(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2398.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1792.

PARIS, *October* 3.

AS it becomes every day more difficult to guard the prisoners in the temple, on account of the measures which they concert together, and as the responsibility of the council-general of the commons, renders it necessary for them to prevent them from escaping, they have passed the following decrees:

1. That Louis and Antoniette shall be confined apart.

2. That each prisoner shall have a separate apartment.

3. That their valet de chambre shall be arrested.

4. That the citizen Herbert shall be added to the five commissioners already appointed.

5. The commissioners are authorised to put in force the decree of September 29, and to deprive them of their silver plate and table equipage; and, in a word, to take such steps as they may think proper, to preserve these hostages of the conspiracy of tyrants combined against the liberty of the republic.

The king of Spain has lately published an ordinance, strictly forbidding the circulation in his kingdom of all books speaking of the revolution of France; as well as fans, ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c. that may contain any allusion to it.

Proclamation of a council of war, held at Lisle, the 12th of September, 1792, at noon, the first year of French liberty.

"Citizens! Our enemies, despairing to take the fortress by the rules of art, menace you in order to obtain that end, by a bombardment. Citizens! be calm; remember your oaths; be assured, that government will indemnify you for your losses, and our enemies will prove, that it is without success they attack a free people.

"By order of the council of war,
"POISSONIER, Secretary."

LONDON, *September* 21.

We have authority to assure our readers, that a very flattering invitation has been sent from France to general Washington, to take the command in chief of the patriotic army. We have no less confidence in declaring, that if another campaign is had in France, this renowned soldier will make it against the host of insolent foes now confederated to destroy the liberties of mankind, and those principles which have rendered America more valuable than all the rest of the globe. If that saviour of his country, and giver of freedom, accepts the call, he is to form a part of his staff from some of his old brother officers.

We expect every day to hear, that congress will deliberate on the propriety of assisting France, as also to what amount.

If WASHINGTON goes to France, every TYRANT will soon quit it!!!

NEW-YORK, *December* 17.

We are informed from Catskill, in this state, that a Mr. Samuel Sallies was suffocated by a fish, called a Soal, a few days since, in the following extraordinary manner—having drawn his net, he took hold of the head of a Soal, which, by a struggling effort to obtain its liberty, sprung into his throat.—After his death the fish was extracted, and measured eight inches in length and three in breadth.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 20.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Wilkinson to the secretary at War, dated at Fort Hamilton, 6th November, 1792, seven o'clock, P. M.

"Just as I was about to dispatch this, I received a letter from major Adair, commandant of the Kentucky mounted infantry, of which the enclosed is a copy; the check which the enemy have experienced in this little affair, will produce good effects, and the event reflects honour upon the major and the yeomanry of Kentucky; but the immediate consequence will be an entire stop to the transport of forage to the advanced posts, as our pack-horses are either destroyed or disabled, and the riflemen dismounted: in this situation I am perplexed by difficulties, as from my ignorance of the designs of government, and from the want of explicit orders, I am at a loss whether to direct the purchase of more pack-horses, or to encourage the riflemen to remount themselves. On these points I will duly deliberate, and will make such decision as my judgment will direct, relying confidently on the liberality of government for an excuse, should I err; and in the mean time I shall urge forward the transport of forage from Fort Washington to this post, by every means left in my power.

"As this affair happened near to and in sight of Fort St. Clair, it may be inquired why the commanding officer did not support major Adair? The answer is short and will I hope prove satisfactory: The garrison under his command is posted for defence, and not offence, and although it appears that in this instance to have hazarded, would have been judicious, yet as I have considered it safest for the national interests to confine my subordinate officers by rigid instructions to defensive measures solely, they are bound to hazard in no case whatever, which does not immediately and essentially interest the safety and the trust which may be confided to them, and it may be added that in the instance before us, the attack was a most daring one, and that neither the number or ultimate object of the enemy could be developed, before it was discovered that major Adair was a full match for him.

"I have this moment dispatched twenty of my mounted infantry, who will reach St. Clair before daylight, to aid in bringing in the wounded and the weary.

Copy of a letter from major Adair to brigadier-general Wilkinson, dated Fort St. Clair, November 6, 1792.

SIR,

This morning about the first appearance of day, the enemy attacked my camp, within sight of this post, the attack was sudden, and the enemy came on with a degree of courage that bespoke them warriors indeed, some of my men were hand in hand with them before we retreated, which however we did about eighty yards to a kind of stockade intended for stables; we there made a stand, I then ordered lieutenant Madison to take a party and gain their right flank if possible, I called for lieutenant Hail to send to the left, but found he had been slain, I then led forward the men who stood near me, which together with the ensigns Buchanan and Flinn, amounted to about twenty-five, and pressed the left of their centre thinking it absolutely necessary to assist Madison. We made a manly push and the enemy retreated, taking all our horses except five or six. We drove them about six hundred yards through our camp, where they again made a stand and we fought them some time, two of my men were here shot dead.

At that moment I received information that the enemy was about to flank us on the right, and on turning that way, I saw about sixty of them running to that point.—I had yet heard nothing of Madison.—I then ordered my men to retreat, which they did with deliberation, heartily cursing the Indians who pursued us close to our camp—where we again fought them until they gave way; and when they retreated our ammunition was nearly expended although we had been supplied from the garrison in the course of the action. I did not think proper to follow them again, but ordered my men into the garrison to draw ammunition. I returned however, in a few minutes to a hill, to which we had first driven them, where I found two of my men scalped, who were brought in. Since I began to write this, a few of the enemy appeared in sight, and I pursued them with a party about a quarter of a mile, but could not overtake them, and did not think proper to go any farther. Madison who I sent to the right, was on his first attack wounded, and obliged to retreat to the garrison leaving a man or two dead.

To this misfortune I think the enemy are indebted for the horses they have got, had he gained their right flank, I once had possession of their left and I think we should have routed them at that stage of the action, as we had them on the retreat. I have six killed and five wounded; four men are missing, I think they went off early in the action on horseback, and are, I suppose, by this, at Fort Hamilton. My officers and a number of men distinguished themselves greatly.

Poor Hail died calling to his men to advance. Madison's bravery and conduct need no comment; they are well known—Flinn and Buchanan acted with a coolness and courage which does them much honour. Buchanan after firing his gun knocked an Indian down with the barrel. They have killed and taken a great number of the pack-horses,—I intend following them this evening some distance, to ascertain their route and strength if possible—I can with propriety say, that about fifty of my men fought with a bravery equal to any men in the world, and had not the garrison been so nigh as a place of safety for the bashful, I think many more would have fought well—The enemy have no doubt as many killed as myself, they left two dead on the ground, and I saw two carried off—the only advantage they have gained is our horses, which is a capital one as it disables me from bringing the interview to a more serious and satisfactory decision—I am sorry I cannot send you better news.

And am, Sir, yours, &c.

Copy of a letter from James Seagrove, Esquire, to the secretary at war, dated St. Mary's, November 22, 1792.

SIR,

Being just arrived here from the conference ground at Colerain, in company with forty-five of the principal chiefs of the Creeks on a visit to my residence, and finding a boat departing for Savanna, I drop you a line in haste to inform you that every thing hath gone favourable beyond my most sanguine expectation.

I had present at our meeting the chiefs of eighteen of the principal towns in the Creek nation.—Peace and friendship with the United States they confirm, and declare pointedly against joining the northern tribes, or any others, red or white, against us. The whole particulars you shall have without delay; in the mean time, I am happy in being able to say that every thing is in a most pleasing state between the Creeks and our country; I hope you will excuse this, as I am now surrounded with a very noisy but friendly crew of red kings and chiefs.

Extract of a letter from Boston, November 16.

"We have now one of the newly invented patent wind mills erected in this town; it is thirty feet high and eighteen feet diameter; it carries two large grindstones, and a lathe for turning all sorts of iron work. One hand can grind eight dozen of axes in one day by means of this invention. Our glass works are going on rapidly; the specimens of window glass already produced are, if possible, superior to London crown."

The latest accounts from Cape François, to the 15th of November say, that M. Rochambeau, the newly appointed commander in chief, has lately taken from the revolted negroes their strongest and most important posts, and there is now a prospect of a complete reduction of the island.

By the PRESIDENT of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information, that certain lawless and wicked persons, of the western frontier, in the state of Georgia, did lately invade, burn and destroy a town belonging to the Cherokee nation, although in amity with the United States, and put to death several Indians of that nation; and whereas such outrageous conduct not only violates the rights of humanity, but also endangers the public peace; and it highly becomes the honour and good faith of the United States, to pursue all legal means for the punishment of those attrocious offenders;—I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting all the citizens of the United States, and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavours, to apprehend and bring those offenders to justice. And I do moreover offer a reward of five hundred dollars, for each and every of the above-named persons who shall be so apprehended and brought to justice, and shall be proved to have assumed or exercised any command or authority among the perpetrators of the crimes aforesaid, at the time of committing the same.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the president,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 27.

John Campbell, Esquire, of Charles county, is chosen a senator in the room of George Dent, Esquire, resigned.

On Sunday last the general assembly of this state adjourned, the house of delegates to the first Monday in October, and the senate to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An act to enable the court of appeals to continue certain causes depending in the said court.

2. An act authorising certain commissioners to issue summonses for witnesses in the case therein mentioned.

3. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of members of the council for the ensuing year.

4. A Further supplement to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

5. An act concerning Forest-street, in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county.

6. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to empower the justices of the peace of Charles county to assess and levy a sum of money on said county to repair their court-house and build a record-office.

7. An act to enable the inhabitants of All-Faith parish, in St. Mary's county, to elect vestrymen and churchwardens for said parish, and for other purposes.

8. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for valuing the lot of ground in Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on which the inspecting-house stands, and for paying the proprietor the value thereof.

9. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to prevent and suppress insurrections.

10. An act to confirm the proceedings of Kent county levy court.

11. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to erect and establish an insurance fire company in