

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence, BY THE BRITISH PRESS.

National Convention of France, MAY 23.

RIOTS IN THE CONVENTION.

M. BUNOT insisted on the necessity of free deliberation. The galleries, he said, were filled with blood thirsty women, intent on murder; and much art was used in order to keep honest and respectable citizens out of them.

A tumult now ensued in the galleries; but the Convention having at length decreed, that the delinquents should be sent to prison, a momentary calm was restored.

M. Vergniaud observed that it was impossible the republic could stand without a constitution. Having moved to punish the men and women who had been in the galleries, a violent uproar took place, in the course of which the last speaker was accused by M. Ducloux of being one of Dumourier's accomplices, and by M. David of being an assassin.

On this the Convention passed a decree reprimanding the latter as a calumniator.

Vergniaud—"The royal tigers leagued against France, and Pitt, Cobourg and Dumourier, wished for nothing better than that these sort of debates should be permitted. It is they who wish to perpetuate our anarchy, and render their victories more easy. Those riotous men are the assassins employed by foreign powers, the agents of Pitt and Cobourg, the accomplices of Dumourier; they will not suffer us to form our constitution, or repair our finances for the support of the war. These men prevent us every day from discussing a single question. [Murmurs, and a cry for the order of the day] Citizens, you have formidable enemies to overcome; Despotism attacks the Republic from without, and Anarchy within. We cannot ourselves contend with the first—our brave battalions are employed in that charge; but we will combat with the last, body to body. It is our duty. Our battalions shed their blood in fighting tyrants—let us shed ours in vanquishing anarchy.

"I move that an extraordinary convocation of the sections be summoned for to-morrow night, and that this day's proceedings be sent to them; that an additional guard should be demanded of them for supporting the regularity and defending the members of the Convention.

Referred to the committee of legislation.

MAY 23.

PLOTS AGAINST THE CONVENTION.

Deputies from the section of Fraternity appeared at the bar, in order to denounce certain plots formed against the liberty and the lives of their representatives.

They began by reading the following extract from their register:

The commissioners charged by the general assembly of the section to examine into the proofs of plots formed against the public safety, report that the revolutionary committee of their section have declared to them that in the assembly held on Sunday and Monday last, at the mayor's house, it had been agitated to make another 10th of August business, which should be followed by another like the 3d of September: that on the day appointed 22 members of the Convention should have their throats cut, and be afterwards thrown into the Seine, and it should be reported that they had emigrated. The mayor had opposed these measures; and said, if such questions were agitated, he would adjourn the sitting.

"Legislators (adds the deputation) in the name of France, and out of respect to yourselves, do not suffer such conspiracies to pass any longer unpunished. Rely on the energy of good citizens. If your measures are timid, the factious will grow more bold. You yourselves will be destroyed.

"We will take no new oath, but we will be answerable to you, our representatives." [Applauded.]

Several members moved that the mayor of Paris be ordered to the bar.

Marat accused Dufliche Valaze of a plot; but the other produced some papers alluded to, by which it appeared, that Marat's suspicions were founded on circular letters, requiring a full attendance of the members of the Convention.

MAY 24.

MEASURES OF GENERAL SAFETY.

In consequence of the report from the extraordinary committee of twelve, the Convention decreed as follows:

Art. 1. The National Convention places the public property, the representatives of the nation, and the city of Paris, under the protection of all good citizens.

II. Every citizen of Paris shall immediately repair to the place of general meeting belonging to his department.

III. The captains shall take an account of all the armed men in their companies, as well as of all absentees.

IV. The guard of the National Convention shall be reinforced by two men from each company—no citizen can employ a deputy unless he is a public functionary, employed in the public departments, or sick, which must be properly authenticated.

V. Every citizen shall at all times be ready to act when called on.

VI. Until some general commandant is named over the armed force of Paris, the oldest officer shall do his duty.

VII. The fittings of the several sections shall not be permitted after ten o'clock at night.

VIII. No stranger shall be admitted to the deliberations of any of the sections to which he does not belong.

IX. When any of the sections wish to confer with each other, it shall only be done after showing a proper authority from the president for it.

X. The National Convention charges the committee of twelve to consider of some immediate plan for the preservation of public tranquillity.

XI. The present decree shall be immediately proclaimed through every section.

On Monday, May 13, Condorcet observed, that it was in vain to dissemble any longer the dangers of the republic, the fall of which was threatened by a union of fanaticism and aristocracy. The nation had demanded a constitution, as the sole remedy of these evils; and an efficacious one it promised to be. But this was not all, and he therefore should propose to his colleagues, not immediately to name successors, but to fix an epoch when, provided their constitutional labours should not be as yet terminated, the nation might proceed to the choice of new mandatories, and be satisfied that the powers of the present ones were not to be perpetual.

He should therefore propose, in the form of a decree,

1. That, provided the primary assemblies should not before that time be convoked, to accept or refuse the constitution which is to be presented to the people, they are and remain convoked for the first of the ensuing November to elect a new convention.

2. The new convention shall be elected in the same forms, and conformably to the regulations prescribed by the act of the legislative body dated 18 August 1792.

3. Should a new convention be then necessary it shall meet on the 15th of Dec. next.

Gen. Santerre appeared at the bar, and made this address:

"We are ready to set out for La Vendee; and to-morrow and the ensuing days 12 or 14 thousand men will set out. We have 80 guns, and abundance of ammunition.

"To make our success more certain I propose to you to decree,

1st. "To all the battalions of volunteers who are not inscribed, an experienced officer shall be annexed.

2dly. "All the citizens of Paris who have serviceable muskets, shall deliver them to those who are to set out. The war minister shall recompense them by fusils to be repaired for that purpose.

3dly. "Santerre is authorized to communicate to two members of the committee of public safety, the means he has devised for the activity of the service of the artillery.

4thly. "The war minister shall have at his disposal six hundred thousand livres for the repair of the fusils, and five hundred thousand for the execution of the preceding article."

The general concluded by suggesting, that, "After the counter-revolutionists shall have been subdued, an hundred thousand men may readily make a descent on England, there to proclaim an appeal to the English People on the present war."

Referred to the committee of public safety.

Choudieu, a deputy, in a letter from Angers dated the 11th inst. stated, that since the taking of Thouars by the insurgents, no further progress had been made by them. Had they instantly advanced, the city of Samaur must have fallen into their hands, for the panic was general, and had even communicated itself to the battalion of Rosental.

Barrere announced that the executive council, conformable to the wish of the soldiers of the northern army, had appointed over them General Custine. Houchard was to have the provisional command of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle.

MAY 25.

A decree was passed relative to an exchange of prisoners.

Leguinis demanded to be heard—"It is high time the Convention should purge the Republic of the remnants of Royalty which reside among them. Four Representatives of the people are worth all the Kings in Christendom. I therefore move, that the prisoners in the Temple be offered in exchange for the four Convention Deputies. Hostages will not give force to our arms;—it is courage alone which can make us triumph."

Roux opposed the motion. "It dishonours the courage of our Colleagues, who would willingly bleed in the service of their country."

After some debate the Convention passed to the Order of the Day.

Pele denounced the Minister of War.

Genissieux demanded a more vigorous and extensive decree on this subject. "All the Ministers (said he), except him for the Home Department, refuse to obey the orders of the Convention. I move for the removal of all the Ministers."

Marat said, that the proposition of Genissieux had no other view than to get himself elected to the President's Chair. All the misfortunes of the Republic originate from this cause—that every man of abilities is bribed by foreign gold. He here paid some compliments to his own party, and said, they are all incorruptible men, who disdain gold—the whole Executive Council are the accomplices of Dumourier.

The investigation of the charges against the Ministry was referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

A Deputation from the Council General of the Commons of Paris appeared at the bar. It declared, that the imminent danger of the country had made the Council consider it to be their duty to declare itself permanent. It demanded, that the charge of plots against the lives of the National Deputies should be signed, and delivered to the Revolutionary Tribunal, so that the culpable or calumniators, should be amenable to the laws. It was demanded that the sentence of Herbert, a Member of the Commons, now in the Abbey prison, should be immediate, so that he might be acquitted or condemned.

The President replied, "Justice shall be speedily administered, but I declare that if the city of Paris attempts any violence against any one of its representatives, the destruction of the city will follow,—and the Seine be purpled with blood."

The reply produced an obvious sensation.

H A G U E, May 20.

The chiefs of the counter-revolutionists keep all the volunteers and send the peasants to their homes—the latter swear to maintain the Christian religion, after which they receive a discharge in the following terms:—"I — permit — to retire, upon having taken the oath to remain true to Louis the XVIth, to the French monarchy, and never to carry arms against the Christian religion."

M O N S, May 27.

The head quarters of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg are at Schourg and Jalain. Those of the Duke of York are at Famars; and General Count de Clairfayt, who has the Prussians with him, has established his head quarters at Hasnon and Aubry. Valenciennes is not only entirely blockaded, but our advanced posts are nearly on the glacis of Quesnoy.

The preparatory works for the siege of Valenciennes are pursued with the greatest activity. The bombardment will commence about the close of the week, and the city will be reduced to ashes, provided the garrison should not have the good sense to capitulate sooner.

The wound of Col. Mark is not dangerous.

The tomb of General Dampierre is in the midst of the camp of Famars.

It has three fronts with the following inscriptions—On the side of Mons, "He detested traitors; he loved his country." On the side of Valenciennes, "His virtues assure to him immortality;" and on the side of Paris, "Soldiers of liberty, French republicans, he was to you a rare example of valor and civism."

The suburbs of Valenciennes are on fire; that of Marli is altogether consumed.

C O B L E N T Z, May 25.

General Bournonville and his four fellow prisoners arrived here last night from Maestricht, and were immediately lodged in the prisons of the fortress of Ehrenbrieststein.

B R U S S E L S, May 31.

Our government seems no longer disposed to afford an asylum to the French officers who deserted with Dumourier; and it has ordered Gen. Valence to depart the Low Countries immediately. He must be by this time in London. He is one of those wretched friends to the French Revolution, who have put on the mask of hypocrisy in consequence of the Austrian successes. Creature of the Duke of Orleans, he has abandoned him; subject of Louis XVI, and loaded with his favor, he has borne arms for the protection of that unfortunate monarch's assassins, and left them but when he thought their affairs desperate. Dumourier is arrived to pursue the same course. This political Proteus, this unprincipled and immoral man, is without doubt going with his friend to increase the party of the Republic constitutional Smith, ci-devant Perigord, who makes constitutions in London, and still follows his profession of stock jobbing. Your government must needs be very patient thus to protect these turbulent and dangerous men, who have ruined their own country for the sole pleasure of making a noise and satiating their lust of gold.

L O N D O N, June 4.

Lord Hood, with the last division of the fleet for the Mediterranean, sailed from England the latter end of May.

Admiral Lord Hood having sailed with a large fleet to reinforce the ships already in the Mediterranean, we are informed a descent is to be attempted on the Island of Corsica, where the celebrated Paschal Paoli is at the head of a body of the inhabitants to co-operate in measures for securing the conquest of the country—Should it prove successful,

General Paoli, it is said, will be appointed Vice-Roy.

General Dumourier is hourly expected in England. His friend Valence is at Bath.

By the capture of Tobago, the Marquis de Bouille is restored to his large property in that island, and which the National Convention had deprived him of.

The circumstances of General Dampierre's death, on the 8th ult. are thus related to us by an officer who was on the spot, but is since arrived in England.

Dampierre himself was not in the engagement with the allied armies, when he was killed. The General hearing that the British Guards had advanced to the assistance of the Prussians, had a desire to see how his troops would meet the English for the first time in a general engagement. He accordingly was riding down a hill, accompanied by some of his staff-officers, when he was espied by some of our troops, who knew him to be some person of rank by his retinue. A cannon ball was aimed at him, which knocked him off his horse, and he died in consequence.

Mr. Pitt was in the chair at the Dinner given by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House on Monday. Amongst the many excellent toasts drank upon that occasion, the following, given by the Chairman, was received with the most heartfelt and reiterated acclamation:

"May we ever keep from our Hearts, French Principles & French Daggers!"

Immediately on the acquittal of the French General Miranda, the populace placed on his head a Civic Crown, and carried him triumphantly to his Hotel, in the suburb St. Germain—a striking proof that the Jacobins, his accusers and persecutors, have now little influence left at Paris.

The combined army is not only in possession of the strong camp of Famars, surrounded by immense redoubts, but of several villages round Valenciennes, of which city and fortress they have a fine view from the high ground which they occupy.

J U N E 8.

It is understood to be the wish of Mr. Fox's friends, to raise a sum sufficient to enable them to purchase for that gentleman an annuity of 2000l. for life—to discharge his debts, which are somewhere about 10,000l.—and to pay him one year's annuity in advance. Mr. Coke, Mr. Lambton, and Mr. Wharton give 3000l. each—34,000l. had been paid on Thursday morning, and there were names for very large sums to be produced immediately.

NANTZ.—The absurd reports and statements respecting the surrender of this place, and the slaughter made there by the Royalists, are contradicted by the recent arrival of Mr. Goodall, who has brought to the admiralty intelligence from Nantz of so late a date as the 3d inst. thirteen days later than the pretended capture. The city was not then even invested, nor was there a Royalist army in the neighborhood. The island at the mouth of the Loire, of which the Royalists had possession for four or five weeks, has been retaken by the troops of the convention, who have also had some other successes in that neighborhood.

The Dutch mail, arrived this morning, contains nothing interesting; their accounts from France inform us, that the principal body of the insurgent army has been completely defeated by the army of the Convention.

Latest Foreign Advices.

By an arrival at Portsmouth, (N.H.) English papers are received to the 10th June—two days later than those by the Packet.

L O N D O N, June 10.

The French force, in their camp of Famars, consisted of 30,000 men, as strongly entrenched as it is well possible to suppose an army to be.

CAMP, near Valenciennes, June 2.

From the Village of St. Sauveur we can approach within 300 yards