

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 22.

On the 20th, the national agent read, in the Council General of the Commune, an order of the Committee of Public Safety for removing the whole Revolutionary Committee of the Section Des Arcis, and appointing a new Committee in its room. With the order was sent a list of names to form the new Committee, and the persons thus nominated were immediately sworn into office. Such is the power exercised by the Committee of Public Safety.

The national agent then said, "The Committee of Public Safety, wishing that a free people should render to the Supreme Being homage worthy of him—homage free from the prejudices and the superstition of nations enslaved, have announced that they were going to establish Decadary Holidays in honor of the Eternal. Fanaticism, which seemed beaten to the ground, to day raised its frightful head. Evil disposed persons were running about the streets by five in the morning. To the patriots they said, "Shut up your shops, this is a holiday in honor of the Divinity." To the Aristocrats they said, "This is Easter Sunday, shut up your shops."—Before seven, scarce a single shop was open—but the police took such measures as soon opened them all, and will punish the authors of this retrograde movement in public opinion. The evil-minded must see with regret the imposing tranquility of the people, who, recovered from their errors, full of respect for the Eternal, expect from the Convention a religion, simple as nature, pure as truth, and eternal as reason. We must have a religion as useful to liberty as to the happiness of man.—Turning to the people he said—"Wait with respect for the report of the Committee on Decadary Holidays: suffer not Fanaticism to raise its head; adore one God; be just, beneficent, love your Country, and you will be worthy of the Supreme Being. Denounce the evil-disposed who would revive superstition; enlighten the well-meaning, bring them back to reason, to truth, and we shall soon offer to the Divinity a worship as pure as Liberty." All this was received with loud applause.

In the Jacobin Club, on the same day, a letter from the army of the Eastern Pyrenees was read, stating, that the Spaniards had evacuated Boulon, and the camp of Ceret; that they were retreating to Collioure and Bellegarde, from which they would soon be driven; and that General Dagobert at Puycedra was preparing to cut off their retreat. Santerre wrote from Nantes to justify himself against certain charges, and to prove that he had been the declared enemy of every faction. His letter was sent to the Committee of Public Safety.

On the motion of Duquesnoy it was resolved, that application shall be made to the Convention to order confiscated lands to be sold in small lots that every citizen may have an opportunity of buying an arpent or two.

The number of prisoners is 7540.

LONDON, May 12.

Yesterday accounts were received at the Admiralty-Office from Earl Howe, dated at the Mouth of the Channel, brought to Portsmouth by a cutter from Gibraltar, which fell in with the fleet on Wednesday morning at daybreak.

Thursday Comte de Wedel Jarlsburg, the Danish Envoy, delivered another paper to Lord Grenville, concerning the resolutions of his Court, in the present situation of the powers of Europe. The Swedish Minister also delivered a similar one on the same morning; both which were laid before the King; after which their contents will come before Parliament.

Yesterday at noon, the hon. Captain J. Murray, of the Weazle sloop of war, arrived at the admiralty, from the coast of France, where he has been cruising for some time; and brings information, that on Tuesday night the French grand fleet sailed from Brest harbor. Their destination is supposed to be to the Westward, for the protection of their homeward bound merchantmen.

Captain Murray fell in with Earl Howe, to whom he communicated the foregoing intelligence, in consequence of which, it is believed that the British grand fleet sailed on Friday last, either to attack the French fleet or to intercept their homeward bound merchantmen.

At five o'clock of the evening of the 1st inst. the combined Austrian and Dutch armies, raised their camp before Landrecy, and marched part for Avesnes, and part for Cambrai.

French deserters, and particularly of-

icers, are arriving in the combined camps every day. Spies are frequently arrested, upon whom justice is immediately done. On the 1st, one was hanged at the camp at Cisoing, upon whom important papers had been found.

Accounts through various channels concur in stating that the King of Poland has put himself at the head of his people, who are rising as one man, to vindicate their rights. It is even said, that he gave the signal for the insurrection which rescued his capital and his person from the hands of the Russians.

Salicetti and General Massena, now conducting the expedition into Italy, as French Generals, are Italinas by birth. Salicetti was a deputy from Corsica, and Massena was a private man at Nice.

May 13.

Mr. Wiffin yesterday arrived with dispatches from his royal highness the Duke of York, dated from Tournay. He quitted the army on Saturday morning, and being obliged to take a circuit, as the enemy were still posted at Courtray, his accounts bring the operations down only to Friday last. Captain Serpillon, who left the army at the same time, has no later information; they heard a violent cannonade during their journey on Saturday, and believed that an action had taken place.

The house of Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Co. at Ostend, received an express on Saturday evening from their corresponding house at Courtray, informing them that on Saturday morning the combined armies with their whole force attacked the French lines. The action began at 10 o'clock, and lasted without intermission till 4 in the afternoon, when the French gave way, and made good their retreat to Lisle. This account was believed at Ostend when the packet came away, and several houses wrote their correspondents in London on the occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 12.

Message from the King.

Mr. Dundas brought down the following message from his Majesty:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty having received information, that the seditious practices which have been for some time carried on by certain societies in London, in correspondence with societies in different parts of the country, have lately been pursued with increased activity and boldness, and have been avowedly directed to the object of assembling a pretended General Convention of the People, in contempt and defiance of the authority of Parliament, and on principles subversive of the existing laws and constitution, and directly tending to the introduction of that system of anarchy and confusion which has fatally prevailed in France—has given directions for seizing the books and papers of the said societies in London, which have been seized accordingly; and these books and papers appearing to contain matter of the greatest importance to the public interest, his Majesty has given orders for laying them before the House of Commons; and his Majesty recommends it to the House to consider the same, and to take such measures thereupon as may appear to be necessary for effectually guarding against the further prosecution of these dangerous designs, and for preserving to his Majesty's subjects the enjoyment of the blessings derived to them by the constitution happily established in these kingdoms.

"G. R."

Mr. Secretary Dundas said in point of form the only thing he should now do, was, to move that his Majesty's most gracious message be taken into consideration to-morrow; but that the papers to which the message referred, were so voluminous, that he believed there would not be time enough to investigate them on that day.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 21.

MAJOR GREY arrived this morning at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with Dispatches from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. of which the following is a copy:

Fort Royal, Martinique, March 25, SIR,

I have the happiness to acquaint you of the complete conquest of this very valuable Island, the last and most important fortress of Fort Bourbon having surrendered to his Majesty's arms at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d instant; at which time his Royal Highness Prince Edward, Major General of his Majesty's Forces, took possession of both gates with the first and third battalions of grenadiers, and the first and third light infantry: And I

have the honor to transmit to you the Articles of Capitulation, together with a list of the killed and wounded, and a return of the Ordnance, &c. taken since my Dispatch of the 16th instant, in which I communicated the transactions and progress of this army to that period. The return of Ordnance taken in Fort Royal is signed by the Commanding Officer of British artillery; but that of Fort Bourbon is the French account of it, as there is not time to make an exact return at present, which shall be sent by the next opportunity.

Having concerted measures with the Admiral for a combined attack by the naval and land forces upon the fort and town of Fort Royal, and the batteries of my second parallel being ready, those on Morne Tortenson and Carriere kept up an incessant fire upon Fort Royal, and all the other batteries on Fort Bourbon, during the day and night of the 19th instant, and on the morning of the 20th following, till the ships destined for this service had taken their stations. The Asia, of 64 guns, Capt. Browne, and the Zebra sloop, of 16 guns, Capt. Faulknor, with Capt. Rogers, and a body of seamen in flat boats, the whole under Commodore Thompson, compelled the naval force; and the land force consisted of the first battalion of grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and the third light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Close, from Prince Edward's Camp at La Cote; with the third grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buckeridge, and the first light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, from Lieutenant-General Prescott's camp at Souris.

The navy acquitted themselves with their usual gallantry, (particularly Capt. Faulknor, whose conduct justly gained him the admiration of the whole army) carrying the fort by escalade about 12 o'clock of the 20th instant, under the able conduct of Commodore Thompson, whose judicious disposition of the gun and flat boats, assisted by that spirited and active officer Captain Rogers, contributed materially to our success; at the same time that the land forces, commanded by that excellent officer Colonel Symes, critically advancing with equal ardour, forced and entered the town triumphantly, hoisting the British colours, and changing the name to Fort Edward.

Immediately after this General Rochambeau, who commanded in Fort Bourbon, sent his Aide de Camp with a flag, offering to surrender on capitulation, and the terms were finally adjusted and agreed to on the 22d instant, by three Commissioners on each side, the ratifications thereof being signed by the Commander in Chief, on the 23d following; and the garrison, amounting to 900 men, marched out this morning prisoners of war, laying down their arms on the parade of Fort Royal, and were embarked for France immediately. His Majesty's troops having marched in, struck the French and hoisted the British colours, and changed the name from Bourbon to that of Fort George.

I consider myself under great obligations to Lieutenant-General Prescott, for the zeal and ability with which he has assisted me throughout this arduous service, now brought to so fortunate a conclusion, and to all the Generals and other officers.—Colonel Durnford, with the corps of Engineers, and Lieutenant Colonels Patterton and Sowerby, and Major Manley, with the Royal artillery, have also a claim to my warmest approbation, for their exertions in placing and constructing of the batteries, and the well-directed fire of the artillery. The bravery, regularity, and good behaviour of the troops on every occasion, has been most meritorious and exemplary.

Fort Bourbon and Royal have suffered greatly from our fire during the siege, and we are diligently employed to put them in a proper state of defence, effectually to secure this important acquisition of territory to the Crown of Great Britain. I am restoring order as fast as possible, from the confusion naturally occasioned by a siege, and have the pleasure to observe, that every thing in the forts is as tranquil and well-regulated as could be expected in the time.

I shall not lose a moment in embarking ordnance and ordnance stores, with troops, &c. to prosecute with vigour the execution of such other objects and services as his Majesty has been pleased to entrust to me; and hope to be enabled to proceed before much time can elapse, after regulating the garrisons of these Forts, and all such other matters as require immediate attention. Major Grey, Deputy Quarter-master-General, will have the honor to deliver this Dispatch, and can communicate any other particulars or information you may wish to have. I have the honour, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

P. S. At the commencement of the

siege, the garrison of Fort Bourbon consisted of about 1200.

I send five stand of colours, laid down by the garrison, together with the two colours of Fort Bourbon, to be presented to his Majesty.

The gallant defence made by General Rochambeau and his Garrison was strongly manifested on entering Fort Bourbon, as there was scarce an inch of ground untouched by our shot and shells; and it is but justice to say that it does them the highest honor.

Articles of Capitulation of Fort Bourbon.

On the 21st of March, 1794, by order of their Excellencies Sir Charles Grey, K. B. General and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces in the West-Indies, &c. &c. and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. commanding his Majesty's fleet, &c. &c. Commodore C. Thompson, Colonel R. Symes, and Captain J. Conyngham, met at Dillon's house to receive proposals of capitulation for Fort Bourbon, from Colonel d'Aucourt, Captain Dupriet and Gafchet Dumaine, jun. nominated Commissioners for that purpose by General Rochambeau.

The following articles were proposed, discussed and modified, at a second conference held at Fort Royal, on the 22d of March, 1794.

Art. 1. The garrison, composed of the troops of the line, artillery, gunners of the marine, and national guard, shall march out with colours flying, 30 rounds a man, and two field pieces with twelve rounds.—Anf. The colony of Martinique, already reduced by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, and the forts and towns of St. Pierre and Fort Royal taken with sword in hand, General Rochambeau can only capitulate for Fort Bourbon, and what it contains.

Granted. But they are to lay down their arms at a place appointed, and not to serve against his Britannic Majesty, or his allies, during the present war.

Art. 2. Three months pay to be allowed to the troops of the line.—Anf. No pay will be given. All their effects will be allowed them; and they will be provided with whatever may be necessary for their voyage to France.

Art. 3. The 37th regiment, formerly Marshal Turenne's, shall keep their colours and arms.—Anf. Refused, being contrary to all customs of war. The officers may keep their swords.

Art. 4. They shall be furnished with ships to carry them to France.—Anf. Granted.

Art. 5. The emigrants, who have returned to Martinique, shall not be present where the garrison lay down their arms or embark.—Anf. Granted.

Art. 6. Such persons of the National Guard, who can give proofs of their property, shall be permitted to remain in the island, giving that property as security for their conduct.—Anf. Those of the National Guard in Fort Bourbon who have affairs to settle, and whose sojourn may not be deemed dangerous to the colony, may remain according to the Declaration of the General, dated January 1st, 1794.

Such as wish to go to France shall be allowed, leaving their agents here.—Anf. Granted.

Art. 7. Persons not included in the above article, who are compelled to return to France, shall be allowed a certain time to settle their affairs.—Anf. A proper time will be allowed: fifteen days at least.

Art. 8. Persons belonging to the garrison of Fort Convention, possessing no landed property, but who exercised some profession or trade previous to the present capitulation, shall be allowed to continue their trade or calling; nor sent to France, provided their future conduct should not make such a measure necessary.—Anf. They are regarded in the same predicament with those in article 6.

Art. 9. The legal regulations of the Constituted authorities shall be confirmed.—Anf. Refused.

Art. 10. The code of civil judicature in force through the island shall be continued for the space of two years.—Anf. Granted, till his Britannic Majesty's pleasure be known.

Art. 11. The property of owners and Captains of ships shall be secured to them on board and on shore.—Anf. Granted, as to their property in Fort Bourbon.

Art. 12. The inhabitants of St. Pierre, embarked on English ships, shall be set at liberty, and their property, under seal, secured to them.—Anf. This article cannot come within the present capitulation. The claimants may apply to the Commanders of the fleet and army.

Art. 13. The Ordonateur and officers of administration shall have permission and time to regulate their accounts, and to take with them the papers relative to that end.—Anf. Granted.

Art. 14. There shall be an entire and absolute oblivion of the past, and an end to all animosities.—Anf. Granted, according to the proclamations.

Art. 15. The rights of free citizens enrolled in the National Guard, shall be preserved.—Anf. Refused.

Art. 16. The liberty of individuals composing the companies of l'Enclume, d'Octavius, de la Croire, and de Pontonur, shall be confirmed.—Anf. Refused. The slaves must be restored to their owners.

Art. 17. A period shall be fixed for the taking possession of the fort, and the necessary time allowed for the garrison to take out their effects.—Anf. The two gates of Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty immediately after the exchange of the present articles. The garrison will march out at the great gate, and be conducted to the place appointed for each corps by the Commissioners who have managed the present capitulation, and will lay down their arms at the place of their embarkation. Three days will be allowed for the evacuation of the fort, and the Commissaries of artillery and stores will remain in the fort to take inventories of all the magazines.

Art. 18. The greatest attention shall be paid to the sick and wounded; and they shall be furnished with ships to carry them to France as they recover.—Anf. Granted; but at the expence of the French government, and to be attended by their own surgeons; if not sufficient for the purpose, surgeons shall be furnished.

Art. 19. General Rochambeau, immediately upon the surrender of the fort, shall be at liberty to take his measures for his return to France. A frigate to be furnished him; his Aides de Camp, Secretaries and suite. Anf. A commodious vessel shall be allowed to General Rochambeau, with the necessary passports, for his safe return to France.

Art. 20. The effects, trunks, chests, private papers, and all that General Rochambeau shall declare to belong to himself and his suite, shall be put under the protection of an English guard, when the troops of that nation shall have taken possession of Fort Convention, and shall be embarked with him.—Anf. Granted.

Art. 21. The Civil Ordonateur, or Intendant of the Colony, shall have liberty also, with the Officers of Administration, Comptroller and Treasurer, with those employed in the public offices at St. Pierre and Fort Royal, to return to France.—Anf. Granted.

Art. 22. The same demands made by General Rochambeau in Art. 20, shall be granted to the Intendant and those under him.—Anf. Granted.

Art. 23. All papers of accounts in the forts or town shall be carefully collected by the principals of each department to which they belong, and embarked in the same ship with the Ordonateur.—Anf. All papers, not essential to be left in the colony, shall be given, and free access to take authentic copies of such as it may be thought necessary to retain.

Art. 24. Captains and officers of merchant ships, who have not settled their affairs, shall be allowed time to do so. The former the space of four months, the latter of two months, under the protection of the Commander of his Britannic Majesty's forces, that they may recover their debts; after which they will procure the readiest passage to whatever place may be expedient for their affairs, with passports from the English Commanders.—Anf. Granted.

Additional Article. Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty in its present state, with no deterioration of its batteries, mines, magazines of artillery or provisions, and every thing it contains, which is not the private property of the garrison.

Fort-Royal, March 22, 1794.

(Signed)

D'AUCOURT, C. THOMPSON,
GASCOT, fils. RICH. SYMES,
DUPRIET, JOHN CONYNGHAM.
Approved by me, Approved by us,
DIE, ROCHAMBEAU, CHARLES GREY,
Commander in Chief JOHN JERVIS,
of the French West
India Islands.

General Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates, killed, wounded, and missing in the Army commanded by his Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c. from the 10th to the 21st of March, 1794, inclusive:

Royal artillery. 3 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.
1st Battalion grenadiers. 2 rank and file wounded.
1st Battalion of light-infantry. 1 rank and file wounded.