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SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1793.

[Whole No. 389.]

## Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, November 5.

THE King was reported for an hour and a half on Wednesday to have made his escape from the temple. The mistake arose from his omitting to show himself as usual at the relief of the guard, and was removed upon his appearance on being called to.

Sixteen hundred Louis d'ors, found in rouleaus in the Thuilleries, have been sent to the national treasury.

The community of Paris have lent their statue of liberty to that of Versailles, for the purpose of a civic fête in the latter place.

Several Jacobin societies in the departments, have declared their disapprobation of the attachment of that shewn by Paris to the faction of Marat.

The names of all the principal streets in Paris will shortly be changed. Two of them will take the name of Rue de Lisle, Rue de Thionville; others will take the names of departments. The execution of the decree pronounced for the destruction of Longwy has been suspended.

The Savoyards at Paris gave a civic fête on account of the liberation of their country, on Saturday.

M. Chambon moved in the national assembly, "that the two stamps at present used for assignats, one of which represents the figure of Louis XVI. should be changed—the first to be a Rising Sun, representing the genius of France, and the exergue Equality, Liberty; the second to be Faces and an oak branch, with a cap reversed, and on the exergue 'French Republic, First year of Liberty.'—Decreed.

Le Clerc having furnished some simple medicines to Maria Antonette for her daughter, to take away a sort of excrescence upon her cheek, was interrogated before the commons. He, after stating the nature of the drugs, added, he thought it a pity so masterly a work of nature should be disguised.—The president answered him in the hateful cant of those demagogues.—"Know you that the skin of the serpent is also one of the most beautiful of nature's productions?"

M. Antouelle, the late Mayor of Arles, who had been elected Mayor of Paris, has declined the office on account of his ill health.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

One circumstance relating to the Chinese Embassy is worthy of remark.—It is enacted by the laws of China, that if any native shall presume to interfere in any manner whatever in the politics of Europe, with respect to China, he shall instantly undergo a capital punishment; for which reason the Chinese Missionaries, who are to accompany Lord Macartney, did not dare to render themselves obnoxious to the laws of their country, by writing, with their own hands the fair copy of the translation of the letter intended to be presented by our court to the Emperor of China. This circumstance naturally involved the conductors of the Embassy in a considerable embarrassment, from which, however, they were at length extricated by Dr. Antonio Montucci, a linguist of this city, who, having extended his philological researches even to the singular and mysterious language of China, had become sufficiently conversant with the structure and combination of its characters, to transcribe the original letter, which had been previously composed by the missionaries.

The late decree of death to all emigrants who return to France, even those who notoriously fled from certain massacre had they not become fugitives, is, for the honor of all mankind, held in universal abhorrence and execration.

Mr. Pitt's Million Sinking Fund has discharged nearly ten Millions of the public debt within the space of six years and a quarter, as may be seen by the following statement:—  
Account of the Total of Capital Stock redeemed by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt on the 1st of November, 1792.

3 per Cent. Consols	—	3,487,625
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	2,971,600
Old South Sea	—	1,667,400
New ditto	—	1,288,800
South Sea 1751	—	396,400
		£9,811,805

The Pope's threats to the people of France, reminds us of an old Spanish Fable, in which a Fly tells an Ox, that if he dare tread on him he would certainly sting him.

The gentleman who, not long since, received one hundred guineas to return one guinea per day until the Duke of Brunswick arrived at Paris, has offered a thousand guineas to be off the bargain.

The despotic Princes all over Europe, look towards France at present as a Thief looks at the execution of a brother in iniquity. "It is what we must all come to."

Mr. Burke has invited the Abbe Maury to come over and spend a few weeks in some place where the detested principles of the Revolution never entered. Their choice at present is limited to Salisbury Spire or Edystone light-house.

Mr. Kite, in his ingenious practical essay on the recovery of the apparently dead, likewise observes, that electrical shocks are to be admitted as the test of any remains of animal life.

*What sort of Republic shall France establish?*

This question, to adopt the French Anglicism, is the order of the Day. It is a great question upon which the two parties in the Convention are now at issue. M. Chabot is the warm advocate for a federative Republic, or, as he calls it, a government of Municipalities. By this scheme he proposes that there should be about 80,000 distinct governments in France, each of them forming a Municipality without any check or control in its own district, but the whole to be represented in National Convention by a Congress, who should have the general legislative power, the levying of taxes, the declaration of defensive war, &c. &c.

The scheme of a federative Republic has hitherto made few proselytes. The arguments advanced against it are strong, and indeed unanswerable. A federation, say they, results from the union of nations or provinces separately feeble; but who ever thought of dismembering one strong nation, and dividing it into chequers to preserve its unity? All federative governments have bro't into conjunction their district interests, genius, manners, usages, and generally their modes of legislation and administration. Its imperfection consists therefore in its heterogeneous particles.—It is not an entire fusion of one jet, it is an amalgam.—It is not one force, it is the junction of several forces.—It is not a simple, but a compound machine, and the action of the wheels and movements not being uniform, instantaneous and voluntary, as must necessarily arise from unequal

powers and efforts, it cannot be compared to the simple frame, and regular operation of a single state, where all the actions are produced by one central spring, and where all the powers and wishes are united, and, if I may use the expression, twisted together.

One of the grandest ideas that has been executed by men, is the overthrow of the provinces of France, and the creation of departments. This superb division of a country, does honor to the eighteenth century and to the French people. By what blindness do we now propose to re-ascend to provinces!

All this is the mere ephemeral project of some disturbers, who yet hope to distract the people from the true objects of their contemplation. But we do not see any hazard of the concussion of parties coming to an explosion. We find the following article in Condorcet's report of the proceedings of the Convention. It is interesting, because it follows the insinuation which he threw out on Brissot's party.

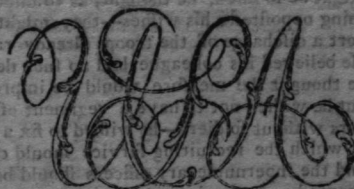
"On the march that the Convention shall pursue; if we may be allowed to anticipate its future by the picture of its present conduct, and by the public opinion, the result of their deliberations will be good and peaceful. The Convention will not offer to the people the afflicting spectacle of intestine divisions, as they have no longer contending interests to combat, and as there no longer exists any dangerous chiefs in power, in fortune, in credit, around whom the malcontents or the ill-intentioned might rally themselves. Enmities, proscriptions, and particular passions will not form what is called parties. There may be disputes, but there cannot be divisions. In a word, the genius of the Convention is good; but the public opinion which observes it, and which will have influence in spite of the Convention, is still better, and the men, gifted with some talents, and with true force of character, the only men who are proper to influence the destiny of the Republic, know well that the only glory that they can obtain is that attached to the title of a good citizen, and that all which has the air of party, will necessarily disappear as a vain phantom before the intelligence and the power of the people."

### PROSPERITY OF ENGLAND.

It is impossible to travel far in this country without being powerfully struck by the unequivocal marks of great and unexampled prosperity which every where present themselves. Habitations comfortable & neat are every where rising up, where before was barren solitude; hamlets are rising into villages, villages into towns, towns into cities, where there is the smallest impulse of the manufacturing spirit, or that of commerce, into something that would bid fair to rival the metropolis, had not that wonderful body itself increased for years past with a rapidity beyond them all. Yet the government wants reforming, we are told. In a garden where every plant flourishes, and the produce exceeds calculation, and even imagination, who will be persuaded that there is gross mismanagement?

ST. JAMES'S, Oct. 25.

This day the Foreign Ministers hereafter mentioned had their first private audiences of her Majesty: The Baron Jacobi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia, and Thomas Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America.



## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 5.

CONTINUATION OF THE

DEBATE ON MR. STEELE'S MOTION, FOR REDUCING THE ARMY.

MR. MURRAY said at so late a stage of the debate it would be improper to detain the committee; and had he heard one position of the gentleman from North-Carolina attended to by any other, he would have held himself inexcusable in calling the attention of the committee to its refutation—except the calculations entered into by the gentleman from North-Carolina, and answered by those of the gentleman from Connecticut, which were all relative to the point in issue, he had heard but one new position advanced on this subject which had been so amply discussed by every member, for at least three weeks last session. The position to which he alluded was this—That as long as one establishment was kept up in one concentrated point, there the Indians would concentrate, and thence is deduced the conclusion that the great combination of the savages was a consequence of the army which we kept up. On this reasoning much stress had been laid by that gentleman, and by most who had supported his motion—and they agreed that by diminishing our establishment and diffusing our materials of defence, the Indians would be disjointed and cease their combined operations.—Nothing he conceived could be more fallacious than any reasoning which mistook effects for causes. He would observe, and the gentleman must admit, that the mode of our defence had been a consequence of the operation of the savages and not a cause of their combination.—The history of Indian warfare from Braddock's defeat up to the year eighty-four could furnish little matter of instruction on the present situation of things—before that period no cause existed that could forcibly attract the savages to a center, or give activity or duration to their combinations in great numbers.—But since the revolution a cause did exist in the neighbourhood of the present scene of operation, over which we have no control, and which he had no sort of doubt had produced the effects against which the establishment is to act.—That cause, which it was unnecessary but to allude to, had undoubtedly planned the measures—inspired the hostility—and provided the means of Indian warfare; it had organized a set of tribes hitherto dispersed in their action, or had given a formidable method to those who some years since were without method, and who only kept up a kind of incurive war, and a running fire along the frontier.—In these times the mode of defence was accommodated to the mode of offence; and when no well organized attack was made, less skill and combination of defence were requisite.—But now the policy of another power gives energy and system to the tribes—it concentrates those powers which were dispersed, and gives permanency to what was before temporary and inconstant; our mode of defence opposed system to system—and permanent defence to the appearances of permanent combinations. Militia woodmen would do in the old incurive war, but were unfit for that sort of war that acted against hostilities which were permanent and organized—for these garrisons uniting the allurements of traffic with the respectability of arms were necessary—and woodmen who could not leave their families for more than a mere excursion of forty days were not proper. While he was up he would remark that what ever had been said of standing armies, though perfectly true abstractedly taken, did in no point touch on the present question.—We are in a state of war, and have an army and must have one; there was no more resemblance between a standing army and an army, as is ours, raised for actual defence, than there is between a camelion and an owl—the one a thing of ill omen and unnecessary but for works of darkness; the other a creature that took its complexion from the moment.—A standing army exists beyond the laws of reasonable necessity; our establishment was dictated by absolute necessity, is limited in numbers and duration, and is in all respects considered but as the engine of protection against the hostile Indians. Those, he observed, who supported the resolution had a great advantage over its opposers, in the freedom with which they could attack a system which was formed partly from public and partly from confidential information. In defending this system thus openly he felt himself trammeled