(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2379.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1792.

BRUSSELS, *May 8.*

THE people of Anvers have given a fresh proof of their infatuation, in refusing to subscribe their consent to the impost. They have driven spikes into the trees in the public walk, and under they have written the names of those who ve to be hanged for their adherence to royalty.

y 18. The government of the Netherlands has published the following account of the affair of y.

lligence from the army of the King of Hungary in the Netherlands.

is royal highness having received intelligence, that was at Bavey a body of French troops, consisting hussars, rangers, and infantry of the line, gave the essary directions for surprising them; and for that e detached on the night of the 16th instant, a ent force under the command of the colonels Seckendorf, Fischer, Pfortzheim, and count de rosul. This detachment appeared before Bavey break of day. The French Hussars immediate- treated to the gates at the other side of the town, fled at full gallop. The infantry attempted to some resistance; but our troops, after having a few shots, forced their way into the town, dis- d the white flag, and made prisoners of the re- ing part of the garrison, consisting of four com- oned officers and 108 non-commissioned officers privates. It is not yet known how many of the ch were killed on this occasion; but the loss on side amounts only to two men killed and four ded.

FRANKFORT, *May 5.*

notwithstanding what has been asserted concerning neutrality of the prince of Hesse-Cassel, we now that the major part of his army is on its march to- the Rhine. We are assured these corps are to Coblentz, where the small army of emigrants ins. The king's brothers and M. de Conde, have been at Neuwied to visit the cantonments of the rants. The prince of Neuwied received and ed them magnificently.——All the electorate of es is full of French; they know not where to lodgings for them.

ay 20. At Coblentz there are 300 emigrants, at es near that number, and in the electorate of ence near 10,000. They are not permitted to re- at Deux-Ponts, nor in the Palatinate. There one at Frarback, Castellan, nor Birkfenfeld.

ostile preparations are carrying on with vigour at aw. Ammunition, provision, bakers, butchers, try, cavalry, and Austrian generals, daily arrive, march towards Bribourg.

PARIS, *May 18.*

FAYETTE's ARMY.

xtract of a letter from Givet, of the 11th of May.

Our little army has for some days been about a ter of a league a-head of our former encampment e are in a formidable position, and we exercise y day. Our advance parties are at the distance of or five leagues in the Austrian territories, scouring ountry. It seems to be the general's intention to et us in all the important military evolutions, and ain us up in skirmishes before he engages in regu- ystematic warfare. This morning seven grenadiers, had been detected on a marauding party, were ducted to the parade, and ignominiously turned out he service. The grenadier companies wanted to them stripped, but this was not permitted; be- e, as the general's regulations had not yet appear- these men were, according to the existing laws, to elivered up to the civil justice. These regulations lready known this day, but will not be published -morrow. Several of the articles are severe.— soever, within reach of the enemy, breaks silence ary to order, is condemned to be put in irons for ears. Marauding is rigorously punished, and also arsh treatment of prisoners. Death is the punish- of any soldier who cries out "we are cut off, re betrayed," or any thing of a similar tendency. an in command is to be afterwards questioned ts of severity, which may become necessary dur- n engagement. This article is thought hard, but comes indispensable in the heat of action. Offi- re subject to double the punishment incurred for fault which they neglect to repress, or any act of edience to which they give way.—The weather ry cold; the commander in chief, the field and al officers are all in camp. This new custom, duced by Monsieur de la Fayette, affords a con- assurance that each man will be in his proper and within reach of the troops. In a word, our n favours very little of the pristine *delicatesse* of the ch armies."

ay 24. Letters from Berlin confirm the report, his Prussian majesty is determined, personally to ch against the French. It is further added, that he intends to take with him two of his sons, and one of his nephews.

The empress has not been able to recover from her last sickness; she is wasting away every day; and fears are entertained of her speedy dissolution.

LONDON, *May 28.*

Of the armies of France, the northern, now that of M. Luckner, and the central commanded by M. de la Fayette, are situated within seventy miles of each other, and may of course, upon any emergency, act together. The central and southern armies are nearly two hundred miles distant.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, dated May 4.

"This capitol enjoys now the utmost tranquillity. The government notes are rising every day. The subscription of one-fifth in billets d'état to the bank of discount was filled in half an hour.

"The criminals, against whom the fiscal has drawn his conclusions, sent their defence yesterday; but count Horn is exceedingly ill. Besides the conclusions of the fiscal already known, the royal secretary, John d'Englestrom, brother of the chancery counsellor, and Nordel, the territorial judge, are condemned to live on bread and water for four days, to lose their places, and the first is also to be degraded from the rank of nobility. Secretary Haldin will be set at liberty."

The cavalry in Scotland are not suffered to go to grass this year, but are to be kept on dry food ready for service.

On Monday last was christened at All Saints church, in Newcastle, three sons, three brothers, three uncles, one nephew, and one grand-son, the eldest of whom did not exceed five weeks old, and were all the descendants of one parent.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 21.

"It is all over, I believe, with the national assembly.

"The emigrants, 20,000 strong, all officers and gentlemen, with the Prussians, Austrians and Sardinians, who will, on the 20th of next month, compose a junction of 180,000, (in all 200,000) having nothing but the lightest artillery, will march directly to Paris, passing by every other place.—Two whole regiments of cavalry have just deserted from the French army. We must I believe quit this place."

Count Cabarras, who was deprived of his liberty under the administration of count Florida Blanca, has obtained permission to justify himself on the cause of his detention. Major-general Pignatelli, who was sent from Madrid, and several other persons who had been disgraced, are also recalled by count d'Aranda.

The declaration of war by France has considerably lowered the funds at Vienna. They are now two per cent. below par.

M. d'Aranda, the new Spanish minister, finds a very active party using their efforts to remove him. His pacific system with respect to France, they insinuate, is a proof that he approves of the new constitution, which humbled the clergy and discarded the monks; and a strong presumption that he wishes to do the same in Spain.

LETTER

From M. PETHION, Mayor of Paris, to his fellow-citizens, respecting the king's letter to the municipality of Paris.

"*Citizens,*

"IT was difficult for me to foresee that a requisition, simple in itself, directed by prudence, and confided to him in whose hands the law has deposited the armed force of the capital, would become an affair of importance, and be referred to the tribunal of public opinion.

"Our present circumstances are embarrassed. Men's minds are in a state of agitation: Paris is crouded with strangers, most of whom are suspected persons; all France feels disquiet on this account; projects of counter-revolutions are loudly talked of; and it is a matter of common conversation, that violent emotions are to be excited, amid which treasons will be committed, and the king carried off.

"Letters and advices innumerable, give information of these facts, and accompany them, some with presumption, and some with proofs.

"May 23d was the day fixed on for an important discussion. This day was expected with a lively impatience.

"On the evening preceding, I saw several citizens who told me that there were several extraordinary movements at the palace. I received positive information that the scene of the poignards was to be renewed. At ten at night a woman came to acquaint me with some particulars not to be neglected. At the same time different persons assured me that crouds were beginning to assemble round the Thuilleries, and urgently pressed me to take proper measures. Was it allowable for me to be inactive? Indifference would have been a crime.

"At half an hour past ten I wrote the following letter:

"*M. Commandant-General,*

"Many persons have communicated to me their "fears for the king's departure to-night; commotions "and tumults are mentioned as intended. The whole "is accompanied with probabilities and means of "proof. I therefore intreat you not to lose a single "moment to take every measure of observation and "prudence, to multiply the patroles in the environs, "and to make them numerous."

"This letter I think wise, and conceived in the most cautious terms.

"That I had a right to apply to the commandant-general, that I had a right to engage him to take all the means which prudence dictated, and to multiply the patroles, is not a question to be asked. It cannot be doubted. A very remarkable passage in this respect has crept into the king's letter. By the constitution, the king, as supreme head of the administration, may issue orders to the department, by whom they are to be transmitted to the municipalities. Such is the descending chain—but as for all the functions that are of the essence of the municipal powers, such as the police committed to them, the municipalities exercise these functions immediately, and without receiving any orders. The departments superintend them, and the king exercises jurisdiction over the whole. Such is the ascending chain. It is therefore incorrect to say that I ought to have taken the king's orders; for it would then be the king who would govern the police of Paris, who would communicate his pleasure to the mayor, who would have to transmit it to the commandant of the guard. The king would also be the actual commander of the national guard, which, by law, is not intrusted to him. I am therefore of opinion that my letter was prudent in itself, and such as I was authorised to write. I will add, that it was incumbent on me to write it.

"It ought to have been known only to the commandant and myself, like all those which I write to him respecting the service, and the maintenance of the public tranquillity. On this point I am willing to believe, that there was only indiscretion on the part of the commandant, or of the person to whom he communicated my letter; but the officious person who transmitted it to the king, and endeavoured at whatever hazard, to make it public, had evidently bad intentions. The intention, for instance, of making it be thought that the king was not free, and that attempts were made to fetter him. This, it is well known, is the favourite system, constantly pursued by a set of men who are enemies to our revolution, and to our constitution.

"The king considers the rumour of his departure as a horrible calumny—Good! Who was it that gave currency to this rumour? Those who gave publicity to a confidential letter.

"But now that it is before the eyes of the public, I desire that it may be judged with rigour. Every impartial man will easily see, that if the king himself had been to take precautions for the public tranquillity, and for the safety of his person, he could not have imagined any other.

"Had he wished to resist a party of factious persons, who were attempting to ravish him from the nation—he would have commanded force and watchfulness.

"Had he wished to prevent evil disposed persons from rushing in crouds into the palace—he would have commanded force and watchfulness.

"What did I require? Force and watchfulness.—What have I done? I watched while my fellow-citizens slept.

"PETHION."

"Paris, May 24. 4th year of Liberty."

June 1. Perhaps a more extraordinary seizure of smuggled goods was never made than at the Bahama islands. A gentleman saves the lives of nine fellow creatures, whom he found starving on a bare rock.—He snatched them from the double danger of sea and famine. He brought them home and advertised in the Gazette of the English government that he had so found nine human beings, giving notice to their owners where they might recover their property. The English custom-house no sooner heard of this, than they made a seizure of these nine negroes as *contraband goods and merchandise*—and even Mr. Baptist's boat, by which they were rescued from death, was also seized according to law, for having been employed in this illegal task!

June 2. The Flanders mail of yesterday brought a proclamation, dated the 26th May, by the government general of the Low Countries, declaring, that in their wish to give all possible facility to commerce, no interruption would be given to the intercourse between the Imperial ports and those of France, and the French ships at sea, as well as in Imperial ports, would be protected and safe, as long as the same respect should be paid by the French to Imperial vessels, excluding, however, from this direction all ships of war, and ships loaded with warlike stores, that might attempt to come into Ostend, &c.