

establish the old parliament. It must nevertheless be observed, that out of these 24 or 25,000 men, they must garrison all the forts, and that, in consequence, more than 14 or 15,000 cannot make the fortification.

"Le Commerce de Bourdeaux, and le Commerce de Marfeilles, are ready to set out for Naples, to take on board the Count d'Artois, Monsieur, and the Bishop of Toulon.

"A quantity of Patriots have been embarked for the mines of Spain; the number reported (certainly exaggerated) is 6000, including those who are daily imprisoned, which Lami has seen with his own eyes. The Revolution must not be mentioned at Toulon, since the Gentlemen and the English govern, and all French citizens are disarmed.—They no longer wish for the constitution of 1789, as at the first epoch of their wickedness, but they actually desire the ancient regimen, with all its attributes. When Carteaux arrived at Marfeilles, the forts of Toulon were almost naked, and were not furnished till some time afterward.

"The rope yard of the arsenal is prepared for 1000 Spanish horses which they expect, above which the troops are to be lodged. When the last convoy which they expect shall be arrived, the plan is, to attack the army of Carteaux rather than of Italy; because, say they, we will immolate the army of Carteaux, which is composed only of banditti, and without troops of the line, under the walls of Toulon.

"Forty transports to provision the city are dispatched under the escort of some ships of the line.

"At Toulon they have taken the names of proprietors of houses which had assignats, with a promise to reimburse them half, after the loan that is going to be opened at Genoa, at the same time that this Republic will be required to declare itself.

"Horses are wanting at Toulon, as they have not been able to find more than fifty to mount some French deserters, of whom M. Arran d' Aix is to be commander. Assignats do not pass there, except for bread, which is the only article at a price; and, in spite of the publications, the bakers take them only because they are forced to do so; their provisions are bacon and salt meat. The burghers of the town have no fort of command.

"A number of emigrants flock in daily; but no Frenchmen are employed for the military service, but as it is absolutely necessary. The aristocrats are mostly employed in the General Committees of the Sections and other superior offices.

[Several names are here inserted as marked objects of vengeance. They are those who are principally employed in the Sections.]

"The people employed in the arsenal are those who were formerly pensioned by the ancient Tyrant, and sold to despotism. Our sailors are daily imprisoned; and it will be difficult to set the English Squadron on fire, because the ships lie so much asunder.

"The redoubt of Port Paron is guarded by 400 English and Spaniards. They are daily strengthening this redoubt.

"The tree of Liberty has been changed into a gibbet for the patriots, and the rest of it has been burnt.

"Louis XVIIIth has been proclaimed King.

"The address of the National Convention against Toulon, has been stuck up in the most conspicuous parts of the town, but in a different sense from the original; and the Toulonese are made to believe, that several adjoining towns have assumed the White Cockade—that there is no longer a Convention—and that the army of Vendee is at Paris."

Here the reporter developed all the misfortunes which the Republic has sustained. He imputes them to the cowardice and corruption of the commanders—the egotism and bad disposition of a great number of citizens—and the impunity of the towns of Longwy and Verdun, which, said he, have occasioned the infamous reduction of Conde, Valenciennes, and La Quefnoy. Barrere proposed, and the Assembly passed the following decrees:

1st Decree—"The Convention does not in the least degree derogate from the decree of the Legislative Assembly, which orders the destruction of any place that shall surrender without having stood an assault.

2d Decree—"When a city shall have been declared in a state of rebellion, there

shall no longer be any public establishment, foundery, or arsenal in that city."

3d Decree—"The laws already enacted for the sequestration, administration, &c. of the effects of the Lyonese rebels, shall apply to the effects of the Toulonese."

OCTOBER 26.

A letter was read from General Carteaux, commanding the army before Toulon, dated October 17.

The General announces, that the moment when the Republican army was rejoicing at the taking of Lyons, the enemy presented themselves in five columns, to the number of about 5000 men, to cut off the army in two points at once; but that they had been repulsed with such vigor that they were obliged to fly faster than they first advanced, with the loss of about 300 men either killed or wounded; our loss consists of 26 men slightly wounded, and six killed.

The Battery of the Sans Culottes at Notre Dame de Brega, cuts off masts at times, and damages the enemy's frigates; four of their ships are under repair.

OCTOBER 27.

A deputation from the inhabitants of the department of La Vendee, returned thanks to the Convention for having restored them to Liberty, by the defeat and dispersion of the horde of rebellious royalists, who for three years had convulsed the department, and desolated the country with fire and sword.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The republic of Genoa have appointed the Marquis of Spinola to be their Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of London. M. de Spinola is well known to England by his talents, and must be acceptable to his Majesty by his political principles. He was Minister in France, and has resided in London ever since the revolution of the 10th of August 1792.

The republic of Genoa is as much pressed as all the other states by the allies, and chiefly by England, to put an end to its neutrality, and to declare against France—Nothing can be more impolitic than this measure, and nothing more unjust. The Genoese have so much property in France, that to depart from their neutrality would be ruin to all their principal citizens, and yet this consideration did not operate on them to lean towards the French, even at the time when they were every where triumphant, and when they made all Italy tremble. Even, at that moment, they denied a passage to the French troops, to attack their own natural enemy, the King of Sardinia. Forgetful of this fact, however, they are now to be bullied into the war, and of course to be made partakers in the calamity, which it brings on all who are engaged in it.

The new Doge of Genoa is Joseph Doria, the nephew of M. de Spinola, who has reluctantly taken upon him the dignity. He is one of the most considerable men in the Republic, by his talents as well as hereditary distinction, and his being forced to accept the office, is a proof how much they are pressed by the allied powers.

A letter from Marfeilles, dated Sept. 29, says, that the French before Toulon have got possession of the fort of Ardenne, cut off a stream of fresh water that supplied the town, and were preparing to attack the Pharon.

The Dey of Algiers has declared war against the French, but in the most voluntary and disinterested manner. Whatever rumour may say to the contrary, he has neither been bullied nor subsidized by the British ministry.

On the 14th of July last, a convention consisting of five articles, was signed at the camp before Mayence, by the Earl of Yarmouth and the Marquis de Lucchesini on the part of their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, to the following effect.

"As the object of the war is to bring about such a form of government in France as shall ensure security and tranquillity to Europe, the contracting parties bind themselves not to lay down their arms but by common consent; and not until restitution is obtained for any depredation which France may have made upon either of the said parties, or on their friends or allies, and not to permit the importation of any military or naval stores, corn, grain, or salt meat, or provisions; and to employ all their means to injure the commerce of France; and also to prevent any neutral state from giving any protection, directly, or indirectly, to the French."

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 2.

By intelligence received from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Brumpton, Austrian Head Quarters, Oct. 24, it appears that on the morning of the 17th, Gen. Wurmsler having received information that Hagenau had surrendered to the advanced corps under Gen. Mageroe, he immediately put the bulk of his army into motion, and arrived there that night, a few hours before it had been evacuated by the enemy, who had made so precipitate a retreat, as to neglect breaking down the wooden bridges over which the artillery was to pass. That on the 18th, the French encamped on the right bank of the Zorn, a small river which runs through Brumpton; but on perceiving some interval between Gen. Mageroe's advanced corps consisting of about 6000 men, and the other columns of the army, they crossed the river, and attacked him with their whole force, in the evident expectation of turning his flank, and cutting him off from the rest of the army. The action lasted 7 hours, but upon perceiving the rest of the Austrian army move forward, the French recrossed the river, and evacuated the heights and town of Brumpton, of which the Austrians took possession. The loss on the part of the French, is estimated at 800 men, and that of the Austrians, nearly half the number, in killed and wounded. That the Prince of Waldeck had advanced with his troops from Soltk, and marched along the banks of the Rhine—that he had compelled the surrender of Druggenheim, and after having driven the garrison of fort Louis, with some loss had invested the place. That in the course of the night, the French had abandoned their former position on the Zorn, and retreated under the cannon of Strasburg. That Gen. Wurmsler was at the distance of nine English miles from that place.

In addition to the accounts already published, of the forcing of the lines of Weiffembourg and Lauterbourg, it appears, that the Austrian army had between seven and eight hundred men killed and wounded, and that the loss of the French consisted of between 3 and 4000 killed, from 5 to 600 prisoners, and 26 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition waggons and horses. The retreat of the French on this occasion was greatly favored by a thick fog.

November 4.

Bulletin of the Combined Armies, at the Head Quarters at Bavay, Oct. 21.

The enemy have attacked the posts of Maucron, Romain, Orchies, Marchiennes, and Denain, and marched in strong columns and with a numerous artillery, towards all these places, but they were every where repulsed, except at Marchiennes, where through their great superiority they succeeded in repulsing the battalion of Kaupitz who defended this post.—Our loss in these affairs is very trifling.—That of the enemy must be considerable, since near Denain alone they have lost above 600 men. Prisoners made are a captain, 5 lieutenants, and 55 soldiers.

The enemy were 10,000 strong; they have carried along with them 800 wounded. Our loss is very immaterial.

Our whole loss near Maubeuge, amounts in killed to 8 officers, 12 non-commissioned officers, 389 soldiers, 143 horses. Missing and prisoners, 2 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 267 privates, 25 horses.

Besides the adjutant of lieutenant colonel Count Tavensien, first lieutenant Baron Dornstein, has been killed by a cannon ball, by the side of field marshal Cobourg.

The loss of the enemy, according to all reports, must amount to 8000 men: near 300 men have been made prisoners. We have lost neither cannon, ammunition, waggons, or baggage.

On the 22d the enemy made a very brisk attack near Menin and Orchies; a corps of the enemy of 6000 men, with 20 pieces of cannon, attacked our right wing, near Cifoing, which fell back to Templeuve, in order to draw the enemy into the plain: Major-General Boros, who was at this latter post, made the best dispositions to receive the enemy; Col. Count Kollovrath attacked them with the infantry, supported by artillery, and broke their ranks.

Major Wofna, of Esterhazy hussars, attacked at the same time in front and in rear. Karaczy's light horse charged

likewise; and the remainder of our troops, as well as a detachment of English and Hanoverian cavalry, having advanced in the interim, the enemy were completely routed, with the loss of 400 killed on the field of battle and 100 prisoners.

Our loss is of no consequence, but we have to regret the brave captain Fabien, killed with a cannon ball.

November 5.

A letter of which the following is an extract, was last night received from Sir James Murray, A. D. to the forces under the command of his royal highness the Duke of York, dated Camphin, November 1.

"Some of the light troops made yesterday an attack on the French post at Ors, and Catillon-sur-Sambre, in which with very little loss, they killed near 400 of the enemy, took about 100 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon."

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 17.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the commercial intercourse of this country, with foreign nations.

Mr. Findley next rose:

He suggested a diffidence in rising on the subject, as it required a knowledge of circumstances and facts which seldom came under his consideration; but having examined the case with sufficient attention to determine his vote, as no member claimed the floor, he would offer some of those reasons which were convincing to himself.

He took notice of the member last up, who asserted that the additional duties proposed were not intended for protecting manufactures, nor as additional revenues, but as bounties to the nations with which we have commercial treaties. That no other nation could furnish us with sufficiency of goods, and who then asked in what manner we will raise our revenues?

To which he answered; that the political intention of the resolution was to secure our independence as a commercial nation, and to make it the interest of certain European nations to enter into commercial treaties with us; they have refused to treat because they enjoy more advantages without treaties than they could expect any treaties could secure to them. He alleged it was not properly a commercial war, or a principle of revenge or retaliation that was intended by the resolutions. Revenge for supposed insults offered to the crown, may be the principle of the duelling wars undertaken by European despots, but such principles are inadmissible in republican politics. The design of the proposed measure is to procure a reciprocity of advantages in commerce without war; it is calculated to procure justice, to secure the practical enjoyment of that independence, which though we have established after an arduous contest, we have not reaped the advantages which ought to have resulted from it, nor put ourselves in a capacity to protect it.

The first attempt to revise the confederation was expressly within the design of vesting Congress with sufficient powers for rendering our commerce more independent. When the revision of the government did take place, this was a principal object both in the enlargement of the powers, and regulating the forms of the government.

The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. M.) has explained the reasons why such measures were not more early adopted, and has properly suggested that those reasons no longer exist.

The proposed restrictions are necessary to raise a competition in European markets, and gave an option to our merchants in different nations. Though the assortment for some time might not be so general in other countries as Britain, yet certainly much of the necessary supplies, such as linsens and woollens have been got on as good terms in France as in England, and have been in quantity more than equal to the demand. By depending on one nation for our whole supplies, subjects us too much to the caprice and the fate of that nation. Supposing that nation to be at war with ourselves or our allies, we must be much embarrassed in our supplies, and will find it difficult to find goods from nations who had not provided for our demands. Supposing a state of bankruptcy or insurrection to take place in the nation on which we