

West European Intelligence.

Extracted from Papers received by Captain Tarru.

To the Minister of War, by the General in Chief of the Army of Italy.

From the Quarter-General of Ollioules, the 29th Frimaire, 2d Year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

Toulon is rendered to the Republic, and the success of our arms is complete. The promontory of Aguillette, first decided the fate of the infamous city. The 26th Frimaire, every means were united for the reduction of this position. The bad weather was contrary to our views till near one in the morning: but nothing could stop the ardor of men, free, combatting against tyrants.—And notwithstanding the obstacles of the weather, our brethren rushed into the path of glory as soon as the order was given. The representatives of the people, Roberfpierre, Salicetti, Ricoud and Frenon were with us.—They shewed to their brethren an example of their courage. This paternal and heroic body was certain to ensure victory. The English redoubt, defended by a double battery—a retrenched camp—covert way—Chevaux-de-frise, &c. &c.—thirteen pieces of cannon of 36, 24, &c.—5 mortars—and 2000 chosen troops—besides, defended by two fires, cross-ways, of three other redoubts, which contained 3000 men.

The impetuosity of the republicans and the sudden taking of this terrible redoubt, which appeared from its heights an inaccessible volcano, so affrighted the enemy, that they immediately abandoned the rest of the promontory, and spread in Toulon a panic, aggravated to the last degree, when they saw the fleet riding out of the roads.

The same day, I continued different attacks on Malbosquet and other posts.—Then Toulon began to lose every hope. The redoubts, such as Pommets, Pharon, and many others, were abandoned the following night. At length Toulon was evacuated; but the enemy had the *sineste* to cover their flight, and we could not follow them, being defended by the ramparts, the gates of which being closed, rendered impracticable our pursuit.

The fire which appeared at the head of the port, was the first indication of their departure. We immediately approached Toulon; and it was not till after night, that we were assured it was abandoned by its vile inhabitants, and the infamous coalition, who foolishly pretended to make us submit to its revolting government; the precipitation with which the general evacuation was made, nearly saved us the whole of the property, and the greatest part of the shipping. Toulon now delivered by force, all which treason had wrested from us. When the division of the west of our army prepared this grand event, that of the east, commanded by General Lapoype, advanced with Citizen Barras, Representative of the People towards the mountain of Pharon, and carried the first redoubt, all the others as well as Fort Pharon, were evacuated by the enemy, like those of the west. We have lost 74 or 80 of our brethren, and the number of wounded 250. It is not possible to know the loss of the enemy, but we may judge in adding the dead and the prisoners, we have caused them a loss during this day, more than 12,000 fighting men.

Thus, Citizen Minister, has terminated the contre-revolution of the South; we owe it to our brave Republicans composing this army, who have all well deserved of their country, and of whom many individuals ought to be distinguished by national gratitude.

DUGOMIER.

J. B. Lacoste, and Baudot, Representatives of the people, at the Armies of the Rhine and the Moselle to the National Convention.

Niderbroun, the 2d Nivose, 2d Year of the Republic.

The defenders of the Republic, Citizen Colleagues, have carried a signal victory over the Austrians. You know that the satellites of kings, depending more on the force of their cannon, than their own courage, entrenched themselves on the heights of Reithoffen, Gendehoffen, Frechevillers and Verth before Haguenau, and had formed redoubts a triple etage, not less formidable than those of Jemapps. The head of their entrenchments was attacked this morning with great success. The soldiers of the Republic took

16 pieces of cannon, 20 caissons and 500 prisoners, in the number of whom is found the colonel of the emperor's first regiment, all bedaubed with ribbons and crosses; with eight other officers. The number of their dead is very considerable. We never think of taking prisoners, till we are tired with killing them. Our loss is inconsiderable. It would take up too much of your time to detail all the prodigies of valour of our brave soldiers. The generals will communicate to you the particulars. This victory is the more important, as it is the opening which conducts us to Landau. We have been all the day in the field of battle, in the midst of our brethren in arms. We have ourselves fired off the cannon against the enemy. This victory shall be followed with the greatest ardor.

J. B. LACOSTE.
M. A. BAUDOT.

Particulars concerning the re-taking of Toulon, translated from the Journal de la Montagne of the 3d Nivos, [Dec. 23.] 2d year of the Republic one and indivisible.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Barrere ascends the tribune and speaks as follows: Citizens, the arms of the Republic have obtained another triumph: the combined efforts of our domestic intriguers have been overcome. Crowned robbers had meditated the destruction of the maritime power of our nation. They rested their hopes of success on the shameful sale of Toulon, the bribes scattered with profusion at Brest, and the getting possession of Dunkirk. But the representatives of the people have preserved Brest to the Republic, the English have fled like dastards from before Dunkirk, and French bravery, fired with indignation at such complicated treachery, has made a last and successful effort against the tyrants of Toulon. Thus the English have failed in their attempts against Dunkirk, Saint Maloes, Granville, Cherbourg, Brest, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and Toulon. Thus the Mediterranean is re-conquered: that channel to the French trade is at last free. Already hath the cannon, victorious against the fugitive Spauiards and the destroying English, resounded to the Dardanelles and throughout all Italy. Corsica will be wrested from the ambition of the Paolists, and the certainty of supplies will at length restore to the South that energy which it ought never to have lost. The most important advantage we derive from the conquest of Toulon is that it affords us abundant supplies of provisions.

After a speech repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the audience he reads the following dispatches:

The Representatives of the people with the army directed against Toulon.

Ollioules, the 28th Frimaire, [Dec. 18.]

We announced to you that the issue of the action of the 10th, [Nov. 30.] was only a prelude to greater successes. The event has justified our prediction. Conformably to our determination every measure had been taken for driving out with ignominy the ruffians who had basely obtained possession of the infamous Toulon, and yesterday was the day appointed for this glorious operation.

We did not lose a single moment; even before all the forces we expected were arrived, we began our attack. It was chiefly directed against the English redoubt which commanded the forts D'Eguillette and Bolagnier, defended by upwards of 3000 men, 20 pieces of cannon, and several mortars. The enemies had exhausted the resources of art to render it impregnable, and we are persuaded that few forts are as strongly fortified as that redoubt. It could not however hold out against the ardor and courage of the brave defenders of the country.

The forces of the division under the command of Labrode and where General Dugomier obtained distinguished honor, attacked the redoubt at 5 o'clock in the morning, and by 6 the flag of the Republic was seen flying in it. This success, it is true, costs our country 200 men killed, and more than 500 wounded, but the enemies lost their entire garrison, of which 500 were taken prisoners, amongst whom are eight officers and a Neapolitan Prince.

Terrified at our success they abandoned by night the forts of Malbosquet and Pommunch, the latter of which they blew up in despair. They also evacuated the red and white redoubts, fort Pharon and its redoubt, and took measures to get their fleet out of the range of our guns and our bombs with which they were incessantly galled.

The fleet is at present without the great road. The enemies have embarked many of the inhabitants of Toulon and the greater part of their forces; they have, however, left some troops at fort la Malgue, and in the town to cover their retreat. We are masters of La Croix des Signaux, of fort l'Artique and of Cape Brun, we hope to get possession of la Malgue this night, and tomorrow we shall be in Toulon employed in avenging the Republic.

Upwards of 400 oxen, some sheep and hogs, are the only troops sent by the Pope; with a few Friars. Forage, provisions of all kinds, tents, all the camp furniture that the enemy had in their forts and redoubts, with upwards of a hundred pieces of large cannon, have fallen into our hands.

P. S. Our colleague, Barras, who is in the division commanded by General Lapoype, informs us, that all the heights of the mountain of Pharon, have been taken by storm, and that the fort and redoubt of the same name, have been evacuated, and 30 prisoners taken, including an English Colonel.

The same Representatives write on the 29th [Dec. 19.]—The infamous city presents at this moment the most dreadful spectacle. The ferocious enemies of liberty set fire to the squadron before they fled. The arsenal is in flames. The town is almost deserted. We meet with no human beings but galley slaves who have broken their chains in the overthrow of the kingdom of Louis XVI. All the posts are now occupied by the troops of the Republic. Two explosions which have taken place have put us on our guard against ambushes of that nature, and we defer to march the army into the town until all the powder magazines be strictly examined. We employ our attention by day in concerting measures for avenging liberty and the brave republicans who have died for their country. The enemy's squadron is not yet free from inquietude. The winds are contrary to its putting to sea and it may be forced to return within the range of our batteries; the place was bombarded yesterday from 12 o'clock at noon till 10 at night, which precipitated the flight of the enemies and of the criminal inhabitants.

Two hundred Spanish horses were found saddled and bridled, which could not be embarked. The embarkation was made in disorder. Two sloops crowded with fugitives were sunk by our batteries. Should the weather force the squadron to keep the sea for any time, it must inevitably suffer the most dreadful distress, every vessel being crowded with women, and the enemy having on board at least 5000 sick.

The writer continues: never did any troops behave with so much heroism. The representatives of the people marched at the head of the columns. Salicetti and Roberfpierre, the younger, with naked swords pointed out the road of victory to the first troops of the Republic, and mounted to the assault. The rain and the most dreadful weather could not for a moment abate the ardor of the Republicans. Let not the services which the representatives of the people constantly render in their mission be unregarded.

Barrere then proposes the following decree, which is adopted.

The National Convention after having heard the report of the committee of public safety, decrees:

I. The army of the Republic directed against Toulon hath deserved well of the nation.

II There shall be celebrated in the whole extent of the Republic, on the decade next ensuing, the publication of this decree in each commune, a national feast to solemnize this happy event. The National Convention shall assist in a body at this civic ceremony.

III. The representatives of the people at the victorious army at Toulon, are charged to collect a particular account of the feats of heroism which reflect a lustre on the re-taking of that rebellious city.

IV. They shall bestow rewards in the name of the Republic, on the brave citizens of the army, who have signalized themselves by great actions.

V. The name of Toulon is suppressed; that commune shall henceforth be called Port de la Montagne.

VI. The houses within that rebellious city shall be levelled with the ground. Nothing shall be preserved in it but the establishments necessary for the service of war and for shipping, provisions and ammunition.

VII. The news of the taking of Toulon, shall be sent by expresses to the armies and to the departments. To the dispatch of the news to the armies, shall be joined the following address, approved by the Convention.

The armies of the Republic are once more triumphant. Toulon which had basely sold itself to the English, has been re-taken from them by an army which has re-conquered that rebellious city at the point of the bayonet, supplying by their courage the insufficiency of number. Soldiers of the Republic, such is the example presented to you by your brothers in arms.

Will you suffer the satellites of the despots any longer to fully the soil of equality? Is not victory the constant reward of your courage? Strike then, exterminate those vile slaves who have always betaken themselves to flight at the first onset of the Sons of Liberty. Already the dastardly English, beaten under the walls of Dunkirk, and driven from Toulon, are forever overthrown. The Vendée thrice cut to pieces in a fortnight, is hemmed in on all sides. New advantages obtained on the Rhine have partly repaired the losses sustained by former treachery, and leave only Landau to be relieved. In the north, Maubeuge is rescued from danger. Soldiers of the country, these successes are the fruit of your efforts for these three last months. What can hinder you from terminating the campaign of liberty by the utter destruction of the tyrants? Seize that weapon which has already inspired them with such terror. Drive them before you with your bayonets, and force them to go hide their shame in the haunts of slavery, and France delivered from her enemies, will owe to you at once the happiness which she will derive from the establishment of Liberty, and the glory of having triumphed over all Europe.

The following intelligence is copied from West India papers received by the last arrivals.

BANKS OF THE RHINE,

AUGSBURG, Dec. 19.

Extract of a private letter.

"You may expect to hear of the surrender of Landau in a few posts. A woman was taken a few days since coming from the town. In her shoe was found a letter from the Commandant, addressed to the National Convention, declaring that the garrison must surrender, if great efforts were not taken to relieve it, as it had only fifteen days provisions.

"The allies expect the French will make great efforts to raise the siege; but the former have 120,000 men encamped to advantage, and there is not a doubt but they will be able to hold their position. The French are routed in every engagement in these parts—14,000 men having been cut down within these ten days."

TOULON, Nov. 30, 1793.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that the enemy having opened a considerable battery on the heights of Arenes, which much annoyed one of our principal outposts (Malbosquet,) it became necessary to attack it. Dispositions for that purpose were made, and this morning, at 5 o'clock a corps of 400 British, 300 Sardinians, 600 Neapolitans, 600 Spaniards, and 400 French, under my command, marched from the town. Notwithstanding the whole was obliged to cross the New River by one bridge only, to divide into four columns, to march across olive grounds intersected by stone walls, and to ascend a very considerable height, cut into vine terraces, yet we succeeded in surprising and forcing the enemy, and were soon in full possession of the battery and height, but I am sorry to say, that instead of forming upon and occupying the long and narrow summit of the hill, agreeable to orders and military prudence, the impetuosity of the troops led them to follow the enemy, to descend the height, to ascend other distant heights, and at last, in disorder, to encounter such superior advancing numbers, as obliged them precipitately to retire, and to relinquish the advantages we at first gained.

It is with much concern, I must add, that Lieutenant General O'Hara, who had arrived at the battery on our first success was involved in the consequence of this sudden reverse, was wounded in the arm, and made prisoner.

We have to regret, that so many gal-