

ing between him and the government, and the want of respect in his demeanor towards it?

If these were his objects, his success has been complete.

His letter informs us in direct terms, that he has complained to the President, of the principles adopted by him—has remonstrated to him against the decisions resulting from them—has declared to him that far from manifesting a regard for the generous, friendly, and disinterested conduct of France, he had by his interpretation of the treaties between the two countries, sacrificed her interests to those of her enemies—that his conduct did not appear to correspond with the views of the people of America, or with their desire to observe with fidelity their public engagements, or with their regard for the cause of liberty.

From this sample of the language used by Mr. Genet to the government, as avowed by himself, under circumstances which certainly did not lead him to exaggerate his own improprieties, it is easy to discern what has been the true complexion of his department. It is easy to perceive, that it was more like that of an Eastern Basha to his slaves, than like that of the Minister of one, to the government of another sovereign and independent nation. It appears, that instead of endeavoring to convince the President of the supposed error of his construction—he has preferred the stile of complaint, remonstrance and unhandsome imputation. Want of regard to France, and a sacrifice of her interests to those of her enemies are petulantly charged; and Mr. Genet, willing to become the instructor of the government, undertakes to lesson the President about the views, the desires, and the regards of the people.

After all this, he has the modesty to call upon the President to attest "that a difference in political sentiments has never betrayed him to forgive what was due to the character and reputation of the President."

What is the answer to this—None—A profound and expressive silence gives an unequivocal negative to the assertion.

The people of the United States can now be at no loss to determine, that they have been insulted and affronted by this foreign Agent, in the person of their Chief Magistrate. NO JACOBIN.

Foreign Intelligence.

Wednesday arrived the ship *Adriana*, Captain Robertson, from Liverpool. By this vessel English newspapers are received to the 9th of July, which contain the following Intelligence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

OSTEND, June 16.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that the Dutch forces quartered at Menin, and a part of those at Ipres, had received orders to march, on the 11th inst. at midnight, in two columns, with a view to surround a body of French troops in the neighbourhood of Vervick: That the column under the command of the Prince of Waldeck attacked one of the enemies batteries, and were on the point of carrying it, when the Prince was dangerously wounded in the breast & thigh, & they were thrown into confusion & retreated. This corps being soon afterwards supported by the arrival of the column from Ipres, under the command of Prince Frederick of Orange, renewed the attack, and took possession of Vervick. The Dutch have lost on this occasion between 50 and 60 men killed, among whom are five officers. The loss on the part of the French is supposed to amount to 400 men killed, and upwards of 100 taken prisoners, besides several pieces of cannon.

The Prince of Waldeck died yesterday of his wounds.

The transports from England arrived here this morning without any accident, and are safely moored in this harbour.

This day's Gazette contains an order from his Majesty in Council to prolong the bounty for seamen and landmen unto the 1st August next.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament,

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1793.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE firmness, wisdom, and public spirit by which your conduct has been eminently distinguished on the many important occasions which have arisen during the present session, demand my peculiar acknowledgments.

Your firm determination to support the established constitution, and the zealous and general concurrence in that sentiment, which my subjects have so strongly and seasonably manifested, could not fail to check every attempt to disturb the internal repose of these kingdoms; and you will, I doubt not, in your several counties, encourage the continuance of the same vigilant attention to that important object.

The rapid and signal successes which in an early period of the campaign have attended the operations of the combined armies; the respectable and powerful force which you have enabled me to employ by sea and land, and the measures which I have concerted with other powers for the effectual prosecution of the war, afford the best prospect of a happy issue to the important contest in which we are engaged: It is only by perseverance in vigorous exertions, and by endeavoring to improve the advantages already acquired, that we can hope to obtain the great end to which my views are uniformly directed, the restoration of peace on such terms as may be consistent with our permanent security, and with the general tranquillity of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the cheerfulness and dispatch with which you have granted the necessary supplies, & I am happy to reflect that you have enabled me liberally to provide for the exigencies of the public service in a manner so little burthensome to my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The arrangements which you have formed for the government of the territories in India, and for the regulation of our commerce with that part of the world, will, I doubt not, secure and augment the important benefits which we have already derived from those valuable possessions. It has been impossible for me to see without concern the embarrassment which has lately arisen in the state of commercial credit, but the steps which you have taken to prevent the progress of that evil, appear already to have been productive of very salutary consequences; and while they have afforded a striking instance of your attention to the interests of my people, their effect has furnished additional reason to believe that the distress which has been felt proceeded from a concurrence of temporary causes, and not from any diminution of the real wealth, or any failure in the permanent resources of the country.

I have much satisfaction in reflecting on the effectual protection which I have been enabled to afford to the trade of my subjects since the breaking out of the war—I am at the same time persuaded that if our commercial interests had unavoidably been affected to a more considerable extent, it would not have been forgotten that we are contending for our future security, and for the permanent preservation of advantages the most striking and the most valuable which any nation has ever, by the blessing of Providence, been permitted to enjoy.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the thirteenth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the thirteenth day of August next.

TURIN, June 15.

Intelligence has been received here, that on the 12th inst. a body of about 10,000 French troops attempted to dislodge the advanced posts of the Sardinian army at Raus and Authion in the county of Nice, commanded by the Generals Baron Colli and Baron Dellera, and, after an engagement which lasted near 8 hours, without interruption, were repulsed on all sides, and driven into the vallies, with the loss of about 800 men killed, and 1500 wounded, besides a number taken prisoners. The loss on the part of the Sardinians amounts to between 40 and 50 killed, and about 200 wounded.

OSTEND, June 28.

The Austrians have been unfortunately beaten at Arlon; they lost about 1500 men, their baggage and magazines. Letters from Paris mention, that the rebel army had been defeated by Gen. Biron, with the loss of 7,000 men, all their baggage and artillery. I do not vouch for the truth of this report, but I know that it comes from Paris. If Valenciennes be decently defended, it may hold out a month longer. As yet the besiegers have not opened any battery nearer than 300 yards; but they talk of beginning another parallel—a third.—Some people report, that the King of Prussia's army on the Rhine is so reduced, that were it not for the Austrians who are with them, they would be obliged to abandon the neighbourhood of Mayence.

PARIS, June 19.

SITTINGS of the JACOBINS.

Thursday, June 20.

The deputies from the department of Jura accused the administrators who, on the 4th of May, resolved to send deputies to Bourges. "Our administration," said the orator, "has raised some cavalry, consisting of the late Nobles, and all suspected persons whom the commissioners had ordered to be arrested. It has also raised a battalion of 800 men, as badly organized, and in which the rich have been preferred to the Sans Culottes. It ordered the following inscription to be put on the colours, 'War to Anarchists!' So that our department is completely in a state of counter-revolution, and supported by an armed force. This is not all; the department declared that it acknowledged no longer the convention. The commonality of Dole could not forbear its cries of indignation, and the department has resolved to send an armed force to deprive Dole of its cannon and provisions. Dole will resist, and thus a civil war will break out."

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

The society decreed, that there should be sent, during the sitting, commissioners to the committee of Public Safety, to invite it to drive away all ex-nobles from civil and military places, and not to employ them in future.

Rouillon required, that they should be exported to French Guyenne, and also all the Priests.

MUNICIPALITY of PARIS.

Wednesday, June 19.

A citizen of Havre read a paper, from which it appeared that aristocracy prevails in that city, "Twenty thousand signatures (said he) if necessary, will prove what I have asserted."

The council named commissioners to examine before the committee of Public Safety, the accusation which had been made against the administrators of the department de la Seine-Inférieure.

Chaumet read a letter from de la Chevadiere, commissioner at la Vandie, dated from Tours the 15th instant. He announced, that the rebels had evacuated Chinon the same day on which they had taken it, and that they marched against Angers; but by the arrival of the volunteers, and the courage of the army, it was hoped that they might soon be conquered. He added, that the rebels spared nobody; neither patriots nor aristocrats; to be rich, is with them to be a Jacobin. He demanded arms,

cannon, and camp equipage. (Referred to the commission of arms)

The Procurer of the commonalty declared, that twenty-seven sections had adhered to the petition of the section of Pikes, which demanded a report of the decree for establishing a revolutionary army in Paris. In consequence of the sense of the majority, the council named commissioners to carry this address to the convention.

Chaumet represented to the council the dangers which surrounded the republic, and which threatened the city of Paris in particular: he named many departments that had declared themselves against the revolution of the 31st of May. Taking a review of the rebel army, he was alarmed at the progress it might make, if the most vigorous measures were not taken. He proposed the formation of a camp, which might be a nursery of warriors, a kind of a second line army, to protect Paris against the hostilities of the enemies of their country. He wished to submit this idea, by an address, to the Convention.

Thursday, June 20.

The administrators of Police moved, that the prisoners of war detained in the Abbey be removed to the temple, into the apartment formerly occupied by Louis Capet. (The Council passed to the order of the day.)

The council general resolved, that the Electors, the Jacobins, all the popular societies, and constituted authorities, do, on Sunday next, repair in a body to the Convention, to return the members thanks for having completed the constitution; and proceed afterwards to the Field of Federation, to swear to maintain Liberty, Equality, &c.

Friday, June 21.

Hebert read a letter, dated Moulins, the 19th of June, which announced that Brissot was about to be conducted to Paris under a good and safe guard: that there had been stopt in a town a person named Malkarena, a carrier of letters of credit upon Lyons, where he had friends, furnished with a false passport fabricated at Verneuil, and a partizan of Brissot; that he was spreading Brissotian letters in that department, that the flame began in the district of Gana; and that a lame man, named Colin, had also been arrested.

The council decreed, that the deputation which was to take place on Sunday, should meet at nine in the morning, on the square of the Mason Commune; from whence it should proceed, preceded by the statue of Liberty, to the Convention, and from the Convention to the Champ de Mars. It moreover decreed, that this re-union should be in arms, and that the Convention should be invited as soon as possible, to submit the constitution for the acceptance of the departments.

A deputation of the society of female republican citizens requested to be admitted into the train.

Addressees from Clermont Ferrand, Chalons-sur-Saone, Macon, from the department of Herault, of Ingeriville, and the republican society of Nevers, brought testimonies of their adherence to the party of the mountain.

LONDON, June 18.

On Saturday morning, General Dumourier arrived in town from Flanders, and soon after, had a long conference with Mr. Rose, at his house in Palace-yard, Westminster.

JUNE 20.

The ex-general Dumourier yesterday failed in the packet from Dover, which carried over the foreign mail to Ostend. During his short stay here, he had notice of several challenges; one gentleman painted the guillotine on a letter, and left it at Dumourier's lodgings, with his address enclosed, and others had declared they would spit in his face wherever they met him.

M. Dumourier during his short stay here, went to the bank, and transferred a small part of the very large sum of money standing in his name in our funds.

The allied troops before Valenciennes amount to 80,000 men. The artillery is the most formidable that ever was collected against any one place.

The Emperor of Germany is about to pay a visit to the army in Flanders.

JULY 2.

The Swallow, Captain Brooks, 26 days passage from Gibraltar, is arrived at Falmouth, with dispatches from admiral Crosby. She brings the pleasing intelligence of his majesty's ship Egmont having re-taken a Spanish galleon, one of the richest ever taken; and captured the French frigate, who took the galleon several days before. The French frigate is one of the new construction, mounts 42 guns, quite new, and the galleon was all the prize she had taken.

Valenciennes—By the last accounts received in London, the town was totally destroyed by the combined forces, about a 150 cannon, having been incessantly firing upon it, for two days and nights.

The frequent effusion of innocent blood begins to operate powerfully upon the feelings of the lower descriptions of Parisians; and should the Revolutionary Tribunal soon exhibit such another scene of cruelty as was presented to the public a few days since, when twelve innocent persons lost their heads by the murderous guillotine, there is every reason to believe that the sanguinary reign of Marat will meet with a speedy end. Many of these victims excited the deepest interest from their youth, and the women particularly so, by their beauty and heroism! They made application to the Convention for a respite; but Thuriot, that worthy brother of Marat in iniquity over-ruled their request. They all suffered death about 12 o'clock on the 18th.

The fortune of the Demoiselle Therese Moeleau, a young lady of the most exquisite beauty and mental endowments was univer-

sally admired. The blood thirsty Jacobins Emilaries who inhaled the last moments of the unfortunate young lady and her fellow sufferers were answered by her, that their turn would soon come! They refused to receive the sacrament from the hands of the constitutional priests; and seeing the fatal instrument made the air resound with the cries of God save the King.

Mr. Thomas Paine has now lost all his character and popularity in France. His name is inserted in the minutes of the Convention among the other suspected Members. His fulsome flattery of the King and Queen of France and his cruel and liberal reflections against Lord George Gordon, in "The Rights of Man," first induced Gregoire and Robert-Spierre to suspect him of being secretly pensioned; and his late conduct in the Convention, by attaching himself to the party of Petion and Brissot has confirmed his disgrace. Hence followed the late resolutions of his constituents, the Deputies of the six Sections of the town of Arras, to adhere to the decrees passed since 31st of May, and their declaration that "Thomas Paine has lost their confidence."

JULY 4.

Dumourier was still at Ostend on Saturday last, anxiously awaiting his fate, the messengers he had dispatched to Brussels not having then returned.

Advices from Paris, dated the 26th ult. state that the new constitution was concluded that day, and decreed amidst the loudest applause.

M. Egalite is still a prisoner at Marseille, where he is more closely confined than ever—even his domestics being denied access to him.

There is now in prison at Portsmouth, a young French midshipman, not 15 years of age, whose conduct during the late action between La Nymphe and Cleopatra, gave proof of extraordinary courage. Three of the French sailors under his command quitted their gun, two of whom he instantly ran thro' the body, and the third he shot dead with his pistol.

A most unlucky event has happened to the Austrian family, as may be learned from the following article.

Treves, June 16.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched against the Austrian post at Faha, Sintz, and Keipling. In this latter place, at the distance of half a league from Faha, they took his imperial highness the Arch Duke Joseph of Austria, with a piquet consisting of five dragoons, prisoners of war.

The article adds, that every effort was made to recover the Arch Duke, but in vain. The French knew the value of their chief prisoner, and hastened with him to the fort of Saar Louis.

The Spaniards have in the Mediterranean 37 ships of the line, carrying 2959 cannon, 20 corvettes, and 9 brigs.

Pethion, the once great and mighty Cromwell of Paris, whose repeated insults to the unhappy Louis, and whose charming connivance at the atrocities of the 10th of August and 2d of September will never be forgotten, is now a wretched outcast—at one time crying for his life to a mob, and at another escaping through a back window into a friendly ditch.—Is not this something like the vengeance of heaven?

Count de Byland, commandant of the fortresses of Breda, when it was attacked by the French, and who, by the hasty surrender of it, not a little contributed to their subsequent success, has been sentenced by the court martial to be conveyed to the parade of Breda, where, in the front of all the garrison, he is to be stripped of all his military decorations, his sword is to be carried to the fortress of Loevestein, a state prison, where he is to be confined for the remainder of his life.

The troops in the pay of the Emperor amount to 225,374 men, exclusive of the artillery, staff, &c. which increases the number to more than 300,000; to these an addition of 70,000 are to be made.

The dissolution of the national convention was a desperate measure, which must either accelerate the downfall or establish the Republic of France; that the former will be the case, seems to be the opinion of the best informed.

JULY 8.

Yesterday Dr. Mountain, the new bishop of Canada, was consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth palace. The bishops of London, St. David's, and Bangor, assisted at the ceremony, and afterwards dined with the archbishop.

The news of the capture of Saumur by the royalists no sooner reached Angers, than the constituted authorities fled to Laval, with the archives, treasury-chest of the district, and several pieces of cannon; the citizens immediately formed a new government, and M. Boilleve de la Morouviere was elected mayor of the town; M. Rheille was chosen his deputy; the former, under the ancient government, had often filled the office to which he is now chosen, and the latter is an ex-constituent member of the convention. Their exertions restored complete order; all the state prisoners confined by the Jacobin faction were set at liberty, and the Jacobins fled to Laval, on hearing that M. De Bouchamp at the head of the royalists were approaching, and who arrived in two hours after; no excesses were committed by them. They proceeded to the Cathedral, where *Te Deum* was chanted, and the ladies all appeared in mourning for Louis XVIth, and waited on the commandant to congratulate his arrival.

Odd Batt.—A wager was offered in March last, of 500 guineas, that Dumourier would never come into this country.—The acceptor of the bet is of opinion he has won in consequence of his late visit.—The decision is left to the Jockey club.