

them and they suffer every thing to be carried off.

Those parishes which remain faithful have furnished double their quota of contingent recruits—400 of these recruits set off for Brest on Friday; they will be incorporated into the marine.

MARSEILLES, May 1.

We are now tranquil—the tyranny under which we lived is destroyed. The commissioners of the convention, Bayle, and Bailler, the authors of so many convulsions have fled. The anarchists and clubs have either fled or are under arrest. We would have strangled them in their lurking place if they had abandoned it—but we have contented ourselves with walling it up. We now breathe in peace and the reign of the law is begun.

Department of the Lower Pyrenees. Extract of a letter from Bayonne, May 3.

The beginning of this month the Spaniards invaded our territory in force 4 leagues from this city—They surprized the camp at Sure, where we had about 2000 men. After a battle of two hours they put our small army to flight, took 8 field pieces, and remained masters of the field.

Our soldiers burnt every instrument of encampment. Bayonne is much alarmed, as we have only 1300 men in garrison, too small a number for what may be considered a principal key to the republic—especially as they are mostly undisciplined national guards. Our citadel is defended by only one company of cannoniers of Lot and Garonne—they are too inexperienced to defend so important a post.

This should be known throughout the republic, that means may be devised to oppose an enemy much more formidable than we imagined.

P. S. General Servan arrived yesterday—he is employed in rallying the fugitives, who are numerous—they are all ordered to join their respective corps.

Latest Foreign Advices.

On Tuesday last the Earl of Halifax, British Packet, Capt. Bouldersfor, arrived at New-York, in 42 days from Falmouth. By this vessel London papers are received to the 9th of June, extracts from which follow.

COLOGNE, May 26.

GENERAL CUSTINE's attempt to deliver Mentz, though it had not the desired success, yet in part succeeded. The following are the particulars of it: On the 16th inst. he detached 16,000 men from the army of the Moselle towards Mentz; and to occupy the attention of the Prussian corps commanded by the Prince de Hohenloe, an invasion was made into Deux Ponts; and about midnight, between the 16th and 17th, a corps of 5000 men also sallied from Landau, and whilst the detached corps filed off by Spires, this corps attacked the Austrians and the corps of French emigrants under the Prince de Conde on one side, whilst General Custine, at the head of the principal division of his troops, attacked them on the other. The action, which took place on the morning of the 17th near Belheim, was very warm; the emigrants defended themselves with great courage against superior numbers, and the Austrians acted with equal bravery. At the commencement of the action it was supposed the French would have had the advantage, but the Imperialists and emigrants remained masters of the field, and the French were obliged to return to their former posts without having executed the object of their attack, which was to penetrate as far as Mentz. In the French account of the action, they attributed the failure of it to two battalions of volunteers, who by mistake fired on their own Chasseurs, and a third threw away their arms before they saw the enemy. The Austrians in this action, which lasted three hours, had 130 men killed and wounded, and the emigrants had 62 or 70. The latter lost four cannon at the beginning of the action, but they were afterwards retaken.—Some prisoners were taken on both sides. One emigrant shot himself rather than suffer himself to be taken. Though Gen. Custine failed in his chief end, he reaped this advantage: Gen. Wurmsler the next day thought proper to remove beyond Queich, and fix his camp there; and the French advanced posts are now in the place where those of the Austrians were.

RHINE, May 27.

The accounts that the Imperial corps under Gen. Wurmsler, together with the Prussians and Hessians, were obliged, the former to cross the Rhine again from the district of Landau, and the latter to leave the duchy of Deux Ponts, is fully confirmed. All the particulars

we at present learn of this event are, that the French in three columns, attacked the Austrians and the corps of Conde near Bellein, Herzhelm, and Rulshelm, and after an action of three hours, obliged their enemies, who were much inferior in number, to give way. The French General Ferrere had pushed forward to within an hour's march of Spires, but there he was repulsed by the Imperialists: the loss of the latter is reckoned at 130 killed and as many wounded.

The corps of emigrants suffered very much, and lost four pieces of cannon, which, however, the Austrians retook again.

It is said, that notwithstanding the advantage of this affair rests on the side of the French, yet they lost a vast number more men than the Austrians and emigrants.

By accounts from Mannheim, the Prussians under Col. Szekuli, have taken 530 French, and nine pieces of cannon, near Neuenkirchen.

The French have again entered the Be-wald, and their advanced posts reach as far as Kuarth.

The advantages gained by the French in Deux-Ponts were also only of short duration, as, by the last accounts we received, the Prussians and Hessians have returned from Lqutern by the way of Landstuhl, and again taken possession of Carlberg.

The French sallied from Mentz in the nights of the 17th, 20th, and 21st of this month; they attempted the same twice from Mombach, but were repulsed.

The landing of the French at Gustavsbu-rough was prevented by General Roder; 30 of their dead were found upon Blue Island, and ten vessels loaded with wounded were sent to Mentz. The loss of the Germans in the last action consists of 76 killed and wounded, among whom are six Imperial and Prussian officers.

LEYDEN, May 26.

By advice received from several parts, we are informed, that the National Assembly have forbid any communications with Foreign States, by a decree to the following import:

That the Directors of the posts of France shall, for the future, discontinue all communication with the Directors of Foreign Posts.

BRUSSELS, May 27.

The following official accounts have been received respecting the operations of the combined armies from the 10th to the 25th of May. They are dated from the head quarters of Prince Cobourg.

Nothing particular occurred between the 10th and the 23d, the French confining themselves entirely to entrenching themselves on all sides, and the allied armies remained quiet in their different positions, waiting for their heavy siege artillery, and for the arrival of some more English, Hanoverian and Dutch troops, who were on their way to join them. The French had fortified themselves in so strong a manner in their camps of Famars and Anzin, and had thrown up such works, that they appeared impenetrable. Prince Cobourg, however, notwithstanding their excellent position, determined to make an attack on the French with the whole of the army at all points at once, and the whole of the enemy's line, from Orchies to Maubeuge, was accordingly on the 23d inst. at daybreak attacked at the same moment. The Dutch troops attacked the enemy at Mouchin, drove them beyond Orchies, and took 60 prisoners. The Prussian troops attacked them at Hasnon, drove them into the Abbey, and took their fortifications, but could not force them from the Abbey, on account of a large moat filled with water, which surrounded it. The Imperial corps de reserve carried the entrenchments at Aubry, and the French, knowing the importance of the post, made a number of desperate efforts the whole day to recover it, but were always repulsed with loss, and were at last obliged to abandon a flag and several cannon. The centre assaulted and carried the redoubts which covered the right of the brook of Ronelle, near Alnoy, and took 7 cannon and ten waggons with ammunition. The left wing took the entrenchments near Mareche and Aste, and the redoubts at Villerpol. In the latter they found 6 pieces of cannon, and 4 waggons with ammunition; and the Imperial troops of Bavay took the redoubts and abattis of the enemy on the canalway at Quefnoy, and pursued the French beyond the woods of Anfroipet. Night coming on, Prince Cobourg and Gen. Clairfait thought it proper to let their troops rest from the fatigues of the day, with a determination to attack the next morning early the camps of Famars and Anzin; but when the troops the next morning (the 24th) went to attack them, they found the enemy had through terror, during the night abandoned them entirely. Part of the French forces threw themselves into Valenciennes, which the allied armies immediately invested, and part retired by Denain to Bouchain and Cambrai. The Prussians also found the abbey of Hasnon evacuated, which they took possession of, and went in pursuit of the enemy as far as Marchiennes. The French had in the course of the different attacks on the 23d, about 3000 men killed and wounded. The latter took 300 prisoners, among whom were a general and 20 officers.

Prince Cobourg's army is encamped to the right of the Scheldt, his right wing at Ouaing, and his left at Tricht; the corps de reserve under Gen. Clairfait occupies the left of the Scheldt, and extends from Aubry to Tricht. The garrison of Valenciennes endeavors to disturb the advanced posts, but to no purpose.

FRANKFORT, May 20.

The rapid advances of Custine, at the head of an army said to consist of 120,000 has created a general apprehension and confusion through-

out this city, that the principal inhabitants are removing with their effects to a place of more safety.

The commandant of Mentz, in a conference with the Duke of Brunswick, agreed to evacuate the place, provided the garrison was permitted to march out with the honors of war, a day to be appointed for the purpose; it is however more than probable that the success of Custine may alter his intentions.

The principal body of the enemy has since the action at Famars, rallied in the neighborhood of Bouchain; another party is forming at Douay: the second body, above 20,000 strong, is posted at the camp of Madelaine, before Liff, to cover that city; whilst a third, less considerable, is formed in Maritime Flanders, to observe the enemy in that quarter. These dispositions announce a defence which must be productive of much slaughter, and prove that a project more subject to multiplied, and we fear, insurmountable difficulties than the attempt to conquer France, by arms, could not have been conceived.

May 24. Yesterday the King of Prussia was in this city, and this day some Aufpach troops arrived to form our garrison.

PARIS, May 22.

Declaration made by the President of the National Convention to the French Nation.

CITIZENS, The scandalous scene which has just passed in the tribunes, convinces me of the truth of a conspiracy which has been revealed to me by many good citizens, who, fearing the pignards of assassins, have refused to make their names public. I shall now developpe this plot! Legislators, people, be attentive!—your safety is concerned!

The aristocracy and the coalition of kings, who tremble at their inability to snatch from us our liberty by the force of arms, are now preparing to destroy it by an intrigue carried on by gold. These were the days appointed for the execution of their plot; and what passed yesterday and today in the hall are only preliminaries to it. This conspiracy has been formed for the same purpose as that of the 10th of May; they wish to destroy the convention by insurrection, and this is their plan of execution.

The conspirators after having for a long time prepared the minds of the people by crafty speeches clothed in patriotic language, have misled the members of the popular societies, of the constituted authorities, and even of the Convention itself, so as almost to have persuaded them that to save the country, a new insurrection was necessary. This insurrection has been organized by clandestine committees. Every thing is preconcerted and arranged. The disorder which they have created in the Convention, will serve as a pretext for their projected riot. The women too lend their assistance, many of whom have been formed into regiments for this iniquitous undertaking—at the moment when their misguided arms are applied for the destruction of their country, they endeavor to persuade us that they are employed in saving it.

A great majority of the Citizens, it is true, have not been seduced; but our enemies have succeeded in making fanatics of that credulous part of the people, who, more remarkable for their virtue than their understanding, are easily misled. They have also attempted to persuade the Volunteers, who are going to Vendee, that they ought not to depart till after the execution of their project.

The insurgents are to execute, on the Members of the Convention and other Citizens, the proscriptions which have been ordered by their leaders. The persons proscribed will necessarily find some defenders; a combat will ensue, and such Members of the Convention as shall have been led astray, will be themselves massacred. The National Representation will then be destroyed; the flames of civil war will break forth, and the departments and the armies will be divided.

A prey to anarchy, there no longer remains to France a rallying point. During these intervals, all the armies at the same time attack our frontiers, the Aristocrats show themselves, and the Counter-revolution is effected.

Citizens, this is the abyss into which you are about to be precipitated, if, notwithstanding all that you have just heard, you persist in following the insigations of those who misled you. I call heaven to witness, it is for your welfare alone that I speak.—If you could see the bottom of my heart, you would there discover how much I abhor slavery—how much I adore liberty. It is she who at this moment inspires me.

I owe to my country the declaration that I have made—I have discharged my conscience, and, firm at my post, I wait the event.

I love the people too well not to use my utmost endeavors to save them from the effects of their own madness; and if in the excess of their blindness it should happen, that in this chair I should receive their attacks, covered with wounds I will still offer up my prayers for their happiness, and my last words shall be "O God, preserve the liberty of my country, and pardon those murderers, they know not what they do."

(Signed) "ISNARD."

In my letter of the 20th, I announced to you, that we were here in the momentary expectation of an awful and tremendous crisis, and never was the state of this metropolis so critical as it is at the present moment. By the address of the President of the Convention to the people, you will perceive how matters are circumstanced, and in addition to this statement, take the following particulars:

The populace assemble in great bodies, and become more and more violent and importunate. They express their detestation of the present state of things, call out for laws and government, and in the Hall of the Convention the legislators are at each sitting insulted by the galleries.

Yesterday two thousand of the rioters were apprehended by the armed force—a magistrat appears to have roused the citizens of all ranks, who find an immediate decision necessary.

Boulangier, the new commandant general, has resigned, foreseeing too much danger and difficulty, at the present crisis, in the post of honor assigned to him.

The departments are in a state little better, than that of the metropolis. Marseilles seems to have renewed the plan of a federative system of the southern provinces. The sections of that city have got the better of the adverse party, and co-operate with those of Bourdeaux; many of the citizens have fled, and a greater number are apprehended and imprisoned.

It was yesterday announced in the Convention, that M. de St. Croix, sent on a diplomatic mission to Constantinople, had been apprehended on his way by the Bashaw of Bosnia.

The success of the Spaniards on the frontier of the Pyrenees has been rapid. They have made a second irruption in the lower department of the Pyrenees, have possessed themselves of St. Jean de Luz, and threaten an attack on Bayonne, in the vicinity of which city, it has been stated in the Jacobins, they have made their landing good to the number of ten thousand. They have obtained a complete victory over the troops of the Republic, at Saars.

National Convention of France,

MAY 22.

GENERAL CUSTINE.

The following letter was read from this officer. Weissenbourg, May 18.

ON the 16th I sent orders to Genl. Houchard to attack Sembach with his troops, whilst General Pully attacked the Prussians at Permelheim. In order to attack the Prussians with greater success, I propagated a report among them that I was reinforced with cavalry from the army of the Moselle, and also with artillery from Strasbourg.

On the 16th, at eight o'clock at night, I marched with 26 battalions, three regiments of dragoons and five of cavalry, to take post on the heights of Denheim. The battle began at half past five the following morning. Our artillery had great effect. The battle at first was much in our favor, but while our infantry were forming, a regiment of our cavalry rode up towards them, which a battalion of our troops taking for the enemy, ran away and could not be rallied. I did every thing to stop their flight but in vain; and in running off they shot at our troops and behaved like cowards.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

MAY 24.

Copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the National Assembly.

Head Quarters at Narbonne, 24. BEING arrived at the army of the Moselle on the 16th, we found that a battle was about to take place. We descended from our carriage and got on horseback to follow our brave troops.

Having advanced some distance, our light infantry met the Prussians at Neukirchen. Our troops fought them within pistol shot. The enemy soon retired. General Houchard ordered a regiment of dragoons to advance, while our light troops attacked the village. The Prussians however, thought fit not to wait, and ran off.

Our troops pursued them to the valley of Hombourg and Carlberg, when they hoped the Prussians would make a stand and fight. We waited an hour, however no enemy appeared. Our general finding the Prussians would not fight, and being unwilling to tire our troops, ordered a retreat.

Nothing can equal the regret of our troops at not fighting: they were mortified at being ordered to retreat; and it was only in assuring them that another opportunity would soon offer, that they were persuaded to fall back!

We have only to add, that whilst we have such brave defenders of our country, we need not fear our enemies.

(Signed) "MARIBAUT, MONTAT, SOUBRANY, MAINET."

In the Jacobin Sittings of the 24th, Kellermann appeared among them, which created murmurs and applause. After a good deal of tumult, he said he was come among them to take an oath that he would die in the service of the Republic [Violent bisse].—Some Members cried out, Dumourier had done the same.

We have not at present time to enter into a detail of this sitting, but it was decreed at length, that in future no Jacobin should be obliged to take an oath, for the word of an honourable man was sufficiently binding.

CLUB OF CORDELIERS.—May 16.

Varlet, an Apollé of Liberty, proposed the following measures, which were adopted by the Club, who proposed to remain permanent till their execution.

- 1. To send Couriers into all the Departments, there to found the tocin.
2. To commence an Insurrection at Paris, and to contrive within twenty-four hours after its commencement, that it shall be the last.
3. To guillotine instantly all the Brissotines.—And,
4. To levy on all the rich, such a contribution as shall soon become a competent fund to the needy.

May 18. General Miaczienski, condemned to die, had made, a member observed, important declarations, on which the Sovereign People ought to judge—some of the Legislators, either of the Mountain or the Valley, may thus turn out to be traitors.

It was reported that a general meeting should be held next day (the 19th) to address the Convention to pass a Decree of Accusation against all the Girondines, and to have them tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal; and to enact that the poor shall be indemnified, at the expence of the rich, for the excessive dearth of provisions.—All the Popular Societies, the Municipality, the Sections, and the People, to carry up this Address.