her declared, that he could recon-

nce to hire affassins to take away

lammond; and that the debt for

nd had brought fuit against him

that he never would pay it, and

my one effe, if he ever asked for

J. T. CHASE.

me on this 2d June, 1791.

s, as low as the hip. from arm to arm. irns his fincere thanks to all his es a continuance of their favours, s will do his utmost to oblige: m the country will be thankfully ally attended to. urteen years of age, wanting as

above bufinels. 10th, 1791.

the subscriber, living in this city, 28th instant, a negro man named about twenty-five-years of age, inches high, full faced well lookand rather a down look; had rav, a cloth jacket, ofnabrig inirt castor hat, carried with him lome hoever apprehends the faid fel-1. fo that I can get him agairs

(XLVIIId YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2329.)

MARILAND GAZETTE.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1791.

VIENNA, June 4.

HE Turks have thrown a bridge of boats over the Danube near Silistria, and mean to pais the river, notwithstanding the representations that have been made to them. They the opposite meadows to the number of five or fix thousand, and have even erected tents

This proceeding of the Turks gives cause, for reflection, and as it is by no means conformable to the terms of the armistice, which will expire in a few days, we shall soon see what steps they will take when the use of the meadows is resused them.

Our bishop Filaret has just received certain advices, that the Russians are in motion near Silistria, with an boats which the Turks have constructed there.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople. We have been for these six weeks past in the most cruel alarms—fires exist night and day, both in chosen by the national assembly." the city and suburbs; neither the strength nor activity When the messenger left Paris, peace and tranquilcalamity, which will destroy all the habitations. From the soldiery as well as the citizens are discontented; for if the troops were not in league with the incendiaries, this scourge could not long exist.

Aantinople, in Pera and Galatea, are beyond estimation. Nor does the government seem to wish to have an acourate idea of the losses.

" All the Franks are astonished to see the steadiness are at a loss what to think.

and in consequence of this principle he flatters himself its authenticity. and that by this division the grand vizier will be in a last but with much difficulty. fituation to give law in his turn on the banks of the man ministry, we may expect accounts within a fort- whole plan is attributed. night, as they consider the affairs already settled."

The KING's RETURN to PARIS.

Mr. Whissin, one of the messengers arrived at the realury at twelve yesterday, with expresses from our royal highnesses the dauphin and the princess Elizabeth terms loud enough to be heard. Mauburg, with the mayor of Varennes (where he was looks of reverence or affection. at least ten miles from Paris, is said to be immense. ments. was seated in like manner between the dauphin and ture.

When he arrived at the gates, the streets were lined journeys, is very great. with eighty thousand armed citizens, who at the same Letters from Lerwick, in Shetland, give a melan- shut until Wednesday morning.

had subjected himself.

they both slept on Friday night.

Another account adds, that the king and queen were

streets of London.

have already passed hories once into formed, that she would speedily be put on her trial through the streets. for high treason.

consent of the national assembly, had, according to a kingdom will be deluged with blood. constitutional decree, sanctioned by himself, committed a formal abdication of the throne; that he was declared to be deposed; that the dauphin was entitled intention, as is supposed, of destroying the bridge of to the crown, and should govern under a commission of regency, the members of which would be appointed as foon as possible; and that his education should be superintended by these commissioners, and by visitors

of the government has been able to put a stop to this lity prevailed. The national assembly was sitting, their most Christian majesties, with their family, and and deputations were crowding into Paris from every Monsieur and Madame, quitted Paris, and, as it is what we observe with our own eyes, it appears that part of the kingdom, with solemn protestations from supposed, took the route of Flanders. many millions of subjects, to perish rather than abandon their liberty.

Thus far Mr. Whissin's dispatches, who left Paris " The ravages which the flames have made in Con- on Friday night, and arrived at Boulogne on Saturday, where he was detained for some time, on account of the general embargo at the sea ports.

On the account brought by him, various other accounts were engrafted in the course of the day-Some, sented with the war, but only the want of success; respectable authority, without, however, vouching for prevent that escape.

assembly, Messrs. Barnave, Peythien, and La Tour lemn and melancholy stillness, uncheered even by Unless by the tempting bribe of gold, and the well

thers nominated by the national assembly to conduct be in a fair train for completion; but the report that wonderful escape and re-capture;

a very thort period.

though lodging under the same voof, they are debarred ette, " Are the national assembly and the people disposed to it would have been impossible for them to have got comfort of each other's feciety, and confined in se- put us to death?" To aubich the commander answered, away, unless a part of the guard which does duty at Parate apartments, with sentinels placed to quatch over " Sir, the national assembly, and the citizens, who ten- the Thuilleries had ocen bribed, for centinels were and preclude them from bolding the slightest derly loved you, commiserate the situation in which you placed all round the palace. It is suspected, and cer-

When their majesties were lodged in the Thuil- the inquisition holds its court, the officers being preleries, the crowd immediately dispersed, and the usual sent, the people, with one accord, declared they quiet prevailed in the streets of Paris, where the vio- would no longer endure such desposism. I he guards lation of persons, or property, has never been more who surrounded the court were called on to disperse frequent, especially since the revolution, than in the people, which they refused to do-the populace, thus seconded, seized the chief, whom, with tourteen The queen was sent off to a convent, and was in- others, they beheaded instantly, carrying their heads

Whatever may have been the immediate cause of The assembly then took into consideration the pre- Mr. Hammond's return from Madrid, we know not, fent state of the executive power, and the means by but this is certain, that he has communicated to adwhich it should be continued. They are said to have ministration that a revolution is at this moment agidetermined-" That the king, by passing beyond the tating in the bosom of Spain; and although every predistance of twenty leagues from Paris, without the caution is taking, it is much to be apprehended thas

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

We take the earliest opportunity of laying before the public, the following very important intelligence, received by the July packet, arrived at New-York, from Falmouth.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 25, 1791. PARIS, June 22.

Early in the morning of Tuesday, the 21st instant, From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST.

LONDON, June 27. ESCAPE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE, from Paris; and, their RE CAPTURE AT VARENNES,

A town fixty miles from METZ in LORRAINE. In the history of events and causes, there he er has of the Sublime Porte under these circumstances, and no doubt, by private information, and many more by happened so sudden and so unexpected a revolution, conjecture, respecting the flight of the king and queen, nor so wonderful and well planned an cscape, as the "But the politicians who see clearly, say that Se- what led to its being stopped, their return, and the silent and unperceived departure of their Christian lim III. is persuaded, or has been induced by foreign measures likely to be taken by the national assembly. majesties and their samily, from these vigilant guards infinuations, to think that the people are not discon- Of these we shall state as much as seems to stand on placed round them in the palace of the Thuilleries, to

When we recollect the difficulties which the second that their uneafiness will be converted into joy as foon. The departure was to have taken place five days be- James had to encounter in this country—the hardships as couriers arrive with an account of the empire of fore it actually did, and was delayed by the reluctance which the fon of the first Charles experienced in elude. Russia being attacked by powerful fleets in the Baltic, of the king, who was not prevailed upon to move at ing the searches of the usurper-when we look to the various escapes of other kings and princes, from the via-On the road he infifted on stopping four hours at lence of faction and the rage of rebellion, we do not find D nube, if we may rely on the language of the Otto- one place for refreshment, to which the failure of the one instance wherein the emancipation of a monarch from amidst the fetters of his enemies was to suddenly When stopped at Varennes, and the people were (we should have been glad to have said happily and calling out to ring the alarm bell, the queen said, with completely) [so says the English paragraphist] effected, great presence of mind, " It is unnecessary, we are as that of his Gallic majesty from the sangs of the national affembly and the gaolers of Paris.

Their return was far from flattering. The national Guarded at his chamber door by two centinelsguards who escorted them, preserved a filent and ful- guarded by many more on the stair-case, and by severambassador at Paris. The dispatches contain an account len respect, while many of the people, who flocked al at the entrance to his palace; the gates of the city of the arrival of their most Christian majesties and their to see the procession, revised them from a distance, in strongly guarded, and every avenue secured which led to and from the Thuilleries, it was almost impossible at Paris, about three in the afternoon on Friday last, When they entered Paris, the commissioners who to imagine that the whole royal family should be able, elcorted by a strong detachment of the national guards, preceded then were received with acclamations, but unperceived, to take their departure, and that the fact under the protection of three members of the national the king and queen were suffered to pass along in so- should not be known until six hours after it happened!

directed application of its power to the object on whom arrented) who had given their solemn faith for his safety. When arrived at the Thuilleries, the king, queen, it was to operate, it was impossible the king could have The concourse of armed citizens that lined the roads and dauphin, it is said, were lodged in separate apart- eluded the vigilance of his guards; but, to the astonishment of Europe, that event has taken place.

Their majesties entered the capital in an open chariot, July 6. The business of the pacification, on which . The following may be relied on as an authentic between whom was feated one of the three commis- Mr. Fawkener is gone to Petersburgh, is believed to statement of every circumstance yet known of the

them on their return; another of the commissioners it has already been settled, is thought to be prema- The first news that was received of the escape of the royal family of France, was by a medenger dispatchhis fifter; and the third chariot contained two pri- There never were known so many messengers in the ed by earl Gower to lord Grenville, who arrived at ioners, said to be these who bore the principal part employ of the foreign department as at the secretary of state's office on Saturday morning early. in conducting the royal family's route towards Mentz. period; and, notwithstanding several extra hands have. He brought with him a very short letter indeed, mere-Before those two priminers, who were in heavy irons, been taken on, they are engaged to a man. Dif- ly stating the news of the event, and the whole of were two of the national guard, seated on the front of patches are continually going to and from the follow- which is contained in the short paragraph in the Gathe carriage, with their arms rested against them. He ing courts, on account of the several political negotia- zetie. The reason of this is, that lord Gower had was received at the city by M. de la Fayette, accom- tions now on the tapis: France, Madrid, Petersburgh, dispatched his messenger on Tues ay, the moment he Panied by M. Baillie (the mayor) and other general Vienna, Holland, and Constantinople. The neces- learnt the news, but he was not suffered to pass through fary expends to the nation, attending these different the gates of Paris, as an order had been sent to the Police office to that purpole, and the gates continued

I'me kept the public peace, and observed a profound choly account of the fishing-boats; many of which. The escape of the royal family was made at one and their crews, have been totally lost in the storms o'clock on Tuesday morning, nor was it discovered The appearance was, beyond description, tremen- that have prevailed for nearly three weeks past, in until between seven and eight, when the commandant dons. He was conducted first to the Hotel de Ville, such a manner as to prevent all communication with of the castle of the Thuilleries went towards the king's where he was received with great tenderness by the Northern Isles. The vegitation in the country apartment, to see whether his majesty was stirring. mayor and municipality; many of whom shed tears is almost destroyed, and it was seared that scarcely a He was met by one of the household, who told him the diffrace and contempt to which their fovereign from weight of meal would remain to be fold there in that neither the king, queen, the dauphin, nor the princess Elizabeth, were to be found.

Their majesties, thus protected, were afterwards. July 7. A gentleman arrived in town from Calais. The dress in which they escaped is not so well aux conducted to the Thuilleries *, and there, we believe, informs us, that, before he quitted that place, intel- thenticated, nor do we believe that it is precifely ligence had been received from Spain, giving an ace known to any one. It is probable they were difguifed count, that on the day in which the grand tribunal of some say as peasants, some that the king was dressed -as a shoemaker, and the queen as a fruit-weman. fut under a strong guard, and made close prisoners; that It was the current report, that the king asked la Fay- though this is all conjecture,) but even in this manner