

ten that they were no longer able to do any good, and that they began to despair.

The convention decreed, that 3 commissioners from their own number should be sent with full powers to act as circumstances might require, and ordered the executive power to dispatch an armed force sufficient to restore tranquility.

Alarming state of Paris.

He said there existed a great ferment among the people, and that they were assembling in a tumultuous manner in very large bodies, on account of the scarcity of provisions. He moved, therefore, and the convention decreed, that the municipality of Paris should be authorized to pursue such measures as they might think necessary for restoring order; even to cause the drum to beat to arms if necessary; and that they should every day give to the convention an account of the state of Paris.

FEBRUARY 26.

The affair of Lyons again occupied the attention of the convention, and several farther particulars, respecting the disorders in that city, were stated: among others, that the counter-revolutionists openly shouted out Long live Louis XVII.—Down to the Municipality: down with it. Two battalions, however, arriving there, a number of the ring leaders quitted that place.

MARCH 6.

Letter from the commissioners sent to Belgium.

Liege, March 3, 1793.

Citizens our colleagues,

As you will have laid before you the letter which we have addressed to the national convention, we shall not here repeat the contents of it. But we must add, that every thing is in a most alarming situation; that the army which retired from Aix-la-Chapelle, and the environs, is almost entirely disbanded; that the enemy will perhaps be in Liege—in Liege, where all our provisions are collected, and which contains immense treasures! We give this account from the information of General Valence, at whose house we now write. He assures us, that if Dumourier himself does not arrive, he cannot answer for the consequences.

We are endeavoring to rally the fugitives, and are using our utmost endeavors with the provisional administration and the citizens, that the people of Liege may second us, and supply the wants of our army. The dangers resulting from this want are so much the greater, as the enemy are very strong in cavalry, while we have scarcely any at all.

(Signed) Delacroix, Gouffin, and Merlin de Douay.

When this letter was read several members moved, that Bournonville, the minister at war, should be called to the bar.—Bournonville accordingly appeared and said: I received yesterday from Gen. Valence dispatches, which simply stated, that the posts on the Roer had been forced; that a column of Prussians were advancing towards Ruremonde, and that another body of 10,000 were marching against him. It is astonishing that the commissioners should have been so imprudent as to give such details. Were they real, the generals would certainly have communicated them to me. I have received dispatches also from Dumourier, who gives me only a very slight account of that affair. Yesterday morning I dispatched a courier, with orders to Valence and Miranda to unite, and form a body of 40,000 men; for should the enemy appear before Liege, it would not be astonishing to hear of its being taken next day, as it is not fortified. I have besides given orders to Dumourier to lay siege to Maestricht in form. In short, news coming from fugitives is not entitled to credit; and it is impossible that the commissioners could be properly informed of the details of that affair by men who fled.

Paris, March 11. We are assured that the sitting of last night was very interesting to the committees of the Convention. More than 80 persons were present.—Danton and

Genfonnet set out this morning for Belgium.

The dispatches from Gen. Dumourier are of the utmost importance. A very serious action took place between Brussels and Louvain, the details of which will probably be laid before the Convention to-morrow.

LEYDEN, March 11.

The following is said to be a correct statement of the forces of the combined powers, now acting against France on the banks of the Rhine, viz. under the command of Prince de Saxe Cobourg and Gen. Clairfayt, 38,000 infantry, and 12,000 cavalry;—Prince Hohenlohe, 35,000 troops;—Count Colleredo, near Manheim, 26,000;—Gen. Beaulieu, 14,000; General Wurmsler, in the Brisgau, 35,000;—besides 30,000 Croats, now marching through Germany to the same destination;—making in the whole, 180,500 troops; which number the addition of the Prussian armies, and the army of the Empire, make above 300,000 effective men. It is also said that Custine's army is reduced to the last extremity by sickness and want.

LIEGE, March 8.

The Austrians made themselves masters of this place on the evening of the 5th. An arch of the great bridge having been broken down by the French, the Duke of Wurtemberg was not able to make his way thither sooner.

The Prince de Saxe Cobourg has demanded from this city 600,000 florins by way of present to his army, and all the towns which were so imprudent as to receive the French will undergo the same fate. Remonstrances have been made to the Prince on this subject, but he replied that he could not depart from his demand.

The Hulans have seized several waggons loaded with silver plate, and 45 ounces of gold plate, taken from the cathedral, have been in part seized near St. Tron. The plate of the chapter of St. Peter was luckily forgotten.

Last Sunday three French priests, seven emigrants and three citizens, were massacred by the patriots.

VIENNA, March 2.

A courier arrived here yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, from Petersburg, with the official account, that the Empress of Russia had acceded to the coalition of the powers of Europe, and that a fleet of ten ships of the line are soon to quit the port of her majesty, in order to join the Spanish squadron, and to act in concert with the Spaniards against France.

His Imperial Majesty has just acknowledged in form Monsieur, the eldest brother of the late Louis XVI. as Regent of France.

COLOGNE, March 4.

Yesterday 83 waggons with French wounded, and a strong detachment of prisoners, arrived here; which were taken by the Imperialists in the action on the Roer the day before yesterday.

This day 24 waggons with wounded Frenchmen, among whom are several officers, entered this place, with some carts full of small arms, and 11 pieces of cannon.

It is reported that the French had 6000 men killed and wounded, and lost 45 pieces of cannon; the Imperialists had 350 killed, and 263 wounded.

This evening 20 more waggons of wounded Frenchmen are come in. We have just received accounts of a warm action between the Austrians under Gen. Beaulieu and the French, to the advantage of the former, who killed a vast number of the French, took several pieces of cannon, and drove the enemy from Stablo and Malmédy.

ROTTERDAM, March 8.

A letter from Utrecht, 7th March, says—"I have just time to tell you, that I left the Duke of Brunswick's head quarters at Bruggen, yesterday at noon, and you have in all probability heard of the French having evacuated Liege, Mazyk, Roermonde, and Fort St. Michael, and also of their having raised the siege of Maestricht."

HAGUE, March 11.

Last night arrived here, and was put under confinement, J. H. Bedaulx, Lieutenant General, who had the command of Gertruydenburg, &c.

FRANKFORT, March 9.

The fortress of Konigstein has at length been reduced by the allied armies. The French garrison who were obliged to surrender at discretion, were brought hither to-day.

This evening we expect the first train of the Imperial heavy artillery, that of the Prussians has already reached the place of its destination. It is said, that the expense of transporting this first train of Austrian artillery, and that of the second, which is soon to follow, will not be less than 400,000 florins.

LONDON, March 12.

The secrecy, the vigor, the dispatch, with all the other unremitting exertions, used by government since the French have thought proper to declare war against us, correspond with their general character for wisdom and policy.—They have, since that short period, silenced and restricted the daring among ourselves—they have purged the land of foreign and insidious emissaries, and put the kingdom in the best general state of defence. Equally faithful to their allies, they have sent effectual succour to their aid, and by acting with a central spirit, have given wisdom and vigor to the councils and armies of Europe.

To such spirited exertions, under God, we may attribute the late successes in Holland, and by perseverance, we may reasonably hope for a continuance of them. The late boast of Gen. Dumourier was, that he would breakfast in Amsterdam the 17th of February last—but that day is past, and no Dumourier is arrived!

The taking of Liege by General Beaulieu is a most important conquest.—The magazines of the French, and all the treasures of which they had robbed the Netherlands, were stored in this place.

Letters received from Breda mention, that Dumourier found in that fortress 187 pieces of cannon,—200,000 pounds of powder, 6,000 muskets, and a great quantity of bombs, cannon balls, &c. Dumourier immediately set out upon an important expedition, carrying off a great part of the military stores.

Maestricht is defended by 4,000 German troops, chiefly from the duchy of Brunswick, and 1,200 French emigrants, of whom the greater part are officers. The Brussels Gazette, which now publishes only what the French dictate, admits, that the siege of this place was found much more difficult than was expected, and that the fire of the garrison proved the superintendance of some able engineers.

After the battle of Jemappe, in which very near 12,000 of the French were slain, Dumourier informed the Convention, that the day had cost him three hundred men.

But how did this cunning General afterwards reconcile this information to his conscience? Thus—Upon being asked, when at Paris, by an English officer who was present at the battle, how he could have sent word to the convention that that day had cost him only 300 men? the General replied, that it was exactly so; for, added he, before the engagement had been over an hour, I had near 12,000 recruits sent to my army; so that in balancing the account of killed and received, I found a deficiency only of 300 men—which, therefore, was the loss of the day.

MARCH 19.

Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, who is now in London, received a letter by yesterday's mail, which he considered of so much importance as to transmit to Ministers. It stated that the Prince de Saxe Cobourg came up with the French armies between St. Tron and Louvain; engaged them, and gained a complete victory, in which the French loss was estimated at 12,000 men. Their armies were totally routed and dispersed.

In addition to this, Rumors more vague said, that the Austrians had afterwards captured Louvain, and were marching to Brussels with the certainty of taking it.

We state these reports without giving them as facts. The name of Mr. Hope gave weight to the story, but it does not appear that the letter received by him states the fact otherwise than as a report in Amsterdam. The accounts from Paris, down to Thursday last, state that Dumourier had come to take the command of the Belgic army, but says nothing of this defeat.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 11.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer after some preliminary observations on the present posture of affairs in respect to the war, stated the supplies necessary to be provided for, and the ways and means as follow:

THE SUPPLY	
The navy—ordinaries and extra-ordinaries	3,791,000
Excess, by war	2,070,000
The arms—guards, garrisons, and augmentations of all for s,	2,573,000
Excess, independent of militia,	1,900,000
Hanoverian troops, should the House vote them	455,000
Militia and all contingencies	939,000
Total vote for army	3,368,000
Excess of the whole	2,300,000
The ordnance total	793,000
Excess	420,000
Miscellaneous, for extra unforeseen articles,	175,000
Which was above the estimate of peace establishment	47,000
Deficiency of grants	218,000
Deficiency of land and malt at the usual sum of	350,000
Additional issue to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt	200,000
The total to be provided for to be	11,182,000
WAYS AND MEANS.	
The ways and means to meet this supply he stated as follows:	
Land and malt at the usual sum	2,750,000
Surplus in hand on the 5th January, arising from the large product of the revenue	455,000
To which was to be added the estimate surplus up to the 5th of April, to which the ways and means of the year had been calculated, which he took at 275,000, making a total of	700,000
Of which 435,000, being the surplus arising out of the three first quarters, had been already voted.	
In taking this future estimate of the permanent revenue, after defraying the permanent charges, he should go on an average of four years, the total revenue in each of which was, excluding land and malt	
On the 5th of Jan.	1790 13,423,000
	1791 13,879,000
	1792 14,172,000
	1793 14,412,000
Total in four years	55,886,000
Which divided by 4 produced the average of	13,971,000
For which deduct for charges	11,391,000
For additional future charges	240,000
Making total of	11,530,000
Which, in round sum, would leave a disposable surplus in four quarters of upwards of	2,441,000

ADDRESS from the NATIONAL CONVENTION to the FRENCH NATION. Proposed by ISNARD, and adapted by the Assembly, on the present crisis of their situation.

FRANKS,

SUCH is the inevitable lot of nations who have given to themselves kings, that they never can shake off their yoke without a struggle with every neighbouring tyrant.

Scarce had you proclaimed your own sovereignty when the emperor and king of Prussia took up arms against you, but now that you have proclaimed your constitution to be republican, there is not one despot who has not resolved upon your utter ruin. Those who have not already forced you into open war, are probably temporizing, that they may the more easily deceive you, and it is but too true, that the projected struggle is between the enfranchised France and enslaved Europe.

Be that so, France must eventually triumph if its will is firm and constant; for nations are stronger than armies. Those who have fought for independence were ever victors. Let Holland, Switzerland, and the United States, be proofs of this assertion.

Free nations find resources in their utmost extremities and distresses. Rome reduced to the circumference of the capital, arose from defeat more formidable than from victory.

Remember, Franks, your own exploits, when the Prussians dared to pollute your territory.—Ever did the enthusiasm of liberty triumph over numbers; ever did fortune smile on the valourous enterprise, and victory on true courage!

Heroes of Marathon, Salamis, and Jemmappe, we invoke your testimony. Infant republic, such are thy models, such are the presages of thy success. Surely thou wast reserved to give the universe a display of a scene hitherto unknown, hitherto unimagined in the mind of man; for never did such a cause occupy the soul of mankind, never was such a cause referred to the ultimate decision of war. Not the interest or concerns of the day is the theme, posterity and ages to come are the subject; not the liberty of one nation—no, the enfranchisement of the human species.

Franks, may the sublimity of these ideas inflame thy valour, crush every tyrant, rather than thyself become a slave—a slave! What shall then new kings feed on thy gold, on the sweat of thy brow, on the profusion of thy blood? Shall again unfeeling Parliaments, at their caprice, dispose of thy fortune, of thy life?—Shall again a fanatic priesthood decimate thy industry and thy harvests? Shall again as falliduous nobility tread thee under the foot of