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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION, MAY 1.

A DEPUTATION from the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, read the plan which they had adopted for recruiting the army, and for making a provision for those citizens who had enlisted. This plan was, that every citizen who had more than 2000 livres of annual income, should carry the half of the excess to the Treasurer of the district, if he had no children; and that those who had children should be allowed to deduct 500 livres from the excess. The spokesman of the deputation said, "We come, Legislators, to tell you severe truths; but we come likewise to tell you how to save the country. Employing yourselves for a long time as you have, with your own personal interests and passions, and divided as you have been, declare to us what you have done! [Violent murmurs.]

"You have promised every thing, and kept your word in nothing. Our defenders have been left destitute of every necessary; and you have engaged to regulate the price of the necessary articles of life, to relieve the necessitous—but in no one instance have you kept your word.

"The people have made every sacrifice to Liberty; and do you in your turn forget who you are, proprietors and farmers. Imitate the people in their sacrifices, and establish a limitation of the price of provisions.

"We request of you that a price may be fixed for provisions, and that you will adopt the measures we have proposed. These are the means we think necessary for saving our country. If you do not adopt them, we, who wish to save it, declare, that we are in a state of insurrection! Those who unite with us in our demands, are at your doors. We request leave to file off through the hall. We are in number 8000—but all unarmed."

The Convention was thrown into a violent agitation by this harangue, and Mazurier moved, that this petition should be printed and sent to the departments; and that all the substitutes of the deputies should be ordered to assemble at Tours or at Bruges.

Philippeaux wished that the petition might be rejected, and that the person who read the address should be put under arrest.

The President now read a letter from the inhabitants of the above Fauxbourg, stating that as they had learnt with grief that their petition had brought on an unfortunate discussion, they had sent a new address, signed, "The people who wish to defend—not to destroy the Convention."

The discussion continued for some time, and Danton at length moved the order of the day, as the petitioners had disclaimed any incivile designs; and that the petitioners should be admitted to the honors of the sitting.

MAY 2.

Two deputies from the department of la Loire Inferieure appeared at the bar, and drew a most disheartening picture of the rapid progress of the royalists. They trembled, they said, for their native city; and added, that nearly two thousand patriots had been slain in their neighborhood; and at Mellecon alone, five hundred and fifty. Without a very powerful armed force, they were convinced Nantz must fall. The insurrection, which was at first but a mere spark, as it

were, and which promised to be instantaneous and local only, had acquired such strength and consistency, that unless circumscribed, it was to be dreaded that by degrees it might become general.

It was announced that the department la Manche was threatened with famine.

MAY 3.

Barrere in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, entered into a detail of the present situation of the Republic. Every thing according to his statement, was as well every where as it possibly could be; and France in all her points was impregnable.

This faithful portrait the member contrasted with another, which represented the Powers united against France as in the most possible state of disunion and discordance. As all this was mighty consolatory, Barrere's Report was crowned with applauses.

MAY 8.

A Deputy of Indre and Loire was admitted to the bar.

I come, said he, to demand the speediest and most effectual succours. The National Convention appears to have been abused on the reality of our dangers. The Western Departments are no less agitated than ours, by the too common calamity of treachery and counter-revolution. A war more disastrous than that we wage against Francis or Frederick William desolates and threatens to annihilate the Republic. The counter-revolutionary traitors present themselves in several points at once, in columns of from ten to twelve thousand men. I demand of you, Legislators, by what fatality it is the Executive Council has left us two months without arms and without men?

"By what fatality have the battalions ordered to us been countermanded? If the end of these schemes have been to favor the insurgents to open their way to Paris, it is fulfilled. The territory of Indre and Loire is subjected by the traitors; the city of Chinon is now, perhaps, in their hands, and they have seized on Bressuire, Tours, and Loudun; the latter of which places, after throwing down the Tree of Liberty, did not scruple voluntarily to open its gates.

"On the receipt of this intelligence, Legislators, the Administrators resolved to repair to Chinon, where all the citizens were mustered in the name of the law, and summoned to follow. This rampart of our safety is, however, far from impregnable; and unless you instantly send us men, arms, and ammunition, we cannot answer for any the smallest chance of the public safety.

"I therefore demand, in the name of the department, that the Executive Council instantly dispatch for Chinon and Tours, all the troops at its disposal; that to expedite these succours, the battalions which shall be thus collected be embarked on the Loire, as soon as they can reach the banks of that river; and that all the disposable small arms, as well as cannon, stores, and ammunition of every description, follow them. Six hundred thousand livres, at least, ought besides to be sent to the Department."

Bentabole demanded that alarm guns should be discharged instantly, the tocsin sounded, and all civil matters suspended. He proposed that each individual, having a male domestic, should supply two men armed and equipped.

Thuriot demanded that the territory of Liege should be united to the French Republic. It was suggested that the inhabitants ought to

be consulted: but this counsel was over-awed—the Union was decreed, and the proper Committee charged to frame an Act for that purpose.

MAY 11.

A letter from Talien, commissioner in the departments of Indre et Loire, and Loire et Cher, dated Tours, May 10—stating that false and alarming news was daily spreading by the enemies of the Republic, respecting the successes of the insurgents; and that Quineau, an agent of Dumourier, had, after the example of his patron, betrayed the interests of his country, by opposing little resistance, though he had 3000 men under his command, to the forces of the rebels. It was even said, that he had induced his soldiers to fly before them. Talien added—that Loudun was evacuated; that the enemy would perhaps be in possession of it that day, and that there were only very few troops to oppose them. It was however hoped that a small army could be collected until the new battalions, so long promised, should arrive.

Letter from Citizen Devaulverd, to Citizen Talien, dated Chinon, May 8.

"We have heard the noise of cannon all this morning, which makes us presume that Ligonier is engaged. I hope that he will be more courageous and less a traitor than Quineau, the ci-devant adjutant of Dumourier, who, instead of fighting as he promised before me, surrendered with 3000 men all armed, whom he had in the town of Thouars. The brave Marseillaise alone merit praise—they tore down the white flag which had been hoisted; combated like true republicans, and, though reduced at length to the number of six, still fought till every man of them was cut to pieces. They formed themselves into a square, and when their cartridges failed, they fell furiously on the insurgents with their fixed bayonets. Had all the rest of the troops at Thouars followed their example, it would have been still free."

The Convention, after hearing a report from the committee of public safety, decreed that of the 21,000 men, making part of the levy of 300,000 decreed on the 24th of February, and now assembled at Grenoble, 8 battalions should be immediately organized to march against the insurgents.

A letter was read from Boisset and Moyre Bayle, Commissioners of the Convention in the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhone. They announce that all the measures which they had ordered at Marseilles to secure the public welfare, had been carried into execution with much tranquillity, when in an instant the scene had changed—that the sections of Marseilles, which had constantly kept themselves within the first bounds of their duty, had exercised, and were now exercising power without limits; that they had created a popular tribunal, and had authorized it to pursue all offences; that the constituted authorities were by this means embarrassed in their proceedings. One of the sections deliberated upon sending a deputation to the commissioners; they came to them in the night, made them get out of bed, and forced them to break open a bureau, of which their secretary had the key. They did this to examine their correspondence. They ordered them to depart in twenty-four hours, under pain of being arrested. On their arrival at Avignon, they had nearly been massacred.

The Commissioners made a decree, of which the following is the sub-

stance: "Considering that the sections of Marseilles, composed for some time past of suspected persons, have manifested an evident tendency to federalism, they decreed as follows—

1st, That the Popular Tribunal established at Marseilles is annulled.

2d, The Central Committee established to receive secret denunciations is annulled.

3d, The Presidents of the sections are personally responsible for the criminal decrees which may be made.

4th, The Commissioners sent from Marseilles, Aix, and Toulon, shall be denounced and prosecuted according to law."

After a very long discussion, the Convention suspended the execution of this order, until after the report of the Committee of Public Safety.

Letter from Citizen Gasparin, Commissioner with the Northern Army, dated Orléans, May 9.

"I herewith transmit you a report of the affair of yesterday, which has just now sent to me by General Lamolliere. I can warrant the truth of it, as I never quitted him a moment since our departure from Lisle, and as I have seen every thing he did, and all the private accounts which he received. What he says respecting the firmness of the soldiers of the Republic is strictly agreeable to truth.

"In an expedition in which all the wants of the troops could not be supplied at the moment notwithstanding the attention of the General and the Administrators, our brave defenders testified no uneasiness, except on account of the enemy not being near enough that they might engage them. In the concise account of the General, I find that he has forgot to mention, that at ten yesterday evening, as we were retiring to head quarters, we observed the Abbey of Vigogne in flames. It was set on fire by our howitzers, and as the flames raged violently, I am induced to think that the magazines of the enemy must be consumed; and I have no doubt that we shall be masters of them to-day.

"P. S. Prisoners taken at Vigogne are continually arriving. There are a great many English amongst them. In the last convoy there were 14 of English, all wounded."

Report of General Lamolliere.

"The affair of the 8th has been most glorious for the arms of the republic, and proves in the best manner the dignity of the cause for which we are fighting. At seven in the morning, for such were the orders of Gen. Dampierre the commander in chief, the different corps of which my small army is composed, attacked the advanced posts of the enemy. The firing was commenced by the division under the command of Gen. Despourches, who was charged to dislodge the enemy from the Abbey of Vigogne, and from the different entrenchments which they had in the wood of St. Amand. The Gen. and our brave brethren in arms presented themselves with unexampled courage and intrepidity. They overcame incredible obstacles, as at every step they found entrenchments, from which they drove the enemy, who were every where far superior in number, notwithstanding batteries of 17 p. under which they continually employed against us.

"Despourches had taken post on the platform of the Abbey of Vigogne, where he entrenched himself, and kept up a brisk fire from a quarter past 7 in the morning until 9 in the evening, I successfully sent him a supply of provisions and ammunition, which he in vain expected from Valenciennes. This General Officer used all his efforts to have his right wing covered by the left flank of Gen. Hedonville, who attacked Rhemes at the same time, but he could never succeed, except in regard to the few chaffeurs. It appears that the enemy lost a great number of men, we had also some brave soldiers killed.

"This division lay on their arms all night, in the wood of St. Amand, retaining their position, and will this morning continue their attack, which cannot be made with advantage unless they can unite on the right wing with divisions ordered to dislodge the enemy from the wood of Rhemes.

"At the moment when Despourches attacked with my advanced guard, I marched against the enemy encamped near St. Amand in two different points.

"They made a more feeble defence than they did the preceding evening, and endeavoured to draw me near the town or the enclosure; but having determined not to take possession of it till they should be driven from Rhemes and Vigogne, I occupied them in different points and at different times, to render my diversion more useful.

"I directed several attacks on my left, both against Lecelles and against a mill where the enemy were posted, and from which they were