(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2437.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1793.

PARIS, *July* 2.

By a letter from Marseilles, dated 26th June, we are informed, that the 32d section having been made acquainted with the decree by which the popular tribunal had been outlawed, had taken an oath to support the said tribunal. The administrators of Gironde, Gard and High-Alps, have sworn unity with the sections of Marseilles, and communicated to them the measures which their different departments had taken.

The royalists had not made any movements since their action with general Westerman. The prisoners taken at Parthenay have been sent to Niort. There is no news from the army in Tours, nor has it quitted its state of inaction.

Last Tuesday all the municipal officers, dressed in their official scarfs, having copied into the records of the council-general the laws relative to the new constitution, repaired in procession to all the sections of the capital to proclaim the opening of the primary assemblies, and to present the new constitution to the people.

Henriot has obtained a decisive majority of votes, and is returned provisional commandant-general of the Parisian national forces.

LONDON, *July* 15.

The primary assemblies are convened for the acceptance of the constitution, of which a variety of false copies and parodies have already made their appearance. The convention have therefore decreed pain of death against every printer and seller, who shall circulate any other copy but that emanated from the convention.

Preparations for making the next campaign are already determined on. The war-office has given notice, that as soon as the guards and other regiments, from which draughts have been made, shall be completed, new regiments will be raised, and they fortunately received a number of offers. They do not expect to get them, as heretofore, from the Highlands of Scotland. The wilderness, at the present day, is a manufacturing town.

NEW-YORK, *September* 17.

The Methodist congregation in this city have appointed Wednesday next to be observed by them as a day peculiarly set apart for fasting and prayer, to implore the interposition of the Almighty in favour of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and that he would be pleased to avert from this city a like dreadful calamity.

A Mr. Spier was removed from his lodgings in this city on Sunday last to Governor's island, where he died this morning. He arrived from Philadelphia last Thursday, was seized with the fever on Friday; the doctors pronounced it the malignant putrid fever, and the event proved their opinion to be just.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, September 14.

"I still keep my family here, as it is now impossible to remove them without great inconvenience, so that I believe they must take their chance. The upper end of Market-street, and the streets contiguous, remain healthy. Indeed, in our neighbourhood there is nothing left to die, except some dogs, cats, housekeepers, &c. so universal has been the flight. I do not think you need be under any apprehension of coming to town on account of the fever, as it has visibly and greatly abated. Towards the middle of next week, I believe many hundreds will return."

PITTSBURGH, *September* 14.

An express arrived in town on Tuesday last, from Philadelphia, with letters from the war-office, containing orders for lieutenant-colonel John Clark to join the army at head-quarters.

A Lexington (Kentucky) paper of August the 17th, says, that 1500 volunteers, under general Scott, are anxiously waiting for orders to march against the Indians, with our army.

Wednesday evening last Mr. Willon returned to this place from the mouth of Detroit river, where he had been with the commissioners.—The terms offered by the commissioners to the Indians were, the running a new boundary line, including a considerable extent of country more than former treaties had given, paying them more goods than ever was given at any treaty at once, and allowing them a considerable sum, payable in goods, yearly for ever. The Indians, however, spurned at this offer, and refused treating on any other terms than establishing the Ohio as their boundary—but answered, if you give to the poor people who live on our side of the river, what you have proposed to us, and a little out of the money it will take to conquer us, they will leave us.

When the message was first sent them inviting them to the treaty, they talked of the Allegany mountain as the boundary line between them and us, supposing, that we were so frightened at the defeat of our army, that we would gladly embrace any offer of peace.—Mr. Willson saw one of the Indians who first took, and two days after killed, a Mr. Carson, mentioned in our paper of the sixth of July last.—It was understood that about 1500 Indians were assembled at the Miami.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 14.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July, 1793, to a friend here.

"In such esteem is Charles Fox held for his patriotic services, that the most generous subscription ever made for any man took place, last week, at the London Tavern, in order to relieve him in his present embarrassed state of finances; and, at the same time the greatest delicacy used, that he might not be hurt in his feelings on the occasion. Some subscribed 3000l. and no man less than 100l. by which his debts were honourably discharged, an annuity of 3000l. per annum purchased for him, and a present made to him of 20,000l. to begin the world anew. A clear proof, that no nation is so generous in rewarding true virtue as the English nation."

SAVANNA, *August* 29.

On the 14th instant, a party of Indians (supposed to be ten in number) stole seven horses from Colerain, in Camden county. Lieutenant M'Gillis, with seven men, went in quest of the thieves; they got to the Burnt Fort, where they made a raft, on which the lieutenant and five of his men crossed Settilla river at four o'clock in the afternoon; they followed the track of the Indians till night, and next morning, after marching two miles, came upon their camp; the savages on finding themselves discovered ran off, leaving six of the horses, (the other they had shot) their flaps, leggins, kettles, knives, tomahawks, &c. behind them. The ground where they had encamped was so bad and swampy as to render every attempt of lieutenant M'Gillis to come up with them fruitless, so that he was obliged to content himself with what he had got, and return home.

The brig Mehitable and Mary, Fernald, from Charleston, arrived at Cowes the 7th of June last; she was boarded on the 27th of May, by a French privateer ship of twenty-two guns, and a prize master put on board her to carry her to France, but a Liverpool privateer heaving in sight the Frenchman quitted her. The ships Caroline, Hilton, and Essex, Green, are also arrived at Cowes from Charleston.

The ship Alexander, from New-York, was brought to last Thursday, between Charleston and this port, by a British seventy-four gun ship. The officer sent on board, behaved politely, and detained her but a short time.

Captain Reily, of the brig Nancy, of Connecticut, from St. Domingo, which was taken by two British privateers, has recaptured his vessel and carried her into Charleston. The two prize-masters and British seamen put on board her have been committed to gaol, to take their trial at the circuit court to be held in October, for certain acts of piracy committed on board said brig.

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 14.

Abstract of a letter from a gentleman in Columbia county, Georgia, to his friend in this town, dated July 27, 1793.

"We have been disturbed by the Indians this summer. They have killed about twenty people. Six hundred volunteers offered to go to the Hint River Towns, and accordingly marched to the Omulgee, but under the command of some very unsoldier-like officers, who disagreed among themselves about forcing the fatigued soldiers into the river. Large parties of the soldiers, in consequence of this dissension among their officers, returned home, under M'Clusky and others, who had no command, though more fit than those who had, which left their generals under the disagreeable necessity of returning home also, after running the state and individuals to considerable expence and trouble."

GEORGE-TOWN, *September* 21.

On Wednesday last one of the grandest MASONIC processions took place, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Capitol of the United States, which, perhaps, ever was exhibited on the like important occasion; It was in all probability much facilitated by an advertisement which appeared many days before in several news-papers of this state.

About 10 o'clock Lodge, No. 9, was visited by that Congregation, so graceful to the Craft, Lodge, No. 22, of Virginia, with all their Officers and Regalia; and directly afterwards appeared on the southern banks of the Grand River Patowmack, one of the finest companies of Volunteer Artillery that hath been lately seen; parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite—to whom the Artillery paid their military honours, and his Excellency and suite crossed the Patowmack, and was received in Maryland by the Officers and Brethren of No. 22, Virginia, and No. 9, Maryland, whom the President headed, and preceded by a band of music; the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery, with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's square in the City of Washington; where they were met and saluted, by No. 15, of the City of Washington, in all their elegant Badges and Cloathing, headed by Brother JOSEPH CLARK, Rt. W. G. M.——P. T. and conducted to a large Lodge, prepared for the purpose of their reception. After a short space of time, by the vigilance of Brother C. WORTHY STEPHENSON, Grand Marshal, P. T. the Brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, which took place amidst a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to the following arrangement, viz.

The Surveying Department of the City of Washington.
Mayor and Corporation of George-town.
Virginia Artillery.
Commissioners of the City of Washington, and their Attendants.
Stone Cutters. Mechanics.
Two Sword Bearers.
Masons of the first degree.
Bibles, &c. on Grand Cushions.
Deacons with Staffs of Office.
Masons of the 2d degree.
Stewards with wands.
Masons of the 3d degree.
Wardens with Truncheons.
Secretaries with Tools of Office.
Past Master with their Regalia.
Treasurers with their Jewels.
Band of Music.
Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, disposed in their own Order.
Corn, Wine and Oil.
Grand Master P. T. George Washington. Worshipful Master; No. 22, Virginia.
Grand Sword Bearer.

The Procession marched two abreast, in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colours flying, and spectators rejoicing, from the President's Square to the Capitol, in the City of Washington, where the Grand Marshal ordered a halt, and directed each file in the procession, to incline two steps, one to the right, and one to the left, and face each other, which formed an hollow oblong square, through which the Grand Sword Bearer led the van, followed by the Grand Master P. T. on the left—the President of the United States in the center, and the Worshipful Master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right—all the other orders, that composed the procession, advanced, in the reverse of their order of march from the President's Square to the south-east corner of the Capitol; and the Artillery filed off to a destined ground to display their manœuvres and discharge their cannon: The President of the United States, the Grand Master, P. T. and Worshipful M. of No. 22, taking their stand to the east of an huge stone; and all the Craft, forming a circle westward, stood a short time in silent awful order;

The Artillery discharged a Volley.

The Grand Marshal delivered the Commissioners a large Silver Plate, with an inscription thereon, which the Commissioners ordered to be read, and was as follows:

This South-East Corner Stone, of the Capitol of the United States of America in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the Thirteenth Year of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the Presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial, as his Military valour and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STUART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } *Commissioners.*
JOSEPH CLARK, R. W. G. M.—P. T.
JAMES HOBAN,
STEPHEN HALLATE, } Architects.
COLLEN WILLIAMSON, M. Mason.

The Artillery discharged a Volley.

The Plate was then delivered to the President, who, attended by the Grand Master, P. T. and three most Worshipful Masters, descended to the Cavazion trench—and deposed the Plate, and laid on it the Corner Stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, on which was deposed Corn, Wine and Oil; when the whole congregation joined in reverential prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic Chaunting Honours, and a volley from the Artillery.

The President of the United States, and his attendant brethren, ascended from the Cavazion to the east