

and by joining their party, I should have become to them a chief of great importance to be gained over; but as I was perfectly certain that their proposal would not be reconcilable to my conscience, I had refused even to see them. In this situation I could do nothing else than quit France, as my death would have been no service to it. It is from the 19th of August that I date my *egira*. I repaired to Bouillon, with Meunbourg, Bureau de Puzy, and some other officers. We set out under pretence of reconnoitering, leaving my escort of Hussars on the road, I sent back all my Ordonances, (soldiers on duty, whose business it is to carry the General's written orders) to make those divisions of the army retire who were in danger, and to inform Luckner, my own General, and the Municipality of Sedan, of my departure.

In a word, instead of carrying off with me as I might, my officers and troops, I did not wish that the most scrupulous delicacy should have any thing to reproach itself with.

Having arrived near Rochfort, in the country of Liege, from which we expected to proceed to Holland and England, we were informed that there was there an Austrian post which we could easily avoid, but which we had no reason either to seek for, or to fly from. With a view only of avoiding all mistake and all uncertainty, Bureau de Puzy quitted us to make to the commanding officer a declaration similar to that which I now send you. We were invited to approach, and you will be as much surprized as I was, when you learn that we were there treated as prisoners of war. Being conducted to Namur, and afterwards to this place, we are so closely confined, that I have a centinel at the door of my apartment, and I am not allowed to walk in a small garden which is at the bottom of the stair-case, we walk only in the court. This conduct towards us is as unjust as impolitic. You will readily perceive that it tends to alienate the Conventional party, that is to say, the grand majority of the nation, from all confidence in the Court of Vienna, since it is very clear that we quitted our country for having defended royalty, at the same time as liberty. In short, whatever may happen to me, I shall always remain such as you have known me; but if justice and policy prevail over personal malice, I expect to repair soon to England, where I shall be happy to see you. (Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Second letter of M. De La Fayette.

Arlon, Sept. 3.

"I am sensible how much your attention is engaged with my situation—I am well, this is all the satisfaction I can at present give to my friends.

"I wrote to you since the epoch—when the crimes of the 10th of August, the violence offered to all the constituted powers, the little support I found in the bold step of arresting the Commissioners of the Assembly, and lastly, the inutility of my death to the public cause, were so many successive reasons for determining me to quit France.

"Had the King been able to determine to quit Paris, as I proposed to him, after having taken measures for conducting him to Compeigne, he would have avoided great dangers and great misfortunes. But it is useless to recur to the past.

"I informed you how I resolved to quit France, in which I could no longer serve the cause of liberty, and in which I could neither compromise with guilt, nor bend under the despotism of the Jacobins.

"I informed you also how I reached Rochefort, where there was a post of Austrians whom I and my companions neither sought for nor avoided. You must read in the papers a declaration made by us, as well as a list of the companions of my journey: the manner in which we announced ourselves, left us in no doubt respecting the right we had to pass freely. We were however conducted to Nivelle, and our confinement became closer every

day. A part of the officers who had accompanied me, have at length been released; the rest ought to have been so. Since Meunbourg, Alexander Lameth, Bureau de Puzy, and myself, were put into a carriage, under the escort of a major and three officers of infantry, with a detachment of hussars. At every place where we arrived, two centinels were posted at the door of our apartment, two at the bottom of the staircase, and two at the street door, besides those posted at the stables and under the windows, so that we were in every respect treated not as prisoners of war, which was absurd, but as state prisoners, which is explained by the constitution of bayonets. We shall arrive to-morrow at Luxembourg—this is all I know.

"It is strange enough to see La Rochefoucauld and Barnave under the rod of the Jacobins—I and my companions in the chains of the Austrians. The friends of liberty are proscribed on both sides: I am not therefore in my place, but in a prison; and I had rather suffer in the name of despotism, which I have combated, than in the name of the people, whose cause is dear to my heart, and whose name is at present profaned by villains.

"I wish that the Duke of Brunswick may march speedily to Paris, in order that honest men may escape the dagger of assassins, and quit France in safety. But I am filled with indignation at the cowardice with which both towns and troops surrender.

"I know well that the crimes of the 10th of August contribute greatly to this, but it is necessary that the French nation should have at the same time energy sufficient to punish them, and to defend itself from suffering enemies,—my countrymen have had neither the one nor the other.

"In short, though my present situation is disagreeable, it is not disgraceful for a friend of liberty, and it is not what it would have been at the head of an army, under the monstrous government which the Jacobins have substituted for the constitution.

"You will perhaps ask, what are they going to do with you at Luxembourg? I really do not know; but they will not make me a man inconsistent in principles, nor pliable by the situation in which I now am. (Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

PARIS, April 2.

Dumourier in one of his letters to Bournonville, says, he designs "one part of his army for the deliverance of the sound part of the Convention." M. Brissot, who is not only a sound but a moderate patriot, and who does not wish to see the republic fall before Brunswick nor Dumourier, thus apostrophises, "deliver the sound part of the Assembly! Pray who charged you with this duty, Dumourier? and suppose the Assembly was not free, where is the republican who would owe his deliverance to a Rebel? Where is the republican who is not persuaded that if any one man could "deliver" the Convention to-day, he could not also enslave it to-morrow? Take care, Dumourier, if you march against the Mountain, the whole republic will become Mountain—and I, who have braved the daggers of our little Cromwells, am ready to present my breast to the bayonets of Monk. Do you really believe, Dumourier, that we are so reduced as to choose between our tyrants?"

It would be difficult to paint the indignation which seized on every mind, at the reading of Dumourier's traitorous letters in the Convention: it was thus Caesar wrote when he marched against Rome; he also pretended to re-establish peace, and destroy tyranny; he affected not to aspire to the Supreme Authority.—"Dumourier! Dumourier!" cried Brissot, "I have compared thee to Caesar—it is enough to say, Brutus waits for thee."

On the 25th of March, the patriots engaged a body of counter-revolutionists near Vannes, routed and killed 400 of them, who appeared by their dress to be peasants; but

upon a closer examination they were found to be men of very delicate shapes, white skin, and soft hands. This fact proves what we have suspected, that a large number of emigrant nobles have entered the country in disguise, and are the only counter revolutionists we have to fear in the interior parts.

APRIL 5. A whole Department has denounced Marat, and declared that his head must fall, or the public tranquility cannot be restored.

LONDON, April 19.

The Duke of York has caused a Monument to be erected at Dart, to the memory of Lieutenant Western, who so gallantly perished in the defence of Williamstadt.

Large bodies of emigrants are daily embarking for Ostend, to serve in the army of the Prince de Conde, as well as in that of the Prince de Saxe Cobourg.

It is expected that Dunkirk will be attacked on the 20th inst. The Guards were to march to Nieuport and Furnes this day or to-morrow. It is said there are only 60 regular troops in Dunkirk.

The French are so completely blocked up at Dunkirk by our cruisers, that not a privateer or gun-boat has made its appearance in the channel for many days past.

The Municipality of Dunkirk is said to have prohibited all further intercourse between that port and Ostend. In this case, it will become difficult to procure the French Gazettes.

A privateer belonging to Guernsey has taken and sent into Falmouth a French ship, laden with indigo, valued at 40,000l.

A Liverpool privateer, belonging to Mr. Tarleton of that place, has taken and sent in a French West-Indiaman, valued at 32,000l.

The Irish smuggler, called the Morgan Ratler, which has been in the smuggling trade since she was launched, is converted into a privateer, armed, victualled, and furnished with a commission from the chamber of Vice Admiralty at Brest.

Marquis Cornwallis was expected to leave Bengal in February last.

The French Gendarmerie, who were at Breda, are arrived at Lille with their artillery, arms and baggage. The rest of the garrison, with that of Gertrudenburg, took a different route; but whether to join Dumourier or not, is not yet known.

Blancheland, late Governor of St. Domingo, is now under trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

APRIL 20.

The intelligence which we communicated on Monday last, respecting Generals Miranda, Stingen, and Lanoue, we were hopeful would have proved unfounded. Subsequent advices, however, put it beyond doubt, that they had suffered on the scaffold. The same advices state, that Santerre, the Commandant General of Paris, had been appointed Commander in Chief of the French armies.

It is also confirmed, that Conde has surrendered to the Austrians.

Valenciennes is regularly invested.

On the 13th inst. Marat was arrested, in consequence of a decree of the National Convention, and committed to the prison of the Abbaye.

Memorial presented on the fifth of this month, by the British and Imperial Ministers to the States General.

"High and Mighty Lords, "It is known that towards the end of the month of September last year, his Britannic Majesty and your High Mightinesses gave, in concert, a solemn assurance, that in case the imminent danger which then threatened the lives of their most Christian Majesties and their Families, should be released, his Majesty and your High Mightinesses would not fail to pursue the most efficacious measures to prevent the person who might render themselves guilty of so atrocious a crime, from finding any asylum in your respective States. This event, which was with horror foreseen, has taken place; and the divine vengeance seems not to have been tardy. Some of these detestable regicides are now in such a situation, that they can be subjected to the sword of the law. The rest are still in the midst of a people whom they have plunged into an abyss of evils, and for whom Famine, Anarchy, and Civil War, are about to prepare new calamities. In short, every thing that we see happen, induces us to consider as not far distant the end of these wretches, whose madness and atrocities have filled with terror and indignation all those who respect the principles of religion, morality and humanity.

"The undersigned, therefore, submit to the enlightened judgment and wisdom of your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be proper to employ all the means in your power to prohibit from entering your States in Europe, or your colonies, all those Members of the feilistited National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council, who have directly or indirectly, participated in the said crime; and, if they should be discovered and arrested, to deliver them up to justice, that they may serve as a lesson and example to mankind.

"Done at the Hague, this 5th of April, 1793. (Signed) "AUCKLAND. "LOUIS C. STARRENBERG.

The suspension of all regular communication with France has obliged us to be more brief in some of the details we have laid before the public since that period than we could have wished. We are now enabled to give further interesting particulars respecting the conduct of the convention, on hearing of Dumourier's attempt to re-establish Royalty in France.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In the sitting of the 4th inst. Lacroix gave an account of Dumourier having arrested Bournonville and the commissioners sent to bring him to the bar.

The committee of public safety immediately met. The constituted authorities in Paris and the executive council were summoned to the bar, and ordered to preserve the peace of Paris. Santerre, the commandant general was sent for, and ordered to concert with the civil magistrate in all measures which the circumstances might require.

The convention decreed, that the executive council should instantly nominate a general to succeed Dumourier, whom they declared a traitor; forbade him to be obeyed, on pain of death and confiscation; and offered a reward of three hundred thousand livres to whoever should bring him dead or alive to Paris.

The executive council announced that they had taken the necessary measures for the peace of Paris; and proposed that the convention in imitation of the constitutional assembly, should take the reins of government into their hands, and appoint generals.

A deputy from Valenciennes announced, that the best spirit reigned in that city, notwithstanding the efforts of Dumourier; that there were 10,000 men in the camp at Maubege, and 6,000 at Conde.

Robespierre inveighed against Brissot, and moved a decree of accusation against him—Brissot replied, and the convention passed to the order of the day.

MONDAY, April 8.

A letter, dated St. Gaudens, April 1st, was read, stating that general Sabudet had entered the valley of Aran, in the Pyrenees, belonging to Spain, with two columns of French troops, and had taken possession of it. The letter added, that he had taken 80 prisoners, with 60 muskets and 6000 cartridge, with the loss of only two chaceurs killed, and four wounded.

Beard moved, that the assistants of the minister at war, those of the minister of the Marine, and Dumas, director of one of the offices of the minister at war, should be kept in a state of arrest.—Decreed.

It was reported to the Convention, that 35,000 pounds weight of gunpowder had been removed from Cassel to Lille. In the camp of the traitor Dumourier, who wished to retain none but such as were attached to his cause, desertions multiplied daily. The report further stated that such of Dumourier's troops as continued faithful to him were united to the Imperialists.

Carnot and Lesage announced that they had transmitted to the Convention a trunk belonging to Dumourier, in which were found several papers respecting his treachery, and various books, such as the lives of illustrious men, an atlas, &c.

The department of the Meuse denounced General Chazot, as a traitor to the Republic. Bentabol moved that a decree of accusation should be passed against Miranda, Stingen, Maziensky, and Layone; that they should be delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Some members having observed that such a decree was not necessary, and that it would be sufficient to read the papers which tended to criminate, these papers were ordered to be read to-morrow.

The ci-devant Duchefs of Orleans requested and obtained permission to be confined in her apartment.

A member who read a letter from Sables d'Olonne, dated April 2, announcing that the rebels had appeared in force before that post, and, under cover of the night, had begun to throw up trenches for batteries, but that their works had been destroyed by a heavy fire from the town. The rebels fired red hot shot, but a ball from the town destroyed their furnace, burnt some of their carriages, and occasioned an explosion which killed a number of people. The counter revolutionists then fled, and were pursued by the patriots, who killed 3000 of them, and took 14 cannons and 11 carriages laden with bread.

PERMANENT SITTING—APRIL 11.

The sitting of this day was entirely occupied by the reading of the dispatches from the departments in a state of revolt.

In the Department of Finisterre, Cotes-du-Nord, and la Villaine, the insurgents had been completely subdued; in the latter, many of the ringleaders had perished on the scaffold. The communication between Rennes and Nantz had been re-established, and General Berruyer was to attack the Rebels.

FRIDAY, April 12.

Buzot demanded, that the Appeal nominal should be proceeded on, for the election of four Members to repair to the Department de l'Orne, there to collect particulars respecting the motives of Philippe d'Or-