(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2383.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1792.

GIBRALTAR, *May* 10.

AFFAIRS in Barbary still wear an unsettled appearance.

Six of the late emperor's sons have been proclaimed in various parts of the empire (Sidi Mahomet) each afraid to strike the first blow, while their miser-le country is falling a victim to the wild fanaticism d brutality of an uncivilized and ungoverned ultitude. The roads have been so infested with assins and robbers that travelling is totally impractica-e; and even at Tangiers the consuls hardly think emselves safe in their houses, and under the protec-n of their colours.

The cruelties which have been exercised by Muley ezid were so numerous, so enormous, and so unpre-dented,* that the people are become very cautious out their choice of another sovereign, and perhaps never will have so favourable an opportunity as present of accomplishing a revolution in their go-ment. But they are too blind and ignorant to il themselves of it. It is fortunate for this garrison t their troubles do not affect our supply. We still tinue to receive provisions from Barbary, and those rable reasonable.

* When he found that his wounds were mortal, that he must die, he ordered his black guard put to death seven or eight hundred of his subjects cold blood; some were nailed to walls alive, others their eyes torn out, others their flesh cut out, and rwards shot at, like so many birds. The cries of women and children enraged him the more, for all went to him were killed.

SOLEURE, (*Switzerland*) *May* 30.

Our diet has declared itself permanent until the quillity of Europe will permit to separate, and has lved unanimously that the Swiss shall observe the test armed neutrality; in consequence of which rs have been sent to M. de Custines to evacuate defiles of Porentrui, otherwise they will oblige to evacuate them. It has also been resolved to n to no proposition for the renewal of the agree-ts with France until they can treat with the king self.

FROM THE UPPER RHINE, *June* 6.

The elector of Bavaria has, in consequence of a long ference with the Imperial minister, given up the of neutrality, and joined the league of Austria, ssia and Sardinia, against France; and it is intend-o gain time until sufficient Austrian and Prussian ps arrive to protect the estates of the Palitine;—e estates are fortifying towards the Rhine; the ne fortress at Manheim is furnishing with 200 es of cannon, and every exertion is using to put place in a formidable state of defence.

WARSAW, *June* 23.

e have just received from the camp of prince h Poniatowski, intelligence both agreeable and rtant. This prince has gained a signal victory a corps of the Russian troops of the division of eral Rochowski.

This action happened the 17th of this month be-n Polonne and Zazlaw, in Volhynia.

he combat, which was obstinate and bloody, lasted seven in the morning till five in the afternoon.

he opponents were very near coming to bayonets, n the enemy retired, leaving the field of battle to Polish army.

he Poles lost eight hundred men, and 300 horses; ols of the Russians exceeds four thousand, besides risoners, and a standard taken from them.

he advantage gained by the Polish army would been still more complete, but for a check which of the republic's troops received on the four-h in passing a bridge thrown over a dyke, which down and interrupted their march. The Rus-attacking them at this instant, they defended elves with prodigious courage, and preferred g a deep pool, where seven of their guns were in the mud, to yielding them to the enemy, had surrounded them.

e greatest loss experienced by the Russian army 17th, is attributed to this circumstance. The ions placed in the centre of the Polish army, more or less forced in the heat of the action; on the Russians advancing, exposed their flanks. position did not escape the watchful eye of the who commanded the wings of the Polish army: n as they observed it, they directed their artillery, e great strength of their troops, against these ex-flanks. In this interval the reserve changed front, and contributed by this evolution, to re-g the enemy; and, immediately on this, a ge-attack at the same instant decided the victory.

e Russian forces consisted of two pulks of cossacks, o thousand men each; two regiments of hussars, o thousand men each; a regiment of Catharinof-hasseurs, of two thousand men; three battalions of dismounted Chasseurs, two thousand men; the grenadiers of Catharinoslaw to the number of four thousand; and twenty-four pieces of cannon.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski, who was himself in every place, and attending to every thing, has forgotten himself alone in the account he gives of this action. He attributes particular praise to generals Wielhorski, Kosciusko, and Poupart; and to brigadier Mokronwski; and makes distinguished mention of the officers Szcutowski, Sanguszko, Poniatowski, Chomentowski, Grochowski, Hauman, Kraficki, Tepfer, Marszycke, Bukar, Bronikowski, and Tolkemit.

PARIS, *June* 14.

The new war minister gives a sad account of the army; 40,000 men still wanted—the generals calling for arms, for ammunition, for camp equipage, there is also a vacuum of 10,000 horses. Such was the report which M. Dumourier, in his "bonnet rouge," made yesterday to the assembly; he concluded with asking for twenty millions.

The second battalion of Walsh's Irish brigade is gone off to Coblentz.

The king trembles for the life of the queen. The unhappy princess has friends every where, but among the mob, and the mob drag the reins of government.——I am assured by one of the ladies of honour, that the royal personages went last night and took the sacrament, preparatory to the fatal moment.

June 16. The report of M. Dumourier, on the state of the war department, seems to indicate a wish in the royal party to dispose the nation to listen to a conciliating proposition from the powers in concert, as soon as their armies arrive on the Rhine. This is expected about the 4th of July.

The king has refused his sanction, yesterday at the council, to the decree on the priests, and to the establishment of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris.

July 5. Our mayor has publicly announced to us a storm which is gathering, and is to break upon us on the 10th. Many persons have great faith in his intelligence; from a persuasion that he is generally let into the secrets of our modern patriotic machinations. Others less credulous, and we own ourselves of the number, look on this as one of those imaginary plots to which we have been accustomed since the revolution; and invented to raise our opinion of the vigilance of the magistrates, and at the same time excite our horror against the constitutional royalists, to whom all these conspiracies are attributed. At all events, it is supposed, that if there is any treason in agitation, and if the mayor is really apprised of it, he must know some of the traitors, and will not fail bringing them to public justice before the day appointed for carrying the project into execution.

Be it as it may, in respect to any particular conspiracy, it is certain that the spirit of party never yet rose so high as at present. If any thing can save us from an immediate civil war, it is the variety of parties, which is so great, that among twenty persons, we scarce find two of the same disposition; and consequently, no one party can judge where to fix a point of union. The number of sects in politics seems to be as great as that which prevails in religion, and every sect is equally enthusiastic, violent and intolerant.

That a storm must in the end break over us is certain; but it is impossible to judge when it will happen; for at present all the kingdom is enveloped in a fog that the eye cannot penetrate; and all our politicians are continually jostling against each other in the obscurity, without being able to distinguish friend from foe. The light we receive from our luminous assembly, serves but to render our darkness more visible, as an abstract of their journals will shew.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, July 7.

M. Lasson-Ladebat made a report on the different steps taken by M. Servan to furnish the army with provisions.

Mr. Bontedon, an officer in the army of La Fayette, appeared at the bar to complain of the various attempts that had been made to induce him to sign a petition, disapproving of the transactions of the 20th of June, and the notifications which he had experienced in consequence of his refusal. This petition was referred to the committee of twelve.

It was decreed on the proposition of M. Hugar that there shall be formed a legion of free companies for each of our four armies. They then voted to the minister of the marine, a sum of 13,131,345 livres, for the extraordinary expences of his department during the year 1792.

The Abbé Lamourette, bishop of Lyons was then heard on the order of the day: He forcibly stated the necessity of a frank and cordial re-union of all the members of the legislative body, and shewed that on such a re-union alone depended the maintenance of the rights of the people, and the preservation of liberty. There exist, said he, two distinct parties in the assembly: these parties both accuse one another; the one of wishing for a republican form of government the other of meditating the re-establishment of the two chambers. Let us renounce our passions—let us be united—we thus shall become strong; our union will be more formidable to our enemies, than all the cannons which guard our frontiers. Let us give a great example to all Europe, and inspire our enemies with terror; there is nothing incompatible except vice and virtue. I demand the president to fix a day to put the following proposition to the vote: "Let all who hold in detestation a republic, and the two chambers rise."

Scarcely had these last words been pronounced, when the two sides rose, threw up their hats, stretched forth their arms. Loud applauses were heard from every quarter. Each side approached its opponents, the two mingled together, and exchanged embraces; signs of the utmost harmony and concord prevailed; the two parties swore an immortal union, and took their seats promiscuously.

Scarcely had they finished when the approach of the king was announced. He was received with loud and reiterated applauses. He was accompanied by his ministers, and placed himself without ceremony beside the president.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"*Gentlemen*,

"No spectacle can be more affecting to me than the general re-union of sentiments which has now taken place. This re-union I have long desired, at last my wish is fulfilled, the nation and the king form only one. The constitution will now become that point of union, around which all Frenchmen will assemble in order to protect it, and the king will always set them the example."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"*Sire*,

"This memorable epoch must inspire with the greatest pleasure all the friends of liberty. It is a dreadful epoch for its enemies, henceforth the nation is invincible. In vain tyrants conspire against liberty."

Both these speeches were received with the greatest applause.

The king made some efforts to answer, but was so much affected that he could only say, in a tone which indicated the utmost emotion, "The pleasure which I feel is delicious." He then retired, accompanied by a deputation, and the sitting rose, amidst the acclamations of *Vive la Nation! Vive la Liberty! Vive le Roy!*

July 11. A letter from the minister of justice was read, stating, that on account of the delay in submitting to him the papers relative to the suspension of M. Petion, he could not decide upon it till to-morrow. The assembly ordered, that if the executive power did not communicate its decision to-morrow, the matter should be taken up by the assembly.

M. Herault reported from the joint committees on the political state of the nation. Their opinion was, to declare that their country is in danger.

M. Lacipede proposed the following form of the declaration, which was voted almost unanimously:

"Numerous bodies of troops are advancing towards our frontiers. All those who abhor liberty are arming against our constitution.

"Citizens our country is in danger!

"Let those who are to have the honour of marching the first to defend all that they hold most dear, always remember that they are Frenchmen, and freemen; let their fellow citizens maintain at home the safety of persons and of property; let the magistrates of the people watch attentively; let all, with the calm courage which is the attribute of true force, wait for the signal of the law before they act, and our country will be saved."

On the motion of M. Vergniaud, the assembly voted an address to the French, on the dangers of their country.

"Citizens,

"Your constitution restores the principles of eternal justice. A league of kings is formed to destroy it. Their battalions are advancing; they are numerous, under rigorous discipline, and long practiced in the art of war. Do you not feel a noble ardour inflame your courage? Will you suffer hordes of foreigners, like a destructive torrent, to overflow your fields? Will you suffer them to ravage your harvests; to waste your country by burning and cruelties; in a word, to lead yourselves with chains dyed in the blood of all you hold most dear?

"Our armies are not yet complete: an indiscreet security too soon restrained the ardour of patriotism. The levies of recruits ordained have not been so completely successful as your representatives had hoped. Internal troubles, added to the difficulty of our situation, cause our enemies to give themselves up to vain hopes, which to you are an insult.

"Haste citizens: save liberty, and vindicate your glory.