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Foreign Intelligence.

Continued from the LONDON PAPERS received by Capt. TRUXTON.

BASLE, Jan. 22.

Previous to the famous affair of Gerheim, the utmost discontent prevailed amongst the armies. The Austrians accused the Prussians of hanging back, and leaving them foremost to the fire of the enemy. The Prussians retorted the charge. The Saxons quarrelled with the Bavarians, and the Hessians accused the Palatines of cowardice. In this state of things, the French continually harrassing them, and a dearth of liquor taking place (a gill of spirits sold for twelve sols) the Austrians were numbed with cold, and saw the French foldier enjoying his bottle with every comfort that the season required. A general discouragement and numberless desertions were the consequence.

At length, the French stormed the batteries at Gerheim, the most formidable that have been ever known; three tiers of artillery, the guns placed "en Cremaillere," so as to produce a triple line of crossed fire, and the whole well manned; but what cannot bravery do! The line broke, the French fell upon the Combined Troops with the bayonet.

For six hours the French never ceased killing with the bayonet, without firing a shot; fatigue obliged them to halt; the deserters arrived in hundreds.

The French, still pursuing arrived at the lines of Weiffembourg, where in addition to the immense capture of baggage they found all the artillery they had lost at this place, together with an enormous magazine of powder, destined for the siege of Landau; a part of the allies reserve artillery was also abandoned at Lauterbourg. The Austrians had the barbarity to place a lighted fusee to blow up the magazine, though they had left near 1500 of their wounded in the town, and near 1000 prisoners; the French arrived time enough to prevent the explosion; the Austrians crossed the Rhine to Mannheim, and the Prussians retreated to Worms.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26.

The trial of the conspirators of Stockholm is suspended: It is thought that the arrival of Baron D'Armfeldt, who is to be conducted as a prisoner from Italy into Sweden, is deemed necessary to throw greater light upon this affair; mean while a secret ferment prevails; the officer on guard near the Countess of Rudensfeldt, who has been transferred to the prison for criminals, was threatened with death, on the 14th instant in the street, by some unknown persons masked, if she were not set at liberty in the course of four days. In consequence, the patrols which parade Stockholm night and day have been increased, and the guards doubled. A reward of a thousand dollars has been promised to those who shall give information of the individuals in masks, who threatened the officer.

FRANKFORT, January 21.

Field Marshal Moellendorf, appointed to the chief command of the Prussian army on the resignation of the Duke of Brunswick, arrived here last night, and immediately set out for Mentz.

The French have fallen back towards the mafs of their forces; their head quarters are at Newstadt. Worms, and Frankenthal, after having been plundered of every necessary, are at length evacuated.

Colonel de Maek is arrived to regenerate the disorganized army of the unhappy Wurmfur: that object being accomplished, he returns to the army of Cobourg, of which he is appointed quartermaster general, a post occupied heretofore by Prince Hohenlohe. The latter is to have a distinct corps under his immediate orders, which will probably be employed between the armies in the Netherlands and those on the Rhine, to operate against Lorraine.

PARIS, January 26.

Letters from Lyons mention that the executions continue without intermission; that in four days there were 325 persons guillotined at Lyons and 339 at.

Marseilles is declared to be in a state of siege. General La Poype commands there, and has addressed the inhabitants on the occasion.

General Dugontmier, who lately commanded at Toulon, is appointed to command the army of the Eastern Pyrenees.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

January 26.

A deputation of Americans was admitted to the bar, and the orator demanded the pardon of Thomas Paine, that apostle of Liberty, and whose arrest was a species of triumph to all the tyrants on earth. His papers had been examined, and far from finding any dangerous propositions, the committee had traced only the characters of that burning zeal for liberty—of that eloquence of nature and philosophy—and of those principles of public morality, which had through life procured him the hatred of despots and the love of his fellow citizens. They demanded, therefore, with confidence, that Thomas Paine should be restored to the fraternal embrace of his fellow-citizens, and they offered themselves sureties for his conduct during the short time that he should remain in France.

The President, after a high compliment to the American people, said, "You demand from us Thomas Paine—you are anxious to re-conduct to your own side the assertor of the Rights of Man—We must applaud this generous devotion—Thomas Paine was born in England—that was enough to subject him to the decree in the first instance, which our own safety demanded by the revolutionary laws. The Convention will take into consideration your demand."

January 27.

Letters from Sans nom, (Marseilles) 19th January.

The Revolutionary Tribunal of this city is still actively employed, and the heads of several conspirators fall daily. The Representatives of the people are employed in regenerating the public spirit, and in terrifying those who might be tempted to partake in new conspiracies. They have resolved, that henceforth the name of Marseilles, which this criminal commune still bears, shall be changed, and that the National Convention shall be intreated to bestow on it another. In the mean time it shall remain Sans-nom, (without name) and shall bear that denomination. The buildings in which the assemblies of the sections and of the general committee were held, shall be razed, and a gallows, which shall perpetuate the remembrance of their revolt, be erected on the ground they occupied. An exact inventory shall be taken of the furniture, &c. found in them. The furniture shall be sold—the plate sent to the mint.

February 1.

Republicans from Dunkirk, admitted at the bar, deposited on the altar of the Republic the spoils of the churches. They added to them some patriotic donations, among which were jewels worth 1000 livres, 968 marks of gold and silver, 9,400 livres in specie, 13,300 livres in assignats, 2,300 shirts, &c. The voluntary loan consists in 110,000 livres, and the forced loan in 300,000.

"It is thus," said the spokesman, "we prove our inviolable attachment to the republic one and indivisible. Placed on the remotest, in the most dangerous post, we will defend it to the last extremity. Woe be to the dastardly Britons, if they dare to appear on our coast. We present you a tent taken from that rogue the Duke of York, on the very day on which he was so shamefully chased back from before the walls of Dunkirk: as the word Dunkirk signifies the church of the Dunes we request that that city may be called Dune Libre." He concluded by requesting the Convention to remain at their posts. Honorable mention, and insertion in the bulletin.

"Our land forces, said Barrere, one of the committee of public safety, have made a glorious campaign: and our naval forces shall procure us an honorable peace. Peace has been talked of; you have been told that you mean to subject the English people to your measures; that you intend to transport Paris to London. Why will you lavish so much French blood? the confederate powers sue for peace. You wish to dethrone all kings—do you wish it for the purpose of undoing the revolution, or, at least, in order to retard its beneficial consequences? This is the common language of the moderates. The committee prepare a terrible war, with the only view of obtaining a solid peace. You desire peace; the leagued kings do the same but mark at what price! A diplomatic agent in a neutral country said the other day,

"the confederate powers are willing provisionally to acknowledge the French Republic" [bursts of laughter] well, let us provisionally destroy all tyrannical governments. [Applauded.] Do you know what the coaliced kings are proposing to you? A cessation of hostilities for two years. [No cessation of hostilities! was the general cry.] They offer you a two years armistice, for the purpose of establishing among you new Vendees, in order to recover their exhausted strength, to carry off your merchandize, to infect the popular societies by their agents, to stir up new conspiracies among you; perfidiously to take from you your arms, your provisions, and to give you at last some royal scoundrel for a master. This is the cessation of hostilities which is offered you; at the term of its expiration, they will grant you peace, they say; and this peace is to be ratified by the French people. Can it be forgotten, that a faction, whose intention it was to destroy liberty by this means, made a similar proposal? The French people desire peace; but an honourable peace, a peace such as we shall be ready to sign.

The tyrants offer you peace, because they have neither money nor soldiers. A negotiator said lately in Switzerland, "But suppose it was intended to talk of peace, to whom in France should an application of that kind be addressed?" "To whom?" This is not difficult to be determined," answered the national agent; "we have one hundred thousand negotiators at the army of the Rhine; a hundred thousand in the south; as many at the northern army," (bursts of applause,) Why should the French people not act as Rome did? Why should we not surround all-kings with the famous circle of Popilius? If the British people wish for peace why do they not detach themselves from their infernal and despotic government? Let them cease to behave like slaves, and we will grant them peace.—The kings, we are told, demand peace—but what have these despots hitherto done to obtain it?—Have they ceased to provoke the neutral governments against us, and to direct their perfidious manœuvres against a free people? Arms and gunpowder must alone procure us peace.

The city which struck off the head of the Tyrant must also, furnish the arms and powder which is to save Liberty. Every day you hear the fire-arms ried, which near your walls are made with unexampled activity!

But it has been necessary to surmount great obstacles; instruments were to be made, and workmen to be taught; patriotism wanted the assistance of art; at first, we had no more than 25 artificers able to make good muskets, and who all came from Maubeuge; at present their number is increased to 500. Six hundred and eighty muskets are now made in a day, and 6800 in a decade. We have 15 founderies, which monthly produce 300 pieces of ordnance." He next stated what had been done for the fabrication of saltpetre. "There exists," said he "a new way of accelerating its extraction; the chymists have with their art assisted the cause of Liberty, and this discovery alone would save us. We want, for the next campaign, 24,000,000 lbs of powder.—They are ready. But our enemies may employ against us new perfidies, burn some magazines, and make others surrender. We must be prepared for every event; and for this reason your committee is to propose to you new means.

Jambon Saint Andre said, he had new successes to announce. Breard and himself had ordered a squadron of three ships of the line and some frigates to cruise off the coast of Ireland. They had returned to Brest on the 23d of January after having made 15 prizes, of which 12 were already come into port, viz.

A Jersey corsair, carrying 10 guns, taken by the Jean Bart.

La Misere, a Danish brig, 120 tons, from Amsterdam for Madrid, loaded with grain, taken by la Felicite.

The Rural Maid, an English vessel of three masts, 300 tons, taken by the Thames, an English frigate, now French.

The Mermaid, an English brig of 50 tons, from Oporto, with wine and oranges, taken by the Insurgente.

The Gustavus, a Swedish brig, 200 tons, from Stockholm, with grain, &c. for Leghorn, taken by the Northumberland.

The Concord, an American vessel, 300 tons, and three masts, from Philadelphia,

with sugar, coffee, and cotton, for England, by la Felicite.

The Sultes, a Danish brig of 250 tons, from Amsterdam for Madrid, with grain, taken by the Insurgente.

The John, Sayer an American vessel, 400 tons, from Virginia for England, with tobacco, by the Insurgente.

The Daemates, a Danish brig, 200 tons, from Amsterdam for Leghorn, with grain, by the Thames.

The Commerce of Boston, an American brig 150 tons, from Boston, with sugar, coffee, and cotton, for England, by the Insurgente.

The Grenville, an English vessel, of three masts and 300 tons, with coals, taken by the Achille.

The Bonny, —, an English brig, 200 tons, with salt, taken by the Insurgente.

The three other prizes are expected every hour.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.

Four members of the commission, of which Crouville, the French Ambassador, is the chief, the citizens Aubray, Honore, Castra, and De La Mare, sent to about 150 persons of this capital invitation cards couched as follows:

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!—Sir, You are invited by the French citizens, Aubray, Honore, Castra, and De La Mare, to be present at a ball and supper, which is to take place on Friday next, at the house of Rouch, in order to celebrate the recapture of Toulon. The ball begins at 6 o'clock."

Some persons accepted the invitation, others declined it; but when the government were informed of those proceedings, it thought proper to prevent a festival which might be attended with the most disagreeable consequences. The intendant of the Police sent orders to the tavern keeper, Rouch, not to suffer it to be given in his house—consequently it did not take place, and the French commissaries who had prepared it applied to the magistrate for passports to quit our capital; though they were immediately given to them, they are still in Copenhagen.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Admiral Macbride is to have the command of a fleet at the Nore, and will shortly hoist his flag there.

Yesterday the attorney and solicitors general and governors, and deputy governor of the Bank of England had an interview with the minister, at his house in Downing street, on the new bill for putting all French money into what the Jacobins call, a state of arrestation.

The King of Spain has published, in imitation of his Britannic majesty, a manifesto, or public declaration, explanatory of his sentiments towards the French nation.

The prince of Cobourg is about to surrender the command of the grand army in Flanders, to the duke of Brunswick.

Captain Curtis stood twelve hours at the helm, in the Swallow, on board of which was the marquis Cornwallis, in coming through the Channel, in consequence of their being chased by a French privateer.

Prince Esterhazy passed Frankfort on the 22d ult. and was supposed to proceed to England. The prince is said to be sent on a private business from the Emperor. Envoys from the other allied powers are expected to assemble in London in order to concert measures with our ministry concerning the present circumstances of the war.

An article from Magdebourg says, the reason why M. la Fayette, Lameth, and the other French officers are removed from here to Glatz and Silesia, is, the expected arrival of a number of their countrymen prisoners of war. M. Lameth has enjoyed but a poor state of health ever since he came; but by the king of Prussia's leave, his mother has attended him. All those prisoners are said to have had the liberty of reading, and to have been well supplied with books from persons possessing libraries.

February 10.

Saturday the Duke of York paid a visit to the King Queen and Princesses, at Windsor Lodge, when a very affectionate interview took place. The Duke stayed about two hours, and afterwards returned to Oatlands.

The Duke and Duchesses of York dined with their Majesties at the Queens Lodge. The object of the Duke of York's journey to England at present is principally to