

that he had received accounts of the reinforcement destined for Thionville, having entered that place without the knowledge of the enemy. The following decree was passed with much applause:

1. M. Wimpfen, the troops of the line, and the volunteers who compose the garrison of Thionville, and the citizens of that town, have honourably discharged their duty.

2. An extract from the *procès verbal* shall be addressed to them, to the 83 departments, and to the army; and also to the three hussars who while the enemy invested that town, were not afraid to brave the dangers which threatened them, and carried to the place of their destination some dispatches entrusted to their care. The executive power is ordered to devise some mode of rewarding and promoting these brave hussars.

3. A fund shall be committed to the disposal of the minister of war for erecting barracks at Thionville.

B R E S T, September 14.

Mr. La Touche, commandant of the Languedoc, has sent a letter to the Marine Minister, dated the 24th of August, at Brest, in which he acknowledges having received his instructions, and which he has taken every necessary step immediately to put into execution. That he expected to be ready to sail by the 27th at furthest, on his expedition, and hoped in the campaign, to give unequivocal proofs of his patriotism. That the nation might rely on his services, and that he would fulfil the oath he had taken, to maintain liberty and equality, and to die at his post.

LUXEMBURG, September 11.

We are informed from Clermont in Argonne that a detachment of Prussian Hussars, consisting of 100 men, having yesterday attempted to pass through a wood, near that town, was suddenly surrounded by 900 French, who had concealed themselves among the bushes, with 4 pieces of cannon. On the first discharge forty of the Hussars were killed upon the spot, the other 60 cut their way through the enemy with their sabres. A body of troops sufficient to surround the wood, were instantly ordered to march, and succeeded so well in their enterprise, that not one of the French escaped; four hundred being killed, and the rest taken prisoners; the Prussians lost only one man.

Part of the army of the Princes, having Monsieur and the Count d'Artois at their head have quitted the camp of Hetange, near Thionville, to join the army of the Duke of Brunswick, near Verdun. The Prince de Hohenlohe has marched for the same purpose, with a great part of the Austrian army under his command.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

B R U S S E L S, Sept. 18.

On the 11th, the army under the command of General Count Clairfayt, having quitted the camp of Romayne, went and took post on the heights which command Baricourt Befancy.—The head quarters were established at Nouach. A part of the Prussian army, which had been encamped in the environs of Cierges, made a movement almost in a parallel direction to that of the army of General Clairfayt.

Next morning the two armies directed their march past Befancy, towards the post occupied by the French troops, a detached body of whom engaged with the Prussian column at the entrance of a wood. The Austrian army having then formed in order of battle, made some movements, during which the enemy disappeared, so that only a few piquets of hussars and chasseurs were able to engage in light skirmishes with the dragoons and advanced posts of the French army. The latter however, attempting towards evening to fall back upon the right of our army, were prevented by a company of chasseurs, supported by cavalry, infantry and artillery. The badness of the weather, and the darkness of the night prevented any further operations.

On the 14th in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked us at the post of Roux aux Birs, with about 6000 men; but our troops defended themselves with their usual bravery, and that post having been reinforced by two battalions and two squadrons, the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss, and obliged to pass the river Aisne in the greatest disorder.

The advantage which we have gained by this affair, cannot compensate for the loss we sustained in the death of Prince Charles de Ligne colonel of the engineers, whose excellent character, military talents, intrepidity, and great activity, makes him justly regretted, hurried on by the ardor of his zeal and courage, he marched forward with a few men only, towards the enemy's artillery, and was killed by a bullet (a cartache) which unfortunately struck him.

Our loss besides consists of 4 officers wounded and 30 rank and file either killed or wounded.

L O N D O N, September 22.

The Savoyards, it is said, are deserting in great numbers from the King of Sardinia's army. Nine hundred and fifty of them, if the accounts may be believed, went over to the French in six days.

From PARIS, Sept. 20.

This country continues to be drenched in blood; and the genius of this once polished people, seems to suffer a gradual deterioration; their cruelty exceeds belief, and they every day give new and shocking proofs of their ingenious barbarity. In my last I had occasion to mention an order of the National Assembly, for transferring the State Prisoners from Orleans to Saumur; the banditti of Marseilles, whom the sanguinary chiefs of the capital sent to escort them, received and disobeyed the legislative and municipal mandate, marched on to Versailles, where they arrived yesterday, with their devoted victims—they led them in great pomp thro' the principal streets, until they came exactly opposite to the War-Office, where, dreadful to tell! they put every soul of them to death, without even the formality of a mock trial! the prisoners, fifty-three in number, were all either Bishops, Dignitaries of the Church, or Officers in the army.

The ruling faction in Paris has intimated in writing to the Duke of Brunswick, that his attempt to approach the capital shall be the signal for murdering the King and Queen of France.

Letters from Barcelona state, that five sail of French ships of the line were at anchor off Nice the 24th of last month, for the avowed purpose of bombarding that place on the first movement of the Sardinian troops to join the confederate army.

Advices received yesterday from France mention, that it was reported that the Duke of Brunswick had encountered the French army under command of Dumourier in a general action near Chalons, and obtained a decisive victory: near 10,000 of the French being said to be cut to pieces. War was declared by Spain against France on the 2d of this month, and Messrs. Rubi, Alvarez, and Delafey, are appointed to be his Catholic Majesty's Generals.

Sept. 27. A letter from Verdun, of the 17th September, says, that General Clairfayt has put Dumourier to flight, dislodging him from his post with only 17,000 men, tho' Dumourier had 22,000; that the latter had retreated to another body of 30,000, making in the whole 52,000 men, with which he fled with such precipitation as to abandon all his out posts, with his military chest, containing 50,000 livres in crown pieces, besides assignats, and 60 waggon loads of provision. The money is said to have been divided among the Hulans.

In consequence of the imminent danger to which the lives of the royal family of France are exposed, the undersigned ministers have presented the following note to Lord Grenville, on the subject. The measures must appear to every person

extremely wise and expedient, and we trust that it will be attended with salutary consequences.

Translation from the original.

The undersigned envoys extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Apostolic Majesty and of his Majesty the King of the two Sicilies, in consequence of the ties of blood and friendship which attach their Sovereigns to the King and Queen of France, have the honor to address Lord Grenville, to represent to him the imminent dangers which threatens the lives of their Most Christian Majesties, and their royal family, and the apprehensions they have too much cause to entertain, that the atrocities which the factious in France practice against these august personages, will not cease until the crime is completed. They are authorized to express the wish of their respective courts, that his Britannic Majesty in the event of such an horrible attempt, will not permit the residence, nor give any protection or asylum to those persons who may be known to have participated in such a step.

Signed,
C T E S T A D I O N S,
P R I N C E C A S T E L I C I C A L A.

Sept. 20, 1792.

To this application Lord Grenville sent the following answer.

"The undersigned, Secretary of State, in answer to the official note of yesterday's date, which he has received on the part of the Count de Stadions & the Prince of Castelicicala, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and envoys extraordinary of his Imperial Apostolic Majesty, and of his Sicilian Majesty, has the honor of renewing to those Ministers the expression of the sincere interest which the King has always taken in whatever personally regards their Most Christian Majesties; an interest which cannot help being increased by the unfortunate circumstances of the situation in which their Majesties find themselves at present.

"It is the King's most ardent wish, that the fears declared in the note of the Count de Stadions and the Prince of Castelicicala, may not be realized, but if happily the event should prove otherwise, his Majesty will not fail to take the most effectual measures to hinder the guilty persons of so atrocious a crime from finding an asylum in the states of his Majesty. The King feels a pleasure in formally giving to Princes so closely united by the ties of blood to their most Christian Majesties this assurance, which his Majesty regards but as the immediate and necessary consequence of the principles and sentiments which have always directed his conduct.

Signed, "GRENVILLE."
At Whitehall, }
Sept. 21, 1792. }

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A WRITER in the American Daily Advertiser of the 14th inst. under the signature of LUCIUS, says, "it appears by the public prints that there will be a contest for the office of Vice-President, which becomes vacant on the 3d of March next. For the honor of our country, particularly as referring to its consistency of character as a REPUBLIC, it is to be hoped that this "contest" will not appear among the independent electors, whatever importance it may assume in "the public prints."—The electors of President, and Vice-President will probably be men of information, liberality and independence; they will think and judge for themselves not withstanding all the arts employed to bias their opinions, and to place in an unfavorable point of view the present occupant of "the important station" of Vice-President. The calumniators of Mr. Adams pretend to be perfectly satisfied with the administration of the President of the United States—and while they discover great solicitude to depreciate the former in the public estimation, they scarcely risk a whisper against the latter; to say nothing of the monarchical features, strongly impressed on this mode of conduct, a few simple questions will set its invidious qualities in a striking point of view.—Has not the administration of the supreme executive given the highest satisfaction to the friends of our republican constitution? Is not the Vice-President, so far as his "station is of importance" fully implicated in all the applause so justly paid to the chief magistrate? Has the eagle eye of jealousy discovered a single trait in the conduct of these gentlemen, during the period they have been in office together, which sullies their fame, or throws the faintest imputation on their public characters? Does not the reasoning therefore that applies to the removal of the one, apply with equal force to the removal of the other? But, say our brethren of Virginia, Mr. Adams is attached to a balanced government; he has written in favor of the British constitution—"a go-

vernment of king, lords and commons."—I find not go into a defence of the principles contained in Mr. Adams's writings; they are before the public—and if his enemies would suffer the people freely to read and judge for themselves, I am fully of opinion that the result would be, to remove the mills of prejudice and error with which party has in some parts of the union clouded the public mind; the writer of this is well informed that a gentleman, in public life, of an acute penetrating understanding, and whose republican principles can never be doubted—after reading Mr. Adams's Defence last winter for the first time, was asked whether he found that work to contain the anti-republican principles imputed to the writer: he replied, "directly the reverse"—that in his opinion, "the Defence of the American Constitutions," is the best defence of a free republican government in the English language.—It is abundantly evident that the constitution of the United States is founded on similar principles with those of every State in the union—and as it is well known, that Mr. Adams's opinion had great weight in forming many of the State Constitutions, and the constitution of the United States is confessedly an improvement upon all of them; it must necessarily follow, that it has a decided preference in the judgment of the Vice-President—accordingly we find it the subject of eulogium in the last letter of the 3d vol. of his Defence. In short, his known attachment to this government has been one of the strongest objections to his political character in the minds of his enemies—but it seems to have been lately discovered that this objection will not suit the present temper of the times; a most earnest solicitude being manifested by the federal interest through the union, to retain in the public councils this firm patriot, this uncorrupt, and independent politician.

With respect to the candidate in opposition, started originally in a pretended "extract of a letter from Camden South-Carolina," it is observable what pains the writer of LUCIUS takes to induce a change of the general sentiment respecting his political tenets—but recent circumstances serve to evince that Mr. Clinton's opinions are not changed. The house of representatives of the state of New-York, in their address to the Governor, in answer to his speech the present session, have recognized in pointed terms the blessings derived to the people, and to that state in particular, from the operation of the general government; but the reply to this patriotic and federal address, has not one federal feature in it. "Impressed (says the Governor) with a high sense of the happiness we enjoy, under our excellent constitution, it will give me pleasure to concur with you in every measure that may tend to perpetuate the blessings it is so eminently calculated to confer." Lucius says, "it is to be presumed that many of his (Mr. Clinton's) objections have been done away by the amendments"—this, "it is to be presumed," is a concession made for that gentleman, which not one thorough-paced antifederalist in the Union would make. Has one individual of that party ever made a similar concession?

The amount of all this business is, Mr. Adams must be set aside—his honest and independent principles have always been in the way to obstruct the machinations of a faction. After various consultations, it has been determined on to set up Mr. Clinton as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Adams, not as a friend to the republican interest in the United States, but as one who would concentrate the greatest number of antifederal votes. In what quarter these will principally appear, it is not difficult to determine—but, should the plan succeed, is it not evident that the spirit of the constitution will be infringed?—If the state of Virginia should in effect say that Mr. Clinton shall be Vice-President of the United States, will she not dictate to all the states in regard to this important officer?

The provision in the constitution that the President and Vice-President shall be elected from different states, was not intended as an ideal business—but where is the difference between a powerful state's constituting the majority in both cases, and choosing both from among its own citizens?—Will the people of the United States consent that any one state shall give a President and Vice-President to the Union?

Mr. Adams, it is insinuated by Lucius, holds certain principles unfriendly to republicanism—all the world may know what that gentleman's principles are—He has never been in the habit of concealing his principles, either in America or in Europe—These principles are republican, in the truest sense of the word—his country has for many years, and on innumerable occasions, derived the most solid and durable advantages from those principles. Mr. Clinton, it is readily conceded, has rendered important services to his country; that country has remunerated those services—and there must be a change, or a serious prospect of a change, in regard to his present situation, before he will relinquish the profitable government of the state of New-York, for the honor of being Vice-President of the United States, or the writer is very much mistaken.—It is not to be presumed that this idea has escaped the advocates for his election in a particular part of the Union.—but there was great difficulty in coalescing in favor of any other competitor to Mr. Adams.—The consequence, a choice by a very small proportion of the electors, in case a division could be excited among the northern electors, was not considered of the smallest importance, however subversive of republicanism.—The real republicans of our country are happily apprized of all these manoeuvres—the designs of those who, under the pretence of fostering republican principles, would destroy every barrier of freedom, by rendering the government of the Union contemptible, are fully comprehended—even in that state in which it has been said, that Mr. Adams would "not have one vote"—"To give a republican tone therefore to the American character, that may tend to preserve our liberties forever," let the enlightened electors of the several states still distinguish by their suffrages, those illustrious patriots, WASHINGTON and ADAMS—men, whose lives have exhibited one continued series of sacrifices and services, for their country's happiness, freedom and honor—whose upright and integrity are the subjects of extorted panegyric from those who would make a supposed political opinion the foundation of a procrustion from the public favor.

MARCUS.

Nov. 19, 1792.