

Translated for the Col. Centinel.

COUNCIL GENERAL of the COMMUNES of PARIS.

Sitting of the 18th.

The young pupils of the country from the Section of MARAT presented themselves to the Council, when the following address was read:

Citizen Magistrates, The republican youth of the Section of MARAT, as jealous of giving and following the example of respect for the laws and obedience to the constituted authorities; as of dignifying their courage, against the enemies of their country, and their implacable hatred of tyrants and kings, come to present to you the homage of their first exertions in the military art and discipline which alone renders citizen soldiers formidable.

The love of our country alone creates heroes and unfolds the bud of all virtues before you an inexhaustible nursery of Barra and Viola. Let an occasion present, and you will find them all unanimous of those whose names already enrich the Republic. One thing is only wanting to their formation, they wish you to deem them worthy of deserving and obtaining your approbation; grant it to this regenerated flame; to this republican dress; in fine, to the inscription which they are proud of wearing (MARAT's company of pupils) and they come to answer your expectations and those of the whole Republic. Applauded.

Answer of the President.

THE youth under a despotic government, received an education, which was only calculated to limit the mind, and to destroy the source of those energetic sentiments, which nature has engraven on the heart of man. Under the reign of liberty, the national Education should operate the development of all those civic virtues which have produced Cato, Brutus, Le Pileiers, and Marat. You, young citizens, have adopted models worthy of you, there are Barra and Viola, young heroes to whom ancient Rome and Greece would have been proud to have given birth.

Young Citizens,

It is in you, your country has placed her hopes; you will maintain the great work of the French Revolution; you will give yourselves worthy of those who have given you birth, and who have founded Liberty on the wrecks of tyranny.

An education truly Republican has been given you; you will prove yourselves worthy of receiving it; your zeal is a guarantee of those patriotic virtues, you will one day exercise, and which will secure the happiness of your country and yourselves. The Council sees you with pleasure in the midst of them; they applaud your sentiments, and invite you to their sitting.

Foreign Intelligence.

From Hamburg Papers received by the Journal Henry and Charles and translated for the General Advertiser.

BRUSSELS, June 22.

The army is to be disposed of differently, than was at first decided on. Zouaves at last been obliged to yield to the enemy after a gallant resistance, and after the unsuccessful attempts of Elmerit to recieve it. Nicenport, was bombarded by the French; Bruges, Oudenbosch will be in haste invested and all West Flanders must be abandoned to the late. The Hanoverian General Vandenberg is before Bruges.—General Clairfait has still his headquarters at Ghent but will soon pass the Scheldt, and form a cordon with the army of the Duke of York on this river, which will extend from Ghent to Conde and Valenciennes. Notwithstanding the French are driven so frequently across the Scheldt they always return and repeat their attacks, which cause excessive fatigue to our troops. The Prince of Cobourg has meditated a grand attack against this part of the French in this purpose he left Dornick in the position he held behind the city, and has directed his march towards Brussels with 25000 men. On evening his headquarters were at Ath, and this night he will be at Brussels, not far from this. Every thing is in a state of readiness. [From the accounts, which we have given in the General Advertiser that he was defeated on the 21st day on which he attempted to recieve Charleroi.]

HAMBURG, June 30.

Letters from Osnabruck of the 21st inst. mention, that every thing was at that time quiet, and that the garrison with

the fresh troops received from England consisted of 8000 men.

July 2.

General Clairfait has retired from Thiel to Ghent, where his headquarters now are.—The Scheldt is now the line where a stand will be made for the protection of the inner-provinces. The French have 170,000 men in West Flanders.

July 4.

Narbonne formerly French Minister of War, Baron de Breteuil and several other Emigrants of distinction have arrived at the Hague.

FRANKFORT, June 24.

The report every day gains ground that a great part of the Prussian subsidiary troops will march to the Sambre.

VIENNA, June 21.

The Russian and Prussian plan of operations against Poland will be submitted to the Emperor and the declaration against Poland will then appear. La Fayette is to be removed from Spielberg to Brun.

On the 23d the French lost 160 men and several cannon: the Prussians have taken Parmefens. Indeed the allies are advancing in all quarters on the Rhine. Prince Hohenlohe has his headquarters at Edighofen. It is believed that in the course of a week a general attack would take place from Gemersheim to Saar Louis. It is thought that Gemersheim is in a better state of defence than even Landau.

OPERHEIM, June 25.

The Prussian main army under field-marshal Molendorf has left their position at Kaiserlautern and advanced to the heights of Landstuhl, to unite with the different corps under Count Kalckreuth and Prince Hohenlohe. Major General Van Ruchel occupies the post of Trippstadt, and Lieutenant General Von Gleist is detached with the left wing to attempt the posts on the heights of Saukopf, and Sand. To prevent the enemy's gaining a knowledge of their force, Field Marshal Molendorf has ordered them to be divided into small columns.

Head-Quarters of the King of Prussia, near Kielce, June 25.

The King's army arrived here yesterday morning and encamped. The left wing is close to the city, and joins the right wing of the Russians. The Vanguard commanded by Major General Elmsel is about half a mile in advance, and about two miles distant from the enemy; to-morrow we shall reconnoitre their position.

M. Buckholtz has at last received a passport. He went off on the 23d with his family and all those belonging to the embassy; the Poles have given him a guard of an officer and 25 men to accompany him to the frontiers.

MADRID, May 27.

The Duke of Vanguyon, formerly ambassador at the court of Spain, and who since the revolution remained at Madrid has received orders to leave the kingdom with his family. The same orders have been received by the Duke of Havre who was general agent of the French princes.

The court of Madrid has given orders that all the men in Catalonia from 15 to 60 shall rise in arms to oppose the French who menace an invasion of Catalonia. The Commander in Chief Count de l'Union, lost all his furniture and above 1200 marks of plate, which all fell into the hands of the French.

WARSAW, June 23.

Kosciusko is said to be at Warca, 7 miles from this. The Poles have made a number of pontoons to throw a bridge over the Vistula, in case of necessity. Our fate will very shortly be determined.

A new cannon foundry is established here, which renders our prospects brighter. An order has been issued for a general rising in arms, to assist in defence of the country. A lady of Warsaw sent a number of shirts to the army. The General returned her a very polite answer, in which he assures her that he shall disregard personal fatigue and distress, provided his soldiers are furnished with every necessary. The cockade adopted by Poland and Lithuania united, are to be in future blue and green. Foreigners by applying to the Department of State find no difficulty in obtaining passports to leave the country in safety.

Polish Frontiers, June 25.

Among the persons whom the Russians seized in Poland and have sent to

Smolentz to be tried by the new tribunal, is the Count of Oginski, late Ambassador from the court of Warsaw to the Hague, and the young Prince Sangusko, who was in the Russian army and endeavored to persuade the regiment under his command to desert. From Petersburg we hear, that the property of Joseph Poniatowski nephew of the King of Poland; as well as that of all others who have taken part with the Patriots has been sequestered.

The Emperor has given orders to the new tribunal at Smolentz not to condemn to death any criminal that may be brought before them, but inflict any other punishment they may deem proper.

Part of the garrison of Petersburg has been sent off to the fleet of transports about to sail.

Joseph Poniatowski, who arrived on the 25th of May to serve under Kosciusko has laid by his clothes of distinction and is habited as well as the commander in the common dress of the country.

It is certain that the Russians have successfully penetrated in the Province of Lithuania and driven the Poles before them.

The deputation of the citizens of Warsaw to Kosciusko have been sent back with the answer, that the demand of the citizens did not harmonize with his plan, as he was not willing to introduce the Jacobin principles into the kingdom; though the wishes of the citizens would always command great weight with him. The citizens returned satisfied with the answer.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.

The combined Danish and Swedish fleets are still in this road, but it is expected that they will soon proceed to Elmsel. Government has given orders to arm the following ships, viz. one of 80 guns, three of 74, one of 70, one of 64, one of 60, one frigate of 40 guns, one do. of 36, and one brig of 18 guns.

Five more line of battle ships are also to be armed in Sweden. If to these is added the Russian fleet in the Baltic, there will be 60 line of battle ships in said sea.

PARIS, June 24.

A new squadron of seven ships of the line, five frigates, two avisos, one zebec, and eight tartanes each of which carried two twenty four pounders sailed from Toulon on the 6th of June. They soon discovered nine English ships, who did not pursue them but steered towards Corsica, in expectation of being joined by the grand English squadron; we are in momentary expectation of hearing something important.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 17.

GRAND NAVAL ACTION.

Letter from Prieur, of the Department of Marne, to the committee of public safety.

[No date is given to the letter in the Hamburg Gazette.]

Yesterday afternoon 19 of our ships of the line were discovered by their signals from Ushant. I went immediately to meet them and this morning at five o'clock arrived on board the Mountain. I found there our colleague Jean bon de St. Andre and the vice admiral Villaret. I went through the ship and found every where strong proofs of the bravery of the crew, and the violence of the attack made by the British. The carpenters told me, that above the water line of the ship 230 bills struck, besides those that struck below water and in the rigging and sails; this ship is one of those which suffered most; out of 18 officers only 5 were able to keep their posts till the end of the action. Our colleague St. Andre received a contusion in the hand from a splinter. He was on the quarter deck at the time the English admiral gave the first broad side and it is very wonderful that he was not shot into pieces. Besides this, many of the vessels were well fought, but some captains proved unworthy of the trust reposed in them; particularly, all accuse the commander of the ship of the line the Jacobin; he is displaced and under arrest; his conduct and that of several others will be examined by the revolutionary tribunal. I visited the brave sailors that were wounded; they are worthy of their brethren on the frontiers; like them, during the action, they rent the air with long live the Republic, like them they only regretted that they were no longer in a situation to remain at their post, and like them they burn to give their country new proofs of their heroism. According to the report of our colleague, who was an

eye witness to the affair, the admirals Villaret, Milly, and Bouvet have faithfully done their duty. It appears that Villaret during the action showed great calmness and bravery, and had it not been for the cowardice of those mentioned, instead of losing vessels we should have taken those that were dismasted belonging to the English. The fate of our seven vessels left on the scene of action gives us great uneasiness, but we hope that some will yet escape, as they may rest or be taken in tow by some frigates left near them. Three English ships, among whom was a three-decker, sunk during the action. Fatigued as I am, I am very busily employed to refit the fleet with all expedition, that they may take the sea again.

Letter from Jean bon St. Andre, to his colleague Prieur, dated Brest, June 2.

Yesterday the most terrible and bloody action, that naval annals record, was fought by the two fleets. The dispositions were well planned and every thing portended a favorable issue; but the captain of the Jacobin threw all into confusion. We fought with true Republican bravery, and did immense mischief to the enemy.

In each fleet eight ships at least were dismasted, but as we were to leeward luckily, we could not save them all.—We towed five of them, the others fell into the hands of the enemy, less thro' their bravery than through the fatality of circumstances. We saved our masts on board the Mountain, but had 300 men killed and dangerously wounded. All the English ships attacked us in their turn, and we had six engaged with us at one time. The admiral performed his duty perfectly; we have lost the brave captain Bazire; he died sending up his prayers to heaven for the triumph of the Republic.

A number of brave men were killed; I envy their fate; I saw several fall at my side and before me. The part that I had in the action was not equal to my wishes. The English fleet is more crippled than ours.

There was no mark of courage but what was displayed in the contest; it was courage; in a word the bravery of Rome and Carthage was combined in us. We are endeavouring to accomplish the return of our leaky vessels into Brest.

Letter from Jean bon de St. Andre to the committee of public safety, dated Brest, June 13.

We have accomplished your object; the consequence of the action was the safety of the convoy, we drew the enemy to the well, and freed that corner through which the provision fleet was to pass. The letter which I received from the commander in chief of the fleet, will inform you that Vanstabelle and his convoy have anchored safely at St. Matthew. Probably he will be the subject of conversation to day, but he is in safety enough, and Pitt's hopes that the French people would be starved, are again blasted. During the winter our frigates brought us the necessities which he was sending to his associates in the war, and now we have safe in our ports against his will the provisions intended for the republic.

It was announced this day in the convention, that 31 millions of assignats were ready to be burnt, the sum in circulation is 2150 millions.

Sitting of the 18th.

Barrere announced, in the name of the committee of public safety, that Vanstabelle's squadron, instead of having taken seven prizes as mentioned by Jean Bon St. Andre had taken ten, and that the frigate la Bourdeuse after an engagement of two hours had taken a Sardinian frigate of 36 guns. The last courier has brought the news of the capture of six more prizes among which is a ship of 500 tons.

With the northern army, continued Barrere, victory is permanent. For some time past the investment of Ypres was commenced, the numerous garrison made frequent sallies in which they were always repulsed; at last this fortress which Vauban considered as impregnable could not resist republican valour. Richard and Chodieu in a letter dated from Lille which gave an account of the siege, and the consequential surrender of Ypres, after a defeat of Clairfayt in which he lost three cannon and left the field of action covered with his dead.

Sitting of the 19th.

Richard in a letter of the 18th gave details of the capture of Ypres. The garrison which consisted of 6000 men were made prisoners of war; the artillery in the place amounted to 100 pieces of cannon; all the provisions &c. fell into our hands. General Pich-gru announces, that this city held out for 12 days, that in this short space of time

the army of observation obtained three victories, the last of which in particular was very decisive. The fourth battalion of the department of the North dragged along with them six 24 pounders, for 6 whole miles, before the place to complete its investment. A letter on the proposition of the committee of safety is to be written to this battalion expressive of the approbation of the convention of their conduct.

It was decreed in this sitting, that any captain of a ship of war who should break his line should suffer death. This decree was adopted in consequence of the recommendation of St. Andre who was impelled to it, from the misconduct of the captain of the ship Jacobin.

FRANKFORT, June 28.

The archduke Joseph arrived here on the 25th and set off the day after for Vienna.

BERLIN, July 1.

His majesty has bestowed the order of merit on 47 officers for their good conduct at Lautern on the 23d, and at Kerweller on the 28th. On the 30th of June died here Mr. Englebrecht minister of finances, in the 81st year of his age.

ALTONA, July 3.

Letters from Holland of the 28th of June say, that Clairfait on the 24th was defeated not far from Bruges. [The Brussels paper mentions the receipt of a letter from Ghent which mentions nothing of this action.] Bruges was taken by the French on the 25th and Ghent the 26th, the garrisons of those places having evacuated them on the approach of the French. 19 Hanoverians that were taken in the battle of the 24th were shot agreeably to the decree of the Convention. The French took Charleroi on the 24th and the garrison were made prisoners of war, (the letters from Brussels of the 27th make no mention of this.) Prince Cobourg has given orders to evacuate Valenciennes, Conde, Quefnoy, and Landreecies. The body of Emigrants that were in Ypres by means of a disguise in women's or peasant's clothes, chiefly escaped before the surrender of the place. A rumour prevails that the prince of Cobourg has been wounded and general Beaulieu killed. Further, Brussels and Ostend were said to have fallen into the hands of the French. (Letters however from Brussels of the 26th say nothing of this.)

VIENNA, June 25.

Gen. Hohenlohe is appointed Quarter Master of the army in the Netherlands.

A number of troops that were intended to reinforce the army at Ypres have since received orders to march to the Netherlands.

At Turin on the 11th, 42 conspirators were executed.

HAGUE, June 29.

On the 26th there was an engagement between the army of the Sambre and the French at Fleurus—of which the following particulars were forwarded by the Prince of Cobourg—

Notwithstanding many different circumstances concurred to induce a belief, that the fortress of Charleroi was obliged to surrender to the enemy, it was not possible to obtain certain information thereof, and it was deemed necessary to risk an action, to prevent for important a place as Charleroi from being abandoned to its fate.

On the 25th the army marched in five columns against the enemy. On the 26th at day break, the enemy were attacked in their position between Lambusart, Ypres and Gosselies, which was strongly entrenched. The attack was commenced by all the columns with ardour and success—the out posts of the enemy, which were fortified with strong redoubts—were driven in.

In the afternoon the left wing arrived at the upper part of the heights this side the Sambre, which, although they were not very high, still had a regular elevation, and which were well fortified with strong redoubts and planted with a vast number of large artillery. Nevertheless the left wing endeavored by the beating of drums to climb the fortifications but the enemy had an opportunity (as the fortress of Charleroi had surrendered on the afternoon of the 27th) of strengthening themselves with the army employed for its reduction, and placed their strongest force upon their right, which stood opposed to our left, far inferior to the enemy. This superiority of force, the natural advantage of their position, and the great number of their heavy artillery put them in a condition of repelling our attack.

The troops again however formed themselves under the cannon of the enemy, and would have renewed the attack with the same spirit a second time, if from the account of all the prisoners and other corroborating circumstances the surrender of Charleroi had not been fully confirmed, which determined the commanding General not to expose his troops any longer. A halt was made for the purpose of bringing off the wounded, and to give the infantry