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## Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, September 7.

AT three o'clock in the afternoon of the fatal 2d of September, the sanguinary mob reached the Temple, where they were met by two of the commissioners from the National Assembly. It was with great difficulty they could be restrained from further acts of violence; they demanded the head of the Queen; the commissioners therefore to prevent a greater mischief, found it necessary to accompany them to the tower of the Temple, one of their leaders carrying on a pole the head of the princess de Lamballe.

The commissioners, attended by an officer of the National Guard, and M. Palloi, the manager of the works round the Temple, undertook to inform the King and Queen of what was transacting, and that the people insisted on their viewing the spectacle they had brought. The head of the unfortunate victim was displayed on their Majesties presenting themselves at a window. The Queen, and her daughter Madame Elizabeth, according to the report of a violent Paris print, displayed, for the first time, some sensibility; and the King, who obeyed without any hesitation, said to one of the commissioners—Sir, you are right.

[We have noticed this remark, in order to show the base calumnies that are propagated concerning these August Personages.]

When the mob went to the prison de la Force, where the royal attendants were chiefly confined, the princess de Lamballe went down on her knees to implore a suspension of her fate for 24 hours. This was at first granted, until a second mob more ferocious than the first, forced her apartments, and decapitated her.—The circumstances which attended her death were such as makes humanity shudder, and which decency forbids us to repeat: Previous to her death, the mob offered her every insult. Her thighs were cut across, and her bowels and heart torn from her, and for two days her mangled body was dragged through the streets.

When the Duke of Brunswick took possession of Verdun, he sent the following notice to the Administrators of the department of La Meuse:—We, the Deputy of the Grand Council of War of the King of Prussia, and in the name of his said Majesty, enjoin M. Coffin, President of the Department of La Meuse, to repair tomorrow, at three in the afternoon, to the Hotel de Ville of Verdun, on affairs relating to his department, and under penalty of military execution.

The order was instantly obeyed by the President and the Procureur General. The Duke of Brunswick's orders have as much weight as those of the National Assembly.

M. Roland, minister for the home department (blushing for the iniquities and massacres of his countrymen) thought fit, on Tuesday, to write the following letter to M. Santerre, dated the 4th of September, in the 4th year of liberty:

In the name of the nation, by order of the National Assembly and the Executive Power, I enjoin you, Sir, to use all the means placed in your power by the law, to secure the safety of persons and property; and you are hereby made responsible for every violence done to any Citizens whatsoever in Paris. I send you a copy of the law which ordains you to preserve that security, and keep up that attention to it which I recommend to you hereby. I have acquainted the National Assembly and the Mayor of Paris with the orders I have given you.

ROLAND.

SEPTEMBER 22.

The National Assembly finished its political career, giving place to the National Convention, which had that morning constituted itself into a body, by the appearance of the number as appointed—a deputation of the assembly waiting on them to conduct them from the audience chamber in the Thuilleries to Convention Hall, formerly the seat of the National Assembly. They first proceeded to the choice of a president, which fell nem. con. on Mr. Petion, the Mayor of Paris; and after some trifling conversation having took place, a member rose up and moved the total abolition of Monarchy in France for ever, which was universally and reiteratedly applauded from all parts of the house and immediately constituted into a law. The next was the suspension of all judicial appointments, and that the people should appoint their own judges de novo—Mr. Thomas Paine, by his interpreter M. Goupilleau, requested the Assembly to appoint a committee to bring up a report on that subject, as ignorant and vicious people may possibly introduce themselves to those employments, without precautions were taken to prevent the same. The motion, however, in its primitive state, passed.

The Convention then adjourned till 1st October.

The Duke of Brunswick's army lay before Chalons, head quarters of Gen. Dumourier.

BRUSSELS, September 11.

Intelligence has just been received here, which from the favorable nature of the accounts from the army, already published by authority there is every reason to believe authentic, that the King of Prussia took possession of Chalons the day before yesterday. The bishop of that diocese, who is here, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to set out with his clergy, on the 24th to repair thither, and re-establish himself in his charge.

The emigrants stationed near Thionville are all setting out for Verdun and the environs, and are to be replaced by 9000 Austrians, now on their way from Dandan, under the command of general Derdach. Thionville, which has not yet been vigorously attempted, is to undergo a regular siege.

Lisle is so blockaded, that no one can enter or quit it. All the large artillery have been removed from Ath to its environs, and general Beau lieu is encamped within half a league of that city. All the peasants in the environs, tender to the Austrians a voluntary offer of their services.

French Ecclesiastics are constantly arriving here: notwithstanding they are very numerous, they find every necessary succour.

The Government has just granted the sum of twenty-eight thousand livres, to form an establishment for them Ath, where they will be lodged, and will receive a daily allowance of 25 sous. They are also to be allowed 20 sous per diem, for the performance of their religious duties. In the interim, the public subscriptions provide for all their necessities.

The French ladies are employed in making shirts, which are distributed to those who arrive, the office of charitable contributions supplying the linen. Before the conclusion of the ensuing week, the Archbishop of Rheims, and the Bishop of Soissons, will, it is thought, set out for their dioceses. We have just received the intelligence, that the Prussian advance guard is at Rheims.—Another official Bulletin will make its appearance this evening.

An ordinance of the King of Prussia

is about to appear here in which all the administrative bodies are enjoined to recall their faithful priests, to drive from their territory all the intruders who have taken the oaths of the new constitution: to restore to the churches their sacred vases, silver ornaments, and titles; and all this is to be done under penalty of a confiscation of their property, and of corporal punishment. The ordinance is printed, and ready to be distributed.

VIENNA, September 8.

It is said that the Empress of Russia, on account of the distance and great expence that would attend marching her troops into France, wishes in lieu of the 30,000 men she is by treaty to furnish, to pay her quota in money.

HAGUE, September 25.

Several of the officers who accompanied M. La Fayette, have passed through this place with an intention of going to England, as they do not wish to take any share in the cause of the emigrant French princes. Five of them have just now set out for Helveetloys.

AMSTERDAM, September 8.

Though the republic have fully determined to take no part in the war against France, at least till the progress of the French armies becomes more decisive, they however give them every possible assistance. The troops of the state are at the same time advancing towards the frontiers—Some of them yesterday set out for Breda and Maestricht. Immense magazines are forming in the latter, and large quantities of ammunition are carried up the Meuse to Namur and Dinant. Recruiting is permitted also at Bois-le-Duc, in Dutch Brabant, where many deserters arrive daily, who are sent off to the French Princes.

The state of France continues to interest, in a very sensible manner, the generality of the people here. The fortune of every individual appears as if depending on the issue the affairs of the country may have; but great uneasiness is entertained lest a total dismemberment of the kingdom take place, at least, as every thing at present gives us reason to conclude, if it should be established into a republic. Most minds are infatuated with the old prejudice that France cannot be any thing but a monarchy. This monarchical malady has infected the minds of many Frenchmen, and if the National Convention decree a republican form of government, it is much to be feared that several departments will desert the common cause. Should this happen, public credit will experience a most violent shock, which will be felt in other countries, but more in Holland than any where else.

The French minister at the Hague lives now as a plain individual. He has entered into an agreement with some rich Dutch contractors, who have engaged to supply the French armies with horses and muskets by the way of Dunkirk—This week a very large number were sent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.

The Grand Signior, having appointed the Tartarian Prince Bachtigherai, who commanded the Tartarian forces during the late war against Russia, to the Khan of the Cuban, with a considerable revenue to support his dignity, the Grand Vizier, & the rest of the Ministry, invited him to a magnificent entertainment on the 19th of last month on the Canal, at which the Grand Signior was present incognito. During the repast, the Tartarian Prince had the imprudence to talk in the most indecent

manner against the Ministers who had negotiated it. To punish him for his folly, he was immediately deprived of his dignity, and sent into exile in the island of Mytilene.

The produce of grain in the environs of Smyrna has been exceedingly scanty, and in Egypt they complain of famine.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Vessels are provided at Dover to convey such of the French refugees to Ostend, as are inclined to go, free of expence.

The Russian Squadron, lately anchored in the Road at Copenhagen, sailed on the 7th September to Cronstadt.

The Prince of Waldeck, who lost an arm at the late unsuccessful attempt on Thionville, died a few days since at Luxemburg.

A detachment of the garrison of Saar Louis entered Merzig, a town in the Electorate of Treves, on the 19th inst. and after destroying a magazine of corn belonging to the Austrians, plundered the rich abbey of Wadgassen.

M. La Fayette is to be conducted to the citadel of Wesel.

The French emigrants are now permitted to act for themselves. They form the rear guard of the combined army, and garrison the places taken by it.

The amiable Princess de Lamballe was in England about two years ago, in perfect safety; but was not able to withstand the pressing invitation of the Queen of France, who wished her to return—and assured her she was perfectly free from danger.—Who indeed could have suspected the fatal catastrophe of the 2d September? The Queen is inconsolable.

It cannot be denied, that the unhappy Monarch of France has fallen a victim to the vices of his Ministers and Minions. By weak and violent measures they disseminated the seeds of the sedition; but all the odium was thrown upon the sovereign. The best of Kings, under the management of bad ministers, loses, never to be recalled, the esteem of his subjects. Suspicion begets disgust; disgust begets contempt; and contempt fails not to express itself in the most audacious and outrageous terms. Thus Louis was precipitated from his greatness. His final destiny remains yet in the womb of time.

No advices of any kind have been received this day from France, nor were there any regular accounts yesterday.

We understand that an eminent merchant in the city had an express, stating that the city of Rouen had declared, that it was disposed to accept the conditions offered by the invading despots of Germany, in preference to continuing longer exposed to the brutal violence of the party now prevailing; and that in consequence of this, and of the fear that the example might be followed, a body of men had set off from Paris to chastise the city of Rouen.

The garrison at Thionville have been twice successful in sorties, and the Prussians will be obliged to commence the siege in form, at a considerable expence of what is most valuable to them, time. Montmedi is blockaded. The report here is, that the King of Prussia is also blockaded in Verdun, but this cannot be exactly true.

The French Generals appear to have very good intelligence of the Duke of Brunswick's preparations and movements.

The Dutch mail confirms the report of the successful sortie made by the French from Thionville. "The besieged display not only firmness, but thinking themselves out of all