

# Gazette of the United States

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### FRANCE.

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sunday, October 13.

Barrere presented, and the Convention adopted the following Address:

Address to the Army of the West.

" Republicans, rebellious Lyons is subdued. The army of the republicans has entered there in triumph. At this moment it is cutting in pieces all the traitors. It will not spare one of these vile and cruel satellites of despotism. And you, likewise, brave soldiers, you will gain a victory. La Vendee has already too long harassed the republic; march, strike, finish."

" All our enemies ought to fall at once, every army marches to conquer. Will you be the last to reap the palms of victory? Merit the glory of having exterminated the rebels and saved your country. Treason has no time to act before the impetuosity of courage. Rush upon these insatiate and ferocious bands, break them in pieces, let each of you say 'Today I annihilate la Vendee,' and La Vendee will be subdued."

Address to the army of the North,

Peronne.

" The army of the Republic has entered in triumph into Lyons. The traitors and the rebels are cut in pieces. The standard of liberty is displayed on its walls, and purifies them—sure presage of victory.

" Victory belongs to courage, it is yours; strike exterminate the satellites of tyrants. Base cowards! they have never known what it is to conquer by force and by valour; they have purchased their conquests by treason; they are covered with your blood, and particularly with that of your wives and children. Strike, let none escape your just vengeance; the country has its eye upon you; the Convention seconds your generous ardour; in the course of some days, tyrants will be no more, and the Republic will owe to you its happiness and glory." Vive la Republic.

A deputation from the popular Society of St. Vincent of Nantes, expressed their sorrow for the removal of General Aubert-Daboyet and Canclaux, at the moment they were obtaining victories over the rebels. The Convention decreed, that the petition shall be referred to the Committee of Public Safety; that the commissioners are authorized to make the necessary requisitions for supplying Nantes with provisions; that the request of the petitioners to be present at the inquiry into the conduct of the two generals shall be granted.

Letter from Dubois-Crancé, and Gauthier, Representatives of the People with the army of the Alps.

LYONS, October 9.

" The army of the republic this day entered into Lyons without any disorder, and crowned its glory by acts of humanity. No person had reason to complain of an injury; and, notwithstanding their fatigue and their necessities, the soldiers shared their bread with the unfortunate victims of aristocracy. The rebels escaped, as I foresaw, on the most favourable quarter, by Vaizes, to the number of about four thousand men, with the artillery and the caissons richly loaded. They were surrounded; our troops pursued them, and killed 1500; 60 or 80 were taken prisoners, among whom was the Marquis de Virien, Ex Constituent: their artillery was also taken, of which one caisson was filled with gold. The remainder of the rebels escaped, but they are pursued and not one will reach the frontiers. We are informed that the Convention recalls us; we hasten to obey. Our conduct is to undergo an examination; this we solicit as a favour; it will prove that we have never deviated from the principles of good republicans, and that we have never capitulated with the rebels."

Dubois-Crancé states in his dispatch,

that he knew the quarter most favourable for the retreat of the rebels. Why then said the Secretary, who read it, did he march the troops to a different quarter. I demand that the letter be referred to the committee of public safety.—Adopted.

Letter from General Verdelin, commander of the troops in the territory of Fauchigny, dated from Salanches, October.

" Having received information that the enemy were fortifying themselves at the bridge of St. Martin, and had already surrounded the post of Mirebelle with entrenchments, I immediately marched in three columns; after an obstinate engagement the enemy is disconcerted, and driven from their entrenchments, were completely routed, and being unable to rally they retreated in the greatest disorder by the pass of Bonhomme, leaving behind them a great number of their men, who had gone astray in the mountains.

" Our loss has been very trifling; among the killed there is one officer. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable. All the heights of Mirebelle are stained with their blood and strewed with their dead. We have made two officers and fifty Piedmontese, regulars, prisoners of war, exclusive of a great number of Rebels, who having been taken in arms, were shot according to law. The regulars were received with fraternity, by the soldiers of the Republic. One three pounder, three other guns of smaller calibre, several tumbrels and 20,000 cartridges have fallen into our hands. We have this instant discovered, after a careful search, the four pieces of cannon that the enemy had buried near Notre Dame de la Glosge, and which the quickness of the pursuit did not leave them at liberty to carry off with them by the pass of Bonhomme."

Letter from Andre Domont, Representative of the People, in the Department of Le Somme, and the vicinity.

PERONNE, Oct. 11.

" I reserved this city as a bonne bouche. I relied upon finding patriotism in Peronne, but what was my astonishment to find here a new Coblenz. The Marquis of Robecourt was mayor. The city was under the influence of that Marquis. The other magistrates were no better. I assembled the people, nobody offered to denounce the disaffected. The muscadins alone raised their voice. I declared with the poignard in one hand & the torch in the other, that I was going to proclaim the city in a state of rebellion. I assembled the people a second time; in order to strike the blow I had the patriots around me, but in a small number. I repaired to the municipality, where they denounced to me the traitors; the people cried, Vive la Republique, Vive la Montagne. The traitors are arrested. The Marquis de Robecourt, and all those who resembled him, are removed. I have nominated good Sans-Culottes in their stead.

" An aid-de-camp, aged eighteen, has been surprised writing to the emigrants. He told us, that his dear mamma had advised him to this step. The dear son, and the dear mamma have been arrested."

The Members composing the commission of monuments, wrote from St. Dennis, that if the tombs of the Kings had not yet disappeared in the church of St. Dennis, it was on account of the necessity for saving the public finances; that they thought proper to make out an estimate of the most indispensable expenses for preserving the works of art which these tombs contain; that all the tools had arrived at St. Denis, and that tomorrow the hammer would destroy the remains of royalty.

Deputies from the twenty-eight sections of Bourdeaux declared their adherence to the events of May 31, and June 2; they invited the Convention to remain on their post, and to deliver up to

the sword of the law all traitors and conspirators; they added, that all the men and money of Bourdeaux were at the service of the Republic, and that a single order would be sufficient for all the men in arms to fly to the frontiers.

A letter from the commissioners with the army on the coast of Rochelle, informed the convention, that the armies of Niort and Saumur had had a most bloody battle with the rebels, who had been completely routed on the 9th. Their force, amounted to about 20,000 men, had been dispersed over an extent of country of more than 30 miles. A party of Westermann's detachment had entered Charillon, and liberated 100 prisoners. The opposition of the rebels, the commissioners affirm, was at an end. In the battle several Republicans were killed, among the rest the brave General Chambon.

The committee of Public Safety presented a short report, which contained only these words—" Thirty millions are necessary for a secret and most important expedition."

The National Convention, without any debate, passed a decree, ordering the sum required to be delivered to the committee.

Levaissier, commissioner at Beauvais, announced, that tranquillity was restored there.

Barrere read a letter from General Dagobert, who informed the convention, that the army under his command had entered Spain, and taken the town of Campredon.—During the period granted to the Alcalde Major of the city to reply to the summons to surrender, the Spanish troops fired upon the messenger who carried the summons, and continued also their fire upon the troops of the republic.—It was therefore resolved to storm the city, which was effected with success. The inhabitants fled with precipitation, and were pursued to a great distance. It was not possible to lay the city under contribution, for the houses were entirely destitute of inhabitants.

The commissioners of the Convention wrote from Bagnols, dated October 8th, that the victory of Argelles had produced an immense booty. The garrison of Callioure is encamped on the heights. The Spaniards sent the flower of their cavalry to attack them, but in vain. They lost 300 men, and 15 taken prisoners, of whom two are colonels.—The French had 60 men killed or wounded. They found at St. Genies an hospital for 800 sick. The Spanish army is in the most dismal situation, afraid even of attempting a retreat.

Prixux and Hentz, being returned from La Vendee, reported that the measures taken by the committee of public safety were the only ones proper to be adopted. General L'Echelle was arrived, and had taken upon him his command.—The same commissioners assured the Convention, that it was right to have cashiered the Generals suspected of incivism, who paralyzed the army, and obtained successes by halves, in order to mask their treachery.

Monday, October 14.

Romme, in commission with David, for collecting all the articles that may be useful to the arts and to public instruction, announced that they had discovered, in a private house, 42 volumes of the correspondence of marshall de Belleisle, containing valuable details on the marine and the art of war; from these it will appear, said Romme, that the Marcellus de Belleisle had long since foreseen all that Montalembert had since found out. The committee of Public instruction were charged to remove these volumes into the bureaux.

A letter was read from General Galbos, which confirms the intelligence announced yesterday of the victory gained in La Vendee.

Tuesday, October 15.

Barrere read a letter from Couthon

and Maingels, dated Lyons, October 1t. They announce that they re-established the patriotic municipalities in their functions; the popular society is reinstated; a military commission has entered upon its office, and it consecrates its first time to the trial of four aid-de-camps, who are to be executed on the 12th. The disarming began, and a committee of vigilance has been created. The rebels being pursued, &c are reduced to 300, who fled into the wood, around which the town has reunited 6000 men, who will do justice to them. It is said that several of the chiefs, conscious of the impossibility of their being saved, have shot themselves; and it is thought that Pressy is of the number.

### RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, October 23.

It being within one week of the time when the present Constables go out of office, and there remaining between six and seven hundred pounds uncollected of the first payment towards the damage done by the rioters in July 1791, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Barrs, one of the Constables, went, with proper assistance, to distrain, at the house of one Wood, in Litchfield-street. Wood refused to pay the sum he had been assessed, and behaved very improperly; a considerable concourse of people instantly appeared at the door, and became so disorderly, that the officers were obliged to desist and retire.

Before six o'clock many hundreds were assembled, passed through many of the principal streets, and became so turbulent that the shops in the High-street were all shut up; from thence they proceeded to the New Church Yard, where, countenanced by a number of idle spectators, they presently demolished the windows of Mr. Barrs the Constable.

The magistrates appeared and read the riot-act, and a party of the 3d regiment of dragoons were ordered out from the barracks, and directed to disperse the multitude; they instantly rushed amongst them with their drawn swords, wounded five or six, took twenty-four into custody, and safely lodged them in the dungeon.

The riot-act was read three times in the course of the evening, and the troops paraded the streets all night.

Encouraged again by the idle and the curious, to whose presence all the mischief of a riot is generally owing, early yesterday morning, the rabble threatened to release those in the dungeon, but had not then the hardines to attack a military guard.

At nine o'clock in the morning the riot-act was read at the Welch Cross; and about one in the afternoon, the prisoners escorted by a party of horse, were bro't before the magistrates, when ten were discharged, and fourteen remained for further examination. A military guard continued on duty in the streets during the whole of yesterday, and in the evening another party of the same regiment arrived in town from Wolverhampton.

After a very turbulent day, in which crowds of people were continually traversing the streets, and all business in a great measure suspended, at ten o'clock last night an attack was made on the dungeon, to release the prisoners, when the gaoler found it necessary twice to discharge a blunderbuss, by which three were wounded, and the crowd instantly dispersed. Two of the wounded were taken to the hospital, one of whom is said to be in so desperate a state, that he is either dead or dying—the recovery of the other is very uncertain.

One of the men wounded on Monday night, had yesterday a piece of his skull removed, which was fractured by a stroke with a sword.

Half past one o'clock in the afternoon.—All is now tranquil; another party of soldiers are coming from Kidderminster, and 12 or 14 of the prisoners are just taken before the Magistrates.