

United Province. I do not see it probable that we can remain in Dutch Brabant, as the enemy are four times our numbers, and well furnished.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 12.

Letter from Laurent, Commissioner from the Convention to the Committee of Safety, dated the 22d July, July 12, 1794.

I shall set out this evening for Brussels, as the setting in of the Republican spirit might not to be delayed. During my stay at this place (Mons) I have found some very pleasant employment. To-morrow six hundred thousand livres in specie will be sent off from Mons, being a part of two millions we have levied on the aristocrats and monks.

We have just taken ten of the richest inhabitants as hostages, who will answer within twenty hours for the remaining twenty or pain of being conveyed to the different strong holds of the Republic. This step there is no doubt but we shall obtain what we claim. The contributions are not to end here; many a noble will be fined in proportion to their fortune and aristocracy. On the other hand, the patriots have just made a splendid patriotic gift, little inferior to the others, and the better to stimulate trade, we have just established a Popular Society. The pecuniary mass thus collected will be augmented by a fine on the Abbys and Priors in the environs: this will amount to a million of livres in specie, and will no doubt be duly collected. It is not money alone upon which we make a claim. We have demanded 20,000 quintals of corn from the city of Mons only; and our demand has been complied with so expeditiously, that we have been enabled to bake 4,000,000 loaves of bread, which puts us not a little at ease on that score. In the adjacent territory also, more especially among the Monks, we require the necessary supplies of provisions for the troops; and this will afford us a quantity at least equal to that supplied by Mons. Other articles in great abundance are also put in requisition; to prevent, however, a total stagnation of commerce in that city, I am taking certain necessary precautions. I have referred to their possessions all those who had been persecuted by the Grand Council of the State and the agents of Austria. The Emigrants we found in Mons we have apprehended. There are still some others on whom we shall soon lay our hands; and shall immediately forward the whole of them to the Revolutionary Tribunal established at Cambrai. The Monks and aristocrats are quite crest-fallen; while the bells of the Convents are sounding for the third time our victories, and every window is illuminated. I understand these hypocritical manifestations of joy, for which I shall know hereafter what returns to make. Fearful and tranquil.

Barrere.—“The punishment of the Emigrants is not confined to those taken at Mons by the troops of the Republic. The following facts have reached us from Newport, and are dated at that place, 18th Melidor, July 7, at six in the morning:—“In endeavoring to get off in two small boats, we attacked them (the Emigrants) with musketry; they would, however, have escaped us, had it not been for two pieces of artillery, with which we kept them in the middle of the canal. The poor devils in the boats threw themselves into the water, to swim back to Newport, inasmuch, that but few of them kept their station. We loaded 30 and took 15. Having asked those we made prisoners, to what nation they belonged, they refused to reply; recollecting, however, as they were naked, that their cloaths might give us some intelligence, we paid a visit to the boats, and there found red uniforms, with buttons having the inscription, Royal Emigre. In the pocket of each coat, we found a title and brevet. We calculated that 300 Emigrants perished yesterday by the musket, and by drowning.”

Barre continued.—“I now lay before you official letters from Brussels. You will see in them that the two armies have had no respite, and that while they have been constantly engaged, the burning fun of this season served only to augment their courage. What has not the Republic to hope from such citizens?”—Applause.

### STOCKHOLM, July 8.

This day the Duke Regent sets out with the King from this capital. They go to visit the mines at Dalecarlia; and a provisional government has been appointed during their absence, consisting of his royal highness Frederick, Adolphus, Duke of Orlonghia, brother to the regent, and six other persons. The Duke would not have gone to Denmark, were it not that court sent an invitation to that prince, as the regent, agreeably to a clause in the constitution, will, cannot leave Sweden during the young King's minority.

A Chaplain in the army has been apprehended, and examined before the Aulic Council, for having sent a most infamous and seditious letter to Baron Rottschilling, a member of the Ruzepoy, accusing him of being guilty of a crime in the lives of a Austrian. This countess's name is Thylens, he is amazingly bold, and gives the most insolent answers.

July 12.

Thylens, who wrote a letter to Baron Rottschilling full of seditious expressions against the Duke Regent and the King, has been examined by the criminal tribunal, and the Attorney-General has already reported that the delinquent ought to suffer death.

The Attorney-General has devised the following punishment for Baron d'Armfeldt: d'Armfeldt shall forfeit his life and property, and his name shall be fixed on a pillory in all the principal cities of Sweden, by the hand of the common hangman, with this inscription: “A traitor to his country.” The sentence of the Aulic Tribunal will shortly appear in print.

The King and Duke Regent are at Fahlun, in Dalecarlia, which country his Majesty visits in advice of the Duke Regent, to get acquainted with his subjects and his territories, and to try the loyalty of the inhabitants of that province.

The Russian Grand fleet has certainly sailed, and a part of the galleys fleet of that nation is also in the harbor of Stockholm, ready to sail. We are, however, very quiet here, owing to the declaration received from Petersburg, and by Count Romulow, the Russian ambassador, our court. Every thing is also quiet on the Russian frontier, on the land side.

### PLYMOUTH, Aug. 15.

This evening sailed the Alired and Bellona, of 74 guns each; Seven, of 44 guns, and Carysfort frigate, with the outward bound West-India and Straight's fleets under convoy, amounting to upwards of 150 sail. The Royal Captain and Laforelle East-India ships sailed at the same time.

Admiral Macbride's Squadron remain at anchor in the Sound, also the Diamond frigate.

### POOLE, August 15.

A Mary Tonkin, who was taken in the Hampden Packet, Captain Dashwood, in the month of April last, from Lisbon bound to Falmouth and carried into Brest, where she was put into a hospital being then ill, and there remained until the 5th of this month, when the found means to effect her escape, by concealing herself in the corn fields, and at night getting on board an American vessel, was landed here yesterday morning.

When the left Brest, there was 18 sail of the line in Brest Water, ready for sea, some of which had been out on a cruise since the Engagement of the 1st of June. She also says, that when she left Brest, there were about 200 English Merchantmen that had been captured during the war.

The report was, that this Fleet was destined for the Mediterranean to relieve those blocked up by Lord Hood; after that there was another report, that their destination was to intercept the Indian fleet that were in Ireland, as they had certain information of their being in Galway Bay.

Lady Anne Fitzroy, who was taken in the same packet, was removed from Brest about 20 miles, with some other Ladies, but they were in good health, and used very well.

### COWES, (Isle of Wight,) July 25.

About two o'clock this morning, came to anchor in this road the Betty of London, Gibson, late master, from Jamaica. She parted from her convoy in the Gulf of Florida, and was captured the 20th inst. off the Lizard, by l'Unite, French frigate, in company with the Thames, 3 other frigates, and a corvette.

Capt. Gibson, and his crew except the mate, carpenter, cook, a boy, and Mrs. Williams, a passenger, were taken out of the Betty by the Frenchmen, and a Lieutenant and 13 men put on board to take charge of the prize.

On the 23d in the evening, the ship being driven by heavy gales of wind in sight of Guernsey, a plot was laid for securing the Frenchmen, and to retake the ship. On Miller's the mate suggesting it to Mrs. Williams, she instantly fainted, sensible, it is to be presumed, that if the scheme failed, every soul would be put to death.

Recovering in a short time her composure, she went to the mate, and, with heroism unparalleled, actually engaged to assist in the execution of the project. At eleven o'clock at night, when the Lieutenant was asleep in his berth, and others of the French were asleep between decks, in the fore part of the ship, the signal was given; and Mrs. Williams kept her resolution, by locking the Lieutenant's door, and then standing with her back against it to prevent its being forced: In the mean time while the Frenchmen on deck were thrust down the hatchway by the three men, and threatened with death if they made any attempt to get up. Providence favoring their efforts with

a fine breeze from the S. W. in twelve hours they cast anchor in this port. Mrs. Williams in the position, when relieved by a boat's crew, who went on board, of holding a pistol to the cabin door. Thus, by the exertions of a spirited woman, and three brave fellows, have the proprietors and underwriters, miraculously recovered a ship and cargo worth 20,000l.

### DUBLIN, July 24.

Tuesday Alexander M. Dowall and William M. Dowall, late Deputy-Keepers of the New Prison, were arraigned in the King's Bench, on an indictment for having, on the first day of May last, feloniously permitted the escape of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, from the goal of Newgate, where he had been sentenced, by the Court of King's Bench, on the 7th of February last, to remain imprisoned for the space of two years from the 26th of January 1794, for having distributed seditious libels.

After a brief examination of evidences, who were Mr. Sheriff Jenkin, Mr. Tresham Gregg, and the Serjeant of the Guard on duty at the prison that night the Jury brought in their verdict, Guilty.

July 28.

A most desperate and alarming species of Kidnapping has for some weeks been practised in this City, for the avowed purpose, of populating Upper Canada.

There are now two vessels in the bay from that Province, on board of which many women and children have been conveyed. The Agents employed in this business, give four guineas for each child, and twenty for every woman under thirty five. The populace are so much incensed that every woman who is seen with a bundle or a child is searched and examined, and many who have been suspected of having sold their children, beaten, and, in two or three instances dragged through the Liffey.

A few days since, some suspicious looking fellows were watched to a cellar, in Barrack street. The mob collected; and broke open the doors when they found twenty-seven children, who were that night to have embarked for America.

Steps have been taken to prevent this very improper commerce.

### LONDON, July 28.

Several counterfeit guineas ( gilt ) are now in circulation, and to a great amount suppressed or detected in Liverpool; they bear the date of 1781. The two last figures are somewhat bruized, and near the head is a round mark, which has the appearance of a plug; the resemblance proves real as a little attention will discover. The guinea weighs three penny weights five grains.

July 29.

There has been hitherto no official account published, of the late defeat of the allies on the Rhine. The foreign gazettes only mention the circumstance, without entering into much detail. Private letters however state, that the action lasted several days successively; that on the first attack the French were repulsed; but they brought down such a torrent of fresh troops, day after day, that it was impossible to stand against them. Both parties fought with determined bravery, and the carnage on both sides must have been immense. The French are said to have given no quarter. We anxiously wait for further particulars by the mail now due: but it is evident, from the numbers of the French, that they must have joined by the reinforcements they had drafted from their armies in Italy.

The funds rose yesterday, one per cent.

Letters from Italy mention, that some of the Italian States are rising in a mass, to oppose the French.

July 30.

Yesterday Earl Howe took leave of the Commissioners of the Admiralty on his departure to take upon him the command of the Grand Fleet.

Lord George Seymour, Colonel Barry, and several other officers of Lord Moira's staff, arrived yesterday in the packet from Holland.

From Constantinople we learn that on the 2d of June, the Captain Pacha failed from thence with seven ships of the line; six frigates and some small vessels: he was to receive further orders at Besschikbale. Sir K. Ainslie, the British Ambassador, had his last audience of the Grand Seigneur on the 7th.

A good understanding subsisted between Russia and the Porte at that period. The malcontents of Belgrade were still in force, and had levied a contribution at Rodosse, near the capital.

According to information from Petersburg, numbers of suspected persons had been arrested there, four of whom had arrived under Italian names, and were possessed of a great deal of money.

The King of Prussia has found fighting against the Poles so much more pleasant, as well as profitable, than fighting against the French, that it is thought the Emperor will be tempted to imitate his example. It is even said that he has already ordered 6,000 men, under the command of General Schultz, to enter the Polish territory. Nothing indeed, can equal the magnanimity of our allies, but their good faith.

According to letters from Vienna, the people there with anxiety for the termination of the war which has produced nothing but the ruin of Imperial armies, loss of territory, and increase of debts and taxes.

August, 16.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, a very melancholy accident happened in Johnson's court Charing-cross:—A genteel young man was taken to a Recruiting Officer there, belonging to the East India Company, to be enlisted; and upon attempting to make his escape his hands were tied behind his back, and in that situation he was put into a garret, where he was not many minutes before he jumped from the window, and was instantly killed upon the spot.

This circumstance very naturally attracted the attention of passers, and presently a crowd was collected, who fired by indignation, attacked the rendezvous of the Crump who had trepanned the unfortunate young man, and proceeded to pull down the house, which they completely effected. The crowd became so great and riotous, that a Detachment of the Horse Guards was called in, who were parading the street at twelve o'clock last night at which time the mob was not dispersed.

This morning early a Mob collected about the place, and attacked the house from whence the unfortunate young man had thrown himself into the street. The populace proceeded to gut the house, throwing the furniture out at the windows. The street was covered with feathers from the beds which were torn to pieces; they were proceeding to demolish an adjoining house, when the military were called in, and at ten this morning several Officer's Detachments both of Horse and Foot were parading the streets at Charing-Cross, at which time a number of spectators were still assembled.

The state prisoners, confined in Newgate, as appears by the Kalender, are committed by his Grace the Duke of Dorset, and other Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, upon suspicion of high treason. Those in the Tower are committed upon charges of high treason.

Whoever considers the importance to this country of its leather manufactures, cannot see without great pleasure, every attempt to improve them. To render leather water proof, has long engaged the talents of ingenious men; and some individuals have accomplished it, yet, having secured the monopoly of their invention by patent, the public can, at present, reap but little benefit from their labours. The Chev. de St. Real has, however, it seems, (in the Repertory of Arts and Manufactures,) published to the world a mode of doing it, so cheap and simple, as to afford rational hopes of great advantage.

The mail from Holland, received this morning, confirms, in a great measure, some of the late accounts.—By this channel it does not appear that there has been any massacre; but that Robespierre, Couthon, and the rest of his party were accused on the 27th ult. by Barrere, Tallien, and Collot D'Herbois, of tyrannical proceedings, condemned to the guillotine, and very quietly executed on the same day. And as an instance of the previous uninterrupted order of that horrid form of government still existing, no less than 135 persons were condemned on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, by the revolutionary tribunal; among whom was the celebrated Baron Treuck, in the 70th year of his age.

According to the advices received by government, Tallien is at the head of this new order of tyrants.—It is also certain that a great number of persons have been massacred, besides those who fell under the revolutionary axe of the guillotine. The confusion of the free metropolis of Paris is yet inconceivable.

The representatives of the people at Brussels have issued a proclamation to this effect:

“That the nobles, ecclesiastics, religious houses, and the privileged persons of the city of Brussels, shall pay to the French a contribution of five millions in specie, which shall be paid within twenty-four hours, otherwise hostages shall be taken, even from among the magistrates.”

Another proclamation is to this effect:—“That as the markets at Brussels are ill furnished, under pretext of the circulation of assignats, and different persons have suspended their traffic on the same account, the Commune which furnish the Brussels markets with grain, and other articles, are ordered to pro-

vide them as formerly, without making any distinction about assignats, under pain, with respect to persons who may refuse them at par, of being reputed enemies to the Republic, and conducted to France to be punished as such. It has been ordered likewise, under the same penalty, that such as have shut up their shops, &c. do open them again immediately.”

### SPEECH of Citizen BARRERE, In the sitting of the National Convention, on the 20th July.

Public corruptors attempt to spoil the morality of the people; they speak of peace to paralyze the Revolutionary Government, that fine and terrible institution, to which we ought to attribute our victories, which has delivered the Republican soil from factions, which has banished famine, which consolidates the Republic, and secures the liberties of the human race. Political storms seem to be preparing, their symptoms appear the more striking to the two committees which receive the news at home and from abroad. We learn that there are commotions ready to burst forth in the Sections and the Popular Societies. Your committees have taken measures. The enemies of Liberty wish to vent their despair, their vices and crimes upon Paris; but the Republic shall triumph at Paris, as it does elsewhere.

### Extract of a letter from Brada, Aug. 8.

“Every thing is quiet in camp. The heavy baggage is just arrived. The deputy Quarter-Master General, with the commandant of the Engineers (Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Robe of the artillery) this evening went to reconnoitre the Sandhill near the encampment, to determine on the proper place for making batteries for the defence of the camp; which indicates our remaining here for some time.—Magazines of forage are forming for the British troops at Certuydenberg and Gorum.”

According to letters received on Wednesday from the British army, of a later date by two days than those brought in the mail, we learn, that the citadel, as well as the town of Liege, is in possession of the Austrians; and that the French are fallen back to some distance. This circumstance considered, with the retreat of the French army of the Rhine, towards their own frontiers, seems to denote something more than has yet transpired. It is certain that the allied armies have recrossed the Rhine.

The garrison of Treves has been reinforced by 8000 Austrians.

A French General Officer of artillery, and five of his staff, have been at Genoa, and afterwards proceeded to Loano, which, as well as Oneglia, has been reinforced. From Vingtimiglia, it appears, that 15,000 French had passed that way to take post between Limona and Cuneo.

### Extract of a letter from Plymouth, August 11.

This morning the Jane fishing smack, Captain Paillet, belonging to this port, returned here from Morlaix, to which place she sailed from hence on Friday last, with Capt. Renaudin late of Le Vengeur (sunk during the late glorious action the 1st of June,) and a young Frenchman who has resided in this town for near three years past, both of whom were landed yesterday morning at five o'clock.—The Jane got sight of the French land on Saturday evening, but the Captain would not go on shore till morning, fearful lest he should fall in with the Royalists, who are in force in the neighbourhood of Roseau.

“Captain Paillet was on shore at Morlaix for about two hours, where the inhabitants seemed to be in the highest spirits; but the Capt. of the Vengeur recommended him not to tarry longer, as the Municipality would be acquainted with his being on shore, and might probably detain him perhaps a day or two.—He accordingly took the hint, went immediately on board and put to sea.

“The Jane was boarded about half channel over, on her passage to Morlaix, by a French sloop of war, who was cruising in concert with two others; but on finding the Captain of Le Vengeur on board, they wished him a good voyage, and proceeded on their cruise.

“Captain Paillet reports, that there are at Morlaix and Roseau near twenty gun-boats, rigged as schooners, with a small mizen-mast, on which is occasionally hoisted a lug sail; they were originally large ships, and have been cut down for the purpose of gun-boats, each of them being in their present state about 200 tons, and carrying two 24 pounders on the fore-castle, and four 24 pounders