

J. Thomas

# Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 79, of Vol. II.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1791.

[Whole No. 183.]

## PARIS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, OCTOBER 31.

**M**DUBOIS DE CRANCEY, in the name of the Military Committee, submitted to the consideration of the Assembly, a plan of a decree relative to the arming of the French citizens inhabiting the frontiers. He was of opinion, that no distinction should be made between the inhabitants of the towns and those of the country—that all citizens having sworn to defend the constitution, all have a right to arm in defence of it—and that if the husbandman did not partake in the distribution of the national arms, there would be cause to fear that the inhabitants of towns would harass those of the country, under pretence of keeping them within bounds, or of protecting them.

M Dubois, in the name of the Military Committee, moved,

1. That the committee of constitution should present, as soon as possible to the Assembly, a plan for organizing the National Guards of the kingdom.

2. That the minister of war should immediately be authorized to arm with muskets and bayonets, every active citizen doing the duty of National Guard.

3. That the same minister should be desired to give an account to the Assembly of the obstacles to the execution of the decree of the 28th July, relative to the manufacture of new arms.

After some discussions, this plan of a decree was adjourned.

M. Regnaud gave an account, that in the district of Saint-Jean-d'Angely, the enemies of the public welfare exerted themselves more than ever to persuade the people that they ought not to pay taxes. One of these men, who thus blew the flame of discord, being known, was pursued by the tribunals, and ordered to be taken into custody. The persons entrusted with the execution of this decree, were accompanied with the Marechaussee, and twenty-five regulars. The man was arrested; but as they were conducting him to prison, a numerous body of peasants, armed with muskets, came to his assistance. Firing took place on both sides, and many of the insurgents were killed. The person arrested was then conducted to prison. On the following day the inhabitants of the country collected in great numbers, with design to oblige the Marechaussee to open the gates of the prison in which the prisoner was confined. The Marechaussee opposed the violation of the law; but the Mayor, thinking resistance dangerous, gave orders for liberating the prisoner. The people, not content with this triumph, assembled and seized the Mayor, whom they cruelly massacred.

This affair is again to occupy the attention of the Assembly. It was then decreed, that the Assembly should not have any sitting on Monday, November 1.

A protest against the report made by M. Chabroud, relative to the affair of the 6th of October, and consequently against the decree which followed upon that occasion, has lately made its appearance here, signed by a great number of aristocrats, in which they have made use of their former titles of Dukes, Marquisses, Barons, Chevaliers, &c. and M. Serent has taken the title of Deputy to the States General in behalf of the Noblesse of Nivernois.

The substance of it is as follows:

"We declare that we disapprove, *in toto*, of the report of the procedure of the Chatelet, as delivered by M. Chabroud, in the name of the committee of reports.

"We disapprove of it, because it gives an unjust account of the depositions.

"We disapprove of it, because it appears to have had no other object than to misstate facts, to represent the victims as guilty, to traduce the witnesses, to render the tribunal odious, to excuse the most horrible attempts, by identifying them with the operations of the National Assembly.

"We disapprove of it for substituting, by way of justification, an imaginary for a real plot, for lessening the horror which every Frenchman should have for actions which criminate the whole nation while they remain unpunished."

## LONDON, Nov. 30.

**A**TITLE that has been long extinct, is soon to be revived in one of his Majesty's sons, viz. that of Duke of Kent. Prince Edward, (now

at Gibraltar) is to be made Duke of Cumberland, and the next Prince, Duke of Lancaster.

A considerable part of the late summer and present autumn, has been spent by his Majesty in hunting. The national desire, and the opinion of the physicians concur in recommending this exercise, to prevent him, if possible, from reverting into his late insane situation.

It has puzzled some naturalists to find out what view nature could have had in creating lizards, or whether she had any view at all. Nothing shews the weakness and folly of man more than such disquisitions. It has been lately discovered, and confirmed in many instances, that the tail of a lizard boiled, produces a broth or gravy, which, after a few times drinking, cures, radically, the most inveterate cancer.

The door-money of the late battle of Mendoza and Humphreys (two noted boxers) amounted to the trifling sum of seven hundred pounds.—The door-money at a charity sermon at Doncaster, the subsequent Sabbath, amounted to the sum of four pounds five shillings! So much for the moral refinement of 1790.

M. de Calonne (say our French accounts) was blamed for having given a false calculation of the expences necessary to surround Paris with a wall; according to his estimate six millions of livres would have been sufficient. It now appears that fifteen millions, or 650 thousand pounds sterling, will be necessary to complete the undertaking. Nine millions have already been paid, and six millions remain due to the builders.

A boldness of general satire now prevails in Paris; nor is it deemed political to endeavor to suppress it, however strong an inclination there may be for such a measure. Caricature prints of elevated characters are continually hawked about, and bought up with avidity. The kingdom being still in a state of confusion, the Assembly think it better to suffer the spleen of the disaffected to evaporate in this manner, rather than by the more serious means which might take place, were the publication of those caricatures prohibited.

Wednesday morning, as their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York followed the King's carriage just after the review, a fellow who had climbed up in a tree to see the spectacle, cried out, "God bless your Royal Highnesses! that's right, take care of your good father!"

## DECEMBER 3.

### THE NETHERLANDS.

ON Tuesday evening the Duke of Leeds received the following very important communication from Colonel Gardner at Brussels, which confirms the news of the surrender of Namur to the Imperialists, and relates the consequences which it has produced in every part of the Netherlands.

In our account of yesterday, we stated that General Schoenfeld, the commander in chief of the Belgic troops, had saved himself by flight from the hands of the Imperialists, and had arrived at Brussels. The latter part of this information we find to be premature, for the Duke of Leeds's dispatches positively mention that the whole Belgic army in garrison at Namur had been made prisoners, and among the rest General Schoenfeld. This account is certainly correct, though the particulars of the capture are not yet known.

But the most important news is, that the Congress of Brussels, on hearing this intelligence, and that the Imperial army, amounting to 40,000 men, under the command of General Bender, was in hasty march towards Brussels, immediately dispersed and took to flight. Some of the Members got away unmolested, but the populace have seized on Van der Noot, and Van Eupen, the lawyer and the priest, who were endeavoring to escape in disguise, both of whom they held in confinement, and their fate will soon prove an example of punishment to others who dare to rebel against their lawful Sovereign, and usurp a Government by the means of the most barefaced and wicked imposture.

The Imperial troops were expected in Brussels on Saturday last, and the inhabitants are extremely well disposed to receive them. They will find no resistance in re-taking possession of the Government of the Netherlands.

The congress of ambassadors at the Hague, for settling the disputes in Brabant, is dissolved rather abruptly. The Count de Merclé d'Argenteau, the Imperial minister, had been entreated by the other members of the Congress to delay the entry of the Imperial troops into Brabant for eight days, which he refused to do for as many hours. The ministers of the three allied powers openly protested against this rash conduct of M. de Merclé, and the Congress broke up. It is however, generally understood that Lord Auckland tacitly acquiesced in the proceedings of this Minister.

On the very moment that the term given by the Emperor expired, the States of Brabant offered to submit on condition of receiving the Emperor's third son as the Sovereign, but all offers short of unconditional submission were refused.

## GEORGETOWN, January 19.

On the 13th inst. at Richmond, about 5 o'clock in the morning, a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, which lasted about two minutes; it shook the houses so severely, as to occasion many of the inhabitants to get up to see what damage was done.—About the same time a rumbling noise was heard in this town, with an intermission of near half a minute.—The latter part so severe as to shake the houses.



## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

(Continued from our last.)

**MR.** Smith remarked, that there appeared to be so great a diversity of opinion on the subject before the house, that he doubted the possibility of procuring a majority for either of the motions that had been made. There would be objections, he conceived, to any proposition that could be offered; but the committee should determine on that to which there were fewest. To the Secretary of State he tho't there were less than to any other officer proposed.—Those against the Chief Justice, he thought unanswerable: Indeed the gentleman who proposed him, had not offered any answer to the objections made to that officer.

The duties of the President of the Senate, and those of the President of the United States, appeared to him incompatible. The first was the representative of a particular state, and bound to obey the instructions of it. If he was to be deprived of his seat in the Senate, his state would lose a vote there, and the balance of that branch of the legislature would be destroyed.

He recapitulated the objections that had already been made to the Chief Justice's filling the chair. His power of expounding treaties would be improperly mixed with that of making them. That of condemning for offences, with a power of granting reprieves and pardons. Then the Chief Justice could not act with propriety as commander in chief of the army and navy. It had been said, he observed, that the judiciary business might go on for some time without the assistance of the Chief Justice: He thought not. There were three circuit courts, and two judges for each, including the Chief Justice: If he was absent, the business of one of the circuits could not proceed; besides he should preside in the supreme court.

He concluded by saying that the office of Secretary of State, and the duties of President, were analogous: He was a kind of Assistant to the Chief Magistrate, and would therefore very properly supply his place; besides he was always at the seat of government.

Mr. Burke said that he had consulted a gentleman skilled in the doctrine of chances, who, after considering the subject, had informed him, that there was an equal chance that such a contingency would not happen more than once in 840 years. He hoped therefore that the committee would not spend any more time upon the subject, but postpone it altogether.

Mr. Giles conceived that the probability of the event's taking place was much greater than Mr. Burke seemed to think. According to the doctrine of policies, he said, it was not more than fifty to one that it would not happen in two months. However, even if the chance was much less, it was the duty of the house to make provision for the accident before it occurred. If it was left till the case actually took place, it would then be too late to think of remedying the evil; for it was to be provided for by a legislative act, which could not be made complete without the President's approbation and signature, and could therefore not be obtained when the chair was vacant. Then if the event should happen before it was provided for, there would be, he conceived, an end to this government.

He used another argument to urge the necessity of a speedy provision. Suppose, said he, the Vice-President should die, then the fate of this government would remain in the hands of the President, who, by resigning would destroy its organization, without leaving a constitutional mode of filling the vacancy.

In addition to the loss of this government, would not every member of the legislature, he asked, lose his character, credit and reputation?

Having shewn the necessity of making immediate provision for a case of so much importance to the very existence of the government, Mr. Giles