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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1792.

[Whole No. 368.]

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, August 28.

WE are informed from Turin, that the events of the 10th of August have had an effect there very unfavorable to the French cause. It was reported there, that the head of Louis XVI. had been cut off, and carried through the streets of this capital on a pole. The clergy declaimed in all their pulpits against this insult to Royalty, and produced such an effect upon their hearers, that we are assured not less than three millions of livres have been raised there by subscription, to enable his Sardinian Majesty to assist the French Princes, his sons in law.

Preparations are making at Triers for the Passage of 25,000 Prussians, who are daily expected there, and who, when joined with quotas of troops to be furnished by the Circle of the Lower Rhine, and the Electorate of Triers, are to proceed to reinforce the great central army.

On the 18th of August, a body of 6000 Hessians, under the command of their own Sovereign, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, began their march from St. Goar, and by noon reached Simmeren. Next day they arrived at Kirchberg on the Hundsburch, and, without halting, continued their march towards Triers, where they wait for further orders.

The French Emigrants encamped at Kuoz, struck their tents very early in the morning of the 18th of August, and began their march for the Duchy of Luxemburg. The French Princes have fixed their headquarters at Walbredimus, near the city of Luxemburg.

A young woman of the name of Lacombe was among the ranks of the patriots who boldly stormed the Palace of the Thuilleries, amidst the havoc made by the fire of the Swiss guards.

Whilst the battle raged, she fought as if she had been equally a stranger to fear and to humanity, but when the enemy was overcome, and resistance was at an end, she appeared in the amiable garb of humanity, defending from violence and outrage, men who, having thrown down their arms, confessed themselves vanquished, and sued for quarter.

In one place she saved 70 Swiss soldiers from immediate slaughter, and collecting a chosen band of Federists, she put herself at their head, and placing these 70 men in the centre, protected them through crowds of people who cried out for their blood, which they said ought to be shed, to revenge the death of the brave patriots whom these Swiss had slain.

But this truly gallant Amazon declared, that those who should attack these disarmed prisoners must first take her life:—nor did she quit them till she had conveyed them to prison, and thus secured them from every other vengeance save that of the law.

The Federists of the 83 Departments, who had witnessed both her bravery in the attack, and her humanity after victory, bestowed upon her a civic crown, as the reward of her virtues. She appeared, on Saturday last, at the bar of the National Assembly, and presented this crown to the President, as homage paid to the patriotism of the Legislature.

She was invited to sit within the bar; and honorable mention of her and her offering was made in the journals.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 26.

M. Servan, Minister at War, appeared at the bar, where he read a letter from Marshal Luckner, containing an account of the capture of

the town of Longwy by the enemy; the result of which intelligence, however, such much doubted by the patriots. By this letter it appeared, that the enemy, to the number, as is thought, of 60,000 men, presented themselves before the place on the 21st. The siege lasted for about fifteen hours, during which time they kept up a continual and heavy fire of bombs and artillery, which alarmed the citizens and administrative bodies so much, that they intreated the commandant to give up the town and garrison; giving way to their solicitations, he obtained an honorable capitulation on the morning of the 22d. The Austrians entered Longwy without committing the smallest outrage; and it appeared that they meant to take possession of the post of Fontoy, which had been abandoned by General Luckner, in order that they might afterwards lay siege to Ticonville.

M. Doffer, President of the Military committee, alarmed at the consequences likely to result from this loss, declared, that nothing but the cowardice or treachery of the garrison could have enabled the enemy to get possession of it. The place, he said, was in excellent condition to withstand a siege. It was defended by seventy pieces of cannon, and excellent catemates. It contained abundance of wood necessary for constructing works to defend against bombs, and had a garrison of 3,500 men; "however," added M. Doffer, "let us not be too rash in condemning the Commandant until we have sufficient proofs of his treachery."

"The Commandant is a traitor," cried out several Members, "his name! his name!"

The Minister replied, "M. Delavergue."

M. le Cointere requested, that the Minister at War, the Military Committee, and the Extraordinary Commission, should be obliged to declare, "Whether they have means sufficient to save France from the dangers of this invasion." He gave an opinion respecting Marshal Luckner, which was not much in favor of that General, and concluded by proposing, that 30,000 of the National Guard of Paris, and of the neighboring Departments, should march in eight days to the Frontiers.

M. Choudieu thought there was no occasion for being so soon alarmed. He endeavored to point out the immense resources of France, the superiority of its forces, and the danger which the enemy would run by penetrating into the kingdom, as they would be prevented from the possibility of returning by the camps of Sedan, Mouzan, Maulde, Maubenge, &c. "If we abandon ourselves to despair," said he, "it will be the sure means of ruining our cause."

The Assembly, struck with the force of these observations, passed on to the order of the day.

AUGUST 27.

The sitting commenced this morning, by the reading of dispatches from the administrative bodies of the town of Montmedi. These dispatches stated, that the news of the capture of Longwy, instead of damping the courage and patriotism of the citizens of Montmedi, had inspired all hearts with a desire, or rather a thirst for vengeance, and that they had passed the following decrees:

1. The gates of the Upper and Lower Town shall remain shut.
2. As the town, though in a state of war, is not yet besieged, the business of the police shall be conducted by civil officers.
3. The moment the enemy appears, all useless and suspected persons must quit the town.

This decree, communicated by the

Minister at War, was highly applauded, and ordered to be honorably mentioned in the minutes.

M. Servan transmitted to the Assembly the copy of a letter which he had written to Marshal Luckner, respecting the town of Longwy taken by the enemy. The minister in that letter complained loudly of the baseness of those who so shamefully capitulated while the ramparts were standing, and while they had soldiers to defend them. He testified his surprise at the little resistance made by the besieged, and requested the General, in case he had not already done so, to form a court martial to investigate minutely the conduct of the officers employed in this affair, in order that if found guilty they might be ignominiously deprived of that which they could not preserve with honor.—This letter was much applauded.

The battalion of La Sorbonne announced that they had burnt the colours which had been presented to them by M. La Fayette.

Two Justices of the Peace of Montmedi transmitted to the Assembly an account that all their colleagues had emigrated.

WARSAW, August 18.

Horse patrols parade the streets constantly to keep good order.

Prince Joseph Poniatowsky has received a letter of thanks from the officers who served under him, expressive of their regard and esteem for him.

We have accounts from Carcaw, that Woiwode, which it was supposed would strongly oppose, has actually accepted the confederation of Targowicz.

BRUSSELS, August 26.

The circumstances which have reached us respecting the surrender of the town of Longwy, add infinitely to the advantage of this first success, since it leaves none of those regrets which are commonly inseparable from victory. The besiegers, as one may say, suffered no loss, and there were only a few of the laborers wounded.

His Excellency Count Clairfayt having on the 21st, advanced with his army close to Longwy, erected some batteries, which the besieged endeavored to destroy by keeping up a violent fire during the whole of next night, but their guns having been badly pointed, our batteries were opened at the break of day, and a great number of bombs were thrown into the town, which set fire to it in several places, but the besieged found means to extinguish the flames.

The night following recommenced their fire, still without effect, while ours did considerable execution. In the mean time his Excellency Count Clairfayt sent a trumpet to summon the Commandant to surrender; but this being refused, the army began to make nearer approaches, upon which the besieged offered to capitulate.

DUBLIN, September 1.

Thursday came to be tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crookshank, at Tralee, an action brought by Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq. claiming 20,000l. damages against George Duff, Esq. a Major in the 58th regiment of foot, for crim. con. with, and taking away his wife. This trial commenced at nine in the morning, and continued till five in the evening, when the jury, who were very respectable, retired but for a few moments, and bro't in a verdict damages 15,000l. Counsel for the plaintiff Messrs. Curran, Egan, Franklin, Rice, Emmet and Blennerhasset.—For the defendant, Hore, and O'Driscoll.

SEPTEMBER 4.

French exchange had risen on the 1st of September, to 100 francs, which is three pence British in the French crown, making at the present rate one sixth of the value, or 16 per cent rise since the imprisonment of the King in the Temple Tower;—a phenomenon that astonishes the most experienced speculators. Assignats have also considerably risen in their value; and, in addition to all this, the influx of gold and silver bullion from England into France continues; for we find in the London entries of Thursday, an exportation made by the house of Bourdieu, to Calais, of 255,000 ounces of silver coin.

LONDON, August 31.

Mr. Paine being now a French citizen, is expected to be elected a member of the new Legislative Convention.

The assertion, that the new system in France has overthrown all peace, law and order there, is so obviously untrue, that it is scarcely necessary to contradict it. Before the new system, there was no peace in France whenever money could be extorted for war; no law, but that which a corrupt court formed, and corrupt judges administered; and no order, but that of promotion at court, for crimes against the country. Whatever the new system may have done, therefore, it has not overthrown peace, law and order. In town such assertions will very soon cease, except from those who have an interest in promoting them; but in the country, where society is thin, and men are not forced upon frequent thought for the purpose of keeping pace with each other, they will continue till the agitations of the French revolution are over, and only the blessings of it shall be felt or heard of.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Lord Gower has on every occasion received the most handsome treatment from the French ministry, and his stay in Paris has been no otherwise delayed, than from the many formalities which the law now requires to obtain passports, and the number which were of course required for so large an establishment.

The Venetian ambassador was released from his arrest on Sunday last, and obtained the passports he required. On Tuesday he arrived at Calais, and yesterday in London, which seems to be the general refuge of the foreign nobility. His excellency preferred coming into this country, being apprehensive of travelling through the southern provinces of France on his return home.

We have just received letters from Stockholm, dated August 17, which inform us, that in a Council held at Drottningholm on the 15th, the Duke Regent made a very pathetic speech, in which he declared, that in consequence of the late King's request on his death bed, he had promised to pardon all the conspirators, except Ankarstrom; he therefore ordered that the sentence against Horn, Ribbing, Lilljehorn, and Ehrensward, should be changed into banishment for life, and the rest either confined for a certain term, or pardoned.

The following proclamation has been issued by the National Assembly upon the taking of Longwy.

"Citizens, Longwy is taken, or given up.—The enemies advance. They flatter themselves, perhaps, that they shall find every where cowards or traitors. They are deceived. Our armies are indignant of this attack, and their courage is roused a-new. Citizens, partake their indignation. The country calls you, Go."

The killed in Paris, on the 10th of August, we are now assured, were