

BRUSSELS, August 24.

By letters from Vienna, dated the 15th inst. we are informed that a paper had been pasted up against the Hotel de Ville, in which the inhabitants were invited to imitate the example of the French, and to cut the throats of all the aristocrats. The discovery of this paper has been productive of universal indignation. The Emperor was expected at Vienna on the 17th instant. On the Sunday following Te Deum will be sung, and a general illumination will take place.

Our government has not yet published the official account of the taking of Longwi.

LONDON, August 23.

The Brussels Gazette contains a long and elaborate contradiction of all the French accounts, respecting the skirmishes on the Flanders frontiers, and the desertion of the Austrian troops, and the mutinies among them at Mons and Tournay. It denies in express terms every assertion of General Dillon's letter to the National Assembly; and affirms that the desertion has been confined to the light troops, and is not greater than usual. It observes that the Austrians are not in the habit of giving details of such petty rencontres as the French have lately enlarged upon; and yet be it remarked, inserts an article, in which the Austrians are stated to have killed about 20, and taken 15 of the enemy.

The report of yesterday, as to French affairs, was, that a levy had taken place on Sunday afternoon in Paris, by which from 40 to 60 thousand men were raised for service upon the frontiers. Such a circumstance, whether a levy was made by force, or otherwise, could scarcely have occurred, except upon the impulse of some new danger; and it is indeed believed by those, who have the best information, that the French ministers had intelligence on Sunday morning, which they refused to communicate before measures were taken for preserving the peace of Paris.

The Duke of Brunswick is said to have cashiered several of his officers for allowing the men under their command to commit cruelties and depredations in their march.

The village of Beauville, the inhabitants of which attempted to defend themselves, was razed to the ground.

The town of Longwi was spared, except a few houses belonging to known and ardent revolutionists.

Domestic Articles.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Oct. 16.

On Friday last Capt. Vincent, of the sloop James, arrived here from St. Mary's. While he lay there, two vessels arrived deeply laden with presents for the Creeks, and another was daily expected. Those which had arrived, sailed up the river for Coldrain, where the Creeks were to meet them, receive the presents, and ratify the treaty. The running of the lines is to be entirely left to the commissioners.

The presents which arrived in the above vessels, chiefly consisted of ploughs, hoes, and other implements of husbandry.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Oct. 18.

Amoskeig Bridge was begun the 3d of August last, at which time the timber was growing, and the rocks dispersed in the river. On the 29th of September following, which makes 57 days inclusively, the bridge was passable for travellers, and is now completed.

Dimensions—556 feet in length, is supported by 5 piers and an abutment on each side—the piers are 60 feet in length and 80 in width—the outside made of hewn timber, and filled with rocks—a brace extends 20 feet from the upper end of the pier, making the whole length 80 feet at the bottom—the farthest distance between the piers is 80 feet—the top of the bridge is 30 feet from the bottom of the river—about 2,000 tons of timber were used in constructing the wood-work.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 20.

Mr. Nicholas Brown's generous donation of law books to Rhode-Island college has arrived; and they are placed in the office of David Howell, Esq. professor of law, agreeably to the tenor of the gift. The books were purchased in London by Mr. John Francis, of this town, and are a very complete collection of law learning.

By Capt. Taylor from Surinam, we learn, that a Sloop, belonging to Messrs. Graves and Wightman, of this town, being on the coast of Africa, the slaves on board (about 20 or 30 in number) taking advantage of the Captain being confined to his Cabin by sickness, rose upon the crew, and killed them all, except the mate and one hand, and then killed the Captain, and cut the Sloop's Cable, when she drifted on shore, and was destroyed by the natives.

Extract of a letter from Macao (China) to a mercantile House in this town, dated January 17.

There are now at Lark's Bay, a small port a little distance from this, four vessels belonging to Boston, viz. Brig Hope, Capt. Ingraham; Brig Lady Washington, Capt. Kendrick; Brig Hancock, Capt. Croell; and Brig —, Capt. Collidge.

BOSTON, October 22.

A letter from Mauritius, (Isle of France) dated June 3, 1792, received in town last week, says—"We arrived here 23d May. The Ship Fame, Capt. Smith, Ship Fair American, Capt. Lee, from Boston, are here; and Capt. Metcalf, in the Snow Eleanor; they are fitting out again for China and the N. W. of America; and two or three others from different parts of America.—Markets are very dull here."

Table with 2 columns: Location and Distance/Value. Westminister bridge contains 1200 feet. London do. 930. Black Friars do. 1090. Charles River do. 1503. Malden do. 2000. Beverley do. Mass. 1440. Boston Pier 1750. Boston Mall 1450.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26.

We are informed by a letter from Amsterdam of the 23d August last, that an additional duty has taken place, of one half per cent. ad valorem on all goods exported from the United Netherlands to the United States of America—and one per cent. on all goods imported into said Netherlands from the United States.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

Monday last arrived here the ship Niel Malcom, Capt. Gill—by this vessel London papers are received to the 8th September.—A summary of the important intelligence they contain is in the following abstract.

The Duke of Brunswick, after taking several fortified places, had marched with his army towards Paris, and was within seventy miles of that capital.—In consequence of his successes on the frontiers, Longwi and several other places having fallen into his hands, the National Assembly passed a decree expressing in strong terms the danger of the country, and calling on the citizens to arm and turn out to reinforce the army.—Sixty thousand men were to be raised immediately—this decree provided for a general alarm—the Tocsin was rung, and the general beat in all the sections. The citizens immediately repaired to the Camp de Mars to select their volunteers, and make their arrangements to comply with the decree for reinforcing the army.

It being suggested by one of the people, that previous to going to the frontiers to fight the enemy without, it was proper to take care of the enemy within—the idea was immediately communicated from man to man, and the whole body immediately divided themselves into parties, and spread themselves all over the city—they broke open the prisons, and put all the prisoners to death; among whom were upwards of one hundred of the nonjuring clergy, including one bishop, Col. Montmorin, &c. &c.—the confusion continued at the date of the last Paris account, which was Sept. 3d.—The garrison of Longwi consisted of 1800 men, who were all made prisoners of war.—Part of the Austrian army were besieging Verdun.—An account was published in an English paper of the 10th Sept. which was seen at Scarborough, stating that the citizens of Verdun had demanded of the commanding officer that the city should be surrendered to the Austrians, that he had been obliged to comply with this demand, and that he had in consequence shot himself.—The English papers contain accounts of different skirmishes between the French and Austrians with various success—but in an attack on

the French camp at Maulde, the Austrians were repulsed with great slaughter.—An account was circulated in Paris at the time of the massacre, which added greatly to the fury of the populace, and that was, that four thousand men belonging to the army of M. Dumourier, sent to reinforce the garrison of Verdun, had been treacherously led into an ambuscade and cut to pieces.—Another account says the garrison of Longwi consisted of 2636 men—arms and ammunition in abundance—that the whole number of the refractory clergy destroyed, is one hundred and fifty one, among whom is Cardinal de Rochefoucauld.—Among the victims in the prison called the Abbaye, were all the Queen's ladies, as Madame Lambelle, half sister to M. D'Orleans, Madame de Tarrante, &c. M. D'Affry.—M. Montmorin was slain between two members of the National Assembly who were sent to check the people. From the prisons the populace proceeded to the houses of suspected persons, & wherever they found depots of arms, or any papers that discovered a correspondence with emigrants, they slaughtered the owners.—The most moderate accounts state the slain to be 4000; the highest estimate is 7000.—The National Assembly, the public offices and the treasury, during these horrors, remained unviolated.—The temple, the residence of the King and his family, was not attacked—the guard had been doubled, and it was hoped it would remain in safety.—Though it was apprehended by many, that when the news of the capture of Verdun should arrive, the populace exasperated by this new disaster, would destroy the royal family.—The two colleges appropriated to the Irish Students in Paris, were both demolished in the tumult—the Students escaped.

The account of the capture of M. La Fayette is contained in the following:

Extract of a letter from Namur, August 20. The advanced posts of Rochefort, commanded by M. Haroncourt, at ten o'clock last night arrested the French General M. La Fayette, accompanied by two Camp-Majors, M. Alexander Lameth and de Laumoisi; M. Victor Maubourg, Colonel of Chasseurs; C. Maubourg the elder Camp-Major; Lacombe, Adjutant-General and Colonel; Messac and Soubeyran, Captains and Aids de Camp; the two brothers Romet, Captains of Dragoons; Gouvion, Captain Aid de Camp; Bureau de Puzy, Captain of Artillery; with all their servants, and about 40 horses. These officers, who came from Bouillon, where they were on pretence of reconnoitring the posts, arrived this day in this city. By their account the army they left is encamped behind la Chiere, between Mouzan and Stenoy.

Earl Gower, the British Ambassador, is arrived in England from Paris.—The Marquis de la Fayette is gone to Luxembourg, by order of the Duke of Brunswick.

M. Luckner is reinstated in his command as Generalissimo of the French armies.—A great number of the French nobility daily arrive in England.—Longwi was taken, it is said, after a feeble resistance—complaints have been made to the National Assembly of treachery in the business.—Fifty thousand men are ordered to march from Paris to reinforce the armies.

Lord Cornwallis is created a Marquis.—Gen. Meadows and Gen. Abercrombie, Knights of the Bath. And Mr. Pitt is made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The insurrection and massacre in Paris took place on the night of Sunday the second of September, and the confusion was not over at 12 o'clock of Monday the third.

Since the arrival of the new commissioners and troops from France, the negroes, in many parts of St. Domingo, have returned to their obedience, and began to work on the plantations.—Their masters it is said now treat them with more humanity than formerly.

Saturday last arrived the ship Roebuck, Capt. Bliss, from Bristol. The papers brought by this vessel are to the 25th of August, not so late as those received by the Kitty from Liverpool.

Mr. Alexander Foster, of this city, arrived in the Roebuck.

The 16th and 20th British regiments of foot arrived about the middle of August last at Jamaica, from Halifax.

About a fortnight since, at Christiansa, in the State of Delaware, five or six gentlemen being together in conversation on public subjects and public characters,—one of the company, a Mr. McKennon, told a story of the Secretary of the Treasury, and as he supposed upon undoubted authority, nearly in the following words:

"Colonel Hamilton, said he, applied to Governor Mifflin; and represented the propriety of restricting the democratic ascendancy in the national government, which might be effected by the introduction of aristocrats; adding, that if he (Governor Mifflin) would co-operate in the formation of this counterpoise, the Secretary would pledge himself to get him elected Vice-President of the United States.

"The Governor declined these overtures, alleging that he had never discovered to any one, and should maintain his reserve, whether he was attached to this or the other principle, in government; but he knew full well the unalterable bias of those who supported him. And, as to the Vice-Presidency, he did not hesitate to declare, that he was more ambitious of remaining at the head of Pennsylvania."

A gentleman of the State of Delaware, to whom this conversation was communicated, in order to an investigation of the truth of the story, called upon Governor Mifflin, who in unequivocal terms, declared, that,

"No such conversation ever happened, nor could he recollect any circumstance that could give birth to so ridiculous a tale."

Printers willing to administer an antidote to similar poisons, will give a place in their respective papers to this sample of the unfounded rumours continually propagated to destroy the confidence of their fellow-citizens in public characters.

ELECTION.

The following is a List of all the votes for Members of Congress for the State of Pennsylvania.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. W. Findley 33158. F. A. Muhlenberg 32344. D. Heifler 32147. W. Irvine 30968. J. W. Kittera 29835. T. Hartley 28493. P. Muhlenberg 21784. T. Fitzsimons 17997. A. Gregg 17372. J. Armstrong 17312. W. Montgomery 17019. J. Simile 16754. T. Scott 16657. S. Sitgreaves 15588. J. D. Sergeant 15396. J. Barclay 14953. C. Thompson 14874. W. Bingham 14482. H. Wynkoop 14348.

The first 13, it appears, are chosen.

Part of the French troops which lately arrived in the West-Indies from France, are now landed at St. Kitts; being driven away from Martinique, as stated in a former paper, they arrived at St. Kitts in distress, and asked for relief and protection, which were granted them.—After refusing to receive them, the Royalists of Martinique sent two frigates to bring them back—these frigates arrived at St. Kitts and demanded the troops of the Governor, who did not think proper to deliver them up—on which the frigates cut out the empty transports and carried them off.

We see nothing in the English papers relating to the meeting of the primary Assemblies at Paris on the 26th August, agreeable to former intimations.

By a vessel arrived here from Marseilles, which left that port the 13th September, we are informed that no accounts had been received there of the near approach of the Austrian army to Paris—and it was the opinion at Marseilles that the Duke of Brunswick would not look at Paris this winter.

As yet, no irruption has been made into France, except by the army of the Duke of Brunswick.—The Prince of Hohenlohe is kept in awe by the Monf. Biron, and M. Dumourier covers the northern frontiers.

COMMUNICATION.

No truth is plainer, and if even our anarchy-men could deny it, none could produce more proofs or more believers, than that without government there can be no liberty. Weakening government, or bringing the laws into general abhorrence, is manifestly an attack on the liberty of the people—it is levelling the intrenchments round the very citadel. Yet our highliers use every means to make the people abhor the laws, the constitution, Congress, and the executive officers. In their eyes, the vindicating the laws and public officers, is a crime—it proves meanness of spirit and corruption of principles. On the contrary, they dub themselves the friends of the people, because they labor to destroy all that the people have chosen to establish, and it is no fault of their's if opposition is not yet made by force of arms to the execution of the laws enacted by the authority of the nation. The traitors against the constitution of Poland came with arms in their hands, and the lying pretences of liberty in their mouths, to overthrow the free government and laws of their country.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Roebuck, Bliss, Bristol. Neil Malcom, Gill, Scarborough. Brig Charleston, Garman, Charleston. Virginia, Demay, Marseilles. Ann, Franklin, Barbadoes. Sch'r. Olivia & Mary, Donovan, St. Domingo. Sloop Ann, Story, St. Domingo. Newport, Kinus, N. Carolina. Abby, Ames, Boston. Josiah, Howland, New-Bedford. Polly, Barnes, Baltimore.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. 6 per Cents, 2 1/4 } Int. off. 3 per Cents, 12/9 } Deferred, 13/4 } Full shares Bank U. S. 45 per cent. prem. 3 shares, 57. Unfunded debt of the U. S. 21/2 on the principal, And on the Interest up to 1st Jan. 1788, 12/2.

ERRATUM—In our last Gazette, in the strictures signed "A Citizen of Philadelphia," for May 10, 1791, read May 8, 1792.