

Latest News from France.

From the Aurora.

PARIS, December 25.

The following is an exact list of the French Grand fleet, lying in the road of Brest, ready to set sail at the first signal, in the beginning of December; when the following list was transmitted to the Committee of Marine by the Naval Department of Brest.

Ships of the Line.

Le Majestueux	118	Le Temeraire	74
La Montagne	do	Jean-Bart	do
Le Revolutionnaire	do	Le Zele	do
La Republique	110	Le Pelletier	do
La Terrible	do	La Convention	do
Le Scipion	84	Le Tyrannique	do
Le 9 Thermidor	do	Mucius Scevola	do
L'Indomptable	do	Le Superbe	do
La Revolution	do	Trajan	do
Le Montagnard	74	Eole	do
Le 31 Mai	do	Neptune	do
Le Jemmape	do	Alexandre	do
L'Aquilon	do	Neitor	do
Le Patriote	do	Le Tigre	do
L'Entrepreneur	do	Marat	do
Gasperain	do	Le Redoutable	do
L'Audacieux	do	Droitsdel'Homme	do
Tourville	do		

Frigates.

La Tribune	44	La Surveillante	36
La Fraternite	do	L'Embuscade	do
La Charente	do	La Bayonnaise	do
La Vertu	do	La Raillote	do
L'Insurgente	do	La Precieuse	do
La Repub. Francaise	do	La Nereide	do
		Thames	32

Corvettes & Brigantines.

La Bergere	22	Trois Couleurs	16
Le Berceau	do	La Mon agne	do
Le Bonnet Rouge	do	Las Cassas	do
Le Tigre	18	L'Impatient	do
L'Athalante	do	La Papillon	do
L'Espion	do		

Recapitulation.

Ships of the Line	35
Frigates	13
Corvettes	11
Ships of War	59

The whole fleet is divided into eleven divisions, including two called light divisions. Wattigny* and Dix Aout*, of 84 guns each, with some new 74 gun ships, are daily expected from Rochfort, as also the division of Cancale; and in less than a fortnight the Brest fleet will consist of at least 45 ships of the line, not including numbers of ships which are now refitting or lately taken in commission. Besides this, a division of 10 ships of the line and frigates has already set sail on a secret expedition, and 140 frigates and corvettes are stationed from the mouth of the Scheldt to the Bay of Biscay, in order to intercept the commercial vessels of our enemies.

N. B. The ships marked thus *, are among the number of those which have been launched and fitted since July, 1794.

December 24.

The rumours of a general peace are prevalent; but they are rumours only. The Friends of humanity hope that a period will soon be put to the effusion of human blood; but we fear that our wishes are in this instance mistaken for hopes.

A majority, however, of the Germanic empire, is busied in endeavoring to obtain a peace for their subjects.—Prussia and Austria see their treasures melting away; their population diminishing, their fields abandoned, and their thrones shaken, notwithstanding their success in Poland.

Spain ruined knows not what prayers to offer up to God and to all their faints to be relieved from her present critical situation.

Holland sees her frontiers invaded, her gold carried to a people a rival in commerce, and fears, with reason, her speedy annihilation as a political power.

Even France, in the midst of her victories, tottering on the unstable basis of a government not yet in activity, torn, assassinated internally by the violence of faction, needs rest, needs a peace; she needs it to reestablish her commercial system, to recall the sciences and arts, of which she was once the center.

A single power, insulated, corroded by ambition, wishes to reap advantages from the misfortunes of all Europe, who, by the intrigues of that power, have been duped into the war. The late conduct of this haughty power, should dictate the future conduct of Europe towards her.

We learn, that the Spanish government are about convoking their States General. From what they have seen as the issue of that measure in France, they must be in desperate circumstances indeed, to have recourse to it.

The city of Grave is in our hands. This place surrendered on the 24th November: the garrison obtained a most honourable capitulation. Thus the French are masters of the Meuse, from its source to Fort St. Andre.

It is said in London, that the American minister, Mr. Jay, is about coming to Paris, on an errand interesting to England and Europe in general.

The General Eutice, whom the government of Holland had caused to be arrested, has been liberated.

December 25.

The amnesty fled out to the madmen of Vendee, continues to produce the happiest effects. All the Chouans, and others, on the two shores of the Loire, are anxious to take advantage of it.

The sister of Charette, who has during the troubles remained in Nantes as a seamstress, since the humane decree of the Convention has made herself known, and been of singular use in carrying the tidings of peace to the rebels.

ENCAMPMENT OF MOEURS.

December 25.

The changes that we announced have taken place. Half the army remains on the borders of the Rhine, and the remainder is to fall back into winter quarters. All the heavy cavalry of Dubois's division has just set off for the banks of the Meuse; it will then be easier to transport the forage wanted on that river. The right wing of the Northern army has besieged Grave, and we learn, that that place, so important to us, is in our hands.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 18.

The Representatives of the People Desrues and Villers write, that they had given notice to the Committee of Public Safety, that a vast quantity of provisions and merchandize had been sent from the Port of the West to Paris and the interior parts of France: They remarked besides that the merchandize of the East India company had been sold one third cheaper as the wise laws of the Convention on commerce had been published, and that the same will take place with the goods of the West-Indies.

Lecointre (of Versailles.) The revolutionary tribunal sentenced to death on the 16th instant three individuals unhappily too celebrated in the annals of the Republic. [The deputy Carrier and the members of the revolutionary committee of Nantes, Grandmaison and Pinard.] But the same tribunal acquitted 26 individuals of Nantes, who were convicted of having executed the most cruel and bloody orders of having massacred men, women and children in cold blood; of having committed extortions and dilapidations of all kinds.

The question whether they had vexed, plundered and assassinated their fellow citizens with a counter revolutionary intention has saved those 26 monsters.

I shall not remind the Convention that those tigers set free exult over the public calamity, sneer unpunished at the distress of the relations of those they have murdered. I believe that the members of the tribunal have done their duty but I demand vengeance in the name of outraged humanity; I demand in the name of the families they covered with mourning, and reduced to despair in the name of the blood of so many victims, I demand that the committee of legislation be charged to examine the question, whether those monsters covered with the blood of thousands ought not to be sent before the criminal tribunal of their department.

I demand besides that the committee of general security take proper measures in order to prevent these cannibals from slipping over the barriers of Paris and escaping the hand of Justice. [Applauded.]

A Member. This is not enough; those monsters must be muzzled, they ought to be arrested immediately.

A Member maintains that a citizen cannot be arraigned a second time for a crime he has once been cleared of, by a legal tribunal.

Some members of the moderate party answer, that the revolutionary tribunal is only established to judge the crimes of the Republic.

Breard. It is sufficient to refer the whole to the committee of general security. If the 26 individuals seemed innocent in the eyes of the revolutionary tribunal, they are in the eyes of the whole nation guilty of robbery, murder and assassination.

I am not in the least acquainted with the quibbles of the law, but I have a heart that partakes the feelings of the distressed, and abhors crime. I imagine that it is necessary in this case to have recourse to a measure of general

police. It must, it cannot be permitted that the victims of the horrible atrocities committed by the revolutionary committee of Nantes be exposed to meet again the hangmen of their fathers, mothers and children, of all that was dear to them in this world.

The Convention decreed that the members of the revolutionary committee of Nantes shall be again put in prison.

December 20.

Ruelle Representative of the People at Nantes informs the Convention in a letter dated Dec. 12 that the decree of amnesty in favor of the Vendean rebels and Chouans was received in the city of Nantes with transports. He had a great many copies of that decree printed and affixed that by means of the measures he has taken, the dispositions of that wise decree are already known in all parts of the insurgent country.

This measure has already produced the most happy effect on both banks of the Loire. The rebels who infested those cantons, instead of continuing their infamous invectives and horrible atrocities against the Patriots now wish to fraternize and offer to submit to the laws of the Republic. Since two days the cry of vive le roy does no longer fill the air; the cry of Vive la Republique precedes the troops of deluded Frenchmen who come daily to rejoin the standard of liberty. Gloomy despair and terror is every where replaced by joy and confidence. Every thing forbodes at last that those unhappy districts coloured with the blood of so many victims of fanaticism, so cruelly deluded by the insidious agents of tyranny will be soon entirely restored to the Republic.

[Lively applauses.]

Clauzel, speaking to the order of the day followed the example of Lecointre, and denounced the principal accomplices of the faction of Robespierre. He attacked in particular Collet d'Herbois and Voulland for having defended Vincent, Ronsa, Pache, Bouchotte and other conspirators.

He mentioned that Elie La Coste had once declared in the committee of public safety, that Robespierre had proposed to suspend the sittings of the Convention.

He asked whether all his colleagues were not intimately convinced of the conspiracy denounced by Le Coindre.

He accused them of having opposed the tradition of Pache and Bouchotte before the revolutionary tribunal, because they feared the light. He concluded with remarking that they calumniated a certain Fabricius because he was in possession of pieces which proved their guilt and that he intended to propose the abolition of the revolutionary tribunal.

Clauzel demanded that the revolutionary tribunal should be immediately re-established. That Pouquier Tainville, Pache and Bouchotte be bro't before the revolutionary tribunal.

Clauzel maintained that testimonies of a good conduct had spoken in favor of all the representatives, 9 members excepted.

Raumpé, tho' I have not the honor of being reckoned among the members professed by blood thirsty intriguers who stifle themselves the friends of justice and humanity, I see plain that it is now better to be a Charette, a chief of the rebels, a murderer of thousands of Patriots than to be a deputy, one of those men who have saved by their wisdom the republic from the brink of ruin. The cries to the Abbaye, did not permit Raumpé to continue.

The denunciation of Clauzel was referred to the three committees already charged to make a report on that subject.

Dec. 24.

Noel Pointe delivered a long discourse, in which he declares that aristocracy and fanaticism are raising their heads again;—that in all parts of the republic the best citizens, the patriots of 1789 are persecuted; he declaims against the class of merchants and men of letters, whom he declares sold to our enemies. He concluded by asking the revival of the decree of the 17th September.

This proposal was received with astonishment from a man, acknowledged as a sincere friend of the republic; it excited much applause from the Jacobins; but the majority of the Convention remained silent. The printing of Pointe's discourse was called for by the former.

Baraillon opposed with warmth the motion. "What" said he "at a time when you are endeavoring to restore the republic, too long torn by faction to its state of splendour, is commerce to be debased in your fight. Is it forgotten, that in pursuing such a system, the inhuman law of the maximum was engendered, that the manufacturing towns have been ruined, that all those men, who by their talents and industry had rendered France the most flourishing country in Europe have been imprisoned, butchered, drowned, shot, and tortured in a thousand various ways. He concluded by calling for the previous question.

Murmurs interrupted Baraillon; upon which Legendre exclaimed—"Let him be heard—it will be easy to demonstrate that with good intentions it is possible to be duped by a few rascals [alluding to Barere, Billaud and Collet.]

Exclamations of anger escape from that side, Gaston attempts to fly at Legendre but is held.

"I ask to be heard" said Legendre:—that none of my colleagues may mistake my meaning, and I believe what I said was directed against them, I will be explicit, I declare, that I only alluded to those three rascals [pointing still to the same three members] and I denounce them to my country as the butchers of my fellow-citizens.

"I declare not to the Convention not to the People of Paris but to the whole French people in mass, that no power on earth shall deprive me of my energy and prevent me from attacking those three villains, who are straining every nerve to excite disturbances. They have preached at the Jacobins, rebellion openly. Do you think you have done enough by shutting up the cavern? No you should lay your hands upon those who preach up sedition. What have we done? We have imprisoned seditious intriguers; but citizens, as long you suffer this hall to be disgraced by their presence, so long will they blow the coals of discord. I demand the order of the day on the motion for printing.

[Applauses.]

Collet d'Herbois advances towards the tribune. The Convention passes to the order of the day, the subject of the law of the maximum.

Some tumult disgraced the further proceedings of the convention; but finally order was re-established and several articles on the subject of the maximum were decreed. Dec. 25.

Upon a report of the committee of public safety, the convention pass a decree to encourage the watch manufactory established at Benic and other manufactories of the same kind in the department of Doubs. They also decree that the goods sequestered as intended for Lyons, at the time of the misfortune of that city shall be restored to the proprietors, if they exist yet, or that the price of them shall be paid if they have been sold.

Petitions presented. One from the section of Fraternity, praying the punishment of the authors of the massacres of the 2d. and 3d. September.

The administrators of the districts of Avignon and Treason write, that from each commune two or three individuals known as bad citizens set off for Paris, and say that they march to the assistance of the Jacobins.

"I lately left that part of the republic," says Aguis, "and I can assure the convention that they ought not to be at their ease on the score of the disposition of the inhabitants, nor to trust the apparent calm, and much less the pompous addresses which they transmit."

"Watch then narrowly and do not suffer yourselves to be seduced by outward demonstrations of respect and attachment. Know the character of the Marseillese.—When they had a king they wished a republic. Now they wish for a separate government. This is a truth which has too long been concealed from you, and which ought to be disclosed.

"There is another not less interesting for you to know, it is that the plotters here have relations in Marseilles. In their coffee houses they drink to the next month. The next month, villains! you will no longer exist."

He concluded by assuring, that the departments du Rhone and Vaucluse were well supplied with provisions.

Several members speak of the necessity of expelling the remainder of the creatures of Robespierre from office. Couturier complains of the inaction of the committees, and demands, that to-morrow, without further delay, they shall report on the denunciation of Lecointre, and present the report on the reorganization of the Revolutionary Tribunal. He concluded his remarks by saying, "Strike the villains; take every measure to baffle the conspirators, or fear the speedy dissolution of the Convention."

An aid du camp of the commander in chief of the Western Pyrenees presents seven standards of the enemy. The President gives the fraternal kiss.

Richard announces a new advantage gained by a detachment of Balques and a detachment of Cher. A strong post has been carried on the left of Tolosa. The enemy lost a great number of men, and among the dead a Castilian Colonel was found. Honorable mention declared.

Army of the Eastern Pyrenees.

December 10.

Our troops display the greatest activity in pushing the siege of Roses. Our commander in chief has lately given orders not to answer the fire of the besieged till further orders tho' 50 Spanish gun-boats, which lay in the road, keep up an incessant fire.

Besides 8 and 12 pounders 60 pieces of heavy artillery will be placed round the fort and the harbour, viz. 30 twenty four pounders 10 sixteen pounders, ten howitzers and ten mortars of 12 inches in diameter. We are forced to open a road of two miles across a steep mountain, two thousand men were day and night at work and within five days the passage and our project will be practicable. The Spanish made lately a vigorous sortie, and advanced close to our batteries, but our grape-shot cooled soon the ardor of the Castilian slaves, who retreated in confusion towards the fort.

Miquel-Fetrier Adjutant General & Commander of the flying artillery received orders to set out for Perpignan and to get all the fire-works and combustibles he can find in the arsenals and magazines, transported to Palau—Sous-Rose.

The plan which we are to execute, is extremely bold but calculated to insure success. The walls of the town will be crushed before eight days and we hope besides to burn the whole Spanish fleet, which supports the gun-boats and furnishes the fort with provisions.

LEGHORN, November 22.

The latest intelligence from Tunis informs us that the Sons of the fugitive Bashaw of Tripolis arrived at the former place. The new Bashaw of Tripolis has rendered himself master of the Island of Gueby belonging to Tunis; and threatens to push his conquests still farther. This circumstance occasioned some military preparations at Tunis and the Divan resolved to attack Tripolis by land and sea.

The French frigates continue to make a vast number of rich prizes on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean.

RATISBON, December 6.

The subject of peace was yesterday broached in the diet. Bohemia and Brandenburg have not yet given their votes in the electoral college.—In the College of Princes, 56 votes have been collected, a majority of which are for the propositions from Mayence. As to the college of the imperial cities, they have only read the propositions of the directory, and the deliberation has been postponed.

LEGHORN, December 8.

Two of those four Spanish packets, which were missed, have at last arrived in the gulph of Spezzia. Several emigrants of distinction came passengers from Spain. The remaining two packets must have fallen into the hands of the Sans Culottes.

A Spanish fleet of 18 ships of the line is at present in the bay of Roses; it is said the Spanish admiral has orders to try if possible to save the important Spanish port of Roses from being taken by the republicans who are now in great force before that place. The English squadron under admiral Hotham has also left the bay of St. Florent in Corsica. Some suppose that admiral Hotham has received orders to take his station off the island of Hieres in order to observe the French fleet at Toulon which is already composed of 20 ships of the line ready for sea, besides three eighty fours and three seventy fours lately launched and now fitting. But in general it is believed he directed his course towards the straits of Gibraltar in order to intercept a French division of 10 ships of the line and some frigates of force sent from Brest in order to reinforce the fleet of Toulon.

The French do not only design to dispute the sovereignty of the ocean with the English, but they will have the superiority in the Mediterranean. The surprising activity which reigns among the merchants in all the French ports in this sea, proves that the chief aim of the convention is to revive or rather to monopolize the commerce in the Levant, which offered always a balance of many millions in favor of France. It is not expected that the republicans will make great efforts to retake Corsica, for this island must submit as soon as the French fleet has a superiority over that of the English.

GENOA, December 4.

Our latest accounts from Port Maurice inform us, that 2800 French troops have just arrived at the former place and at St. Remo [two Genoese ports:] they came from the interior parts of France, and are as well as the other Republican troops lately arrived on the territory of Genoa destined to reinforce the French army of Italy.

A proclamation of the deputy Jean Bon St. Andre was yesterday posted up on the door of the French consul in this city. It contains in substance that the honour to pursue the enemies of liberty by sea being reserved to the navy of the Republic alone, the proprietors of privateers had been ordered to remit their letters of marque; that the prizes made by privateers and conducted into a neutral port were put in a state of requisition. The consul is charged to send all the prizes under escort to Toulon.

A French privateer has lately captured four ships destined for Leghorn.

A great number of French commissaries are arrived here, and now occupied with measuring the distances from one place to another along the coast.

LEYDEN, Dec. 25.

It is hoped that the arrival of our commissioners, who departed the day before yesterday, for Paris, will soon put an end to all hostilities.