(XLVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2384.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, September 20, 1792.

### TURIN, *June* 12.

On the frontiers of Vizza the French are forming a camp of 20,000 men—10,000 of them are already arrived. An equal number of our troops has been sent off to oppose them. An English ship of war arrived at Villa franca, and inquired after six men of war, who appeared off the coast, to reconnoitre. They are supposed to be French.

A Russian fleet is expected soon at Leghorn, and great preparations are making for its reception.

Doctor Frank, professor of physic of the university of Pavia, has been taken into custody in that city, on suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence with the Jacobins.

A whole company of the regiment of artillery, at Milan, has been ordered to Trieste, it being suspected that the French wish to make an attack on that port.

### STOCKHOLM, *July* 3.

The empress of Russia has sent proposals to the duke of Sudermanland, to send a body of troops, in conjunction with 20,000 Russians against France. These proposals were made by count de Stackelberg, and the Russian minister, who received them by a courier that arrived on Sunday last from Petersburgh.

### TREVES, *July* 15.

Hostilities will not take place till after the publication of the manifesto of the confederated powers. These are the principal articles of that important act. The powers declare that they do not design to make war against the king nor the French people, still less to dictate laws to them; and that they are only armed against those who, after having overthrown the empire, threaten the general safety of all Europe to-morrow.—2dly. That they enter into France only to restitate to the king the free exercise of his lawful authority, and the means of concerting with the French nation the measures which circumstances, and the return of tranquillity, make necessary.—3dly. They render the bodies in authority responsible for all attempts which might be committed in the spirit of criticism or otherwise, against the royal family or the conditions prescribed by the seditious.

### PARIS, *July* 16.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 15.

LETTER from M. LA FAYETTE to the KING.

"Sire,

I have the honour to send your majesty the copy of a letter to the national assembly, in which your majesty will find the expression of sentiments that have animated my whole life. The king knows with what pleasure, with what constancy, I have been at all times attached to the cause of liberty, to the sacred principles of humanity, equality and justice. He knows that I have always the adversary of factions, the enemy of licentiousness, and that no power which I thought unlawful, was ever acknowledged by me. He knows my devotion to his constitutional authority, and my attachment to his person. Such, Sire, are the basis of my letter to the national assembly; such will be those of my conduct towards my country and your majesty, and the storms which so many combinations, hostile and factious, strive to draw upon us.

It belongs not to me, Sire, to give to my opinions and my measures a higher degree of importance than the unconnected acts of a simple citizen ought to possess; but the expression of my thoughts was always right, and on this occasion becomes a duty; and although I might have fulfilled this duty sooner, if, instead of being to be heard from the midst of a camp, my voice had been to issue from the retreat from which I was drawn by the dangers of my country, I do not think that any public function, any personal consideration, releases me from exercising this duty of a citizen, this right of a freeman.

Persist, Sire, strong in the authority which the national will has delegated to you, in the generous resolution of defending the principles of the constitution against all their enemies. Let this resolution, supported by all the acts of your private life, as by a firm and wise exercise of the royal power, become the gage of harmony, which, above all in the moments of crisis, cannot fail to be established between the representatives elected by the people, and their hereditary representative. It is in this resolution, Sire, that for your country and for yourself are glory and safety.—There you will find the friends of liberty—all good Frenchmen, ranged around your throne, to defend it against the machinations of the rebellious, and the enterprises of the factious. And I, Sire, who, in their implacable hatred, have found the recompence of my devoting ourselves—I will always merit it by my zeal to serve the cause to which my whole life is devoted, and by my fidelity to the oath which I have taken to the nation, the law and the king.

"Such, Sire, are the unalterable sentiments—of which I subjoin the homage and that of my respect.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

LETTER

From the king of the French (in his own hand) to marshal Luckner, June 30.

"I received with pleasure the account that you give me of the state of the troops, and of their dispositions. I entreat you to express to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates my sensibility for the marks of interest and attachment which they have given me in the present circumstances. Tell them that my part is finally taken, that I shall never change it, and that I am ready to perish with them in the support of the liberty and independence of our country. I do not doubt but they participate in my sentiments. As to you, Marshal, you have given too many proofs of your attachment to the constitution to doubt of your wish for the re-establishment in the kingdom of the public peace, and the authority of the laws.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

"An exact copy, Alex. Berthier."

Second letter from the king to marshal Luckner.

"I understand, Monsieur, that many general officers, and others, employed in your army, desire to give in their resignation. In our present circumstances, you will, no doubt, make use of all the authority which your conduct and principles give you, to represent to them how pernicious to the public cause such conduct would be. Their attachment to me is another powerful reason which ought to engage them to remain in the service, and to second my unalterable resolution to defend our country against all its enemies.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

"An exact copy, Alex. Berthier."

PROCLAMATION of the KING.

"Frenchmen cannot hear without concern, that a multitude, excited by some factious persons, came with arms in their hands into the king's palace, drawing a piece of cannon even into the guard-room; that they broke open the doors of his apartment with axes, and there audaciously abusing, by assuming the name of the nation, attempted to obtain by force the sanction on which his majesty had constitutionally refused to two decrees.

"The king opposed to the menaces and insults of these factious persons only his conscience and his love for the public weal.

"The king does not know at what point they would stop; but he thinks it right to inform the French nation, that violence, to whatever excess it may be carried, shall never tear from him his consent to whatever he shall think contrary to the public interest. He exposes, without regret, his own peace, and his personal safety; he gives up, even without pain, the enjoyment of the rights which belong to all men, and which the law ought to respect in him as well as in all citizens; but, as the hereditary representative of the French nation, he has severe duties to fulfil, and though he will make the sacrifice of his own repose, he will not sacrifice his duties.

"If those who wish to overthrow the monarchy have need of one crime more, they may commit it.—In the crisis in which he finds himself, the king will, to the last moment, give to all the constituted powers, the example of that courage and firmness which can alone save the empire. In consequence he orders all the administrative and municipal bodies to watch over the lives and properties of the people.

"Given at Paris, the 22d of June, 1792, the fourth year of Liberty.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

And under, "TERRIER."

On the federation day a circumstance took place while the king was at the military school, which is known to very few but those present. About 1200 national grenadiers, who formed the escort of the royal family to and from the Thuilleries, being assembled in the court of the military school, one of them addressed his brother soldiers, told them there was a probability that some evil minded persons might make an attempt upon the king, he invited them all to swear mutually to defend their king to the last moment; the suggestion operated like the electric spark, they all to a man knelt down, and with their hands uplifted, called to Heaven to witness their oath; to which they even added, that in case of any future danger, they should all repair to the palace as the common rendezvous, and make a rampart of their bodies before their sovereign.——The officer of the guard informed the king of this transaction; his majesty descended from the salloon to the court yard; the tears stood in his eyes; he could say no more than, "My children! My brave comrades!" He passed along the rank shaking hands with the foremost men. An expressive silence terminated this effecting scene!

The grenadiers kept their word: when the king joined the national assembly, to ascend the altar, they formed a line three deep at each side, and, contrary to order, even ascended the altar with the king; in vain the federists and pikemen attempted to enter their ranks, claiming equally the same honour of approaching their hereditary representative; their only answer was "the king is confided to our care; you can pass;"—a second, but ineffectual, attempt was made to force the guard, and to ascend the altar; they continued firm, and never quitted the king until they had left him safe in the Thuilleries.

I must mention to you another fact; during the reading the oath, the king kept his usual tone of voice, but when he came towards the end, he fixed his eyes on M. Petion, and raising his voice, spoke these words, so as to be heard at an immense distance, "Je Jure de faire respecter la Loi." The cries of Vive la Nation—Vive le Roi, were on the instant, and indiscriminately, uttered by every spectator.

*July* 17. No other accidents have as yet transpired, except the following which did not, however, occur till the day after the fete. A soldier in a tavern heard some one cry out—"to the devil with La Fayette," he instantly grasped his sabre, and wounded in the thigh the man who had made this exclamation. A second accident more fatal in its consequences occured. Two soldiers were drinking together, one of them called out, "Live Petion,"—the other, "Live La Fayette," This was quite enough to produce a rencontre; they fought, and one of them was left dead on the spot. A man was also killed at the Palais Royal; but fell in consequence of having violated the injunctions of the police.

*July* 18. General Luckner, being called upon by the assembly to be very particular in his military details, refused acquiescence, saying that he conceived it his duty to be unreservedly explicit only with the king, the supreme chief of the army. The assembly were resolved to be revenged for this *rap on the knuckles*, nor did they wait long for an occasion, as general Luckner was coming out the next day from one of the committee rooms, a Jacobin hector, as he passed him exclaimed—"There is another traitor, I have a very great mind to cane the fellow." The report was made to the assembly; and the assembly, as on all other occasions, got rid of the business by the aid of the order of the day!

The veteran marshal, as is reported, came to town in order to concert some military operations: some people say La Fayette is in town too; others that he is ill in Flanders; but certain it is he is absent from the army. What strange and unaccountable proceedings! two generals absent while their armies are in the presence of the enemy; they ordered such matters better in the reign of the Bastile.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

On the night of the 13th instant, forty Hulons were repulsed by two young women of the name of Fernieg, who attacked them at the head of some volunteers hastily collected. These amazons not only led the troops but began the attack, being the first to discharge their muskets in the face of the enemy.

At Arles, twenty-two priests were lately hung up by the mob, two others were murdered at Bourdeaux, and their heads carried upon pikes through the town. At Limoges, the Jacobins murdered another clergyman, merely for having an old *fowling piece* in his house.

Paul Jones died a few days ago in this metropolis, in the utmost poverty. Colonel Blackden was obliged to raise a small sum of money, by way of subscription, in order to bury him.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. July 17.

The ministers of foreign affairs transmitted a letter of M. Maisonneuve, ambassador in Suabia, which contained the intelligence, that couriers are dispatched over all parts of Germany, with orders to all Austrian troops not to lose a moment in advancing, but to proceed by forced marches, as quickly as possible.

Intelligence had been announced, that the Austrians had taken the city of Orches, two leagues from Lisle. The president informed the assembly that the place was retaken by our troops.

M. Lejosne informed the assembly, that the Austrians had there committed pillage and assassinations.

The secretaries announced a memorial of M. Luckner, subjoined to his letter. By this memorial he points out, as an useful measure, a levy of three men in every community, and demands a mode of military punishment to be exercised at the discretion of the generals. He also demands an augmentation of a hundred and thirty thousand men, to bring the number of the army to four hundred thousand men. This request was, however, anticipated by the decree passed in the morning.

### LONDON,

*July* 26. Paine's trial for his libels against the constitution has been postponed till the sittings after next term. Messieurs Erskine and Piggot, it is reported, are retained as his counsel.