

of the enemy. For this we are in a great measure indebted to the wise directions and efficacious operations of Field Marshal the Prince of Cobourg.

"As soon as the enemy's troops shall have evacuated Breda & Gertrudenburg, I shall make the necessary dispositions for their being conducted without obstacle to Lille."

L I S L E, April 5.

Gen. Dumourier having put under arrest the four commissioners sent by the Convention to seize him and bring him to the bar, addressed his army in the following terms:

"Companions, four commissioners, accompanied by the minister at war, from the national convention, are come to arrest me, and conduct me to the bar. I remember what you have promised, that you will not suffer to be carried away your father, who has several times saved his country, who has led you on in the road to victory, and who at last has still made an honorable retreat at your head; I have put them in a place of safety to serve as hostages. It is time for our army to discharge its vow, to purge France of assassins and disturbers, and to restore to our unhappy country, the repose which she has lost by the crimes of her representatives. It is time to regain a constitution to which we swore three years successively, which gave us liberty, and which alone can preserve us from the licentiousness and anarchy in which we are plunged. I declare to you companions, that I will set you the example of living and dying free. We cannot be free but with good laws, if otherwise, we shall be the slaves of crimes."

"General in chief of the French army, "DUMOURIER." Near St. Amant, April 1, 1793, 11 o'clock at night.

General Mazinsky, sent by Dumourier, entered the day before yesterday into this town, accompanied by an hundred hussars of his legion; he was the bearer of a letter, that he sent to M. Duval, commandant of the place, to demand the entry of 6000 men of the northern army, which was refused. Mazinsky has been arrested, and his followers disarmed.

P A R I S, April 6.

The capital is still quiet; the public opinion is strongly enough declared against seditious and traitorous persons to give us room to believe, that neither the one nor the other will see their projects succeed. The reasonings about Gen. Dumourier still vary; some say that he has emigrated, others are positive that he is yet at the head of his army; no citizen has hitherto incurred the penalty of death, in approving the conduct and principles of this General, worthy imitator of Monk.

Citizens Egalite, father and son, are erased from the list of the society of Jacobins.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

APRIL 2.

The commissioners of the Convention at Rochelle, announced, that the people of Nantes had made a successful rally against the revolvers—1200 were killed upon the spot, and as many made prisoners.

The popular society of Toulon denounced Gen. Paoli as a supporter of despotism, who, in concert with the administrators of the department, had inflicted every kind of hardship upon the patriots, at the same time favoring the emigrants and the refractory priests.—They demanded that his head should fall under the avenging sword of the law.

"When the inhabitants of Corsica combated for their liberty," said Lafource, "General Paoli, who was at their head, appeared to support their cause, that he might obtain a throne which he had long regarded as his own; his object was to be declared king—I demand his dismissal."

The convention decreed, that the Procurer General Syndic of the department of Corsica, and General Paoli, should be ordered to the bar, to give an account of their conduct.

The President announced, that General Miranda had written to him that he waited the order of the convention to appear at their bar.

The assembly charged the war committee to propose to him a series of questions, and decreed that he should be admitted to-morrow.

APRIL 3.

The commissioners wrote from Lille, that they had set off for the camp of Maulde, to arrest Dumourier; and that Bournonville had taken, on his route, the necessary measures to make a vigorous resistance to the enemy.

APRIL 5.

A letter was read from the commissioners in the department of Lille. All the posts on the banks of the Villaine, occupied by the seditious, had been taken, and the passage re-established. General Berryre had taken the most vigorous measures to reduce the seditious communes to order, and had succeeded.

Thouriot had made the motion that all the superior officers taken prisoners should be brought to Paris, that they might answer with their heads for the lives of the commissioners, and of the minister at war, so infamously put into the hands of the enemy by Dumourier. This motion had been decreed, but on the motion of Mallarme, it was agreed to suspend the execution until the committee of national safety should make their report.

A letter was read from Gen. Biron, stating, that though the snow was a foot deep on the ground, the enemy had attacked the camp of Braons on the 28th of March. They were vigorously repulsed, and their loss must have been considerable, if he might judge from the quantity of blood, of hats, and of fuzils left on the field.

In the evening sitting the plan of a decree was read, for raising an army of 20,000 men for the defence of Paris, one part of which stated, that no ci-devant nobleman should be admitted to any command in this army. Danton proposed, that for the defence of all the great cities there should be a guard, to be paid by the Republic; that the price of bread should be always in proportion to workmen's wages, and that in time of scarcity the excess should be paid by a tax on persons of larger fortunes.

APRIL 7.

Marat moved, that the wives and children of the emigrants should be put into safe custody, and answer with their lives for the lives of Bournonville and the four commissioners. He added, that as there were no proofs against Philip Egalite and Sillery, their character of deputies should be respected, & they requested to put themselves in a state of arrest, to convince the people of their innocence.

Decreed, on the motion of Fonfrede, that all the members of the Bourbon family, without distinction, be kept as hostages for the safety of Bournonville and the commissioners, and ordered that the commission of public safety point out the place where these hostages shall be kept, except the prisoners in the Temple, who are not to be removed from Paris.

Laclos, Bonnetcarre, and Gouay Darcy, were ordered to be taken into custody on account of their connection with the Orleans family. Sillery is a prisoner at large.

The members of the new committee of public safety were declared to be Barrere, Delmas, Breard, Cambon, Jean de Brie, Danton, Guitton, Morveau, Freilbard, Lacroix of Eure and Loire.

Philip Egalite sent a letter, desiring to know, if it was meant to include him a representative of the people, in the decree against the Bourbons: "Yes, yes," was repeated from every part of the hall.

The National Convention, on the first accounts of Dumourier's conduct, proposed the following address to the Belgic Army:

"Dumourier has betrayed his country—that conspirator for whom your valour has heretofore obtained triumphs, the glory of which he attributed to himself, now only seeks

to make you suffer defeats of which he will let the shame light on you. He attempts to turn against liberty the arms that you took up only against tyranny. What, you, Frenchmen, to threaten your country! You, to march against your friends, your brothers, your wives, and your children! No—you are not capable of that most atrocious of crimes; the champions of liberty cannot all at once have become the wretched satellites of an ambitious villain. Is it not at the voice of your country in danger, that you marched and conquered? Is it not she that still demands your strength and your arms? her sacred voice shall vibrate to the bottom of your hearts; you will recollect your triumphs, and burn to gather fresh laurels. So judge of you the representatives of the nation, whose confidence and esteem you possess. They know you better than the perfidious chief who deceives you, in order to debase and destroy you. His audacious hand has violated the sovereignty of the people, in seizing those its representatives whom the National Convention had sent to you. His crime is known; he wants to give us a King; his name is devoted to infamy—his head to the scaffold; avenge your glory and your country; give up the traitor; a civic crown is the reward that awaits you. French soldiers, if there could be among you men who did not remain faithful by the horror of treason, let them at least learn to be faithful by the fear of punishment. You are only the advanced guard of the nation; she is whole and entire behind you, ready to protect with her power those who know how to serve her, and to crush with her thunder those who dare to be rebellious.

"The traitor Dumourier has calumniated Paris to enrage you against that city which has been the cradle, and ought to be the support of freedom. Paris is tranquil, and watches for the security of the representatives of the people, respects the laws, is ready to march her republican bands. He has represented the National Convention as divided into two factions; he has taken advantage of some debates, which the ardent love of liberty, always jealous, especially in times of revolution, naturally excites among men charged with the interests of a great people. Republican soldiers—it is an act of perfidy on his part, to make you the blind instruments both of the annihilation of the Convention, and of the re establishment of Royalty: The National Convention is one as well as the Nation; it will maintain the indivisibility of the Republic; it rallies round the standard of liberty, and will carry it, if need be, into your ranks; it unanimously takes an oath to die with you, or to exterminate conspirators, tyrants and their followers."

APRIL 9.

The committee of public safety reported, that the members of the Bourbon family should be detained as hostages at Varennes till the close of the civil war, which now agitated several of the departments. After some discussion, Marseilles was adopted as the place of their imprisonment.

It was announced that serious commotions still subsisted at Nantz, and that on the left bank of the Loire the insurgents were very formidable. At Machecourt, they had collected provisions, ammunition, and a formidable train of artillery.—General Labourdonnaye waited for a reinforcement to attack them.

APRIL 10.

A letter from the commissioners at Valenciennes, dated the 7th instant, stated, that the whole of the northern army had deserted the standard of Dumourier, and had ranged themselves under that of the Republic at the camp near Valenciennes, at Lille, Douay, &c. Those who continued with Dumourier consisted of the greater part of the hussars of Berchiny, and the dragoons of the 3d regiment.

A dispatch from Gen. Dampierre announced, that he had sent a trumpet to General the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, to assure him that the kind

of truce now existing, would not be violated by him without previous notice. He had requested on the part of the Austrian commander the same precaution.

The commissioners stationed at Valenciennes, in a letter dated the 8th inst. apprised the Convention that they had arrested Lecuyer, the officer employed by Dumourier for their apprehension.—They had also in their hands one of Dumourier's spies. They added that the Austrian generals directed their forces towards Lille and Valenciennes, in the latter of which places, from whence they wrote, were numerous counter revolutionists.

A letter from the department of Bouches-du Rhone; the contents of which could not be made public, was referred to the committee of public safety.

L O N D O N, April 15.

By yesterday's mail we learnt, that 11 sail of English merchantmen have been captured in the Mediterranean; they were principally carried into Marseilles.

The town and citadel of Conde, in French Hainault, is entirely surrounded by the Austrian troops.

Custine's army still continues to be hard pressed by the Prussians.—Advices received from Ostend this morning state, that he is retreating as fast as possible into France with his army.

From these advices, however, it would appear, that the intelligence brought by the last mail, of Mentz having surrendered, was unfounded. Such an event, however, may be soon looked for.

M. Egalite, prior to the Decree for sending the Members of the Bourbon family to Marseilles, was confined for security in the prison la Conciergerie.

The underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee House were all made exceedingly cheerful on Saturday last, by the news being received of the arrival of the Necker, and three other French East-Indiamen in the ports of France, which had been insured in this country, to the amount of 350,000l. sterling.

The government of the Netherlands, it is said, will undergo a total renovation in which the various suggestions of the patriots will be candidly canvassed, and as far as may be consistent with due subordination, adopted.

APRIL 17.

It was yesterday reported, on what authority we have not learnt, that the 3 generals that were under arrest at Paris, had been condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and executed. These generals were, Miranda, Wimpfen, and Mazienky.

By a vessel just arrived from Ostend, we learn that the Austrian troops were within a few hours march of Dunkirk when she sailed, and that it was reported the French troops had previously evacuated the place—it was of course expected to be taken possession of without bloodshed.

It is a curious circumstance, which has not hitherto been noticed, tho' it may be depended on, that as far back as the middle of January last, 50,000l. stock was purchased for General Dumourier in the English funds: How the General came to be possessed of such a sum in England, or should at that period chuse such a security, is not readily accounted for. It is not possible that any of the secret service money for 1793 could form part of this sum.

APRIL 18.

Extract of a letter from Egalite, to his father, dated Tournay, March 4.

"I see that Liberty is no more. I see that the National Convention have lost France by a renunciation of principle. I see every where a civil war. I see every power leagued against us, and nothing to oppose them; our troops of the line are almost annihilated, and the volunteers have deserted.—Can the National Convention suppose that with such an army they can continue the war? If they do they will very shortly be undeceived. What evils have they not heaped on unfortunate France."