

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

September 10.

Duquesnoy denounced an abuse that had crept into the sale of National Domains.

In the district of Bethune, an estate had sold for 33,000 livres, but the nation agent having proved to him that the estate was obtained in a fraudulent manner, he had annulled the sale. The sale of a fortnight after the same estate had produced 100,000 livres. He moved that the Committee of Legislation should present the project of a decree, by which the poor might be enabled to enjoy the blessings produced by the Revolution, which at present were entirely monopolized by the rich.

Fayon wished that such citizens as were not owners of lands, and such that had but small portions, might be enabled to obtain certain allotments, for which they should account at the end of twenty years. When the national domains were put to public sale, he said they were inevitably become the property of the monied part of the community.

Barrere praised the good intentions of the Speaker who preceded him, and supported the same side of the question.

He proposed that the Committee of Public Succour should point out a new class of citizens, worthy of sharing the favors of the Republic, viz. married men destitute of fortune, from 25 to 50 years of age.

He deprecated the idea of beholding Commissaries and Contractors erecting colossal fortunes, out of the money which they had stolen from the public, and wished that the Committee of Domains would present the project of a decree, enacting that such portions, so that it could not be acquired by muffle room Lords, but by real Sans Culottes—men of small fortunes! (Loud Plaudits.)

The President announced, that he had received a packet by the post, which contained two small pieces of wood, curiously tied with a packthread. The letter was written in English language.

The Convention referred it to the Committee of General Security.

September 20.

On a report from the committee of public and general safety, marine and colonies, decreed, that these three committees shall have power to release provisionally or indefinitely, the colonists now in custody.

On a report from the committee of public succour, a sum of money was voted to enable the ninety-four citizens of Nantes acquitted yesterday by the revolutionary tribunal to return home.

A deputation from Lyons presented an address, thanking the Convention for the destruction of factions, and the restoration of good order in that city, and praying attention to the restoration of its commerce and manufactures. Referred to the committee of commerce.

Robert Lindet, in the name of the committee of public safety, &c. made a general report on the state of the Republic. He went over, in very eloquent terms, every circumstance, external and internal, assuring the Convention, that in all points they had much to hope and nothing to fear. The armies of the enemy were flying before the troops of the Republic. The plots of the interior were more calculated to produce alarm than serious danger.—The committees of public and general safety were well informed and vigilant, and could rely on the general spirit of the people. With respect to the war in la Vendee, although distressing to the neighbouring departments, it could never be dangerous to the Republic; and effectual means were already concerted by the committee of public safety, for putting an end to it entirely. The sum of the measures proposed by the committee was, to restore to liberty all citizens who could be useful; to place a stigma upon idleness; to bring back institutions to their origin, and powers to their centre; to honor labour, encourage commerce, diffuse knowledge, and establish frequent communications between the people and their representatives; and finally to lay the foundations of a general and equal public instruction. These were the only measures that appeared necessary to accomplish the end which the Convention desired to effect, to support the glory of the French nation, and to confirm the happiness of the people.

September 23.

Foucroi in the name of the committee of Public Safety, read the official news of the taking of Bellegarde.

The Convention decreed; 1st. That the army of the Eastern Pyrenees deserve well of their country; 2d. That the fort of Bellegarde shall henceforth be called Sud-Libre; 3d. That the total evacuation of the territory of the Republic shall be celebrated by a festival the next decadi; 4th. That the news of the surrender of Bellegarde shall be sent to all the armies and trans-

mitted immediately to that of the North by means of the Telegraph.

Rovere moved that the commission directed to examine the papers of Robespierre cause to be printed his catechism and the letter which Fayon wrote to Robespierre on the subject of Philippeaux.

Bentabole enlarged the motion, to include all the papers relative to the conspiracy.—Decreed.

September 25.

Lequinio communicated the following anecdote. "The Brigands had gone to the house of Citizen Lefloch, a maker of wooden shoes, in the wood of Fredion a few leagues from Vannes. Wishing to know whether their comrades had taken possession of the town of Maletroit, distant three leagues, they entrusted the errand to the wife of the shoemaker, gave her one of their horses and enjoined on her to bring an answer in six hours; they kept as hostages her husband and a sucking baby. The woman sets off; but deaf to every voice but that of her country, instead of proceeding to Maletroit, she turns towards a village at a short distance and informs a good patriot of the whole affair. Forces are assembled, the brigands are put to flight, and the city of Maletroit is preserved from their fury. But two days after they return to the shoemaker's cot, break his furniture and reduce that virtuous family to a state of the greatest misery." Referred to the committee of Public Succours.

Delmas in the name of the committee of Public Safety, gave a reading of dispatches from the Alpine army, which contain a series of further successes.

Memoir of Louan, in the name of the three committees united, presented the following articles in addition to the decree against strangers;

Art. 1. Those who not residing in Paris on the first Messidor have arrived after the publication of the law of the third Sans-Culotide, shall leave the city within three days of the publication of the present decree.

Art. 2. All those who shall in future arrive in Paris must leave the city three days after their arrival, until otherwise ordered.

Art. 3. Are exempted from the operation of the foregoing articles, all those excepted in the laws of the third and fourth of the Sans-Culotides.

Art. 4. The committee of general security is authorized to give permissions to remain in Paris, to those who come for purposes of utility or justice well ascertained, though those be not included in the aforementioned exceptions.

Art. 5. The insertion of this decree in the bulletin of correspondence is to do instead of publishing.

September 27.

Citizen Schmidt offers to the convention, 1. a hydraulic machine by means of which it is possible to descend in the water to whatever depth is required, and there work for half a day without inconvenience, and converse with those above water;—2. a plough which requires but half the power applied to those commonly used;—3. a ladder on such a construction as to be of great use in fires. Honourable mention was decreed, and the whole referred to the committee of agriculture and the arts.

J. J. Rousseau's widow delivered to the convention two manuscripts, which he had given to her an hour before his death, with an injunction that the seal be not broken before the year 1801.

Debates took place on the propriety of examining the manuscript; several members opposed it. The convention decreed that it should be opened and examined. Lakanal declared, that in fact it was the hand-writing of Rousseau. Referred to the committee of public instruction.

Lakanal, in the name of the committee of public instruction, gave an account of the manuscript. It is only a new copy of his confessions, with some variations of expressions and thought. The persons who were first only alluded to in this work are mentioned at full length in this manuscript. It may be useful in a new edition.

THE JACOBIN CLUB.

The Jacobins appeared at the bar with a long address. After it had been read, the Convention admitted them to the sitting.

Thibault, the former bishop of Cantal moved, that the Jacobin Club should be shut up.

The president reprimanded him by stating, that the motion was imprudent.

JACOBIN CLUB

September 3.

Tallien and Freron entered into a defence of their conduct. They were answered by Carrier and Duquesnoy; and after a long debate, the names of

Lecointre, Tallien, and Freron, were erased from the list of Members.

September 5.

The Society elected Committees of Presentation and Correspondence; one fourth of the Members to go out every month, by rotation. A debate followed, on the unlimited freedom of the press, which the greater part of the speakers were against.

September 7.

Duham proposed that the means of effecting a speedy expatriation of the sworn enemies of the Republic, should be made the Order of the Day.

Levasseur moved, That the Society should declare its resolution to undertake the defence of all oppressed patriots.

Both propositions were adopted.

September 9.

After several violent declamations against the system of Moderatism, under pretext of rallying round the Convention, to the oppression of all true Patriots, it was resolved to present an Address to the Convention on the subject.

It was proposed that the Society should deliver this Address in a body; but this proposition was over-ruled by Billaud Varennes, who observed that facts were every thing, and the Members that presented them of little consequence—a Commission was appointed to draw up the Address.

PARIS, September 30.

The new revolutionary committees of Paris, which are reduced in number to twelve, viz. one committee for every four sections, are just organized, and have entered on the functions of their appointment.

Ninety-four people of Nantz accused of conspiring in various ways against the liberty of the people, and who were brought to Paris under the reign of Robespierre, after a trial of 7 days, were acquitted, to the great joy of a concourse of citizens who attended the trial.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.

The last official advices from Poland, received some days ago, state, that their condition is altered vastly for the better. In the different actions lately near the capital, the Poles always attacked, and were uniformly victorious. On the nights of the 28th and 29th, 200 men from the camp of General Zajazek, surprised two Prussian batteries, cut the men to pieces, and carried off their artillery.

The details of the particular actions, which preceded the retreat of the king of Prussia, would be uninteresting; but all the accounts concur in declaring, that the Prussians have entirely evacuated the territories of the Republic.

The Austrians having continued to advance, though in an apparent friendly manner, were met by some Polish battalions, which defeated them, and took seventy of them prisoners, with their arms and baggage.

The Insurgents in Great Poland, on the 21st, sunk, at Wroclawek, fourteen vessels laden with military stores for the siege of Warlaw.

The Polish troops took possession of Palatinates of Sandamir and Cracow; and Kosciuszko hangs upon the rear of the Prussian army. Discontents are manifesting themselves so strongly in Silesia, as to cause apprehensions for the safety of that province; and in Lithuania, the Poles have already possessed themselves of the cities of Minsk and Niewick.

CLEVES, September 23.

Actions have taken place almost without interval for seven days successively, that is from the 16th to the 22d instant, between the French and the Austrian armies, all the way from Maestricht to Huy. It appears that the advantages and the losses were nearly balanced on the 15th and 16th. On the 17th a strong cannonade was heard at Maestricht, on the right of the army which lasted from five o'clock in the morning to six in the afternoon. The intention of the French was to cut off the Austrian corps that had crossed the Meuse. They were on the point of carrying two batteries, when the cavalry fell upon them, and put to the sword 1500 men.—On the left wing of the Austrian army, the success did not equally correspond with the bravery of the troops. Twelve battalions were surprised on the 19th and their loss is estimated at between three and four thousand men. The French passed the river Ourte by performing prodigies, not of valour but of fury, so that their loss is said to amount to from ten to twelve thousand men.

LONDON, October 1.

The dispatches received on Monday

from William Gardner, Esq. the British ambassador at Warlaw, confirm the retreat of the king of Prussia. It is also said, that his majesty has lost all the heavy artillery which he had collected for the siege of that capital.

Kosciuszko has animated the Poles to such a degree of enthusiasm, and his army has been so amply supplied with every article necessary for the continuance of hostile operations, that the united armies of Russia and Prussia would be unable to overthrow those brave men; who are determined either to die, or to rescue their country from foreign bondage.

It is said that the bill about to be presented to the grand jury, contains charges of high treason against thirteen persons, twelve of whom are—John Horne Tooke, Stewart Kyd, Thomas Hardy, John Thelwall, John Richter, Augustus Boney, Jeremiah Joyce, John Lovat, John Baxter, William Wardel, Richard Hodgson, Matthew Moore.

The last three are not in custody. Baxter is in Newgate. The other eight are confined in the Tower, together with Mr. Martin, whose name is not included in the presentment.

D. Adams, Secretary to the Constitutional Society, comes forward, we understand, as principal evidence. He was brought to town on Monday last from Salisbury, by a treasury messenger, preparatory to this step.

It was last night rumoured, that orders had been issued by government, enforcing all vessels from the West-Indies to perform quarantine, previously to their entering any of our ports. Apprized of the destruction of the human species which the Yellow Fever has lately made, we highly applaud this precaution.

This day an address to his majesty, on the present critical exigency of public affairs, was to be moved in a court of East India proprietors, specially convened for the purpose, in addition to which it was proposed to vote 300 infantry in aid of government, to serve during the war, and to be officered by gentlemen belonging to the India service, now in Europe.

Addresses, declaratory of the warmest interest which they feel in support of the present proceeding of government, are to be presented to his majesty forthwith, from several of the great trading banking companies, of this country, accompanied with suitable donations.

The treaty of marriage pending between the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Brunwick is confidently said to produce the following coalition in military arrangements, viz. That the Duke of Brunwick is to take the command of the Allied army, and that his royal highness the Duke of York has accepted his situation in serving second in the command in so illustrious and experienced a general.

A Squadron of frigates is preparing, with all possible expedition to sail to Helvoetsluys, in order to bring over the Princess of Brunwick, the intended consort of our heir apparent. Capt. J. Payne is appointed Commodore of it, and has therefore been superceded in the command of the Russian.

The Princess of Brunwick comes to England in the course of next month.

The Duke de Fitz James is, at the particular invitation of a great personage, coming over to take the command of the four Roman battalions about to be raised in Ireland.

Letters of service were ordered to be issued raising six more Fencible regiments.

October 6.

Six sail of the line and three frigates sailed from Brest about the 13th last month on a secret expedition; but it was thought they were gone to the West Indies. The ships that were at Brest were full of men, but few of them sailors, being chiefly people out of the country that had never been at sea.

A Squadron of six sail of the line and three frigates, sailed from Brest on the 12th September to intercept the Mediterranean convoy; twenty other frigates are said to be cruising in the Bay of Biscay.

October 9.

The Captain of a merchant vessel from Dordrecht, which place he left on the second instant, reports, that as he was passing down the Meuse, he was hailed by the master of a bylander who acquainted him that the garrison of Bois-le-Duc had suddenly opened some of the sluices they held in reserve, by which the water had risen five feet, had overtaken the whole French army employed in the siege, and had drowned the greatest part of it. Some thousands are said to have perished. Without even calling in question the veracity of the Captain of the merchantman, we see, that little reliance can be put on this information, which only came to him in a second manner. It is certainly not altogether impossible, but that is all that can be said respecting it.

The last letters from Fribourg in the Brigaw, mention that all the right shore of the Rhine is covered with batteries and regular troops from Ossenbourg to Basle.—The generals are, Jordis, Vexey, and Staadar; from Ossenbourg to Stoehofen there are other troops, which united with the militia of the country, form a body of 60 battalions, besides three companies of volunteers.

The port of Genoa is again open, and the English minister is shortly expected there. The towns and villages in France,

which have changed their name since the Revolution amount to 6000.

The contribution which the French levied on Ghent was 7,000,000 of florins.

The last mail brought a letter from Lausanne, containing the following intelligence—"Lyons has resumed its name—"The Aristocrats have been recalled—"it and trade begins to revive there."—The letter likewise adds, "That Louis XVII. has been proclaimed at Lyons."

JOURNAL OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Camp near Grave, Sept. 20.

Working parties from Grave have been for these two or three days employed in destroying the buildings in the neighbourhood of the place, that the French may not take advantage of them in approaching the town. The enemy have not made their appearance yet in these parts, but are hourly expected. Orders are arrived for the army to hold itself in readiness to march to-morrow morning. It is expected that the headquarters of his royal highness the Duke of York will be removed from Wicker to Grosbeck.

GENNEP, Sept. 20.

The right wing of the Hanoverians extends to Grave, their left towards Afferden, the whole of this army consists of about 6000 men.

At Venlo there remains a post of British Hussar dragoons, which, with other light troops, have drawn a cordon from Grave to Venlo. We have still hopes that the British will be able to defend the Meuse.

The French remain quiet on the other side of that river, and the duke of York has removed to-day to New Cornet near Gooch.

The British hospital is immediately to be removed from Gooch to Emmenick.

Camp at Grosbeck, Sunday, Sept. 21.

The army moved this morning at 8 o'clock, about 5 miles to the eastward of our last position, and within a mile of the river. Head-quarters are at Grosbeck. We have a very extensive chain of posts along the river. Gen. Abercrombie, with two brigades of British Infantry, occupies the post of Gennepe.

Monday, Sept. 22.

The French arrived in great force this morning in the neighbourhood of Grave, and drove in the out-posts, but were, after a short time, compelled to fall back, owing to the gallant behavior of the Hussars of the Prince de Rohan, who charged and routed the enemy, after having killed several, and taken some prisoners. An alteration has this day taken place in our out-posts, which renders them so extensive that our patrols and those of Venlo meet.

Our out-posts on the other side the river Meuse have some skirmishing every day.—Yesterday some of their Hussars appeared, and after some firing with carbines, advanced so near, that a detachment of the corps de Rohan, killed 12 of them with their sabres, and brought in one prisoner, without a shot being fired on our side.

The foreign corps raised in this and the neighbouring country, are a very fine and well equipped body of men. They are for the most part German, and will in a little time be a well disciplined and serviceable part of the British army.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

From deserters who have come in this day, we learn, that the French force in our front consists of about 36,000 men. Nothing extraordinary has occurred at our out-posts this day.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Accounts have this day arrived in camp, that Bois-le-Duc has been summoned to surrender; that the French have laid siege to Crevecoeur, and that they have threatened Ravellein. A few days since the enemy made an attack, with 27 field-pieces, on Fort Isabella, (about a mile from Bois-le-Duc,) but after firing at the walls for a couple of hours, they retired.

We hear at present a very violent cannonade from the town of Grave, and can distinctly see shells thrown into the town.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

The firing last night was owing to a strong patrol of French, who advanced against Grave with 2 howitzers, but after throwing a few shells into the place, they retired. A report is prevalent in camp, that Crevecoeur is completely invested. Deserters agree that the enemy are determined to become masters of this place, as well as of Ravellein. Nothing material happened at our out-posts to-day.

Friday, Sept. 26.

We have this morning heard a distant cannonade, thought by some to be