

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 24, NORTH FIFTH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 49 of Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1792.

[Whole No. 571.]

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, September 17.

THE combination formed against France, is every day becoming more formidable. All the advices from Germany, Spain, and Sardinia, agree in the accounts they give of the expensive preparations which are carrying on against us. The King of Great-Britain, in his German character of Elector of Hanover, has not merely avowed his intentions of taking part with the two great Courts, but has been most conspicuous and forward in engaging others to coalesce. His Hanoverian minister, as you will see officially notified to the Assembly, has travelled over Germany, to make converts to the cause of the Princes. The King of Spain has thrown off the flimsy disguise of neutrality, and assuredly declared himself for hostilities. Sardinia, at the same time, has no longer occasion for jesuitism, but threatens determined war.

We have the omens of new massacres in Paris. The hellish Faction of Robespierre, Marat, Chabor, and others, have actually been insinuating, that the prisons are again loaded with suspected persons. The minister of justice has found, that since the massacre, between four and five hundred persons have been imprisoned in Paris by the municipality, the sections, and individuals; some of them upon crimes alledged, but most of them on mere undescribed suspicion. The Assembly knowing well that the insinuations of these ruffians are signals for execution, have taken measures to save these poor wretches from the fury of the mob.

"Citizens! be on your guard; keep a watchful eye over these traitors: let us refrain from every kind of excess; let us respect persons and property: let us maintain good order; war against tyrants, and union among ourselves; let Paris be the cradle of liberty; let it also be a safe and sure asylum; suffer the inhabitants to remain in it; suffer strangers also to visit it; the poor will then be able to live; commerce will flourish; abundance will return; and Paris will become the first city in the world."

SEPTEMBER 19.

By letters received Tuesday and Wednesday last, we learn, that during the night of Sunday and Monday last, the mob here broke open the jewel-office belonging to the Crown, and stole out of it all the jewellery and regalia.

The treasure deposited in this place, comprising diamonds and other precious stones, the rich presents made by sovereign Princes, &c. was by far more valuable than that belonging to any other crowned head in Europe. The total value of the diamonds, pearls, coloured stones, and diamond ornaments of the King's dress alone, is estimated about one million sterling.

Mons. Merlin, member of the committee of researches, has given the following account of the robbery:

At ten at night a patrol of the section of the Thuilleries perceived a man who was descending the lamp post of the jewellery office. On seizing him, his pockets were found full of jewels, diamonds, gold and silver. Another robber, in attempting to escape by throwing himself from the top of one of the pillars, was wounded in the head and taken; he was covered with brilliants, and had a handkerchief full of gold and silver, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds and topazes. The National Assembly has this morning named four of its members to be present at the information of this affair. Two considerable dia-

monds, one named the Regent, worth 500,000l. sterling, and the Souchi, are carried off, with all the most precious brilliants. The value is estimated at several millions sterling.

In consequence of this depredation, an order was issued instantly to shut the barriers, and search every person who attempted to pass. At the same time couriers were dispatched on every road leading from the capital, with orders to stop every carriage they met.

Decree of the Section Poissonniere. The following will shew our readers the respect entertained for the scriptures by some of the Parisians.

A letter having been read from the rector of St. Laurent, inviting the assembly of that section to assist at the funeral service performed in honor of our brethren, who fell on the 10th of August last, the assembly, persuaded that it is at length time to speak the language of reason, decreed the following answer:

The martyrs of liberty, our brave brethren, who fell on the 10th of August, have no need of being excused or recommended to a just, good, and merciful God; the blood which they have shed for their country effaces all their faults, and gives them a claim to the beneficence of the Deity.

What! shall we go and offer our prayers to the Divinity that he may not condemn our brethren to the punishment of eternal fire! This would be offering an insult to him, it would be telling him that he is the most ferocious, the most absurd, and the most ridiculous of all beings. God, Sir, is just; our brethren consequently enjoy a perfect happiness, which nothing can destroy: bad citizens alone can doubt it.

Shew us upon your altar pieces the glorious victims of liberty, crowned with flowers and occupying the place of St. Crispin and St. Evinlin.

Substitute songs of liberty for the absurd hymns ascribed to that ferocious David; that crowned monster; that Nero of the Hebrews, whose least crime was his having assassinated a husband, in order that he might sleep more conveniently with his wife. We shall then unite with you in celebrating together that God who imprinted on the heart of man instinct which excites in him the love of liberty.

(Signed) DEVAUDICHON, President. VAGUET, Secretary.

The Duke of Brunswick is posted with an army of 50,000 men between Verdun and Clermont. Fifteen thousand Emigrants, with 5,000 other troops, are behind Longwy.

General Clairfayt, with 30,000 Austrians is in the neighborhood of Carignan. There are about 25,000 Austrians between Sartelonis and Longwy which, together with other small bodies, make in all 132,000 men, without including the troops of Briggaw and Flanders, who are said to amount to 80,000.

Several persons have fallen victims to their imprudent zeal in digging up leaden coffins, in order to convert them into bullets.

M. Burrayer has been sworn into the office, before National Assembly, as Commander of the Camp under the Walls of Paris.

LONGWY, August 5.

Firing at the King of Prussia.

His Prussian Majesty passing by a village near this place, escorted by some dragoons, the inhabitants manifested a great joy on seeing him, but all on a sudden the sound of three or four muskets were heard, and his Majesty and his horse both fell. His suite, furious at seeing this treason, fell on to massacre the people and destroy their houses; but the King,

recovering his fall, called out to stop their vengeance, saying, I am not wounded, spare the human blood. However, this accident induced the king to send a courier extraordinary away immediately, ordering thirty thousand more of his troops to march towards the frontiers of France.

L Y O N S, September 13.

In imitation of the example set by the Parisians, the prisons in this city were forced open, and the prisoners, though defended by the Municipal Officers, were all slaughtered indiscriminately; nothing could exceed the fury of the populace, and the effects it produced are too shocking to relate; several heads were carried through the streets. One of the prisoners had escaped from his murderers, and came to the Hall of the Magistrates to implore protection; but even his Judges could not save him from the monsters who were in pursuit of him, and who cut him in pieces, with several more unfortunate citizens and prisoners, in the very presence of the officers of justice.

At night the bloody scenes increased—every moment the prisons were opened—a great number of priests were murdered—one of them was disguised in woman's cloaths: the slaughter did not cease till the streets were covered with dead bodies.

An insurrection has also taken place at St. Martin near Lyons; seven persons, among whom were four priests, were saved from being massacred by a party of National Guards.

BRUSSELS, September 22.

After the events of the 14th inst. the news of which you probably have heard, the armies under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, having turned the mountains of Clermontois, found the armies of Luckner, Dumourier, and Kellerman, very advantageously posted in a chain of mountains parallel to the river of Ainte.

The combined armies offered battle to the French, which they refused. It then became necessary to turn a corps of 20,000 men under M. Dumourier, who occupied a height which is considered as a key to the passes. The intrepidity of the troops conquered all obstacles; they attacked and took a battery of cannon, and M. Dumourier perceiving they should turn his flank took flight. The two other Generals followed his example, and the French army passed the Ainte in the greatest disorder, and fled towards Chalons, where it is thought they did not stop.

In this retreat, from four to five hundred prisoners have been made, and they lost a great number of people, four pieces of cannon, sixty waggons, and an infinite quantity of baggage.

M. de Sombreuil, aid de camp of the Prince of Nassau, has gained great credit in this action by his valour and intelligence. It is understood, that the king of Prussia decorated him with the military orders on the field of battle.

All the difficult passages are now forced, and the combined armies have the key to Paris, except the battle which the patriots are to fight in the plains of Champagne, behind Chalons; but it is feared their courage will not await the Austrians and Prussians.

The combined armies bewail Prince Charles de Ligne, whose courage was the cause of his death.

L O N D O N, September 21.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 13. "It is said that in the course of last week a subscription, amounting to three millions sterling, was completed among the Roman Catholic

gentlemen and merchants of Ireland, for the purpose of purchasing lands in North America.

"The object of this purchase is said to be two-fold; first, That these lands may serve as an asylum to which those people may retire, should they fail in obtaining what they now seem to consider as essential to the being of Freemen—the elective franchise.

The second object is, That they may be a source of profit, should their situation in their native country be made such as to induce them to remain in it.

"This measure of the Catholics, should it be carried into execution, must very deeply interest the national welfare.—Nothing has occurred in Irish politics, within the present century, more worthy the attention of the politician and the statesman."

The victory, which was in the Paris paper of Monday reported to have been gained by M. Dumourier's army, has since been declared an ignominious flight, as we can state from M. Dumourier's own authority, in a letter to Marshal Luckner.

M. le Marechal,

"My troops have been infected with a panic; the infantry ran, leaving behind them four field pieces together with a great quantity of small arms. The cavalry, the dragoons, and the light horse followed. A great part of our equipage has been lost, and the army is now full of shame, on its march, in three columns, to take post in the camp of Dammartin, before St. Menchould. I shall send you my returns to-night; in the mean time do not be uneasy. I have pointed out to Bournonville the route to join me, I think that I can still answer for the safety of France. Fifteen hundred Prussians were the cause of all this mischief. Above all, be careful to supply me with ammunition.

(Signed) DUMOURIER. (Copied from the original)

LUCKNER, Generalissimo.

Another letter from Chalons, dated Monday, gives a dismal account of the state of that city, and the disorder and terror that prevail in it.

Official letters on the retreat of the French army to the camp of Dammartin.

"In our retreat to the camp of Dammartin, two leagues from St. Menchould, the rear-guard of our army was vigorously charged; but the body of our army had got to the camp in the best order, and was even already encamped; on a sudden, some ill intentioned persons spread the alarm, by announcing that the rear-guard had been cut to pieces, and enemies were falling in great force on the main body of the army. The waggon drivers increased the terror by being first to take the alarm. The confusion was such, that 500 men might easily have routed the half of the army.—In the mean while the General being informed of this event, went out to meet the army. He found the cavalry in the best order; at his voice the run-aways rallied, the baggage stopped, and the confusion subsided. The soldiers were ashamed of their mistake, and if at that moment they could have been led to the enemy, it would have been leading them to victory."

The eagerness of the people to enlist for military service increases.—But arms are still much wanted for the volunteers. The Department of la Marne, which supplies 19,000 men, has but 6,000 muskets for them.

The young Prince de Ligne, who was lately killed in an action with the French, is the officer whose gallantry was so much the subject of discourse at the storming of Ismael, in the late campaign against the Turks.