

no wonder if mistakes should be the consequence. M. de Lameth threatened to write to M. de Mercy. M. Harnoucourt was not intimidated; and those gentlemen are safe in Namur, where they are to remain until the duke of Brunswick decides on their fate. They have declared, that the army which they have quitted is encamped behind la Chiere, between Mouzon and Sterai. It is said that M. la Fayette had attempted to sound the dispositions of his soldiers, and finding that they had resolved to shoot him, and being desirous himself of living a little longer, he took the first opportunity to pass into an enemy's country.

Every day fresh prisoners are bro't to Luxemburg. On the evening previous to the raising the camp at Montfort, 38 French prisoners were conducted to it, that the Prussians might see them. Among these were six peasants. The Duke of Brunswick sent for them, gave them a severe reprimand, and sent them back to their own country.

The Prussian army having, on the 18th in the morning, raised the camp at Montfort, marched four leagues towards the French territories, and effected a junction with the army of general Clairfayt. These combined forces encamped the same evening on the French territories, at two leagues distance from Thionville; their right extending as far as Longwi. The king of Prussia slept in the Chateau de Bettenburg, only one league distant from the French frontiers.

On the 19th, 18 waggon loads of bricks were carried from Luxemburg to Grevenmaker, to build ovens with, and to make a Boulangerie de Campagne.

Letters received from Luxemburg, dated the 20th instant, inform us that the fortrefs of Longwi is taken by the combined armies, and that on the 21st a battalion was to march from Luxemburg to garrison that fortrefs. By another letter we have the following details:—"The intention of the army was to scale the place; but before preparations for that purpose could be made, the garrison, whose answer to the first summons was, that every man was resolved to be buried under the ruins of the fortrefs, surrendered without attempting to make the least defence! They were all made prisoners of war; they were in number 1800, and were conducted to Luxemburg. The Prussian Boulangeries were immediately removed to Senger. The troops are in full march to meet M. Luckner, [now Kellerman] who is encamped with 25,000 men, under the walls of Metz.

FRANCE. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. SEPTEMBER 3.

M. Baignoux, member of the commission of general safety, read to the assembly a report made by the commissioners of the community, respecting the events of the preceding night, of which the following is an abstract: The commission assembled during the suspension of the night sitting, being informed by several citizens, that the people were continuing to rush in great numbers towards the different prisons, and were there exercising their vengeance, they thought it necessary to write to the council general of the community, in order that they might learn officially the true state of things. The community sent back word, that they had ordered a deputation to go, and give an account to the commission of what had happened. At two o'clock the deputation consisting of Messrs. Tallion, Tronchon, and Cuiraut, were introduced into the hall of the assembly. M. Tronchon then said that the greater part of the prisons were empty; that about four hundred prisoners had been massacred; that he had thought it prudent to release all prisoners confined for debt at the prison of La Force, and that he had done the same thing at St. Pelagie. That when he returned to the community, he recollected that he had forgot to visit that part at La Force where the women were confined; that he immediately returned, and set at liberty twenty-four. That he and his colleagues had taken under their par-

ticular protection, Madame Tourzelle and Madame Saint Brice, observing that the latter was pregnant, and that they conducted these two ladies to the section (des Droits de l'Homme) of the Rights of Man, to be kept there till they are tried.

The mob proceeded next to the Chatelet, where they likewise sacrificed all the prisoners. About midnight they were collected round La Force, to which the commissioners instantly repaired, but were not able to prevail on the people to desist from their sanguinary proceedings. Several deputations were successively sent to try if they could restore tranquillity; and orders were given to the commandant general to draw out detachments of the National Guards; but as the service of the barriers required such a great number of men, a sufficiency was not left to repress the audacity of the populace. The Commissioners once more attempted to bring back the ungovernable and insatuated multitude to a sense of justice and humanity; but they could not make the least impression on their minds, or check their ferocity and vengeance.

M. Guiraud, a third commissioner, said, "We proceeded to the Bicetre with seven pieces of cannon. The people, though they exercised their vengeance, rendered justice, however, to debtors; many of them were released amidst the clashing of arms and shouts of *vive la nation*. The prisoners of the Palais, he added, were all empty, and that very few of those confined in them had escaped death."

M. Guiraud mentioned, that the people were searching the bodies on the Pont Neuf, and collecting their money and pocket books, to have them deposited in some place of safety—A man found stealing a handkerchief was instantly put to death. He added, that he forgot to mention one fact, which, he said, did honor to the people:—"In the different prisons they formed a tribunal, consisting of 12 persons, after examining the gaoler's book, and asking different questions, the judges placed their hands upon the head of the prisoner, and said, "do you think that in our consciences we can release this gentleman?" This word *release* was his condemnation. When they answered *yes*, the accused person was set at liberty in appearance, and immediately dashed upon the pikes of the surrounding people. If they were judged innocent, they were released amidst the shouts of—*Vive la Nation*."

The Assembly ordered this report to be printed. The minister for the home-department communicated to the Assembly a letter from Sedan, which announced that the enemy had entered Ste-nay, and that they were preparing to attack Montmedi. The administrators of Sedan added, that the enemy were seizing the grain in the fields, and transporting it behind them to Luxemburg.

BELFAST, September 12.

The very interesting news from France, that came by this day's mail, has induced us to defer several important articles, in order to make room for its insertion. At the same time, that every man of sensibility must shudder at the transactions of the 2d instant at Paris, let it be considered, that the first accounts of all tumults are apt to be exaggerated; that of the 10th of August, for instance, was not merely exaggerated, but totally misrepresented, for the first two or three days. No doubt this, as well as every other popular ebullition, will be charged to the account of the Jacobins, although it is notorious, that the leading members both of the Assembly, and of the Municipality of Paris, are also the leading members of that Society, and all of them exerted their utmost influence, in vain, to stop the fury of the mob.

FRANCE. (Latest intelligence from Paris.) NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, SEPTEMBER 4.—Morning.

The assembly charged the community of Paris to protect the Abbe Sicard, instructor of deaf and dumb, who was arrested without any proper reason.

An address from Marseilles was presented, stating that the place of sitting of the department of Aix was transferred to Marseilles, as they had been informed the enemies of liberty were plotting to make a general massacre of the patriots of that place.

M. Dalbon, commandant of St. Manehold, wrote, complaining that 10,000 men had been sent to him without arms—"We do not want courage, said he, but arms."—Referred to the executive power.

M. Chabot said, that as reports had been spread that the National Assembly meant to re-establish Louis XVI. on the throne of France, or to place on it the Duke of York or the Duke of Brunswick, and that as these reports were propagated with a view to make the National Assembly unpopular, it was necessary to contradict them in a public manner, "Let us swear," said he, "that we abhor the doctrine ascribed to us, and let us declare, that we have suffered so much already from the vices of Kings, and from Royalty, that we hold them in detestation."

The whole Assembly then rose, and took the oath proposed by M. Chabot.

M. Dubayt—"Let us swear that no foreigner shall ever give laws to France."

M. Lariviere—"Let us swear that no King, no Monarch shall ever be a stain upon our liberty."

The Assembly again rose, and with their hands raised up, took both the proposed oaths.

M. Chabot communicated to the Assembly a letter which he had received from his colleague M. Merlin, one of the Commissioners employed for enrolling citizens. "My friend," said M. Merlin, "armed men spring up from the earth.—Our country is saved—I embrace you."

The Commissioners sent to the army of the South, wrote that every thing there was in the best possible state.

EVENING.—The administrators of the district of Bar-le-Duc wrote to the Assembly, confirming the news of the capture of Verdun. The enemy, they said, were advancing towards Montmedi. They added, that a detachment of Prussian Hussars having entered St. Michael, carried away the public treasure, and had made fruitless attempts to discover M. Sance, who arrested the King at Varennes on the 16th of June, 1791.

M. Lacroix moved, that the Extraordinary Commission should concert measures with the Executive Provisionary Council, for making known to the Legislative body the state of the magazines and arsenals, and for giving such details respecting the plan of the campaign, as might be revealed without detriment to the public.—Decreed.

A courier from general Dumourier, who had brought dispatches to the minister of war, appeared at the bar, and informed the Assembly, that the general had posted himself in some deserts, where he would have great advantage over the enemy. He related, that a woman had destroyed 400 Hulans, by giving them wine, in which she had infused poison.

LONDON, September 8.

The withdrawing of our Ambassador from Paris in the present moment was a matter of mere etiquette; but to order him to deliver such a note on his departure, is viewed by every liberal politician in this country, not merely as an insidious act, unworthy of a manly people, but as an unwise measure, calculated to involve us dangerously with France—dangerously we mean as to our permanent interests.

It is mentioned at Valenciennes, as a shocking proof of La Fayette's treachery, that his army on his departure was found to have only three days provisions. In the adversity of private men, who have filled eminent situations in the revolutions of states, accusations are quickly multiplied.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 1.

"Petion has had to appease a tumult occasioned by a decree of the assembly, which destroys the Paris municipality.—Several sections were for preserving their old commissaries,

but the majority carried the question in favor of the assembly.

"To what lengths the Jacobin Club intend to proceed, let their own resolutions speak for them. On the 27th ult. they unanimously took the following oath—

"I promise before God and my country, that wherever I may be placed, I will exert my whole force to purge the earth from the pest of Royalty."

"On the 29th of August, a motion was made by M. Manuel, that all foreigners in France, were to be kept as hostages; and in case their nations declared war, always to expose their own countrymen to their first fire. He made another motion, to except only such foreigners as were members of the Jacobin Club; but to choose of them a certain number, that were to be sent into the enemy's armies, as deserters; and, if possible, debauch their countrymen. The motions were both agreed to."

Extract of a letter from Luxemburg, August 15.

"The day before yesterday a train of 950 Prussian artillery and ammunition waggons, laden with military stores, and drawn by six horses each, passed near this place, and ranged themselves under the guns of our fortrefs; they occupy a space of ground further than the eye can see; others arrive almost hourly, whilst the main body of the army destined against France marches along the frontiers.

"The Duke of Brunswick, commander in Chief of the combined forces, arrived here yesterday, and after an interview with the Austrian and Prussian Generals, returned to the army.

"The King of Prussia, with his two sons, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning, and were received on the parade by the officers; and, after examining the works, returned to the camp at Montfort."

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Dover, dated August 25, 1792, to his friend in London.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"I would have written to you from Paris, but did not choose to put you to the trouble of receiving a letter, which must have contained nothing; as the fear of losing my head, prevented my communicating any thing that might interest your curiosity. All letters, in the blessed capital of French liberty, are opened before delivery; and all sent from that place, undergo the same liberal inspection. I came from Paris with Mr. —, who I know is writing to you at this moment. A gentleman who left Calais this morning at three o'clock, assures me, that Lord Gower had not yet arrived in that city. His Lordship's horses are certainly stopped at Amiens.

"Out of two thousand Englishmen in Paris, the day we left it, none arrived since at Calais but those who quitted Paris the day we did, and the day after, though we were detained there three days by an adverse wind. It is probable, that a new decree of the national assembly, keeps all persons in Paris, strangers as well as others. The people of Paris are all mad, stark mad. The whole extent of country from Amiens to Calais, is one entire corn-field; but the corn is dropping from the ears for want of hands to reap it, and many thousand acres of wheat must be lost.

"I speak to nothing but what was presented to my own eyes. Do not believe a word of any thing you see in the French papers; they dare publish nothing but what is calculated to support the present measures. Three editors, of what are called aristocratic prints, were massacred, and their presses destroyed, the day after the day. Paris exhibits a scene of nothing but incoherency, confusion, and horror:—No money—no credit—no law—no order—no religion—no justice—no virtue!!! The executive power is, to all intents and purposes, lodged in the hands of a ferocious mob. The assembly no more dare to decree any thing, though ever so wise and necessary, which the mob disapprove, than I dare have written this in Paris.

"Yours, &c. &c."