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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1792.

[Whole No. 376.]

Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.

WE learn by letters from Semlin, dated the 4th inst. that the Turkish inhabitants of Belgrade, who had withdrawn from thence during the war, after having assembled to the number of 2000 men near Semendria, and provided themselves in their route with cannon, on the 31st of last month marched under the command of Carra Hassan before Belgrade, where they summoned the Pacha to grant them a free entrance into the city, and to re-establish them in their former possessions. Their demand having been refused, they prepared to obtain it by force. On the morning of the 3d of this month they assaulted the city, and obliged the Pacha to retire with his garrison into the citadel, which, at the departure of the courier, was menaced by the rebels.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 17.

The two daughters of the hereditary Prince of Baden-Durlach, Louisa-Maria, aged 13 years and a half, and Frederica-Dorothea, aged 11 years and a half, passed through this city on their way to Petersburg; we are assured that these two princesses are destined as consorts for the two eldest sons of the grand duke of Russia, Alexander and Constantine; that they will complete their education at Petersburg, and that they will be instructed there in the Greek religion.

PARIS, September 28.

The commissioners appointed to superintend the Royal Prisoners in the Temple, have informed the Council-General of the Commons, that three or four hundred people sometimes assemble in the night, near the tower where the king lodged, and calling out sometimes *Vive le Roi*. Measures have been taken by the Council to prevent such assemblages in future; and they have proposed to take from the king his red ribband and other insignia of royalty, as feudality which they say ought not to be suffered.

The Commons of Paris sent to the Convention an inventory of the silver plate found in the houses of the brothers of the King.

Cambon—"I move that all the silver plate found in the different churches, and in the houses of the emigrants, be immediately sent to the mint."—Decreed.

The Commons of Paris wrote to the Convention, that the three millions assigned to them for the purpose of liquidating notes issued by the Bank of Aids, were expended. They therefore requested two millions more, that they might be enabled to liquidate the whole of these notes.

This occasioned a long debate, in which la Croix and Cambon complained that the Commons of Paris demanded new funds, without shewing to what purpose they had applied the former grant.

The President quitted the Chair, to justify the Commons, and said, that when their accounts should be suspected, no cause of blame would be found against them.

La Croix and Chambon moved, "that the department of Paris should, in three days, give in an account of the purposes to which they had applied the three millions formerly granted; and also a particular account of the present state of the private Banks of Paris which have issued notes."—Decreed.

The Commissioners of the Executive Power wrote from Lisle, dated September 25, stating, that the place was regularly besieged; that

the enemy were in force, and the garrison very weak, but that the courage of the soldiers and citizens gave them reason to hope that the enemy would be repulsed.

A deputy of the Department of the North declared, that the commissioners were misinformed; for he knew beyond a doubt, that the garrison consisted of 5,500 infantry, and 600 cavalry.—There was no evening sitting this day.

"The position of the armies is still the same, and the Prussians are in as much distress as ever. It is well known that there have been private conferences between the Duke of Brunswick, Lucchefini, and some French officers: and it is supposed these conferences are intended to bring about some accommodation between the contending Powers."

General Kellerman's Camp, Sept. 25.

"Since the affair of the 20th, nothing has passed between the two armies. They are always in fight of each other. That of the enemy has advanced upon our left; by which means they occupy the two routes of Chalons and Rheims, and have blocked up both these communications. They ravage all the neighbouring villages, but they will all soon die of hunger, for the peasants have carried off all their cattle.

"At present there is a verbal suspension of hostilities. Some Prussian officers have been to dine with Generals Kellerman and Dumourier.—M. Heyman, an emigrant officer, at present a Major General in the service of Prussia, was among the number. There have been some private conferences, but they have produced nothing. The proposals presented by the Prussians are, that the King should be re-established. You need not doubt how these were received.

"Yesterday the King of Prussia's first Aid de-Camp dined with Gen. Dumourier. His name is Manstrin, when the Nation, and the health of the King of Prussia, were given as toasts.

"A conference was just going to be held, when intelligence arrived that Royalty had been abolished in France by a decree of the National Convention.

"All that I can say is, that the Prussians are in a deplorable situation—the affair of the 20th has shewn that the soldiers of Liberty are superior to those of Despots."

The volunteers of the district of Bernay, have six fine pieces of cannon, taken at the battle of Bergen, from the same Duke of Brunswick, who now leads an army in France, and given by Louis XV. to the Mareschal Broglio.

Eight hundred Marseillois, chosen from the most eager patriots in the place, are upon their march to Paris, to replace those gone to the frontiers of Spain, and to defend the capital. They are provided with pistols, sabres and musquets, and have each an assignat of five hundred livres, the gift of their fellow citizens. Two hundred horse entirely equipped accompany them.

The procurer-Syndic of the department of La Marne, and the Post-Master, have fled from Chalons, upon perceiving some suspicions of their treachery.

The tumults at Rouen have subsided, and the commissioners returned to the National Convention, have declared, that, during their whole journey, they perceived the most ardent symptoms of patriotism in the people.

The street St. Ann, in Paris, in which Helvetius was born, is ordered to be called the street of Helvetius.

It was unanimously declared by the National Convention, in the sitting on Tuesday, that "the French republic is one and indivisible."

The same evening the assembly abolished the high national court of Orleans. Peace is restored at Orleans by the presence of the commissioners from the National Convention.

M. Cazotte, who was involved in the plans of the court, was condemned and executed in the place de Greve, on Tuesday last. He went to the scaffold with much firmness.

The bridges of the Marne have been cut to prevent the Prussian detachments from passing them for the purpose of obtaining forage.

A second convoy of cannons from the foundry of Indret, arrived at Paris on Tuesday night.

JACOBIN CLUB, Sept. 26.

Chabot revived again his motion to bring Louis and his wife to trial, and to force the Convention to organize the government, and to destroy all intermediary administrations between the executive power and the people, except the municipalities. It is not the convention that we must petition for this—it is the sovereign of the convention, the people. Let the sovereign order, and their representatives must obey. It has been said, that one minister cannot correspond with 44,000 municipalities. I mean to propose 80,000 municipalities, to correspond with whom let there be 30 or 40 ministers. [Murmurs.]

A letter was read from the Abbe Faucher, justifying himself against the accusations upon which he had been expelled the society, but they persisted in his expulsion.

Chabot's motions were resumed, and another very warm debate took place, and again Peiron, and his friends who were present, procured the adjournment, without trying their strength in bringing the inflammatory questions to vote.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Citizens Robert, Mayor of Vancq, and Benier, Rector of that Community, being admitted to the bar, addressed the Convention as follows:

"Representatives of the French people; we here address you in the name of seven or eight hundred citizens, to whom nothing remains but the ashes of their habitations, and their fidelity to the republic, and who, for their attachment to the laws, have experienced the vengeance of the enemies of liberty.

"On Monday, the 24th of this month, the Municipality of Vancq, in the district of Vouzieres, and department of Ardennes, received an order in the name of the ci-devant Marshal de Broglio, commanding a body of Emigrants, whose head quarters were then at Vouzieres, to supply his army with provisions. The Municipal Officers faithful to their duty refused to comply. In the course of the day a second summons was sent, with threats of military execution, and setting fire to the place in case of refusal, but the Municipality still returned their former answer.

"In a moment the flames consumed our whole crop both of wheat and barley, with our barns, stables, horses, and nearly 200 houses which were about a third of the whole number in the place. The house of the Mayor, that of his brother, a deputy of the national convention, and the church were also destroyed.

"Their rage was not yet satisfied—they massacred without distinction, old men, women, and children—they prevented a mother from en-

tering her house to save her three children, who perished in the flames.

"They offered a pardon to any person who would deliver up the Mayor and the Rector, but luckily we found means to save ourselves, by routs unknown to the monsters who are thus ravaging our country.

"The emigrants faciated with carnage, and covered with the blood of their fellow citizens, at length retired; but they tied to the tails of their horses some of the inhabitants, whom they carried off with them to serve as a trophy of their infamous triumph.

"We request an aid of 50,000 livres, to relieve the urgent wants of our community, as the loss we have sustained is estimated at more than 500,000 livres."

On a motion made by M. Lacroix, the convention decreed, "that the above sum should be assigned to the Minister of the Home Department to relieve the village of Vancq, and that it should be taken from the money produced by the sale of effects belonging to the Emigrants."

A number of members, among whom were Cambon, Manuel, and Collot d'Herbois, moved "that all the effects of Broglio should be immediately sold." The last member moved, "that the punishment of death should be inflicted on every Frenchman who should quit his country, to go and inhabit any country now at war with France." A number of other propositions were also made, but after a little discussion, they were all of them referred to a committee.

ACCUSATIONS IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, on a proposal made by M. Merlin for allotting a guard to the National Convention from the eighty-three departments, a long debate arose, of which we shall only endeavor to give a general idea.

M. Merlin said, that a dictatorial party had been denounced to him in the Assembly; he demanded to have this party pointed out, that he might poignard the first man who should arrogate to himself the power of a dictator.

M. Lafource made a very able reply. He had not spoken of a dictator, or a dictatorship; but he had alluded to a dictatorial power, which some men of intrigue and ambition might aim at. At the conclusion of his speech he referred to the authors of the late disorders, and one or two members mentioned M. Robertspierre.

M. Oselein denounced M. Robertspierre. He accused him of being connected with several other members of the department of Paris, in a league for erecting a tribunitial power, that was to rule and govern the republic under the name of a *triumvirate* or *dictature*.

M. Barbaroux, a deputy for Marseilles, affirmed, that one of Robertspierre's friends (M. Pains) had pointed him out to the Marseillois as a proper, and indeed the only person to fill, or at least to head the dictatorship; but they had all exclaimed, "That having never bowed their necks beneath the tyranny of a king, they would not acknowledge the despotism of a public magistrate."

M. Robertspierre recalled the memory of his public services, as a man of letters, and a member of the constituent assembly. He disavowed every idea of personal ambition; and at length formally, but rather equivocally, denied the charge.