers for the passage of 6000 Prussians, who are daily expected there, and then when joined with quotas of troops to be furnished by the Circle of the Lower Rhine, and the Elector of Triers, are to proceed to reinforce the great imperial army.

On the 18th of August, a body of 6000 Hessians, under the command of their sovereign, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, began their march from St. Trond, and by noon reached Simmeren. Next day they arrived at Kitchberg on the Hunnsburch, and without halting, continued their march towards Triers, where they wait for further orders.

The French emigrants encamped at Knoz struck their tents very early in the morning of the 18th of August, and began their march for the duchy of Luxemburg. The French princes have fixed their head quarters at Walbredimus, near the city of Luxemburg.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.

A young woman of the name of Lacome was among the ranks of the patriots who boldly stormed the palace of the Thuilleries, amidst the havoc made by the fire of the Swiss guards.

Whilst the battle raged, she fought as if she had been equally a stranger to fear and to humanity, but when the enemy was overcome, and resistance was at an end, she appeared in amiable garb of humanity, refraining from violence and outrage, men who, having thrown down their arms, confessed themselves vanquished, and sued for quarter.

In one place she saved seventy Swiss soldiers from immediate slaughter, and collecting a chosen band of patriots, she put herself at their head, and placing the seventy men in the centre, protected them through crowds of people who cried out for their blood, which they said ought to be shed, to revenge the death of the brave patriots whom the Swiss had slain.

But this truly gallant Amazon declared that those who should attack these disarmed prisoners must first take her life: nor did she quit them till she had conducted them to prison, and thus secured them from every other vengeance save that of the law.

The federists of the 83 departments, who had witnessed both her bravery in the attack, and her humanity after victory, bestowed upon her a civic crown, as a reward of her virtues. She appeared, on Saturday last at the bar of the national assembly, and presented this crown to the president, as homage paid to the patriotism of the legislature.

She was invited to sit within the bar; and honourable mention of her and her offering was made in the minutes.

BASSETTERRE, (*St. Kitts*) *October* 4.

A squadron of French transports, consisting of ten or eleven, with about 2200 national troops on board, escorted by a frigate, lately arrived at Martinique, but were not suffered to land, being ordered away immediately. A part of them put into Montserrat, and three came here for water and provisions, being in great distress for both: they have neither money nor credit. They sent to Guadaloupe, but were refused any kind of assistance, and forbid, on pain of death, coming there. Those at Montserrat, with the commodore, have since sailed, but where they are gone, we have not been able to learn.—Yesterday a French 40 gun ship, and another frigate anchored in the Road, and ordered the three transports away immediately, with directions to quit these seas. The president sent an officer on board, to inform the captain, that they were then under the protection of the British—He answered, that if they were under the protection of the devil he would have them.—He, however, saluted the officer (lieutenant Hay, of the artillery) both on going and coming, with four guns. In this situation matters remained till this morning, when the officers of both parties were to meet the president, and submit the whole to his decision.

Since writing the above, we are informed, from undoubted authority, that the commodore of the French frigate is Malvo, the same that threatened last year to take the Proserpine, captain Byron, and actually sailed from Statia for that purpose, but was in the end taken himself by captain Byron, off Montserrat; he is a native of Gaudaloupe. He sent an insolent letter to Mr. Esdaile (our president) last night, threatening to carry off the transports, and if the national troops were not delivered up, that when he got the ships to sea he would land his troops with field pieces and put them to death. He said that a counter-revolution took place in France on the 3d of September, and that he absolutely must have the traitors now landed at Old Road—[They all landed last night, in number about 1500]—The former part of his threat he has already put into execution, as he is now standing to windward with all the ships.

But whether he means to execute the latter, time is to determine. The commander of the troops declared, that rather than be given up to the frigate, he would kill himself, knowing well the consequences, should he fall into their hands: The frigates are manned with a parcel of free-booters of all descriptions, picked up as volunteers in Martinique and Gaudaloupe.

Eight o'clock, Thursday evening. We are just informed, that in consequence of another message sent off by lieutenant Hay, M. Malvo has brought too under Brimstone-hill, and is to come on shore to-morrow, to shew by what authority he took these ships away.

His excellency general Woodley has given orders to supply the French troops here with provisions, &c.

We do not recollect having ever heard of so daring an insult offered in a British port to people under the protection of the British flag, by any nation whatever!—How this will end God only knows!

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5.

Our last accounts from France have been of a very interesting nature. We leave the duke of Brunswick, after a successful attempt on Longwi and Verdun, upon his march towards Paris. We leave his opponents exerting every nerve to baffle his attempts; 60,000 men from Paris and its neighbourhood raised in a few days, and in motion to meet him.

The dreadful massacre of the 2d of September cannot be thought of without horror; but can by no means injure the cause of the French in the minds of those who reflect. If the deed was committed in a fit of frenzy, the cause of it is to be looked for in the unwarrantly attempt of the conspiring princes, indeed nothing so much threatens the king's life as the progress of the duke of Brunswick into the kingdom.

How far he may proceed is a problem of a difficult solution—for reaching Paris at the head of his army is extremely problematical. It appears, that though Austria and Prussia have drawn forth the strength of their empires, most of their forces are kept in check by Dumourier, Kellerman and Biron, and Brunswick alone, at the head of about 60,000 men has made an impression on the frontiers. If the French generals are able to maintain the present equilibrium on the frontier, France can surely furnish freemen enough to annihilate the corps under the duke.

By the most recent accounts, however, it appears, that Austria and Prussia are not the only powers with whom France will have to cope,—Russia is entering the lists and Spain is arming. Such a step, however, on the part of Spain appears rather incredible, considering the enlightened mind of D'Aranda, and the state of affairs at home. It is true, it must be the interests of the Spanish monarch to endeavour at replacing the crown of Louis upon his head; but could 60,000 men be spared without endangering his own?

The empress may waste her subjects blood without alarm, her day is not come, and Russians have not yet learned to think.

But will their united endeavours be effectual against millions of freemen who have experienced the ills of despotism and have tasted of the sweet of liberty? To Americans it must appear impossible.

Nov. 8. About the last of July a treaty was held at New-Orleans between the Spaniards and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws, at which the Spaniards offered them arms and ammunition to go to war against the United States. They also make them large presents of goods. The Creeks and Cherokees of the lower towns received their talk. It is said that general M'Gillivray attended the treaty. On the 14th of September about one thousand Creeks and Cherokees assembled at the Tenessee, and marched against the settlement of Cumberland. No information of their having made an attack was received at Knoxville the 11th of October.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky dated 27th September.

"We hear from Fort Knox, that the following tribes of Indians, or large deputations, are in the vicinity of that fort, viz. the Wattonnons, Eel Rivers, the Piankishaws, the Rolawatinies from the Illinois river, some Muscoutins, Ottawas and Kickapoos, who formerly inhabited the Ouza river and the Kaskoskia. The Patowatomies of St. Joseph, it is said, will not attend as it was expected, owing, it is supposed, to their chiefs going to Michelamakkinz, to consult the British agent who is said to beguile the Indians on every occasion."

Extract of a letter dated Lewisville in Kentucky, October 14.

A treaty was opened on the 24th of last month at Post Vincennes, with seven nations of Indians, viz. The Eel Rivers, Weachteon, Piankishaws, Potawathems, Kickapoos, Kiskaskias and Musquetoes—and concluded on the 27th, which nations have buried the hatchet, and are now entirely broke off from the league of the war nations.

"There are now the principal chiefs of these nations, sixteen in number, with three of their women, on their way to congress, here with me at this place. They are to proceed from hence up the Ohio river to Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 15.

On Monday last his excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected governor of this state for the ensuing year. And the day following the honourable James Brice, John Kilty, Henry Ridgely, John Davidson and William Pinkney, Esquires, were chosen the council to the governor.

The importance of premiums, in encouraging agriculture and the useful arts, briefly considered.

THE offer of pecuniary rewards to those who bring forward or excel in any useful art or manufactory, has a much more powerful and extensive influence, than appears at the first view; the benefit is much greater to him that obtained such a reward, than the mere acquisition of the sum to which it amounts, for it confers an honourable distinction upon him to whom an increase of reputation is an increase of wealth. A reward of a few pounds, offered to an artificer who shall improve or excel in his profession, excites an emulation in proportion to the ultimate advantages it will produce to the winner, which is probably, not only in the estimation of fancy, but of reason, more than twenty times the sum; the benefit that it produces to the public is, also, in proportion to the benefit it confers on the individual; for the more powerfully it excites emulation, the more effectually it must produce improvement; it is at once, both the cause and the reward of merit, in proportion, not to its intrinsic value, but its relative importance to the competitors; and, in this view, the money appropriated to encourage ingenuity and diligence, is more improved than by any other application, for its value to the individual is increased, perhaps as an hundred to one, by the manner and circumstances in which he acquires it; and, with respect to the public, the encouragement of arts and manufactures, is an advantage infinitely greater than could arise, not only from employing the inconsiderable sums which are given in premiums another way, but from the whole produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, if they could be transported into this country, and wrought by the very hands which now cultivate the ground or improve in the art; nor is the advantage of these rewards confined to the artificer by whom they happen to be obtained; setting aside the national advantage arising from the general improvement which the competitors necessarily produces, the competitors acquire some degree of eminence and honour, merely by entering the lists; if the scale hangs doubtful between several, the gain of all is nearly equal, for the mere pecuniary reward is but a very inconsiderable part of the whole; and even those whose performances do not hold the judges in suspense, will be drawn out of a state of obscurity, in which such abilities as they possess might have been buried for ever; they will at least be known; they will have their partisans; they will be stimulated to new efforts, to justify the partial opinions of their friends, who will naturally encourage them in hopes that they may succeed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, November 6.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that the senate are now ready to receive the president of the United States—and that they have provided seats for the accommodation of the members of the house. The members of the house accordingly repaired to the senate-chamber, where, exactly at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States arrived, attended by his secretary and aids, and accompanied by the secretary of state, the attorney-general, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary of war—when he delivered the following speech to both houses of congress:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

IT is some abatement of the satisfaction, with which I meet you on the present occasion, that in felicitating you on a continuation of the national prosperity, generally, I am not able to add to it informa-