

## Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Active, Captain BLAIR.

RENNES, May 28.

On the side of St. Meer and Montfort, there is a band of rebels commanded by Duplessis. Lanjuinais is with them. The Representative of the people in this department, has recently sent off 20,000 men to reinforce the army of the North.

PARIS, May 31.

Maurice Jouve Jordan, 45 years of age, born at St. Jull, department of Haute Loire, successively butcher, journeyman blacksmith, soldier, and stable-boy; afterwards a wine-merchant, under the name of Petit, in 1787 and 1781; then a drug feller at Avignon; then general of the army of Avignon; then Chef d'Escadre of the Gendarmerie, has at length met with a fate corresponding with his offences. He was accused—

I. Of several conspiracies in the department Desbouches du Rhone, and particularly at Avignon; against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, by means of which the national property has been dilapidated.

II. Of procuring national property at an undervalue, by means of terror and intrigue.

III. Of abusing the military authority, in order to imprison the patriots, and the public functionaries, even those belonging to the popular societies.

IV. Of disavowing the authority of the Administrative and judicial bodies, and even of the National Convention.

V. Of protecting the Federalists, the Counter-Revolutionary and suspected Citizens.

Having been found guilty by the Revolutionary Tribunal, he is condemned to expiate his offences by the guillotine!

FRANCE,

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

11 Prairial, May 30.

Barrere read an Address to the armies of the Republic:

"England is capable of every outrage on humanity; and of every crime towards the Republic. She attacks the rights of nations, and threatens to annihilate liberty.

"How long will you suffer to continue on your frontier, the slaves of George—the soldiers of the most atrocious tyrants?"

"He formed the Congress of Pilnitz, and brought about the scandalous surrender of Toulon. He massacred our brethren at Genoa, and burned our magazines in the maritime towns. He corrupted our cities, and endeavoured to destroy the National Representation. He flattered your plains, and purchased treasons on the frontiers.

"When the event of battles shall put in your power either English or Hanoverians, bring to your remembrance the vast tracts of country English slaves have laid waste. Carry your view to La Vendee, Toulon, Lyons, Landrecies, Martinique, and St. Domingo, places still reeking with the blood which the atrocious policy of the English has shed. Do not trust to their artful language, which is an additional crime, worthy of their perfidious character and Machiavelian government. Those who boast that they abhor the tyranny of George, say, can they fight for him?"

"No, no, Republican soldiers, you ought therefore, when victory shall put in your power, either Englishmen or Hanoverians, to strike; not one of them ought to return to the traitorous territory of England, or to be brought into France. Let the British slaves perish, and Europe be free!"

16 Prairial June 4.

Ruhl announced from the Committee of Public Safety, that Grand Clos, a rich merchant of Port St. Malo, accused of counter-revolutionary projects, had escaped from the officer sent to arrest him, but that his warehouses, which were full of coffee, sugar, indigo, &c. had been seized on; and that several bags of gold, which he then exhibited, had been confiscated.

Gregoric read a Memoire on the best means of extinguishing the different patois or provincial dialects now spoken in 30 different parts of France, and of substituting one common language in their stead.

Ordered to be printed.

The National Agent of the District of Evreux transmitted a large quantity of diamonds and precious stones to the Convention, besides much massy plate. He at the same added, that the administrators would soon send more dirt, to enable the Republic to beat the coal-fired Kings at their own weapons.

17 Prairial June 5.

All the different officers of the Assembly having been renewed this Day, it

was found, that of 220 votes, Maximilian Robespierre united 216: he was accordingly proclaimed President, amidst unanimous plaudits.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, observed, that the National Representation is the only body which is not distinguished by any external marks. The Representatives serving with the armies are known, he said, by means of a particular dress, and he proposed to decree "that on the 20 Prairial, (June 8,) the Members of the National Convention shall assist at the feast of the Eternal with a bunch of National coloured feathers in their hats, and a three coloured sash about their bodies." This decree was carried, notwithstanding the observations of Le Coindre of Versailles, who objected to it.

Barrere afterwards announced, that he should soon deliver in a report relative to a National Republican dress.

The following Decree was passed on the motion of Gregoire:

"The Committee of instruction shall deliver in a Report relative to the Construction of a new Grammar, and a new Vocabulary of the French language: they shall give their opinion on the best manner of facilitating the study of, and giving that character to it, which belongs to the language of Liberty."

No Official account of the Surrender of Ypres had been published in London on the 26th June, as appears by the following article.

LONDON, June 26.

The very contradictory accounts respecting the fate of Ypres, makes the surrender of it still doubtful: it is by no means certain that it is in the hands of the French. By a vessel arrived yesterday at Dover from Ostend, we learn, that no certain intelligence had been received there of such an event. In the course of the day we hope some accounts may arrive that shall put the public anxiety out of suspense.

Lord Moira certainly arrived at Ostend yesterday, which we trust will put the safety of the place out of all doubt, even supposing Ypres to have surrendered, and the French to have further advanced.

The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg offered to resign, but the Emperor requested him to continue in command. M. De Mack asked leave to resign and obtained it, on pretext that ill health will not allow him to remain with the army. He goes to Vienna with the Emperor.

The Brunswick, captain Harvey, arrived at Portsmouth, engaged the French ship Le Vengeur, and in the good old way stuck close to the enemy till she sunk. For a great part of the action, they were hooked together by the Brunswick's anchors, which were at last torn from her bows. The Brunswick suffered severely in her hull, masts, and rigging; her mizen-mast, main-topmast, and part of her bowsprit being shot away. In this situation she drifted to leeward of the enemy's flying ships, and was obliged to put a way before the wind, the only situation in which she could carry sail. She had 47 men killed and 115 wounded; among the former are capt. Saunders and Ensign Vernon, of the 20th regiment, two Lieutenants of the ship, and two mates; among the latter, Captain Harvey himself, whose right arm was so shattered as to render amputation above the elbow necessary. We are happy to add that he is in a fair way of recovery.

## NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

On Sunday evening last, John Jay, Esq. arrived at Falmouth, in the American ship Ohio, in 6 days from New-York. He is come to this Country in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and is attended by his son, and a Secretary.

Although it must be allowed that the Americans are very much out of humor at the numerous captures made on their ships; we are well informed that such measures have long since been taken by our government, as will effectually remove every cause of discontent; and it appears from the above paragraph, that the American government is extremely adverse to any hostile measures.

From the ANALYTICAL REVIEW, for December 1793.

Philadelphia. Mr. B. S. Barton, prof. of nat. hist. is publishing an "Historical and Philosophical Inquiry into the original nature and design of various remains of antiquity, which have been discovered in America, together with observations on the emigrations, on the population, the genius, &c. of the inhabitants of the Continent, illustrated with plates." We hope this valuable and important work will not long be delayed; in the meantime we think it proper to inform our foreign readers, Mr. Zimmermann, of Brunswick, will publish a German translation of it as speedily as possible, the author having promised to transmit him the sheets as they come from the press. Mr. Zimmermann, intends to add to his translation notes on the different races of men, and their emigration.

Barrere has confirmed the decree for

allowing no quarter to the British and Hanoverians; and has followed it up by a Manifesto against English the nation.

When Henry the VII. King of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith and so forth, met Francis I. in the vale of Ardenness, the two Sovereigns and their trains passed some weeks in tilts and tournaments, masks and feasts; but previous to their pompous parade, the custom of the time obliged them to hear one sermon, which was preached by a Monk, and began with the following remarkable sentence: "Being appointed to preach before the two most powerful Potentates in this our world, I know it will be expected that unto each of their Highnesses I should pay an high compliment, and wishing to act as custom doth prescribe, I have looked over the whole of my Bible, to find one, but to my great grief and discomfort, I have not found any thing addressed unto Kings in that holy book, except admonitions.

## GENERAL CLAIRFAIT'S DEFEAT.

On the 10th, at nine in the morning, a general attack was made by the enemy at all points, between Rousselaer and Thier. General Clairfait was going to raise the siege of Ypres, and a correspondent movement was ordered to be made by the Duke of York at Tournay. The duke however did not come into action, as orders had been given on Tuesday to the army under his command, to pitch their tents, and the Park of artillery, which had marched to Pont a Tracim, had orders to return.

The contest between the French and General Clairfait's army, was obstinate and bloody, and during the action incessant and tremendous roaring of cannon was distinctly heard at Bruges; the result of which was, that General Clairfait was obliged to fall back to Rousselaer, and leave the enemy masters of the field, after the loss of his artillery and baggage.

The defeated army, consisted of English, Hanoverians, Hessians and Austrians, but our accounts state, that the English and Austrians were the most forward in their zeal in the cause for which they were brought into action.

What contributed considerably on the part of the enemy to the success of the day was, that the cavalry could not act with effect in that part of the country where the battle was fought. Ypres has not yet surrendered, but the natural conclusion drawn from the defeat of the unfortunate Clairfait, who was marching to the relief of that city is, that it must immediately surrender.

Great apprehensions are now entertained for Nieuport and Ostend.

## THE NAVAL VICTORY.

Of the glorious action fought on the 1st inst. many circumstances yet remain to be narrated, which confer no less honor on the naval character of Great Britain than on the individuals concerned in them. These, as they come to our knowledge, we shall think it our peculiar duty to record; and we shall at all times consider ourselves as under particular obligations to those who shall favor us with such communications.

The following are a few anecdotes of that memorable and brilliant day, for the authenticity of which we can vouch.

The French certainly did fire red-hot shot at some of our ships. More than one fell on board the Brunswick in the late action. They were supposed to have been fired from the Brutus of 50 guns, which was an old eighty-gun ship cut down, and which did not come into the French line.

Several of the Brunswick's crew are burnt and much disfigured by fire balls and other combustibles thrown in at her ports. Her broadside, and that of the Vengeur, touched for some time; and the French, who generally load their guns on the outside, set their feet on the Brunswick's guns to load their own; and our sailors, taking up the bar-shot, knocked some of the intruders into the sea.

While the Brunswick was thus closely engaged, a French ship of 80 guns, with near 300 men in her shrouds, bore down without firing, thinking to carry her by boarding. The Brunswick, however, fortunately shot away all her masts by a single broadside, and all the boarders perished in the sea.

The deck and poop of the French admiral's ship the Montagne, were cleared by the first broadside from the Queen Charlotte, which continued raking the Frenchmen for twenty-seven minutes, to which he was able to return but very few guns; and there is little doubt but he must have been taken, had any of his masts given way.

The Royal George, which also broke the French line with the most determined spirit, for some time sustained the fire of five French ships, and completely drove her antagonist, supposed

to be the Republican of 110 guns, out of the line.

The Royal George had her wheel shot away early in the engagement, and received a considerable number of shot between wind and water.

The French fleet was superior to the English by 398 guns and 8000 men. The complement of the Montagne was 1500 men and she carried 130 pieces of cannon, including carronades on her poop.—In short, guns were mounted on board her wherever any room could be found.—An English vessel she took after the engagement, and which has been since retaken, brings an account of the Montagne's having lost 400 men in the action.

Among the difficulties which exist in our attempt to destroy the French Government, there must be reckoned the facility of their recruiting, the almost general energy of the nation, and the intelligent manner in which their committee of public safety employs their resources. But to those who attentively observe the present scene there are other reasons which seem to render all the efforts of the combined powers ineffectual. The solidity which the French government acquires from day to day, by the habit of obedience, and by seeing it constantly triumph over all the obstacles which present themselves, as well as by their institutions appropriate to the genius of the people, whose character and temper they still seem to consult. While the ruling party were seen occupied only in bloody executions, every one thought they were actuated only by a blind thirst of vengeance, and that their violent system would find its overthrow by its own per excesses; but the authority of the Convention seems to grow more and more solid and tranquil, and they appear to be employed at length in laying the basis of true Government.

Letters received from Switzerland mention, that the fortiers of Coni has been taken by the French by assault. Between Coni and Turin there is no place of any strength.

The insurrection in Sardinia is of a more serious nature than was at first imagined.

One hundred and seventy of the principal inhabitants have been sent from the island by the insurgents, among these are the governor of Sulfari and the principal officers of that town.—It is also said in letters from Turin, that the Sardinians have declared themselves independent of the power of his Sardinian majesty, and have established a republican form of government.

A considerable body of the Turkish rebels in Romania and Servia have been defeated; but 30,000 Albanians, in a fortress, defended themselves with Mahmud Pacha at their head.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

## THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Phœton frigate, dated Portsmouth, June 11.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my safe arrival at this place, and as upon so great and glorious an occasion, you will naturally expect some news from me, I sit down to acquaint you of the events which have recently occurred.

"On the 28th of May, in company with the Grand Fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, we saw early in the morning, to windward of us, the French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of 52 minutes past nine one of the French ships bore away, having been much damaged from 100 to 120 guns, 12 of 80 maged by the Barfleur; at 11 minutes past ten, and 9 of 74, with past ten observed two or three French frigates. At first the French ships bore down upon the British fleet; but sail booms rigged out: at 18 minutes past ten after hauled their wind, considered a past ten observed three of the French by out of gun shot.—Every exertion admiral's ships entirely dismasted, and was made on the part of the British a fourth had lost her main-mast; at 36 to come up with them, but without effect—minutes past ten, observed the French fleet, until 5 in the afternoon, about Admiral's ship had lost its main and which time our headmost ships, that is other masts; and at 46 minutes past to say, the Bellerophon, Admiral Paif-ten, observed a French three decker, ley; Thunderer; Ruffel, and Audacious, entirely dismasted; at 52 minutes past 10 the Admiral made a signal for the most ship, which was a three decker, Phœton to sail towards him. The Le-galle the Bretagne. The Ruffel lay close to her for some time, when the Audacious, in a most gallant manner, just as we bore down; the French hull having got well to windward, kept away not having fired for some time, though her colours still flying. Wishing to join the Admiral as soon as possible, we passed the stern of this French dismasted ship, and were continuing our course when she opened her larboard quarter guns upon us. Two or three of her shot passed through our starboard quarter and Gibraltar came up and shot a man's head off, and broke both the thighs of another, and broke having worked well to windward, wounded seven, three of whom are depoued her broadside, and raked the since dead. It was a 36 pounder. We Bretagne, who in return gave her a stern returned a smart fire. On joining the Admiral, we were ordered to take

"About 8 A. M. the mizen top-sail of the Bretagne took fire, which obliged her to cut away her mizen top-mast, on which she fell round off upon our ships. The enemy, during the attack on their rear, kept their wind and course. The Bretagne kept driving down towards the fleet; and as I have since learned, struck her colours.— This ended the business of the 28th, having to work up to the enemy, which was not effected by any of our ships till towards dark. The Bellerophon by this brush had her main-top mast shot away, and some damage done to the rigging; and so had some other ships, but they were all ready the next day.

Thursday, May 29.

"In the morning the enemy were seen to windward. Lord Howe gave every necessary orderly signal, for gaining the enemy. At half past 11 A. M. our van was engaged with their van. This day the action lasted seven hours. Our rear did not come into action till late in the afternoon. At nine A. M. the enemy opened on our rear, as they passed to form an evolution. About 10 the Caesar cleared up her main top sails. The enemy's fleet were then on the larboard tack.—At 23 minutes past two, five of the enemy's ships on the Queen Charlotte, two of which were soon dismasted, and made off. The cannonading at this time was very heavy and quick. About 5 P. M. we passed several of our own ships, and cheered them, and the cannonading soon after abated. At nine P. M. the Queen Charlotte bent a new fore-top-sail, her other being quite a rag. Several of our ships suffered much this day in their top-masts, particularly the Queen and Royal Sovereign, whose sails were quite net work. The utmost diligence was used in bending others, and this observation is equally due to every ship that suffered on that day. The invincible, Ruffel, and Leviathan, appeared to suffer most, the Ruffel making much water.

Friday, May 30.

"Early this morning a signal was made that Lord Howe intended to renew the action; and another was made to ask whether all the ships were ready, which was immediately answered by yes! yes! from all. The line was soon afterwards formed, but soon after came on a thick fog, so that it was difficult to distinguish our own ships. This we then continued, with little intermission till Saturday evening, May 31. During this fog, as I have since learned, the French fleet were joined by four line of battle ships, two frigates a brig, and an English floop of war; and they had detached two line of battle ships, which had lost their masts.

Sunday, June 1.

"It is with infinite satisfaction I recount this great and glorious day, from minutes taken on board.

"The English fleet consisted of 25 ships of the Line: the French had 26. At five minutes past A. M. the action commenced with three ships in the van by the French. At ten minutes past nine the Admiral made a signal to engage closer. At 15 minutes past nine the action commenced in the rear by the French; at 16 minutes past nine the signal was thrown out to make more sail; at 27 minutes past nine the admiral engaged the second French admiral, at 40 minutes past nine I observed one of our ships board a French ship, which had lost her fore-mast and bowsprit; at French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of 52 minutes past nine one of the French ships bore away, having been much damaged from 100 to 120 guns, 12 of 80 maged by the Barfleur; at 11 minutes past ten, and 9 of 74, with past ten observed two or three French frigates. At first the French ships bore down upon the British fleet; but sail booms rigged out: at 18 minutes past ten after hauled their wind, considered a past ten observed three of the French by out of gun shot.—Every exertion admiral's ships entirely dismasted, and was made on the part of the British a fourth had lost her main-mast; at 36 to come up with them, but without effect—minutes past ten, observed the French fleet, until 5 in the afternoon, about Admiral's ship had lost its main and which time our headmost ships, that is other masts; and at 46 minutes past to say, the Bellerophon, Admiral Paif-ten, observed a French three decker, ley; Thunderer; Ruffel, and Audacious, entirely dismasted; at 52 minutes past 10 the Admiral made a signal for the most ship, which was a three decker, Phœton to sail towards him. The Le-galle the Bretagne. The Ruffel lay close to her for some time, when the Audacious, in a most gallant manner, just as we bore down; the French hull having got well to windward, kept away not having fired for some time, though her colours still flying. Wishing to join the Admiral as soon as possible, we passed the stern of this French dismasted ship, and were continuing our course when she opened her larboard quarter guns upon us. Two or three of her shot passed through our starboard quarter and Gibraltar came up and shot a man's head off, and broke both the thighs of another, and broke having worked well to windward, wounded seven, three of whom are depoued her broadside, and raked the since dead. It was a 36 pounder. We Bretagne, who in return gave her a stern returned a smart fire. On joining the Admiral, we were ordered to take