(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2400.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1793.

STRASBURG, *October* 4.

THE three hundred prisoners taken in the Palitinate, arrived here this day —The general's advance guards and regiment band of music, accompanied by an immense mob, preceded them. The Jacobins received them as brothers, making the air resound with the tune of Ca Ira performed on the various instruments. The decree respecting deserters, and other papers tending to seduce the enemy's armies, were distributed to them in the French and German languages. It is reported that the inhabitants of Spire and Mayence exclaimed, with a perfect good will, Vive la Nation.

LISLE, *October* 16.

The van-guard of Dumourier's army is expected to have arrived yesterday at Valenciennes. The general is hourly expected there. The three commissioners from the national convention, who set out on Saturday last to go and establish order and tranquillity in Cambray, have not yet been heard from.

FRANCFORT, *October* 10.

The rapid sensation of fear has seized all the princes on the banks of the Rhine. The house of Baden has taken flight. The prince of Linauge has arrived at Manheim with all his baggage. The bishop of Spire has retired to Oldenwald and thence has taken the road to Helbron, towards Newstadt. The commissary of provisions at Heidelberg has emptied the magazines in haste, on the news of the approach of the French. Many French families have taken refuge in the Oldenwald.

NAMUR, *October* 11.

Some people are arrived from the army of general Clairfait, such as commissioners, suttlers, &c. They say that the troops have undergone the greatest distress; that they were four days without eating; that at last they killed and eat their horses, and that if a truce had not been made, they must all have surrendered; out of 6000 cavalry, which composed this army, not above 400 will return; the rest are all killed, taken, or the horses eat! The remains of general Clairfait's army have already passed the French frontier.

HAGUE, *October* 16.

The various successes of the French, in Germany and Savoy, occasions a good deal of consternation in this country, and government is afraid, lest patriotism should again raise its head. Dumourier's threat of taking up his winter quarters at Brussels, occasions a prodigious alarm, because the people here well know that it would be only a step to proceed thence to Holland. Government consequently pursue vigorous measures against all those who are suspected of favouring patriotic ideas, and the states of Holland have lately issued an order on this subject.

BRUSSELS, *October* 17.

We hear from the provinces of Namur and Luxemburg, that the army of their royal highnesses Monsieur and the duke d'Artois, is disbanded, as well as that under the duke de Bourbon. The individuals of which these armies were composed are in the greatest distress, wandering and dispersed, without knowing where to go, or what is to become of them; many without money; others selling their horses, watches, and even their cloaths. I have seen some with no other covering than a blanket. A great many have not only the shirt upon their backs, and are wading through thick and thin with half a pair of shoes. All these poor unfortunate men have got their discharges in their pockets, and anxiously desire to return to their native country. It is to be hoped that the French will shew themselves a generous nation in this instance, and that their humanity will lead them to forgive a suppliant enemy.

PARIS, *October* 11.

The convention has voted twenty millions of livres, for cloathing and equipping the troops.

In the late attack of Spire, the Austrians are stated to have lost 800 men, besides a great number who were mortally wounded.

Twenty were killed, and thirty wounded on the side of the French.

Four hundred waggons load of ammunition and stores have been brought from Spire to Landau; about twice as much still remains in the magazines. Five hair of colours, taken by general Custine, are now suspended from the roof of the hall in which the convention sit.

Dumourier says, that not less than 25,000 Prussians have perished since their entry into France.

Oct. 12. A serious rupture has taken place among the Jacobins, who for some time have been suspicious that Brissot, Vergniaud and Guadet, meant to engross the whole power in their own hands. In their last sitting they voted the expulsion of Brissot, and ordered his name to be erased from their minute book. What may be the end of the present schism, it is impossible to say; but it is probable it will at least have the effect to remove the obstacles which this body frequently throws in the way of the executive power, and prevent them from ever carrying their own purposes with such irresistible influence.

General Dumourier arrived here last night about ten o'clock.

The election of a mayor is closed—Petion was elected by a great majority.

M. Garat has accepted the office of minister of justice, but the intentions of Pache, who was elected successor to Roland, are not yet known.

It now clearly appears, the majority of the Jacobin club is the minority of the convention; and it is argued from this, that whatever may have been done in the moment of violent contest between faction and faction, political matters are about to make a turn in favour of the moderate party.

Oct. 16. General Dumourier took his departure from Paris, for the army, on Tuesday morning. He went on Sunday night to the Jacobins, and made a speech, in which he said,

"Citizens, brothers, and friends, you have begun a great epoch; you have torn to pieces the ancient history of France, which offered nothing but the picture of despotism. A new æra rises out of this revolution, which electrifies our armies, and which has given them the necessary courage to repulse superior force. We are not fatigued. Pain, misery and hunger do not exhaust us; we are more courageous than ever. We shall render unto despots what they would have given us. Before the end of the month, I hope to have 60,000 men to attack kings, and to save the people from slavery."

To which Danton, as president, made the following reply: "When Fayette, that vile eunuch of the revolution, took flight, you had already served the republic, by not despairing of its welfare; you rallied our brother; you afterwards preserved with address, the station that ruined the enemy; and you have deserved well of your country. A grand career is yet open to you; may the pikes of the people break the sceptre of kings! and may crowns fall before the red bonnet, with which the society honours you! Return afterwards, and live among us, and your name shall figure in the grandest pages of our history."

So the die is cast, that the propaganda is to be carried into Brabant.

Oct. 20. A body of troops is gone to reinforce general Custine, who is expected yet to lay Coblentz under contribution.

The patriots treat with extreme levity the accession of Spain to the confederacy. The Spanish monarch certainly came to the determination only on the consideration of the duke of Brunswick reaching Paris. They now laugh at the dilemma in which he must find himself, observing, that they have got another fine royal fish, caught in the revolution net!

A complaint has been made against general Anselme, for having established an administration tribunal, in the conquered country of Nice, without waiting the order of the republic. A sister of this general commands a corps of 1500 men!—This lady is a Jacobin, and adorns her person with the red bonnet!

LONDON, *October* 16.

The assembly of the ministers of the different powers of Europe, is, it seems, to commence its functions about the 20th instant. For some of these ministers, the Austrian government has prepared lodgings. As a preliminary step to the holding of a congress, an ordinance has been published, commanding all the French emigrants to quit Luxemburg, under the pretext, however, of the speedy arrival of troops.

Notwithstanding Geneva is fortified by a strong wall, and that the Swiss cantons of Berne and Yurich have always supported it with their forces, we have reason to fear it is ere this in the hands of the French, whose system appears to be, to make war on every defenceless state. Preparations were made by general Montesquoiu in order to attack it; the following is the note delivered October 3, to the chief syndic of Geneva, from M. Dechateauneuf, resident of France:

"The French resident has the honour officially to inform M. the chief syndic, and through him, the magnificent council, that the introduction of a body of troops from the state of Berne into Geneva, in contempt of treaties, and contrary to the faith of a neutrality publicly and solemnly sworn, cannot have appeared to the supreme executive council other than a violation of treaties, and of the good harmony which hitherto has so happily subsisted between the town of Geneva and France, as well as the effect of a coalition with the powers combined against the liberty of the French; that the sacred duty of maintaining this liberty, imposes a law upon the supreme executive council to repel so hostile a measure by every means in its power. And it declares. through the medium of the resident of France, those magistrates who have encouraged the divisions which are about to separate the two nations, hitherto perpetual friends, responsible for all the events which shall succeed."

Geneva, October 3, 1792, the first year of the republic.

To this note the council made no reply, but published an address to the citizens at large, exposing the infamous conduct of the French, whose only object was plunder. The address concludes with these emphatic expressions:

"We shall have the assistance of all Switzerland, which is interested in our preservation, by its treaties, by its honour, and by the necessity it is under of defending its own possessions. Let us be united, let us be faithful to our oaths, let us be citizens of Geneva. This title includes every thing, and if we must perish, let no reproach of cowardice sully the last days of the republic!"

NEW-YORK, *December* 28.

Yesterday, in testimony of the heartfelt pleasure the citizens of this metropolis were inspired with, on hearing the triumphant successes which were attending the arms of our generous allies the French, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells.

At four o'clock, a federal salute was fired from the battery—and every countenance seemed to speak joy at heart in the glorious event, that liberty should reign victorious over her proud, despotic invaders; and at the clear prospect that such monsters as kings, will soon be expelled from the face of the earth.

In the evening, the Tammany society, or Columbian Order, met at their wigwam to celebrate the day, and a number of toasts were drank, which we are unable to obtain for this day's paper. The wigwam was beautifully illuminated; and the monument dedicated to Columbus, was also illuminated, which attracted the attention of the citizens and of the fair.

Yesterday being St. John's day, it was celebrated by the different lodges in the city.

Those who but a day or two ago affirmed, that the retreat of the duke of Brunswick's army was impossible, have now received undoubted information, that he had it perfectly in his power to cut the French army to pieces, and march directly to Paris, but that for reasons best known to himself, he chose to postpone both operations till next spring. The spring is, no doubt, a pleasant season for travelling, and may perhaps, be the best time of the year for cutting armies to pieces. His serene highness has proved, by experience, that the autumn is an excellent season for letting troops die of hunger and disease.

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PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31.

Extract of a letter from Paterson, (N. J.) December 19, 1792.

"Various paragraphs having appeared in different papers respecting the invention of a machine at this place, for the purpose of cleaning the cotton of its seed, and as most of those accounts are erroneous, and unauthenticated, we are authorised to inform the public, that a ginn for the above purpose is now completed upon a construction entirely new, and to work by water; one of these engines occupying a space of not more than twelve feet by four, will produce very near 300lb. of cleaned cotton per day, and requires only the assistance of children. The usual and hitherto great impediments arising from the amazing friction and consequently great wear and tear, is so nearly removed in this engine as to be of but very little or no importance.—The machine is divided into separate and distinct movements, any given number of which may be instantly stopped by the attending child, without being the least impediment to the remainder. An application is making to government for a patent, being the production and joint invention of Mr. William Pearce and Mr. Thomas Marshall, conductors of the cotton spinning and weaving departments belonging to the national manufactory."

The returns of votes from all the states for president and vice-president, are now received, except from Kentucky. From what are received, it appears that the president is unanimously re-elected, and Mr. Adams by a majority of twelve.

We hear from Sagg-harbour, Long-Island, that a spot of land has been surveyed on Montauk-point, on the south side of that island, designed for the purpose of a light-house. The coast hereabouts is extremely dangerous from the body of shoals that extend some distance to sea, and which have every year proved fatal to more or less of the coasting and other vessels.

By the schooner Charlotte, captain Shenk, arrived at Charleston on the 1st instant, in three days from St. Mary's, we learn that commissioners appointed for that purpose had concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties;