

# Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 15, of Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1792.

[Whole No. 337.]

MANIFESTO of the GOVERNMENT at BRUSSELS in answer to the declaration of war on the part of France.

## PROCLAMATION.

(CONCLUDED.)

THESE measures, which France seems now to have forgotten, were quoted to the princes of the empire as an example proper for them to imitate in the respective states, and with which the despotic agents of the French government would be satisfied.

We shall avoid taking notice of all the calamities with which France is afflicted, we should leave to time the disclosure of the machinations perpetually recommended by a set of insidious writers in their dangerous publications, were it not evident that, at the moment of the intended aggression against these provinces, a resolution is taken to spread the poison of a seductive illusion on the pretended advantages of the French constitution, with a view to make those partakers of it who may be deluded by this means; but it is necessary that the people who are confided to our government be reminded and informed that the kingdom of France groans at this time, in the name of liberty, under the most hateful slavery, every species of vice, of the most unbridled passions, and of a species of anarchy which is without example; that rights and property are abolished; that the holy religion which we profess is there trodden under foot; that altars are profaned and polluted; that their true ministers are deprived of their just rights, ill treated, persecuted even in their retreats among foreign nations, and replaced by intruders who have no mission from the hierarchy of the Church; that the pastors of the people have even been deprived of the distinctive vestments by which they were known to their flocks; that in a monstrous code, rights have been extolled which man cannot enjoy in society, and which he tacitly renounces, by being born in civilized associations; that, pursuant to those chimerical rights, attempts have been made to abolish, overturn, and confound those real rights which have been transmitted under the protection of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, from generation to generation, to those venerable classes to which the French nation had in every respect, the highest obligations; that real property has given way to the name by seizing the estates of those who had been solemnly invited with them by time, by the laws, and by an uninterrupted possession a hundred times renewed and confirmed by the true representatives of the nation; and all this under the deceitful colour of an equality of chimerical rights, not existing in fact, and annihilated, if it could for a moment exist, by that variety of character, impressed on all mankind at their birth, by which they share, in very unequal proportions, moral faculties, the very disproportion of which has always determined and will ever determine the ascendancy of genius, strength, patience, industry, and economy over the opposite qualities, together with all the advantages which may lawfully arise from them, and which may be transferred like every other species of property.

Finally, it is necessary that the faithful subjects of his majesty be informed that, while pains are taken to extol the pretended glory and prosperity of the kingdom of France, lately the most flourishing in Europe, there is now no commerce, no circulation of specie or goods, no public force, no justice, no police, and that the philosophical persecutors of all those who are not of their sect, know no bounds to their excesses, which they excite their people to commit, except a satiety of crimes.

Who, after this, could be so blind or stupid as to place the least confidence in the promises and in the insidious assurances made by those tyrants to those nations whom they wish to subdue, that they will respect their property, their religion, their rights, their privileges, and their constitution? Tyrants, who, since they have usurped the public power and force in France, have trodden under foot, with an affront and audacity hitherto unheard of, the most solemn public treaties, all rights human and divine, and every thing which is held most sacred all over the world; who, the moment they should become the masters of one province, would seize, as they have done in their own country, the estates of the clergy and nobility, and the property of the citizens.

Once more, having never had any inclination to meddle with the internal government of any neighboring state, we should not have entered on these affecting details, relative to objects which are foreign to the government with which we are entrusted, were it not that French writings and French emissaries, and even the recent acts of the legislative body of France have a tendency to render universal a system of innovations whether good or bad for the French nation, certainly and decidedly ruinous to the people under our government; because it is subversive of all that political organization delineated by a constitution which they love, which the sovereign has engaged to maintain, and on which the happiness of Belgium has for ages been founded.

It was our duty to warn the people of the imminent dangers with which they are threatened. We have laid before them truths which all well-meaning persons will acknowledge to be striking, and they will, of course, use their utmost endeavours to maintain peace and public tranquility within the provinces, and we shall consider those as enemies to the state, and treat them as such, who shall attempt to disturb them.

(Signed) "MARIE ALBERT.  
(Counter-Signed) "BARON DE FELTZ.

Done at Brussels, April 29, 1792.

On Monday, the 2d inst. a Public Examination took place in the new Academy lately founded in Allen's Township, Northampton county, when the Visitors and Founder of the Seminary expressed their admiration of the improvement of the boys, and were pleased to congratulate the masters on their success in their respective professions. The following Oration was delivered by one of the young Gentlemen.

IN meditating on the superior advantages, which must in all places and at all times arise to those of liberal and moral education, no country has ever displayed so extensive a field to rising merit, as that in which providence has cast our lot. Favored by heaven with a mild and happy government, we behold ourselves participating in all the sweets of liberty, enjoying without interruption the necessities, nay, the delicacies of a fruitful and friendly soil. Strangers to the tyrannic sway of arbitrary power, we no longer hear the piercing groans of the victims of oppression—we are no longer taught to consider ourselves the children of an enslaved people, subject to the caprice of no foreign usurpers, and exposed to the rigid impositions of no hireling of ill-gotten power, we possess (if we can but discover the means of enjoyment) no small portion of the most necessary ingredients of human happiness. Our country the most extensive, the most independent, of any in the Christian world, has within herself innumerable resources of growing greatness and wealth. Blessed with a vast variety of climate, her northern territories are plentifully furnished with the produce of those of the south, whilst they in return are indebted to the north for those superfluities, which are ever in demand by a rich and civilized people. Not confined to the limits of her own dominions, nature has prescribed means of her becoming great by the assistance of people removed from us by immense oceans, whose unfriendly climates deny them the luxuries, which ours most liberally supplies. Particularly fortunate in her enterprises, her sons now may justly claim that respectability, which must ever mark a great and commercial people—a people whose actuating principle is universal liberty, whose affairs are conducted by the most disinterested, the most patriotic members of the community, whose every wish regards the public good. Under whose lenient guidance we not only are strangers to those religious contentions, which have ever deluged the world with blood; but behold universal toleration of sentiment pervade every civil and political body; see amity reign between societies of various denominations, and the primal spirit of equality upholden here, in a greater degree of purity, than in any other country under heaven. Under the influence of such invaluable advantages, ought we not to improve our opportunities? ought we not to endeavor to attain that portion of felicity, which life is capable of? that felicity (without vanity I express myself) which may be procured in this land of freedom, more easily than in any other part of the universe. To effect this end what particulars ought to call for the attention of parents? what claim their unremitting assiduity if not the education of their children? this is the basis of promotion in this life—this (if not perverted) is the ground work of eternal happiness. By this the soul is expanded and raised to views worthy of herself—by this she becomes acquainted with the stupendous works of her creator, and is familiarized with the most remote causes of things. How then can that which is big with such inestimable treasures be neglected? do we not behold the daily advancement of men of parts? do we not see merit conducted to its reward? have not liberal bred men of all countries met with encouragement in America; and shall we, who are entitled to superior privileges, deny ourselves a participation of those rights which as a free people we may justly expect? no, the spirit of ambition has operated, with success in different parts of the union, and still continues to spread its wholesome influence. The flame seems now to have reached this part. O! may it work up the resolutions of you my countrymen, to so laudable an undertaking.

Polymni, the father of the celebrated Epaminondas, is said to have spent the most of the fortune he could give his son upon his education; the sequel of his life shews to what infinite advantage it was applied. Would this noble spirit inflame your bosoms, would ye devote part of the property which must be their's at your dissolution, to their education, you would not only discharge the duty of parents, but that of men anxious for the prosperity of our country—ye would make a more weighty, a more intrinsically valuable donation to the community by such an application, than by bequeathing the most affluent, the most excessive fortunes. Your children would be the props of your old age, an honor to themselves and pride of their country. Were men to think as the ancient Spartans formerly did, respecting the education of youth, no consideration could prevail on them to omit a matter of such public utility.—That wise and prudent people conceiving the Spartan youth to be more immediately the children of their country, than those of their respective parents, established seminaries, into which they sent all their youth—here they remained until the age of maturity, under the care of able masters, and from hence, as the inclination of each directed, launched into the employment of their country.

The wisdom of the Persians in the management of their children has been no less admired. They did not permit parents to bestow what education they pleased on them; but obliged them to send them to schools founded at the public charge, where they received such instruction, as was deemed necessary to fit them for the various employments of their country. All those who accidentally did not partake of this public mode of education, were indiscriminately excluded from all the honorary services of their country? Shall Americans then, in the enlightened days of Christianity, prove more temis than those heathens? Shall they decline the acceptance of those favors, which Providence most bountifully offers? Shall they still remain unacquainted with the blessings which are in store for them? That ambition which operates in the bosoms of many of our countrymen to represent their fellow subjects in the legislature of their country, should stimulate them to furnish their children with the rudiments of wisdom, that they may the more certainly have it in their power to render her in their turn, those services, which she may one day stand in need of, and which their respective situations in life may make acceptable. This, independently of other more interesting considerations, ought to determine your doubts on this head. Let this then, my countrymen, call forth your consideration. A moment's attention must convince you, that no provision you can make for your children, will more amply answer your wishes, more amply repay the toils and difficulties which must be encountered by youth in the attainment of any kind of knowledge, than a good and virtuous education.

## PARIS, May 10.

THE house of the Jacobins is to be sold, therefore they must seek out for another spot on which to hold their fittings—with a change of place, it is hoped they will change their measures.—The universal cry is, the Jacobins have ruined France.—They have lately moved that the protection of the State shall be put into the hands of what they call a national legion, to be composed of Invalids! They have again revived the absurd idea of transferring the French crown to the House of Brunswick—a short time will determine at what value this precious diadem is to be eliminated.

A bill has been stuck up in all parts of the town, intituled, a petition of ten millions of the French nation! it is however only signed by six Jacobins; it recommends depriving M. DE LA FAYETTE of all military command; it says, his victories would be more ruinous than our late disgraces; so that it appears every thing is to be wrought for France and Liberty by magic, or rather the cause is to work itself.

Rochambeau is said to be no less than a traitor; that he is in an infamous league to enslave both France and Flanders;—the proceedings at Lisle are spoken of, as, in some cases which could be named, worthy of imitation!

The subsequent observations have a retrospect to the Manifestos issued by the House of Austria and their General in the Brabantine provinces, to justify the combination of that and certain other continental powers against the reformed government and constitution of France.

Nothing can afford a clearer proof that governmental reformation is far behind national reformation, than the principles which the Governors general in the Low Countries have dared to publish & disseminate in their proclamations. We there find assertions the most false, imputations the most slanderous, and the denial of facts the most notorious. They deny, for instance, that the emigrants have either been protected or tolerated in Germany; and that the French travellers and residents in those dominions have been insulted, abused and plundered. This audacious impudence that can coolly deny facts known to all Europe, is not new in their system of politics. What is most astonishing is, the deliberate coolness with which despotism publishes the catechism of its faith, and repeats the ancient creed, at the present period as it would have done 30 years ago. The sacred name of God is introduced to sanction their worse than Gothic abuses of true government, the perpetuity, we may say, the eternity of the most absurd institutions, couched under the respectable appellation of fundamental laws, but in fact annihilating the rights of men, who have tacitly renounced those rights, merely for the benefit of associating together, and living under a despotism, that has made them its absolute possession and

property. And these are the base principles which are preached up to Europe at nearly the close of the eighteenth century.

## LONDON, May 8.

The letters by the Flanders mail delivered yesterday confirm in every respect the total defeat of the French in the two actions before Tournay and Mons. In the annals of the French history, we believe their troops never met with similar disgrace, which is heightened by the cruelty of their conduct towards their officers. The Romans made it a practice to administer every soothing comfort to their Commanders under misfortune,—the refined manners of the new order of men in France make the Turks their example. [English Triumph.]

At the affair of Mons, 200 French emigrants were present, but without arms and without commissions; and their conduct was so displeasing, that they were ordered to quit Mons in 24 hours. Those still remaining in the Low Countries are seen every day passing through Brussels, on their way to join the Princes, for fear of being struck out of the military roll.

This instant orders are issued to the emigrants to quit Liege, Montmedy and Treves, to prevent the electorates from being attacked on their account.

## Extract of a letter from Haerlem, May 11.

“We have received accounts from the Austrian Netherlands, that the approach of the army of M. de la Fayette had made some change in the position of the Austrians, who had retired from the posts they had taken possession of; and that as M. de la Fayette advanced by hasty marches towards Namur, the Austrians drew in all their outposts, and had fortified themselves within the Citadel; that a very serious rencontre had taken place between an Austrian detachment and some of the troops under M. de la Fayette, in the neighbourhood of Charleroy, in which it is said each party claim the victory. The action is said to have been brought on by M. de la Fayette, making a feint attack to Charleroy, which drew General Brown out to succour the place, and an action ensued.

“Letters from Namur, of the 6th of this month, say, the army of M. de la Fayette had not then appeared before that place.”

A letter from Rome mentions, that the Abbe Maury is at length invested with a public character by the Pope; his Holiness has created him an Archbishop in partibus, and has appointed him his Nuncio at the Diet to be held for the election of an Emperor. He has further granted him the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand French livres for the expence of his equipage.

The detachment of the French army, who marched to St. Ghislain, were preceded by a band of music. Whenever they arrived at an Austrian village, they halted, and regaled the ears of the frightened inhabitants with their favorite tune CA IRA. This was continued till General Beaulieu spoiled their concert by the sound of his trumpets, when the philosophical Musicians hastily decamped, in a chorus of SAUVE QUI PEUT, leaving their BATTERIE DE MUSIQUE in the hands of the enemy.

## FRENCH POLITICS FOR 1791.

Without acknowledging the truth or propriety of the following LITERAL ALLUSIONS—we insert them as being the production of a female pen.

- The Throne is A, B, C. Abaisse, cast down.
- The Clergy D, C, D. Decede, dead.
- The Parliament K, C. Casse, colliered.
- The Kingdom D, P, C. Depece, torn to pieces.
- Frenchmen H, B, T. Hete, stupid.
- Good — O, T. Ote, removed.
- Evil R, S, T. Reste, remains.

Two incendiary newspapers have been for some time published in Paris,