(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2377.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1792.

MADRID, *April* 25.

IT may be set down as a certainty that Spain will not join the enemies of France in any war against her. As to the Swiss regiments which were to have been taken into the pay of Spain, the new minister has declared them unnecessary, and has given orders to break off all negotiation on this subject. It may be proper to remark that the court of Spain was in this temper previous to the news arriving of the assassination of the king of Sweden. This base action, which is evidently the work of a Swedish aristocracy, has confounded the French emigrants here who have for some days ceased ringing in our ears, that "a nobility is the support of a throne," and that "without nobility there can be no monarchy," and a thousand other similar absurdities which modern history confutes in every page. We flatter ourselves here that if France is obliged to go to war she will only have to oppose the Austro-Prussian force. In virtue of the family compact she can depend from Spain both troops and a marine force. The attachment of Spain to France may be considered as strong as ever, now that they have a great and good minister at the head of their government, whose plans are pacific. In short, the count d'Aranda is too well informed of the actual state of France, not to know that the peace of Spain depends upon an acknowledgement of, and support of the new government of France.

WARSAW, *April* 21.

Accounts of a very serious nature are said to have arrived this morning from the Russian frontiers. There is no doubt but the Russian troops mean to force their way into the territories of the Republic.

HAGUE, *May* 1.

It is confidently asserted that there is at the Hague a society of emissaries of the Propogandists, who are employed to sow division in the republic, notwithstanding the offer which has been made in the public papers of a reward of 100 ducats to those who shall discover any proofs of the existence of such a society.

May 4. The greatest joy has for these two days prevailed among the party of the Stadtholder, since they have received the intelligence of the complete discomfiture of the French wherever they have yet made their appearance. Since the arrival of this intelligence, unfavourable to the emigrants, the loan negotiating for them at Amsterdam has been opened, and already considerable sums have been subscribed.

PARIS, *April* 26.

Lately among the petitioners at the bar of the national assembly appeared a lady, who obtained permission to address the assembly on the subject of natural children inheriting the estates of their fathers and mothers. In the course of her speech this eloquent (Madame Grandval) examined the principles of natural and civil right, brought into view the authority of ancient and modern history, and left no record unexamined that could throw a favourable light upon the fate of the wretched victims whose defence she had undertaken. "Our ancient lawgivers (says her petition) would not perhaps have been so severe in this matter, had not the unavoidable uncertainty of fathers obliged them to be so. But the uncertainty exists not with respect to the mother; and it is with reason some have said *no one is a bastard by his mother's side*. Justice therefore demands that a general law should be passed in favour of bastards. Let them at least be lawful heirs to their mother's property, if the father cannot be discovered. Those whom an inconsiderate moment makes stray, will by this means be encouraged to look to society, and by adopting good morals themselves, easily instil them into their children. Hence, these hitherto wretched outcasts will have a chance for some education, and society may derive benefit from characters who have hitherto been considered as a burden to their country."

May 2. The corporations known in France under the name of secular-ecclesiastic congregations, such as those of the oratory, of Jesus, of Christian doctrine, of St. Lazarus, the Eudists, the Jesuits of St. Joseph, of St. Sulpicius, and a thousand others are now entirely extinct and suppressed. Even the society of brother-tailors and brother-shoemakers, as well as the various societies of religious sisters are annihilated; so that the shadow of incorporated bodies of any kind will not remain in France.

BRUSSELS, *May* 18.

Intelligence has been just received here, that the little town of Bavay, between Valenciennes and Meubeuge, was yesterday taken by the Austrians, 108 men, four officers, who were there posted, made prisoners.

May 25. This government has received an account, that Gen. Sztaray, who had been quartered at Charleroi to watch the movements of M. de la Fayette's army, having understood that a large detachment was posted at a place called Florenne, at no great distance from Philipville, he resolved to attack it, though his force was much inferior; M. de Gouvion's numbers being estimated at 7000, and those of general Sztaray at but 3000. The French, after an obstinate resistance, in the end gave way, leaving 150 dead, several wounded, three pieces of cannon, and all their baggage and ammunition; the loss of the Austrians was four killed and twenty-two wounded. No more particular circumstances of this action are as yet received.

LONDON, *May* 17.

DISTURBANCE at SCARBOROUGH.

Much disturbance has been occasioned at Scarborough, in consequence of colonel Phipps, one of the representatives in parliament for that town having voted against the slave trade, contrary to the wishes of his constituents. Party animosity had, on this occasion, risen to a degree so alarming, that the magistracy deemed it necessary for the preservation of the public tranquillity to call out the military.—A party of dragoons, in consequence, on Monday marched from York, and have happily accomplished the object of their journey.

RIOTS in IRELAND.

A very alarming circumstance happened on the 9th instant, at Rathfryland, a small town but a few miles from Newry. A number of Roman catholics were proceeding with a deceased friend to a public burial ground with a flag flying, emblematic of the triumph of reason and tolerance over bigotry and oppression.

As previous to the late repeal of the penal laws, no catholic priest was suffered to read prayers in a protestant burial ground, the poor natives displayed a flag on the first instance when one of their brethern was suffered to be buried with Christian honours.

A few hot-headed protestants, as they passed through the village, ordered the flag to be lowered; this being refused, a scuffle ensued, which terminated in the loss of some lives.

Next morning the different parties re-assembled, considerably augmented, and armed with fire-locks and bayonets. They drew up in order of battle, when a heavy and regular fire took place. Several lives were lost, when the protestant party at length retreated, their ammunition being totally expended.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

May 29. Very considerable improvements are to be made in the light-houses along the coast. The patent lamps are to be generally adopted, and the North-Foreland light-house is to be heightened twenty-two feet.

Last week captain Hartwell made a survey of the light-houses upon the coast of Kent and Sussex, in consequence of which the above important alterations are to take place.

It is reported, that intelligence was this morning brought to town by the Dover mail, said to have been received there just before the coach set off, stating that the queen of France had been murdered; but reports of this kind have been frequently circulated without any foundation; we must content ourselves for the present with simply stating the report, without vouching in any way for its authenticity.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *May* 10.

Of all objects on earth, no one is so hateful in the sight of a Spaniard as the French national flag.——Greatly as they are in want of negroes at the Havanna, they will not suffer one slave vessel, bearing that flag, to enter the port. Two very large ships, full of negroes, lay off the mouth of the Moro, a week or two since, for two days, and though they fired several guns, and exhibited many other signals of distress, were compelled to depart, without having obtained permission to land even one man.

ST. JOHN'S, (*Antigua*) *June* 19, 1792.

On Sunday evening last, one of the most melancholy accidents happened that we ever remember to have heard in this community.—Miss SARAH MARCHANT, surrounded by her family, had drank tea and passed the afternoon in the utmost domestic happiness, but having occasion to go into an adjoining room to search for some article that she had missed, while in the act of stooping, was struck dead by a severe flash of lightning. The flash that occasioned this dreadful catastrophe came in a direction from the south-east, tore away a large hardwood post at the corner of an eastward window, stripped off many of the shingles. The body was examined yesterday and as far as we have been able to learn, there appeared a wound on her head, intended transversely; but the skin was not broken, or any part perforated. This was supposed to be the cause of her death; the stomach and back were very much scorched and had several oblique transverse scars, wearing exactly the appearance of the stroke of a whip. There was a large livid spot on her right cheek; which is supposed to have been occasioned by the fall.—This lady has left an aged mother, two sisters and several other relatives to bewail her sudden unexpected loss, whose feelings on so melancholy an occasion, must be poignant indeed.—Her remains were interred yesterday evening in St. John's church-yard.—Mr. BARRETT, (the brother-in-law of this lady) was in the room when the accident happened, and near Miss Marchant, he was knocked down at the same instant, and remained motionless and senseless for near a minute. On his recovery there were so strong sulphurous a smell in the room as almost suffocated him.—We have not yet heard, and sincerely hope we may not hear of any accident.—The appearance of the weather last night, was gloomy; and threatened more thunder, but it went off without any.

June 21. The French islands to the southward are in the greatest state of anarchy and confusion, in consequence of attempts to re-establish the old form of government. Our report says, that in Martinique a counter-revolution is absolutely effected, and that several of the leading patriots in Gaudaloupe, had escaped with difficulty to other islands.

NEWBURYPORT, *July* 18.

Several news-papers of the past and present week have prematurely mentioned Mr. Perkins of this town being sent for to Philadelphia, for the purpose of superintending the coinage there. Mr. Perkin's abilities in that line are fully adequate to such an appointment, as the specimens he has exhibited in that line amply testify.—Instead of the former method of performing the business, he has invented a new machine, which cuts the metal into such circular pieces as are wanted, and gives the impression at the same time—its motion is accelerated by a balance-wheel, and more than one third of the time and labour thereby saved. He has also constructed another machine, of his own invention, for milling or lettering the edge, by which a boy can mill sixty each minute; were it found necessary, he could apply steam to perform all the most laborious part of the business. But what is of more importance, and will be found to be of more public utility than all the foregoing, is, a CHECK, which he has invented, for discovering counterfeits—this is so contrived, as that one eighth of a minute is sufficient to determine, without the *possibility* of a mistake, whether a piece of money is genuine, or not; and any town or merchant can be supplied, at a small expence, with said checks, and then rest assured that an imposition will be absolutely impossible.

BOSTON, *July* 11.

ARMIES *of* FRANCE.

For the information of the readers of the Centinel, we have been at some pains to collect the following account of the three grand armies of France—their situation, commanders and force, as follow:

The northern army, commanded by M. d'Estaing, since the resignation of general Rochambeau—consists of 64 battalions of regulars, 28 of national guards, and 59 squadrons of horse.

The central army, commanded by M. de la Fayette—consists of 29 battalions of regulars, 18 of national guards, and 48 squadrons.

The eastern army, commanded by M. Luckner—consists of 35 battalions of regulars, 34 of national guards, and 54 squadrons.

TOTAL.

128 battalions of regulars,
77 do. of national guards,
161 squadrons of horse,
6142 artillery and provision horses, &c.
27 battalions of national guards—(*a corps de reserve.*)

July 18.

Original Communication from Martinico.

Fort-Royal, 1792.

June 6. "The tranquillity of the island has been very much disturbed. The last week, the troops stationed at St. Pierre, it is said, revolted; the consequence was, the general, with the ships of war, went down, and the troops were embarked on board a frigate, which came up and anchored on the opposite side of Fort-Royal bay. On Sunday, about eleven o'clock, there was a general alarm given in Fort-Royal, by a cry of *aux armes, aux armes!* The whole town was immediately in the utmost confusion; our sailors who were on shore made the best of their way on board, not knowing what was to pay. I went on shore myself in order to learn the cause of so much confusion, but no one knew, all they could say was, that somebody cried to arms. I walked up to the bridge which leads out of the town towards Fort-Bourbon, found the whole town running to arms; an officer was placing a guard at the bridge, and ordered them to let nobody come into the town without leave from the officers, &c. and that, if any body appeared without arms, to send them to the arsenal to be supplied, &c. In the afternoon there were various reports, that a party of troops from Fort Louis attempted to go on board of the frigate which had the troops from St. Pierre on