

danger of being taken, they insult the besiegers, and approach even so near, as particularly to direct their musquetry against the camp of the emigrant French, which is in the centre of the allies. The son of the count d'Artois was very near being killed by a cannon shot; a person was killed by his side. The artillery is played with great effect. The Austrians have chiefly exerted themselves to lay the town in ashes, instead of attacking it by a regular siege."

A letter from a French officer in the emigrant camp, to his friend, an emigrant in London, gives the following account of the fall of the prince de Hohenloe: "New batteries had been erected, from which it was intended to bombard Thionville, by the side of the gate of Metz. The besieged saw the intention, and they played their artillery with such effect as completely to demolish the works. While the Prince de Hohenloe was this day reconnoitering the direction of the fire, a cannon shot cut in two an officer by his side.—The prince fell by the shock of the wind of the ball, and for three hours every art has been tried in vain to bring him to life. We fear he is killed.

The firmness of the garrison is wonderful. They chiefly direct their attacks on the French camp, apparently in a sort of insulting sport, for they might do more injury to the Austrians, who are posted nearer to the point of attack. But they do it evidently to mark to the allies their hatred of the French, and their plan has so far succeeded, that the Austrian soldiers cannot suppress evident marks of pleasure, at this conduct. "So long as they aim at one another," they mutter, "we hope every shot will tell."

This letter we give precisely as it has been handed to us. We cannot answer for its veracity.

The camp of Mons has been broke up, and the Austrian army under the Duke of Saxe Teichen, is expected daily to fall upon Lille or Valenciennes. All the roads to the former place have been intercepted, and the courier from Paris has been obliged to return. It appears that the Austrians have friends in the French quarters, and information of whatever passes there.

We are assured from Vienna, that orders have been sent to the commandant general of the Netherlands, that the French Gen. La Fayette should be well treated.

The following decree has been passed by the National Assembly, relative to the payments due to the public officers, and others, in the towns of Longwy and Verdun.

I. The sums which ought to be paid from the national treasury to the inhabitants of the towns of Longwy and Verdun, salaries of people in office, and other national purposes, shall be suspended.

II. The liquidating commissioner is forbidden to give to the inhabitants of Longwy and Verdun, any bonds, either definitive or provisional, or any orders on the National Treasury: and every public agent and paymaster is enjoined not to pay any sum on such bonds, either delivered or to be received.

III. Every receiver of the district is also forbidden to receive, in payment for national property, any such bonds or orders, under the penalty of responsibility.

Letters from Madrid, received yesterday, assert—that since that court had been informed of the events of the 10th August, at Paris, and the injurious treatment his most Christian Majesty has received, the system of neutrality which that government had adopted, is entirely changed.

Extract of a private letter from Thionville, Sept. 8.

"I am now before Thionville, which we have summoned to surrender, and have received a galleonade in the French way, for answer, which will draw upon the inhabitants a vengeance which must unhappily be indiscriminate.

"Montmedi is fallen into our hands. The obstinacy of the defence precluded the saving the inhabitants from pillage, which during

four hours was exercised by our troops with an unsparing rigour capable of dismaying others. The campaign wears the appearance of tedious slaughter and multiplied sieges."

A fleet is fitting out at Brest for the Mediterranean. It is composed of the following ships, under the command of Admiral Larouche: Le Languedoc, of 80 guns; L'Entrepent, 74 guns; Le Vengeur, 74; L'Orion, 74; and Le Vigilant, 18 guns. The cap of liberty is attached to all their main-top-gallant-mast-heads. This Squadron is intended to prevent the Russians from entering the Mediterranean; it is to be assisted by a division from Toulon.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cathalan, Vice-Consul of the United States at Marfeilles, to the Secretary of State, dated Marfeilles, 24th August, 1792.

"I offer to your consideration a very interesting matter, explained in full in a memoir which I have presented to the municipality of Marfeilles, of which I send you here enclosed a copy, dated the 19th inst. on the subject of wheat and flour, to which I beg leave to refer you. We are in the greatest apprehension of being in great need of these so necessary commodities, and of seeing prices gradually rise from £53 a 54 per charge of 18,290 Marfeilles weight (flour the same price pr. barrel) which they would now obtain ready money, on the wharf—to £65 before next month of December, and £75 before March, on the actual course of foreign exchange and specie, rising again till next crop in July next.

"This memoir was so well received by the Municipality, that they have determined to write a letter to General George Washington, President of the United States of America, dated this day, which I have the pleasure of sending you here enclosed, begging you, sir, to present to him in the name of the town of Marfeilles. I hope that the American merchants on his invitation will contribute all in their power to supply this town abundantly.

"You may assure them that brandies will be at moderate terms about £45 a 40 pr. gallon, gross of 90 lb. English, they will make an advantageous remittance. For my part, in the Consulate line, as well as in the commercial one, they may rely on all my endeavors to render their voyage and adventures as beneficial as possible.

"Tobacco on the contrary abounds now and can't obtain here £54, mark weight, no purchasers.

"I shall depart for Bordeaux in 2 hours, to see Consul Fenwick—when arrived, I shall have the honor of addressing you, and sending a copy of this and the municipality letter.

"I am, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN CATHALAN, jun."

TRANSLATION.
MARSEILLES.

A Resolution, in the form of a decree, of Section No. 13, of the grand Carmelites.

On this day, August 13, 1792, the 4th year of liberty, the citizens of Section, No. 13, to the amount of 375 voters, being legally assembled in the Church of the penitents, the President having opened the sessions, a citizen obtained leave to speak, and addressed the assembly as follows:

Brethren and Friends,

"The nation that has long been the victim of oppression and embarrassment, occasioned by the enemies of liberty, is now rising in all its energy to do itself justice. Its sufferings, and above all, the horrid plot to destroy our patriotic citizens, has kindled a spirit of vengeance. The dilatory procedure of courts, the impunity of those that have conspired against the nation, have alike actuated the people to take the distribution of justice into their own hands. The illegal executions, but necessary in the present disastrous circumstances of the country, seem to have produced some good effects. The aristocrat, the haughty nobleman, the imperious egotist have alike trembled, and were glad to consider themselves as on a level with those true and good citizens, who till now had stood almost alone in the contest for liberty. But, brethren and friends, fear knows neither remedy nor physician: Those men who have openly declared their anti-patriotic sentiments, or have shown themselves discontented with, or even indifferent to, this our glorious Revolution, tortured with remorse, cannot endure the glances of the friends of liberty: they dread their just resentment, and to avoid it can devise no better means than flight. Notwithstanding the most active endeavors of the municipality, a multitude of citizens have quitted Marfeilles. Such an emigration may be attended with the most ruinous effects during the ensuing winter. The existence of Marfeilles depends upon her commerce; commerce alone feeds us, and when that is suspended the source of our subsistence is gone. Marfeilles by her situation is an Emporium of trade, the magazine of Europe. If foreign countries should learn that Marfeilles is torn by intestine convulsions, they will be cautious how they suffer their vessels to approach us, and will send them to other places. It is well known that the wheat harvests have been bad abroad and even now that this article is extremely dear. If unfortunately the wheat cargoes should avoid the port of Marfeilles, this fine city among the first in the list of French capitals will be in the utmost danger. Now since it is incontestible that commerce declines in every country where peace and tranquillity are not established; let us seriously endeavor to put an end to those alarms which are daily increasing, and spread-

ing with astonishing rapidity to all nations with whom we have a commercial intercourse. It will, doubtless, be a glorious thing for the citizens of Section No. 13, to show themselves among the foremost in re-establishing peace and good understanding in Marfeilles, and to ensure the safety of life and property. I propose then to the Assembly to decree, first, that all citizens of this section, individually, keep a strict eye upon the enemies of their country; 2dly, that every person detected in a conspiracy against liberty, or treason against the country, be denounced by the citizens (to whom such information shall come) to the constituting powers, that the trial of such person may be had according to law. 3d, That the person so accused shall not be visited by the citizens of the section without an express permit in writing from the municipality, or the justices of the peace. 4th, As often as a private person, accused of any crime whatever, shall be arrested, either in virtue of a mandatory decree, or in consequence of public clamour, the citizens of the section shall protect him till he is conducted to prison; and they shall oppose with all their power every injury offered to his person. 5. That the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting shall be sent to all the other sections, to invite them to take similar measures, by their adherence thereto.

"The Assembly having strongly applauded the preceding address and propositions, resolved unanimously to adopt them in their full extent. They further decree, that thanks shall be rendered to the Municipality, to whom shall be deputed four commissioners, with authority to assure the first magistrate that all the citizens of the section will not cease to second their paternal views, to respect the mandates of their authority, and that the above resolutions be printed and affixed to the certificates of approbation from the other sections.

"The other 23 sections of the city and the suburbs have unanimously agreed to the above declaration, and have made similar engagements with the citizens of section No. 13.

Certified, &c.
F. GALIBERT, President.
ALLEMAND, Sec.

"The principal qualifications of merchants, and the foundation of their calling, have at all times consisted in foresight, a readiness in calculation and practical speculation.

"The existing state of things requires from their patriotism the most serious reflections in regard to certain articles indispensably necessary for the use of their fellow-citizens, which we are obliged to receive from abroad, and the plenty or scarcity of which either increases or diminishes the price. These things call aloud for the utmost exertion of their talents and abilities.

"By means of their extensive correspondence, the daily advices they are receiving continually from abroad, and the result of their computations on foreign prices, they may readily discover what countries will alternately have it most in their power to supply our wants in the article of corn, according to the quantity of their annual and respective crops. It is generally understood that Marfeilles is the great market for whatever grain is consumed, not only in its own district, but also in the other departments of the south of France, Spain, the Duchy of Nice, and the river of Genoa.—Italy, Sicily, the Island of Sardinia, the Levant and Africa, have been hitherto our main resources, but at rates extremely dear. England, and the countries on the Baltic, have also contributed something; but unfortunately the crops are but indifferent, we may even say, bad, throughout the Mediterranean. Spain will have to import largely for herself. The Province of Languedoc, which, till 1789, rendered us large supplies, as well as to Toulon and its vicinity, has ever since been incapable of supplying its own demands: and there is no doubt but that they must import for themselves this year. Burgundy and the Franche Comte do indeed promise a large supply of beans, but their crops of wheat are poor, and will prevent them exporting any farther than Lyons.

"Advices from Naples of the 4th current (August) confirm the accounts of bad harvests in those parts, as well as in Sicily, where the exportation will not only be prohibited, but they are about to lay duties upon imported corn. Instead therefore of being supplied from that quarter, it is to be apprehended that they themselves will stand in need. In such circumstances, it is doubtless most prudent for us to procure grain from more remote countries, and our immediate duty to take the most decided measures to supply our own wants and those of our neighbour: and to this object, the House of Stephen Cathalan and Son, the latter of whom is here in quality of Vice-Consul for the United States of America, has turned its attention.

"This House has been constantly writing for a year past to its correspondents in America, during all which time the prospect has been very favorable for disposing both of corn and flour here to an advantage. They have likewise written to Bourdeaux, to several Spanish ports, particularly Cadiz, where their vessels are always ordered to stop to enquire what port in the Mediterranean affords the best markets. Notwithstanding all this, cargoes of the above-mentioned articles have not yet got farther on towards us than Barcelona; we hope, however, that from the inducements and additional encouragements that are daily held forth, a plentiful supply may yet be had. The time, however, from now till the 15th of December (the season for frost setting in) is short. Supposing advices to arrive in America, and vessels to be laden out in consequence, it will be the middle of February before they can be at sea. But the navigation not being open till March, the cargoes cannot reasonably be looked for here till the end of April or May, at which times the American flag will be exposed to the depredations of the Algerines; and it is not easy to find crews composed of freemen that will ex-

pose themselves to slavery upon any considerations whatever. It is only from the 15th of November to the 15th of March that American merchant vessels can appear with safety in the Mediterranean.

"The Sieur Cathalan, jun. who foresaw our probable wants about the beginning of this month (August) formed a design of making a journey to Bourdeaux, to confer with Mr. Fenwick, the American Consul there, on the likelihood means to engage our friends in the United States to send to this port, before the winter sets in, the greatest possible number of vessels laden with grain and flour.

"But in order to give more energy to Mr. Cathalan's conferences with the American Consul at Bourdeaux, and most of all to his letters to the government of the United States, it is left to your judgment whether it would not be proper for the Mayor and Municipality of Marfeilles, to write a short letter (with triplicates) to Gen. Washington, President of the United States, by which his attention may be forcibly attracted upon our wants. Such a letter would have great weight, and might procure ready and abundant supplies.

"The United States are wholly in want of raffia, or rum, the usual drink of the Americans. Brandy, notwithstanding the high price it was at last winter, and still is, will nevertheless afford a profit, and will be at least two and an half per cent. cheaper after the vintage.—The American vessels will consequently find very profitable returns on the advantageous sales of their cargoes, and we shall eventually see them coming to this port in great numbers, and establishing a beneficial commerce between the two nations.

"The Sieur Cathalan, jun. at all times zealous for his country's welfare, submits the preceding memorial to the wisdom and good judgment of the Mayor of Marfeilles."

To the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

wheat Marfeilles, 24th August, 1792, the 4th year of Liberty.

"SIR,
"FREE nations are always in alliance, and are alike interested in affording mutual aid and assistance to each other.

"A common interest has already united the inhabitants of the American States to the interests of regenerated France. Their three-colored flags are unfurled upon every sea, proclaiming that the free Americans and French are brethren. The name of Washington is as much revered here as at Philadelphia. It is to Washington that we address ourselves, in order to convey the sentiments of our fellow-citizens to a nation for whom he has done and suffered so much.

"Commerce is one of the first ties in the fraternity of mankind, and engaged as we are in the destructive trade of war, which unfortunately has become necessary in order to establish the cause of liberty, free citizens ought nevertheless to leave no possible means untried to extend their commercial intercourse, and ensure the means of subsistence.

"The time will arrive, and doubtless it is not far off, when the genius of Liberty, having crossed the ocean, and hovered over France, will kindle over the whole earth that sacred fire which now animates our breasts. The demons of discord will then be chained up forever, the sword will be rendered useless, and the great bond of nations will be confidence and brotherly affection.

"We have, therefore, to propose to our American brethren to form more extensive commercial connexions with us than heretofore. Above all, we present to their view an object of speculation, which, while it supplies our wants, offers emoluments to the adventurer by no means contemptible. The article of provisions, for which we have contracted, cannot be supplied during the present year, on account of the indifferent crops, which are disproportionate to the quantities that Marfeilles annually lays up either for the use of her own citizens, for the southern districts of France, or for a part of Spain and Italy.

"Such being our situation, we have petitioned the national assembly to grant a premium of fifty sous per quintal (mark weight) of grain that shall be imported from abroad into the southern districts of France; and we have reason to believe that our patriotic legislators will comply with our request.

"But this is not the only step we will take in favor of our American brethren. We will petition the executive council that the American flag be protected by the French cruising vessels of war; and we have every reason to believe that our solicitations on this subject will not be fruitless.

"Exert your influence then, Sir, to engage our American brethren to export to us the superfluity of their crops. Be pleased to inform them that in exchange for their produce, they will be supplied in our port with oils and wines, besides other articles and commodities which may suit their market. Inform them, Sir, that the citizens of Marfeilles will do every thing in their power to encourage the American trade, and that in this instance in particular they will consider a compliance with their wishes as a proof of the fraternal friendship that exists between the two nations.

"It is worthy of your character, Sir, to cherish such sentiments—the dissemination of which will constitute the happiness of your nation. You have toiled for the liberty of your country, and by meriting the universal esteem of all nations, you have gained that, in particular, of the Mayor, Municipal Officers, and public Attorney for the community of Marfeilles. (Signed)

"MOURRAILLE, Mayor."
[Here follow also the signatures of the other officers of the Municipality of Marfeilles.]