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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1792.

[Whole No. 380.]



BY THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information, that certain lawless and wicked persons, of the western frontier, in the state of Georgia, did lately invade, burn and destroy, a town belonging to the Cherokee nation, altho' in amity with the United States, and put to death several Indians of that nation; and whereas such outrageous conduct not only violates the rights of humanity, but also endangers the public peace; and it highly becomes the honor and good faith of the United States, to pursue all legal means for the punishment of atrocious offenders;—I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting all the citizens of the United States, and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavors, to apprehend and bring those offenders to justice. And I do moreover offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for each and every of the above-named persons who shall be so apprehended and bro't to justice, and shall be proved to have assumed or exercised any command or authority among the perpetrators of the crimes aforesaid, at the time of committing the same.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the Seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President, TH. JEFFERSON.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE JACOBIN CLUB.

M. LE MOINE, who was commissioned at the last sitting to present the plan of a circular letter, to be transmitted to all the associated societies, in order to make them acquainted with the reason of the absolute suspension of the correspondence of the societies, communicated the following address, which it was immediately agreed should be printed, and sent to the associated societies:

"The Mother Society has been obliged to interrupt its correspondence since the 10th of August, not because it considered that day as butting an end to plots and intrigues, but because many of its members were honored with the public confidence, and admitted to places in the provisional administrations, juries, &c. The society, however, become a little more numerous, is desirous of renewing an active correspondence with its brethren in the departments, persuaded that the present circumstances require more than ever the most fraternal communication between patriotic societies.

Since the 10th of August the conspirators have expiated their crimes; the public spirit has prevailed; and the sovereign people recovering their rights, have at length triumphed over villains leagued together against their happiness and liberty. The inhabitants of Paris, however, have been sensible of the necessity of continuing on their guard, and of keeping strict watch over the agents and supporters of the conspiracy of that traitor, Louis the last! Let us never cease to dread, friends and brethren, that new intrigues may succeed to those already rendered abortive. The chief, the cause, and the pretence of

machinations still breathes! Despotism grows in darkness. Let us stand up ready to give it a deadly blow, under whatever form it may appear.

"The grand interests of the people are going to be discussed in the National Convention. Let us not lose a single moment to prepare, and let it hear the national wish, which ought alone to direct its actions. Let us above all prevent, by firm measures, the danger of seeing these new Legislators oppose, with impunity, their interests, or private wishes, to the sovereign will of the nation. Let inviolability in future be attached to nothing but the law; let all the municipal magistrates see punishment placed by the side of crimes. Remember how small is the number of those Legislators who have resisted corruption—very few indeed can be found in each Legislature. Let us be inspired then with the spirit of the electoral body of Paris. They alone can save us from all kinds of despotism, and from dangers and convulsions too much prolonged, &c.

"The decrees of that body express, 'That a scrutiny shall be made of the National Convention, for the purpose of expelling from its bosom such suspected members as may, in their nomination, have escaped the sagacity of the Primary Assemblies.

"That all Deputies chosen to the National Convention, who may have attacked, or shall attack, the sovereignty of the people, shall be declared incapable of sitting.

"That all constitutional decrees, passed by the National Assembly, shall be sanctioned or revised by the people.

"That Royalty shall be absolutely abolished, and the punishment of death inflicted on those who may propose the re-establishment of it.

"That the form of government shall be republican."

"These, friends and brethren, are the important objects which the electors, the community, and the primary assemblies of Paris, invite you to discuss fully, in order that you may strengthen and support the National Convention with your wishes respecting them."

OCTOBER 1.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Convention, that the King of Prussia proposed conditions of Peace to the northern and central Generals; but the Council answered, that the Nation would not listen to his propositions as long as his army was in the country.

M. Equality (the late M. Orleans) confirmed this intelligence.

The Minister at War communicated to the Convention a letter from General Moreton. "A strong detachment appeared on the 27th before St. Amand. After a vigorous defence of three hours, the enemy retired, leaving behind them 40 killed, and taking away a great number of wounded. On our side there were only four killed, and fifteen wounded. The indisciplin of our troops, who shewed the greatest courage, was the cause that we lost the fruits of this expedition."

POLAND.

The sentiment of liberty is felt once more; and the despotism of Russia unveils its terrors and weakness, by the very pains it takes to establish its power. The general confederacy of Poland, united to that of Lithuania, destroys, under the protection of the Russian soldiers, the many institutions created by the revolution of the third of May; removes from every charge those who were devoted to the freedom of their country; receives, or

rather forces the adhesions of all the Palatinates to the new order of things, and binds the Poles by oath to respect their bondage, and never to shake off the yoke. The armies of Poland are to be commanded by Russian officers. No Pole can travel at present without a passport, signed by the Minister of Russia. All those who fought gloriously for the cause of liberty, and who would fain die in its defence, the Marshal Malachowski, the Prince Joseph Poniatowski, are delivered over into the hands of justice, if justice can reside at tribunals created by the general Confederacy, where no law will be heard but the vengeance and resentment of Catharine the Second. In fine, as the moment approaches for the opening of the Diet, the Russian troops arrive from every quarter. It is amidst the bayonets of the northern hirelings that Catharine pretends to issue out the free will of the Republic of Poland: and Stanislaus Augustus, the pretended King of this pretended Republic, consents to live on a throne which exposes his shameful life to the eyes of Europe.—They dictated to him the act of his submission, and his eternal degradation in the most abject terms; and he signed it as it was presented to him.

OCTOBER 3.

As it becomes every day more difficult to guard the prisoners in the Temple, on account of the measures which they concert together, and as the responsibility of the council-general of the commons, renders it necessary for them to prevent them from escaping, they have passed the following decrees:

I. That Louis and Antoniette shall be confined apart.

II. That each prisoner shall have a separate apartment.

III. That their valet de chambre shall be arrested.

IV. That the citizen Herbert shall be added to the five commissioners already appointed.

V. The commissioners are authorized to put in force the decree of September 29, and to deprive them of their silver plate and table equipage; and, in a word, to take such steps as they may think proper, to preserve these hostages of the conspiracy of tyrants combined against the liberty of the republic.

The King of Spain has lately published an ordinance, strictly forbidding the circulation in his kingdom of all books speaking of the revolution of France; as well as fans, ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c. that may contain any allusion to it.

Proclamation of a Council of War, held at Lisle, the 12th of September, 1792, at noon, the first year of French liberty.

"Citizens! Our enemies despairing to take the fortresses by rules of art, menace you in order to obtain that end, by a bombardment. Citizens! be calm; remember your oaths; be assured, that government will indemnify you for your losses, and our enemies will prove, that it is without success they attack a free people.

By order of the Council of War, POISSONIER, Sec'y."

From a Belfast Paper, of October 10 1792. FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

OCTOBER 1.

A letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the National Convention.

Paris, Oct. 1.

"Citizen President, I announced to the National Convention that overtures for a negotiation had been made in the name of the King of Prussia to Gen. Dumourier. I men-

tioned at the same time the decision of the Executive Power, which ordered the Generals not to listen to the proposals until the armies of despots had first evacuated the land of liberty. The proposals of the King of Prussia were however remarkable, as they contained a precise acknowledgement of the national authority, and of the quality of representative of the nation in external relations which had been attached formally to the political existence of the constitutional King. Another acknowledgment, no less remarkable, was, that the ancient order of things, destroyed by the will of the nation since 1789, was contrary to the happiness of the people.

"Such an unexpected acknowledgment, spontaneously made, without any previous negotiation, might incline us to think that the enemies armies are in the greatest distress. There are, however, other motives equally pressing, which make them think of peace, a kind of truce was agreed upon, Gen. Dumourier took advantage of it, to collect, and properly dispose, the different bodies which were to be joined to his army. He made in quietness, and with silence, all those movements which were necessary to give him a superiority, by his situation, and to confine the enemy in theirs. While he was thus preparing for his military plans, frequent communications, that could not but be advantageous to liberty, were established between the two armies. Gen. Dumourier embraced this opportunity of exchanging prisoners of war. The cartel agreed upon with the Prussian Generals was formed according to the laws decreed by the National Assembly. The emigrant prisoners were not included in it, and the Duke of Brunswick did not even persist in a remonstrance, which he had made in their favor.

"A conference on this occasion took place between the Duke of Brunswick, Count de Luchefini, minister of the King of Prussia, and Lieut. Col. Adj. Gen. Thouvenot, who was charged with conducting the exchange of prisoners. In this conference, the Duke of Brunswick expressed himself almost in the following terms:—

"Our nations are not formed to be enemies: might not some means be devised for accommodating matters in an amicable manner? We are in your country, it is desolated by the inevitable misfortunes of war; we know that we have no right to prevent a nation from giving itself laws, and from tracing out its internal government—we do not wish it—we are only interested for the fate of the King. Assure us, that a place will be assigned to him, in the new order of things, under any denomination whatever, and his Majesty, the King of Prussia, will return to his own states, and become your ally."

"The moderation of this language, from a man who signed the manifestoes already published, and to which the contempt of the French nation has done ample justice, must appear surprising.

"Lieut. Col. Thouvenot replied, 'that the will of the French republic would not yield to any foreign influence, and that the representatives of the nation, to whom the valuable deposit of its honor and glory was particularly entrusted, would continually persist in maintaining decrees which had been sanctioned by general opinion.'

"The Duke of Brunswick terminated the conference, by saying that he would transmit to General