

## Foreign Intelligence.

From *Hamburgh papers*.  
Translated for the Phil. Gaz.

TURIN, August 6.

Letters from the frontiers mention uninterrupted alterations taking place among the French troops, the general augmenting some in number, and detaching from others. Notwithstanding these stratagems, it is pretty well known, that disorders make a great havoc amongst them tho' they endeavour to conceal their real numbers. They reckon from 15 to 18 thousand sick with the Italian army in the county of Nizza and in the neighbourhood of the Genevois territory. The army at the Alps stationed behind the mountains of Savoy, and the upper Dauphine, is considerably diminished without receiving reinforcements. These disorders prove so fatal, that from 50 to 60 men expire daily in the hospital at Nizza.

MENTZ, Aug. 18.

The Prussian hospital is still in the Elector's palace. The clergy are to fend their superfluous silver vases to the mint, that the country may be supported in the preparations for war. The military here consisting of 4000 men, is to be augmented to 6000.

BRESLAW, Aug. 30.

According to advices from South Prussia some troubles have arisen there, but it is expected they will be quelled by the Prussian military advancing thither from all quarters. On the 22d inst. Lieut. Kotulinsky of the huzzars of Czetriz attacked a body of 300 peasants and soldiers armed with pitchforks, clubs and fire arms, posted at Murchow, near Lissa, dispersed them entirely, took 31 prisoners and rich booty. The peasants hastened to their homes, 5 were killed and many wounded. On the 26th the Prussian troops entered Rawitsch, which place had been alarmed on the 25th by a troop of armed Poles, taking possession of the town, determined to carry of the public treasury and the flour store, but they evacuated the place, when their spies informed them of the approach of the military.

Napjewsky, Grand General of the insurgents, marched a body to Zrym where he seized the royal stores and carried them off. Other divisions took possession of Gencalon, Wraclawic andundry places in south Prussia.

Prussian account of the affair of the 16th of August.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.

Early in the morning of the 26th of last month, a body of Polish insurgents, belonging to their grand army, commanded by Prince Poniatowsky, was attacked by the Prussian troops under Major General de Goetze, with such vigor, that they carried six batteries beyond the village of O-palin and took six cannons. Our army at present occupies the flank of Kosciuszko's entrenchments, our advanced posts extending as far as Marimout. Our loss consists of 2 officers killed, 5 wounded and about 100 soldiers killed and wounded.

WILNA, Aug. 23.

After the defeat of the van of the Polish army and General Wielohuzsky, the Russian army having increased to 15,000 men, the Russian Generals Von Knoring and Subow attacked the main body of the Lithuanian army on the 12th inst. routed them and took possession of Wilna. There was a dreadful massacre made amongst the Polish troops, but none of the inhabitants injured, as calumny reported; even the armed peasants were spared. Three Polish regiments were entirely cut to pieces; the rest retreated to Ypnic. Wilna has not been plundered. On the 13th the priests dug up the grave of Kosciuszky, who had been hanged by the insurgents, and bore the body in procession to a magnificent funeral.

Brigadier Wowrzewsky is commander of the insurgents in Samogitia; and the Russian General Derfeld is at Slonin, at the head of 12,000 men, to keep in awe the Polish General Sieracow stationed there with 15,000 men.

COBLENTZ, Aug. 19.

Hope lifts her anchor again. Field Marshal Bender made, with the assistance of the garrison of Luxemburgh, an unexpected attack by surprise on the French at Grevenmachern, defeated them and drove them back as far as Euxen near Treves, on the road to Luxemburgh. The French left 1500 dead and wounded on the field. The consequence of this success was, a hasty retreat of the French corps declined to act against the small army of general Blankenfeldt, towards Treves. The head-quarters of this general are still at Kaiferfeld; but Luzerath, Witlich and Hetzerath are now evacuated by the French. To-morrow two Austrian regiments of infantry, detached from the grand army are to arrive to reinforce the corps of Blankenfeldt, who is to advance against Treves. They were before this, in want of provisions; but now

the utmost exertion is used to supply these troops, as our tranquility depends upon their maintaining their ground.

COBLENTZ, Aug. 25.

The corps of Blankenfeldt is encamped yet at Kapferfeld, and is supplied from the magazines in this city. The accounts from Treves are of no importance, the French are not making any other entrenchments upon the Maraberg. They fixed immediately a short term for the return of the emigrants, at the expiration whereof the houses of the absenters were immediately plundered. Some of the ecclesiastics of the Chapter, having returned after the expiration of the term prefixed were arrested and sentenced to be shot, but we have no certain accounts whether this punishment has been actually inflicted. We hear nothing yet from the Prussians advancing towards Treves; in the meanwhile we are very quiet here and think no more of packing up and flying.

From the *Western Star*.

THE CORDWAINER—No. 11.

When we contemplate the formidable combinations which have so long existed in the world against the interests of political Liberty, it is astonishing to find there can be a man living who is an enemy to popular associations for his support.

Where is the establishment, of anti-revolutionary date, which is not pregnant with aristocracy and despotism? Not only religion and politics, but even the liberal Sciences are infected. Witness the Copernican Astronomy; (for you must know I have dipped into these things since I have commenced an author.) A pretty story indeed! that the Sun like an Eastern despot, should sit shrouded in majesty, and we provincial planets and satellites figuring and congealing about him. This looks like independence! It is well for such systems and their flickers, that I am not at the head of the Jacobin Club.—The ingenious reader will forgive a little enthusiasm on such a subject.

O, Liberty! Liberty! "Mountain nymph, sweet Liberty!" what wrongs, what indignities, what treasons, have not been practised upon thee and thy cause! The time is at length come for thee to avenge them. It is long enough that thou hast been driven an exile from the pleasant and the polished walks of the earth—it is long enough that thou hast roamed the gloomy desert, and lived on pulse and acorns with the Scythian and the Arab.—It is long enough that thou hast skulked with the Swiss, the Welchman and the Highlander, in the wild and rugged mountains & fastnesses of the earth. Throw aside the mosaic, the blanket and the plaid, and come; but bring I pray thee, thy long staff, and thy beautiful red cap. Why shouldst thou linger; or what should deter thee? Lo! thy champions stand with open arms to receive thee—they have sweared thy paths with oblations and incense—they have prepared for thy residence a MOUNTAIN—"a great MOUNTAIN"—not a MOUNTAIN of dirt, of rocks, and of woods, but a political MOUNTAIN; that MOUNTAIN which after having broken in pieces the "Image" of despotism, shall "fill the whole earth." They shall take thee by the hand and lead thee into the palaces of the *ci-devant* Great—thou shalt behold and taste the luxuries of fallen majesty—thou shalt eat and drink in plate, and when thou wilt up to go thy way, lo! it shall be found in thy sack's mouth. No longer a stranger, and a vagabond in the earth, all men shall be brought to thy presence, and if there be any whom thou shalt not acknowledge, or shall refuse to acknowledge and pay homage to thee, thou shalt not want avengers. "For that two-handed engine at the door, Stands ready to smite once and no more."

That modern patriotism is divested of the lukewarmness which marked the politics of former days, is perhaps, principally to be attributed to Mr. Paine, and the Democratic Societies. It is true that in the age of Roman virtue a *Brutus* slew a *Cesar*, thus sacrificing one victim at the shrine of Liberty; and there he rested. In latter times, a noble emanation of the spirit of freedom of Great Britain, brought the head of a tyrant to the block but then—it spared those of his family and friends. Compare these with the *coups-de-main* which regenerated France exhibits, and tell me if they deserve the name of patriotism. In short, the principle of Liberty seems to have been very indifferently understood until now. It was well if the could extort some small immunities from the grasp of despotism—it was ample if the could attain to equal privilege. But "they order these things better in France." The Convention decrees a requisition of men to go to Flanders to fight for Liberty—the Officer calls on the Citizen to march.

Citizen. "What is required of me?" Officer. "To fight for the Republic." Citizen. "My principles are averse to war." Officer. "Here is the decree Monsieur." Citizen. "But for what do we fight?" Officer. "Liberty and Equality." Citizen. "Suppose I do not profess republicanism?" Officer. "There is your answer." [Points to the guillotine.] Citizen. "But is this Liberty?" Officer. "Liberty! *mon Dieu!* you a d—d Aristocrat, and talk of Liberty! Your very plea is a renunciation of it.—Seize him, Soldiers! and away to the tribunal."—So strongly fortified is that sacred cause!

I have heard of a *Howard* who spent his fortune and his life in the petty offi-

ces of administering relief and comfort to individual wretchedness; but what is that to the example of that "real great man, that NOBLE OF NATURE," who goes from Country to Country, "compassing sea and land," disseminating and cultivating the RIGHTS OF MAN, and dealing forth from his pen the blessing of emancipation to nations and empires!

## PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 12.

By a gentleman who arrived in this city last evening from London, which he left the 26th Sept. we learn that the French have defeated the British and Hanoverians under the Duke of York, who was obliged to cross the Mees with the loss of about 2000 men; that the French have taken Valenciennes, Conde and Sluys; the conquest of Breda and Guttruydenberg was momentarily expected; that a fleet of 26 sail of the line was lying at Brest, ready for sea—and that with respect to the negotiations of Mr. Jay, it was confidently said in London that the British had agreed to give up their post on the frontiers of the United States.

Our informant failed from London in the *Sainfort*, bound to New-York, which vessel he left at sea a few days ago, and arrived here in a ship from Copenhagen.

THE FOLLOWING

Interesting Intelligence,

As from Papers brought by the *Sansom*.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

12 Fructidor—(August 29.)

Leconte, in pursuance of the notice given yesterday, mounted the Tribune. The Hall of the Convention was extremely crowded, and the people in immense numbers, waited on the outside.

"I undertake to demonstrate, by authentic documents, and oral evidence, that

BILLAUD VARENNES,  
COLLOT D'HERBOIS,  
BARRERE,  
VADIER,  
AMAR,  
VOULAND, and  
DAVID,

have been criminal, inasmuch as ft. They kept the citizens in subjection by the means of terror, and by signing, without sufficient cause, orders for imprisonment.

2. By extending this system of oppression and terror even to the Members of the Convention, and by circulating a report that 30 deputies were to be thrown into prison.

3. By never proposing the filling up the vacancies in the Committee of public safety—by endeavouring to perpetuate their own functions by repressing the authority of the National Convention. Barrere always availed himself of the moment of victory to ask, in a commanding tone for the renewal of the powers of the committee.

4. By combining with Robespierre for the purpose of annihilating the freedom of opinion and of discussion,

5. By procuring the repeal of the laws by which liberty was protected.

6. By surrounding themselves with agents depraved and corrupted, to whom they gave blank orders.

7. By neglecting the complaints made by citizens, in consequence of the vices and vexations of these agents, by undertaking their defence, by repealing the decrees against them, and by suffering those monsters to roam at liberty thro' the Republic—and

8. By filling the prisons of the Republic with above 100,000 citizens, some infirm, others aged, many fathers of families, or parents of those who are fighting for our liberties.

"Such are the charges which I bring against the members whom I have named. I can prove them, and I desire that the Convention will permit me to adduce the proof.

Gouton—"It is an abominable action thus to attempt the destruction of the Convention by these dishonourable dissensions. You have heard to day charges against men who have done essential service to the revolution—they may be culpable—I do not enter into the discussion of that question.—(Murmurs.) But if I had charges against members invested with the confidence of the Convention, I should adduce them with tears in my eyes, with anguish in my heart.—What a different mode of conduct does LECONTE adopt! How coolly does he come to plunge daggers in the breasts of men estimable for the important services which they have rendered the common Country.

"Remember and remark, Citizens and Legislators, that the blow which is aimed against a part, must strike the whole body of the Convention. Yes, it is the whole Convention that is accus-

ed; it is the French people who are put upon their trial, for it was they who permitted the tyranny of the infamous Robespierre. What credit does that wretch Fouquier Tinville deserve? that monster who is interested in the destruction of the members of the Convention, and who can only ward off the dagger from his own breast, by plunging it into the breasts of others.—I move that the discussion be instantly closed.

Billaud Varennes—I oppose the motion, which is to put an end to a discussion of so serious a nature.—No.—If the charges be true our heads ought to fall upon the scaffold. But I defy Leconte to prove his accusations. The speeches of Robespierre and St. Just pronounced in this assembly, are a full reply to the reproaches which have been made against us, for they proscribed the very men who to day are accused of combining with Robespierre. Had we been the accomplices of Robespierre, we should have supported his projects, and what would have been now the situation of the republic?—No—we fought Robespierre in the arena of the Convention, in the hall of the Jacobins. We were the men who tore from the face of that tiger, the veil that covered the native ferocity and hypocrisy of his features.—Yes—men of the Convention, we are the men who shewed you this monster in his native deformity.

There are members in this assembly who can prove that we had for a long time expressed a determination to seize the first favourable opportunity for overturning the tyrant; our accusers ought to know that the circumstances of the time were so unpropitious, so critical, that it was not till the 9th of Thermidor, that we could put our project in execution. Robespierre had ordered 160 prisoners to be conveyed before the revolutionary tribunal; the list was made out; Fouquier came to the committee the evening before the day in which their execution was to take place, yet he made no mention of it. We told him that even if all these men were really guilty, yet that the people could not but abhor such butchery and such frequent executions. The execution was thereupon stayed.

Danton has been mentioned. Who does not see that it is attempted to sacrifice the best patriots upon the tomb of this conspirator? If the punishment of Danton be a crime, it is I who am the author of it. It was I that said, if this man be suffered to exist, there is an end of liberty; if he is suffered to remain within the walls, he will form the rallying point of all counter-revolutionists. Danton was the accomplice of Robespierre. The evening before Robespierre consented to abandon him, they were together at a house in the country, from which they returned in the same coach. Are these the men whose fate the Convention should deplore? For myself, I declare, that if the intrigues and the villains triumph, this day shall be my last.

Cambon—I am going to throw some light upon a fact, which has been denounced to you. The aristocrats said yesterday, "to-morrow will be a memorable day." I will answer them now: "un-deceive yourselves; the plot is unravelled." In fact, is it not obvious that the same reproaches, the same accusations which have been made against some of us apply equally to all.

Bourdon de l'Orne—Yes, and to the whole nation.

Cambon—Whether the documents are to be read, or the accusation investigated, I propose that it be extended to all the members of the two committees (several members exclaimed, to the whole Convention.) I apprise you that this accusation will be supported by all who meditate an attack upon you. But the charge is truly ridiculous. The continuation of the constituted powers has been condemned. Who was the cause of this abuse of authority? Did not the Convention, from time to time, unanimously decree the continuation of the committees? You must, therefore, in consequence, be all guilty.

The assembly appeared in great agitation. Vadier mounted the tribune, and produced a pistol. Several members surrounded him, and obliged him to descend. The greatest clamour and confusion ensued; the President declared the sitting to be adjourned. A number of members protested against the proceedings.

Duham—The question of death. Goupilleau—The resolution of the Convention does not require further discussion; but it is my duty to state a fact for the information of the people. The Commune in a state of insurrection has promised civic crowns to those who shall bring the heads of the members now under accusation.

Thuriot—It is, in my opinion, the duty of the Convention to conciliate

the affections of the French nation, and to make their interest consonant to the eternal principles of justice.

It highly imports the interests of the people, that the charges adduced by Leconte should be rejected with abhorrence and reprobation. It highly imports the interest of justice, that suspicion should not hover over or attach upon the members under accusation. The simple order of the day has produced irritation in the minds of our colleagues. Such sentiments were the ebullitions of nature, and it was the mind which spoke. Let us decree that our colleagues who have been denounced have unfortunately acted in conformity to their oaths, to the nation, and to the Convention.

Let us add to this proposition, that the Convention should dismiss Leconte's charges with the most indignant marks of disapprobation and abhorrence, by passing to the order of the day. This proposition was agreed to.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.

The inactivity of the armies, as well those of the allies as those of the enemy, is an impenetrable mystery. The last accounts from Breda of the 12th, assure that the French are withdrawing their troops from the environs of that place. Letters of the same date received this day from Maellricht, mention that every thing was quiet there, notwithstanding the various reports of different actions, supposed to have taken place near the Meuse, in which the French were said to have been defeated with considerable loss of men and artillery. The two Austrian Generals, Clairfayt and Alvinzy, it is affirmed, have solicited their recall, and it appears that the plan for the recovery of the Austrian Netherlands, has been changed or suspended since the surrender of Conde and Valenciennes.

The last letters from Frankfort positively contradict the accounts we received last week from different parts of Germany, respecting the evacuation of Treves; those accounts were occasioned by the immense quantities of effects of all kinds the French have sent off to Thionville, which gave rise to the supposition that they were preparing to abandon that important position.

Letters from Basle, received here this day, bring accounts from Paris to the 5th, when nothing of importance had occurred. The debates of the Convention continued to be very warm; otherwise every thing was quiet in that capital. It is thought that should the moderate party prevail, a peace, or at least a suspension of hostilities, might be brought about before the close of the winter.

It appears certain that the French are directing their main force towards Venlo. The report of the day is, that they are preparing to make a general attack on all our frontiers in a few days.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The late insurrections in South Prussia have made a considerable, and we trust, a timely diversion in favor of the Poles. POPULAR INSURRECTION AT BASLE.

It was yesterday currently reported, that the French emigrants had succeeded in exciting at Basle, insurrections similar to those which had lately overthrown the aristocracy of Geneva, and with nearly equal effect. Under the protection of a body of eight or ten,000 men at Huttiguel, the populace had proceeded to acts of violence; they were intrude matters of *Paris B. sic*, on the opposite side of the Rhine from the city; which it was not doubted they would soon possess themselves of.

Another insurrection is reported to have broken out in Languedoc, which has engaged the exertions of the army of the Alps to suppress. This rumour, if deserving any credit, will account for the inactivity of the French in Piedmont, or, in the words of the German papers, their terrors and flight.

The court goes into mourning on Sunday next, on account of the death of the Queen's sister.

The conduct of the commandant of Valenciennes in abandoning that fortress without making the slightest efforts for its protection, appears to us to have been treachery or cowardice in the extreme.—As to the consequences, we may speak with a degree of certainty. By its fall the enemy have obtained immense supplies of ordinance, ammunition &c. are relieved from what might have been a grievous annoyance to their convoys, &c. during the winter; and the allies are deprived of the only object which could justify their further efforts in this quarter.

The county of Cumberland is preparing a petition to the throne, praying his majesty to institute an immediate negotiation with the government of France for the purpose of effecting a peace.

The surrender of Valenciennes and Conde to the republican forces, has been announced in the National Convention.

The emigrants at Valenciennes to the number of 1000, were delivered up to French. The artillery consisted of upwards of 200 pieces of cannon.

The garrison of Conde consisted of