

### Foreign Affairs.

LUXEMBURG, August 9.

THE day before yesterday, monseigneur brother to the King of France, returned from Longwy to rejoin the army of emigrants in our province.

Previous to entering the French territory, he delivered the following discourse to the royal army of the princes:

"Sirs, to-morrow, the 29th of August, we enter France. The success of the operations which are entrusted to us is connected with the events of that day, and our conduct may decide the fate of France.

"You are not ignorant of the calumnies which our enemies are incessantly loading us with, and the care they take to insinuate that our motives for returning to our country, is to glut our private revenge.

"It is by your conduct, Sirs, it is by your cordiality with which we receive the wanderers who fly to our protection, that we shall prove to Europe that the Noblesse of France, more illustrious than ever from their misfortunes and constancy, can not only conquer their enemies, but pardon the errors of their fellow countrymen.

"The powers with which we are entrusted enable us to make those demands which our interest and glory may inspire us to; but we address ourselves to French Chevaliers, and their hearts, filled with real honor, will never forget the duty which that noble sentiment inspires in them."

This city has become the perfect asylum of death, a day does not pass in which carriages, loaded with dead bodies, are not brought in; and if reports may be credited, Thionville has not cost the enemy less than 3000 men. The blockade of Montmedy is still continued by General Clairfait. The King of Prussia's agents are ordered to buy up provisions at any price whatever; but notwithstanding this, the many numerous bodies cannot fail of producing a speedy and inevitable scarcity.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24.

Assassination of the King of Prussia.

A circumstance has occurred here, which has occasioned much alarm. On application from the Prince of Conde, a person of the name of l'Evreur, who is by profession a dentist, and is established at Straßbourg, has been apprehended in consequence of a discovery having been made that he was engaged to assassinate the King of Prussia.

This person has been employed professionally, in the family of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and attended the Dutchess in her late visit to the Princess Ferdinand of Prussia. After he was taken into custody, he confessed the truth of the charge—and added, that he had already received fifty thousand livres, in part of the reward which had been promised him for the perpetration of this horrid crime.

From the measures which are now taking, it is probable that many additional particulars of this business will soon be known. It may in the mean time be considered as an additional evidence of the principles by which those abandoned persons are actuated, who have usurped the conduct of affairs in France.

PARIS, September 17.

The deformity of vice, as somewhere observed, is sufficient to procure admittance to virtue. From this principle, our modern philosophers are intent on representing their new liberty under all the deformity of savage licentiousness, in order that their disciples may hereafter be brought to a due admiration of real liberty, as consistent with the happiness of society. This is the only apology we can make for their suffering, not to say encouraging those horrid cruelties which are daily disgracing every part of France.

Every day brings accounts that the new mode of summary justice has taken place in many parts of the Kingdom. At Lyons all the prisons were opened on the 8th and 10th, as they had been at Paris in the beginning of the month, and the unfortunate prisoners executed in the same manner; a confirmation that this general massacre has been the effect of a concerted plan, and not of a momentary madness of the people. But what is very extraordinary is, that since this universal jail-delivery at Paris, not above ten days ago, there are more than 500 persons arrested and put in prison without any legal act of justice. Some are put in by the assembly of the common council, others by the sections, and others by private citizens.

M. Roland, who we must do him the justice to say, seems very attentive to the justice of the kingdom, has represented these illegal proceedings to the Assembly, and warmly demanded that proper measures may be taken for preventing them.

The rage of enlivening is almost over at Paris; for the fact is, there are scarce left any subjects to work. Many of our taverns, coffee-houses, shops, and manufactories, are shut up, partly for want of custom, and partly from a want of servants and workmen to attend them.

The trenches round Paris are making a very rapid progress, though we think there will be scarce any occasion to make use of them, at least before next summer. One of our patriots has, indeed, taken effectual means to frighten his Prussian Majesty from any further hostile designs: he has deposited with the Assembly twenty-five livres, to be paid to any man that will bring one of the King's cars, and promised twenty-five Louis d'ors for his whole head.

There has certainly been some engagement between the armies; but we confess we cannot find out from any of the accounts received, which party have been the conquerors. All we see is, that either Providence has been very kind to the French, or their army is superior in skill to that of the enemy; for whenever four or five is killed in the former, there are as many hundreds slain in the latter.

"As the detail of those dreadful events which have happened in Paris the last week, can gratify no mind that deserves to be gratified, I shall lay aside the intention I had formed of giving their history, and spare both you

and myself the recital of scenes which are so shocking to humanity. Even to those who see in the deed nothing but victims of ordinary justice, whose crimes the verdict of no jury could more fully substantiate, and whose punishment ought not to be lamented from its infirmity; to those the continuance of such a process appears somewhat too strong, and they agree that the sword of vengeance should now be sheathed. Whatever may be the hearts of those who have conducted this proscription, they have the sense to see that some other feelings than the love of public justice may be excited, since, in the murder of de la Rochefoucault, they lament a man, wandering a little through error from the true road of patriotism, but a sincere friend of the revolution and of liberty. The hand of some malignant assassin has taken advantage of this bayoc to gratify private revenge; the proscribers glorying in every other deed, but lamenting and disavowing this. Every precaution is taken to hinder the repetition of such outrages; the sections have formed a general confederation among themselves, and each citizen makes himself responsible for the loss and property of his neighbour; from the manner in which this is arranged, together with the patrols who watch over its execution, the tranquillity of the city is not likely again to be disturbed, and the seditions are certain of being apprehended, before any mischievous designs can be carried into effect.

"Rouffleau has asserted, that a revolution is gained at too high a price, if it costs the loss of one citizen. This axiom is contemptible, because it induces abject submission to the vilest despotism. Liberty may, however, be purchased at too dear a rate, when honor and justice are made the sacrifice. The general abhorrence of the late massacres, are the clearest proofs that both the national honor and justice remain unimpaired, since every exertion was made by the confiscated powers to hinder the violation of either.—Every friend to freedom must lament, that its traitors should suffer any other punishment than those inflicted by the law, which has, or ought to have sufficiently avenging powers, whilst tyrants only are left to assassinations and proscription.

"Let these who heap undistinguished infamy on the nation for this act, if they are willing to believe it the act of the nation, reflect, that since the revolution of 1789, thousands have fallen in defence of those principles which the treason of the court have now made the principles of any man who has any attachment to liberty. Let him recollect, on the one side, the massacres at Nantz, Nismes, Montauban, Avignon, Carpentras, and the Champ de Mars, where the purest blood was spilt by the Court and the aristocracy; whilst, previous to this event, only one man had been condemned, and very few had suffered from the rage of the people.

"It should be remembered also, that with the concurrence, nay, with even the invitation of this court and the aristocracy at home, one hundred and thirty thousand Prussians, Austrians, Russians, and emigrants, had entered France; that the Duke of Brunswick had threatened death to the slightest resistance, and his followers had given serious specimens of the modes in which they would inflict it, by cutting off the noses and ears of the men, and nailing the last to their heads; and besides the ordinary and allowed cruelties to women, cutting off their breasts, and murdering the infants, &c. that this army was on its march to the capital, and had already taken the only two forts that lay directly on its way; that at this moment, the exultation of the aristocracy in Paris, became as unbounded, as its discovery at this time was imprudent, that to repel those invaders, not only the federates who were in Paris, but considerable detachments of the citizens were preparing to march, leaving to the mercy of internal foes, the fate of their wives and children; under these repeated provocations, and influenced by fears which appeared so well founded, it is not to be wondered at that so little resistance was made at first, to those whose resolution had been fixed for some days to make so terrible an example, and in punishing the guilty now, furnish motives to others not again to provoke so dreadful a vengeance."

LONDON, September 17.

The counts Horn, De Ribbing, Lijenhorn, and Earenfchwardt, who were accomplices with Ankerstroem, in killing the King of Sweden, have passed through Copenhagen in their way to Italy. Notwithstanding their endeavors to remain unknown, Count Horn was recognized at Helmsbourg, and the people assailed him with stones, by which, however, he was only slightly wounded in the foot.

A Lady who excels in what Fielding calls the slip-slop language, in a letter to a friend from Margate, says, "that, though the place is upon the whole vast agreeable, the sea-air has given her a tendency to a little impudent fever."

So determined is Lord Macartney to give the Emperor of China every information relative to the state of the Arts and Sciences in this country, that the last sheet of the Philosophical Transactions, not printed when his Lordship left London, was on Saturday sent after him to Portsmouth!

In the time of Lewis XIVth one hundred thousand Frenchmen took refuge in this country. Query are there more or less now?

We cannot help thinking that the factious Peter Pindar has been frequently unfortunate in his selection of objects for the sport of his muse; as an instance in point, we mention his doughty attack on the embassy of China.—A measure dictated by such liberal and enlightened policy, and which in its effects may be productive of so great national advantages—that Peter's Odes on this subject appear to be more the ebullitions of a crabbed temper, than the productions of genius.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Nov. 17.

On Monday last the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, was opened by the Hon. Thomas Johnson, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Hon. Nathaniel Pendleton, District Judge of this district.

Four persons, who failed from Boston to the Island of Martinique, and from thence to Savannah in May last, were indicted and tried for stealing on the high seas, near the Island of Martinique, a number of negroes, belonging to inhabitants of that Island; Samuel Skinner, of Boston, who was supercargo of the vessel, and who appeared to be the principal, was found guilty by the jury, on his own confession, upon the 16th section of the law for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, all lawful charges of the prosecution, and to stand committed till the sentence was complied with. The other three prisoners, to wit: Nathaniel Hickman, Robert Watts, and Nathaniel Ridgeway, were acquitted.

Samuel Skinner, pursuant to the above-mentioned sentence, was, on Wednesday last, publicly whipped at the Market-house in this town.

We are informed that a party of white men from the frontiers of this state, has of late made an incursion to the Cherokee nation, burnt one of their towns, and killed three of their people.—That two of seven Indians of the aforesaid nation, who had been invited into the settlements to hold a friendly talk concerning the late murders by Indians, were killed at Ward's mill, in Franklin county, and a squaw at the same time wounded. These transactions are, no doubt, considered by the doers of them, as striking the balance on *favorable account*—it is however assuming a great deal, (to leave humanity and policy out of the question) for individuals to take upon themselves to judge (and carry into execution that judgment) on matters which involve the general tranquillity.

HARTFORD, December 3.

A correspondent remarks that nothing exhibits the human character in a more degrading view, than the violent attacks made upon the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Treasury. That men so bold and distinguished in the cause of America during the late revolution, so upright, ingenuous, able, and indelible in establishing a system of government and finance for the United States, and so much esteemed and respected by the great body of enlightened Americans, that such men should be continually abused, censured and vilified by a *little faction of wrongheads*, and avowed enemies to the present constitution of the United States, which has, in three years time, raised us from a wretched state of disorder, and rescued our national character from infamy, is a fact no less surprising than degrading to human nature.

But why abuse the Vice-President, that profound statesman—that steady patriot? Why abuse the Secretary of the Treasury, that discerning, upright and persevering financier? Does not America rest easy and satisfied with his administration? Let the enemies of our peace be assured that if the *wisest of their leaders* were placed at the head of the Treasury department, he would not dare to change the present system of finance. No man who knows the attachment which the mass of substantial Americans have for that system, and their determination as well as their power to support it, would venture upon the hazardous experiment. The man or men, who shake public credit or overthrow the system that supports it, will be crushed in its ruins.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

TO THE LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

NOTHING has tended more to abate the influence of the fair sex on the manners of men, than the prevailing practice of card-playing. Formerly, the character of the age was principally conformed to the nature of their favorite occupations, war and hunting. The softness, and fine polish of French manners, is confessedly owing to the women.—But cards have stopped the progress of this gentle power, and it is doubtful whether we are not going backward rather than forward. Talents are cultivated in proportion as they are valued. If a Lady has any thing to say, it would interrupt Whist to say it. If she has nothing to say, the vacancy of her mind may be concealed at the card-table. Wit and sentiment are babbling intruders there. They are unheard, or heard only to disturb the vacant solemnity of that pantomime scene. The powers of conversation rust for want of use—cards level the distinctions of understanding and education. A common plea for cards is, they relax the mind when it is overstrained by attention to business. This is true enough, for a game or two, played for amusement and not for money. But to play for money, is frustrating the mind again—it brings up unfriendly and mean passions—it makes beauty and wit feeble by raising up a set of rival emotions—the fear of losing and the hope of gain. The queen of trumps seems to the gambler more sparkling than the queen of hearts—and in fact we see that a man tired of business, rests himself by getting more tired of cards. He plays till midnight, till his head aches, his temper is soured, his patience and his money gone, and an itch for play is contracted, which brings him every night to the gaming-table to lose more money, till he has neither money nor merit left.

It depends on the Ladies, and the Ladies only, to keep this vice, the rival of their charms, out of polite company. Those who have sense and beauty, are interested to do it; and they are the persons to prescribe the regulations of manners with the most undisputed authority.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

Between William Shipley Complainant, John Meng and others Defendants. In the high Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey. Present, His Excellency the Chancellor.

THE Complainant having filed his bill of Complaint against the Defendants in the month of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and in the said Bill of Complaint did among other things set forth that the said Complainant being seized in his Demise as of fee of and in a certain Tract of Land, said to contain nine hundred and thirty acres, situate, lying and being in the township of Hardwick in the county of Sussex in the State of New-Jersey, did on the first of March seventeen hundred and eighty-five, bargain sell and convey the same in fee simple unto John Meng and John Henderson of the city of Philadelphia, William Goodwin and John Town, for the consideration of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds in Gold or Silver—That on the fifth day of the same month of March the said feepees above named did execute unto the said William Shipley a Deed of Mortgage in fee simple of the said Tract of Land to secure the payment of the said sixteen hundred pounds, with the lawful interest which might thereon accrue—That in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six the said John Meng and William Goodwin did become Bankrupts within the intent and meaning of the acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and such proceedings were had against them that in the same month they were duly declared Bankrupts; and that they the said John Meng and William Goodwin did in some short time afterwards convey and transfer all their estate both real and personal, and particularly all their right and title to the premises above mentioned to John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins all of the city of Philadelphia, subject to the Mortgage so as aforesaid given to the said Complainant.—That the said John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins soon after bargained, sold and conveyed all their Right and Title of and in the said Tract of Land unto Benjamin Town of the city of Philadelphia, and John Town, subject to the Mortgage aforesaid—That on the eighteenth day of October seventeen hundred and eighty-five, the said John Town and Benjamin Town did execute another Mortgage to the said William Shipley for securing the payment of twelve hundred pounds in certain installments.—That in the month of January seventeen hundred and eighty-six, John Town did bargain and sell in fee simple all his Right and Title to the said premises, to the said Benjamin Town, subject to the Mortgage aforesaid—That in the month of February seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, the said Benjamin Town did convey all his Right and Title to the said premises, to John Field and Curtis Clay of the city of Philadelphia, upon certain Trusts unknown to the Complainant.—That the said Benjamin Town soon after became Bankrupt, and in pursuance of the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did convey all his estate real and personal to a certain Robert Ralston—That John Henderson did also in the month of September seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, become a Bankrupt, and under the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did assign and convey all his estate real and personal to David Lenox, George Hughes, Matthew Clarkson, Peter Baynton and Richard Bache.—And the Complainant doth in and by his said Bill, pray that those having Right to the said Estate may be decreed to pay him what is due on the said Mortgages, or that the equity of Redemption be closed by the Decree of this Court.

And now upon opening this matter this day by Richard Stockton, Esquire, being of the complainants counsel—it appearing to the Court that the said defendants do reside in the State of Pennsylvania, without the jurisdiction of this Court; and it appearing further to this Court that writs of subpoena have been taken out according to the course of this Court, that the said writs of subpoena have been duly served upon the said several Defendants upwards of one year from this day; and that none of the said Defendants have caused his or their appearance to be entered in this Court to the suit of the said Complainant; It is therefore ordered by His Excellency the Chancellor, that the said Defendants do cause their appearance to be entered to the suit of the above Complainant according to the rules of this Court in two months from this day, or that the Plaintiffs bill be taken pro confesso agreeably to the directions of the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.—The Complainant giving notice and making publication of this rule as in and by the said act of the Legislature is provided.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Chancellor.

December 1st, 1792.

(COPY)

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR, A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury of the Bank of the United States.