

clearly justified by the existing relations of things between the United States and Great Britain, he would now submit a few remarks upon the policy of exercising the right at this time. Under the existing circumstances of the United States, he thought the policy of the measure, was recommended by the clearest and most obvious principles. The relation of things between the United States and Great Britain, is such, as to demand a final and unequivocal explanation; whether the proposed measure be adopted or not. In all parts of this committee, in all parts of the United States, a definitive explanation is called for. The present state of things between the two nations, cannot long exist.

It is to be hoped, that the tone of language to be used by the United States, will be adjusted to the nature of the injuries they have sustained. Acquiescence and submission, are no longer recommended. Hence matters are already reduced to extremities, and all the irritations already exist, which can grow out of an extreme state of things. The proposed measure can add nothing to these irritations. The question therefore appears to be reduced to this, Whether in demanding an explanation and attempting negotiation, we shall use all the means in our power, to compel a favorable issue? Or whether we shall tamely supplicate for justice; and suffer the most effectual means of compulsion to elude our grasp? He did not mean here, to recapitulate the conduct of Great Britain towards us, he hoped it was sufficiently impressed upon the mind of every gentleman in the committee, but after the recent experience of her conduct, it would be madness, it would be folly, to address our complaints to her justice or moderation.

He thought it would be wise to lay hold of every thing in our power, and hold it as a pledge for her good behavior. This measure would put us in the best possible situation for negotiation. It would authorize an appeal to her interest, which she could not resist. He begged the committee to reflect upon the argument which had been used here, to prevent a late measure which had been adopted, and which had been renewed on the present resolution, that a great value in property, belonging to the citizens of the United States, was in the power of the British, and that any counteracting measures would place it in extreme hazard. This seemed to him, to have been the most prevailing argument which had been urged, and for some time was irresistible. If then the argument shall have been applied with so much force here, with how much more force will it be applied in Great Britain, when they find that the property of the individuals of that nation is placed in jeopardy here, and that it greatly exceeds in value the whole of the property which they have infamously detained and condemned. Besides, if in the event of a war, it should be a war of property, as is every where contemplated, Great Britain will find, that the war will be commenced upon very unequal terms. Viewing this measure therefore, as to its probable tendency to peace or war, he thought the probability greatly in favor of its producing peace. When Great Britain shall find that she is entering into a contest upon unequal terms, when she shall find that it may terminate in a permanent loss of the advantages of her commerce with the United States, when she shall see before her a precipice, into which if she should once enter, she never can return; she would pause before she acted; she would take time to count the probable loss and gain; and peace would be the infallible consequence of such deliberate calculations. This measure will convince Great Britain, that the United States possess a knowledge of their rights, a confidence in their ability, and a determination in their disposition, to assert and support them.

A gentleman (Mr. Smith, S. C.) observed yesterday, that a pacific system, would probably attach the people of Great Britain to the United States, and detach them from their own government. The gentleman ought to recollect, that a pusillanimous conduct, will not. It is with nations as it is with individuals, to be respected by others, they should respect themselves. The same gentleman remarked, that a change of ministry might be expected, and advised waiting for the event. The idea is as undignified, as it is chimerical.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

The following letter was read from Lequinio, Representative of the People at Rochfort:

“Dec. 14th, 1793.

“I have just given orders, which the Moderates will perhaps think barbarous. I ought to give you an account of them. Between 4 and 500 banditti taken prisoners, cram the prisons of Fontenay le Peuple. I just learn by an extraordinary courier whom the Administrators dispatched, that a part of the army of Charette, consisting of between 10 and 12,000 men, and which forced some of our advanced posts, was advancing against this canton, and that they (the Administrators) were afraid lest the rebels should make a second attack upon their town. I gave orders that all the banditti prisoners be shot without any form of trial, as soon as the enemy shall make their appearance.

“I have founded this sanguinary order upon the following grounds: On the 20th instant I was in the bosom of a meeting of the Deputies of the adjacent Popular Societies at Fontenay le Peuple, who came hither to propagate Republican principles, and to develope the patriotic fire necessary when the people indulged mirth and fraternity. Those prisoners were like to have strangled the other persons who inhabited the prisons. The municipality informed me of the danger. I hastened to the spot, and went first down to the dungeons, where I blew out the brains of the most audacious: two others shall pay with their lives the alarm they have occasioned—the rest of the order behaved again quietly.

“I organized immediately a Military Committee to judge all those ruffians, much more expeditious than the Criminal Tribunal, which in despite of itself, is embarrassed by a thousand formalities:—Because I thought it necessary, in case of an outward attack, to destroy at the very last moment; and without mercy, that focus of insurrection which was rendered still more audacious and infinitely dangerous by the vicinity of the army, especially in this city, where fanaticism and aristocracy are far from being annihilated.—These are the motives of my conduct: If you blame it—do justice, at least, to my intention.

“I must, in other projects, inform you, that unless you adopt such measures, you will never terminate the war of La Vendee; it is the abominable moderatism of the Administrations which formed La Vendee—and the moderatism of the Administrators and the Generals, foster it.—I wrote every where to take no more prisoners; and if I may be allowed to speak, I should wish the same measures to be adopted in all the armies. As our enemies would then use reprisals, it would then be impossible for us to have any cowards. Such a decree would, I believe, effect the salvation of France. I leave you to judge if I am in the wrong.

“With regard to La Vendee, this measure is indispensable, if you mean to make an end of this war. Every person is chilled in that country, as all the Administrators are to be renewed: But you ought to send Republicans thither; for there are none but Honest men to be found, and those gentlemen advance like a tortoise. Meanwhile, the people here are what they are elsewhere, essentially just and good; and since my short tour, I have been able to discover that they are willing to receive all the Republican impressions, if they be inculcated by frankness and true civism.

(Signed) “LEQUINIO.”

Referred to the Committee of Public Welfare.

From CHARLESTON PAPERS to the Third instant.

MANHEIM, January 6.

Yesterday evening, after a brisk cannonading, which took place between Frankenthal and Berbernheim, the Prussians retired beyond Worms. In consequence, the French entered that place to day. It is believed that the Duke of Brunswick will pass the Rhine at Oppenheim, in order to take the position on that side of the river, and join the army of General Wurmsler, which extends from that city to the Brisgau.

January 7.

We learn that the French have entered

Worms. Their advanced posts extend to Orthofen, Werthofen and Berthem. The prince of Hohenlohe is at Gunterblum, and the Duke of Brunswick is at Oppenheim. A part of his army has just recrossed the Rhine.

The French the day before yesterday entered Kircheln Bolender, where they imposed a contribution of 90,000 florins.—The grand bailiwick of Neuladt is to pay 400,000 livres. The beautiful chateau of the elector was yesterday entirely pillaged and laid waste. At Frankenthal the French have exacted the following articles: 150 sacks of oats every day; 3 waggons of hay, and 3000 lbs. of bread, besides a contribution of 150,000 livres. As this small town cannot comply with so exorbitant a demand, it is probable that it will be pillaged. At Oggerheim the republicans made a general plunder of every thing they could lay their hands upon. They have taken post at Mundenheim and Frisenheim, where they have begun to entrench themselves, but the Austrians are erecting on their side formidable entrenchments in the entrance of these passes, and it will be very difficult for the enemy to support themselves in this position.

BRUSSELS, January 7.

Letters from Germany confirm the total defeat of the combined armies. General Wurmsler had fixed his head quarters at Schwefingen, four leagues from Mannheim. He has lost 38 pieces of heavy cannon, and an immense quantity of baggage and stores. About 7000 men fell or were made prisoners in the last day of attack. His right and centre were utterly broken. He tried in vain to rally with his left, but they refused to obey him. Brunswick's army in some degree covered the retreat of the Austrian centre, and then retired with himself by Oppenheim to Mayence and Frankfort.

The defeat is ascribed to the error of General Wurmsler, as the duke of Brunswick avers, that on the 25th he advised the junction of the two armies, which Wurmsler refused, and reposed with confidence on the gallantry of his troops; the result of the fatal 26th is well known.

The armies of Flanders are to be united, and Courtray is to be the head-quarters. Every thing indicates alarm.

DUBLIN, January 23.

We have astonishing success in the war. We beat the French into Toulon—sixty miles into Germany, and into part of Italy. By the last packet it appears, that we have recently succeeded in obliging them to accept of Waterford vessels with provisions, and five with linen from Belfast. If we continue to succeed in this manner, we shall certainly be ruined by our good fortune.

There is no inconsistency whatever in the speech from the throne. It alludes to our success in running away.

LONDON, January 17.

Wednesday morning, two o'clock, Sir Sidney Smyth arrived in town with dispatches from Lord Hood and Sir Gilbert Elliot, dated Dec. 25, off the island of Hieres, not far distant from Toulon. We learn the following particulars:

The republican party remaining in Toulon, finding that their count ymea had made very near advances, and were about to storm the city, took advantage of what was going forward and declared themselves for a counter revolution. This was on the 17th. On the 18th, Lord Hood was informed, while at breakfast, that some of the inhabitants had begun to fire on our troops, and were in a declared state of insurrection. Orders were immediately given that the town should be evacuated by the allies, and that the loyal inhabitants as chose to embark on board our fleet, should be carried off. The whole day of the 18th, was employed in carrying this intention into effect. What the number of inhabitants is, who escaped, we do not exactly know; but it may be supposed to be considerable, when we state, that on board of the Robust man of war only, there are three thousand people.

It may easily be supposed there was much confusion in such a numerous and sudden embarkation; especially as the inhabitants fired on the allies as they attempted to get away; but fewer accidents occurred than could be reasonably expected, owing to the very great exertions of our officers and seamen, in affording every possible assistance; nor would so many persons have escaped, if Sir Sidney Smith, and other officers, had not pointed cannon at the end of different streets to keep the republicans in awe; by which means the embarkation was made with much greater safety, and less interruption. Strong symptoms of treachery had been discovered in these people some days previous to the 18th of December.

Of the 31 sail found within the harbour of Toulon, the following is the abridged summary, viz.

Burnt	15
Escaped the flames	8
Brought off by Lord Hood	3
Burnt at Leghorn, Le Scipion	1
Sent to Brest with refractory seamen	4
	31

Previous to the allies quitting Toulon harbour, they spiked most of the guns on the batteries, and set the arsenal and other public buildings on fire. This was done on the 19th; and although the French accounts assert that

the fire in the arsenal was extinguished before all the stores were burnt, it is believed that this is untrue, and that the building is wholly consumed, as it was set fire to in several places, and burnt for several hours with incredible fury. The other public edifices were set fire to in the same manner.

Sir Sidney Smith was the officer who commanded the gun-boats, and the firing of the enemy's ships, and it was in a great measure owing to his exertions that so many of them were burnt.

The fleet met with a violent storm on the 19th of December, but weathered it remarkably well; and none of the ships received any material damage, except a Tartane, which sunk during the gale.

We do not precisely know the loss of our army; but we believe that no officer was killed above the rank of a Lieutenant.

January, 18.

By accounts from West Flanders, dated the 11th instant, we learn, that on the 10th the military hospital at Lisle was consumed by fire, in which there were 1,800 sick, of whom the greatest part perished!

From the intelligence received from the Flanders mail of this morning, it appears, that the French are still in such force on the northern frontier, that the Germans have as yet been able to present no effectual check to their progress. Different skirmishes have taken place, and Manheim, Coblenz, and other places in the vicinity are preparing to sustain a siege, should the French approach.

Yesterday died, Edward Gibbon, Esq. so much distinguished by his elegant writings.

“The horrible massacres which are daily multiplied at Lyons, do not abate the rage of those to whom that unfortunate town has been given up. Couthon has proposed to the Jacobins to transport all the Lyonsese to another soil, where nourished by a better cultivated land, they may produce the sweet fruits of Liberty. D'Orfeuille, in announcing to the Convention the execution of 140 Lyonsese, proposed to dispatch 500 at a single blow, and to celebrate the day of execution as a National fete. The Convention directed the insertion of it in the Bulletin.

“We have to combat two great evils, the want of materials to manufacture different articles of clothing, and a scarcity of corn. The want of shoes is particularly felt by the armies. The decree of November 14, which ordered all the shoemakers of the Republic to furnish five pairs per week, remains unexecuted; but this negligence is now made up, by a decree which requires, from Dec. 21, to March 10, all shoemakers to be employed exclusively in making shoes for the military in actual service. As it is feared that the soldiers may sell them for bread, they must be squared at the end, and all but soldiers are forbidden to wear shoes of this form, under pain of punishment, as being considered to have bought them from the defenders of the Republic.”

To the Pennsylvania Society, for promoting the abolition of slavery, &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

IT is with peculiar pleasure we inform you, that the Convention of Delegates, from most of the Abolition Societies formed in the United States, met in this city, have, with much unanimity, gone through the business which came before them. The advantages to be derived from this meeting are so evident, that we have agreed earnestly to recommend to you, that a similar meeting be annually convened, until the great object of our association—the liberty of our fellow-men—shall be fully and unequivocally established.

To obtain this important end, we conceive that it is proper, constantly to have in view the necessity of using our utmost and unremitting endeavours to abolish slavery, and to protect and meliorate the condition of the enslaved, and of the emancipated. The irresistible, though silent progress of the principles of true philosophy, will do much for us; but, placed in a situation well adapted to promote these principles, it surely becomes us to improve every occasion of forwarding the great designs of our institutions. For this purpose, we think it proper to request you to unite with us, in the most strenuous exertions, to effect a compliance with the laws in favour of emancipation; and, where these are deficient, respectful applications to the state-legislatures should not be discontinued; however unsuccessful they may prove.—Let us remember, for our consolation and encouragement in these cases, that, although