

is slated to have carried off seven or eight ships of the line, among which are, *Le Commerce de Marseilles*, *La Pompee*, *Le Conquerant*, and a great number of smaller vessels.

#### SITTING of the JACOBINS.

At the Jacobins, Niclos said that for a long time past, Camille Desmoulins had grazed the guillotine; and he denounced him, for having, in one of his papers, with a criminal intention, furnished arms to the aristocrats. Collot d'Herbois and Hebert vindicated the characters of Ronfin and Vincent, arrested by order of the committee of public safety. Hebert accused Fabre d'Eglantine, of having never achieved any civic action, but composed many counter-revolutionary publications. He denounced Desmoulins, who since he had married a rich lady, had become the friend of aristocrats; despised the true Jacobins, and ridiculed the minister Bouchotte. He attacked Bourdon de l'Oise for having calumniated Ronfin, deposed Rossignol, and insulted the best patriots.

The same charges were repeated against the same persons at the Cordeliers. Camille Desmoulins, who had proposed to purchase back from the English, the town of Toulon for three millions, and of course for one million more than they had given for it, was struck off the list. The immense fortune of Fabre d'Eglantine was again mentioned; it was asserted, that in August, 1792, he had no shoes, and was indebted to all old cloaths-men. His sentence was adjourned till the next sitting of the Jacobins.

A letter from Tours, dated the 17th instant, states, that the Royalists have seized all the vessels, they found on the rivers Isle and Vilaine; put them on waggon, carts, &c. and taken them for the purpose of making use of them to re-passe the Loire; and that the rebel general Charatte, was in sight of Mortagne, with an army of 12,000 men.

On the 14th instant, the town of Rennes was declared to be in a state of siege, which inclines us to fear, that the royalists who were said to have been drowned in the Loire, are approaching that town in considerable force. This measure has perhaps, been occasioned by their march to Morbihan, which was announced to the convention in the sitting of the 22d. In the very same sitting were read, letters from the commissioners at Alencon, announcing some dispositions made by them, which proves that in that quarter, there exists another army of royalists. We see, therefore, one column of them directing its march towards the coasts of Brittany, by the way of L'Orient, whilst another is marching towards the coast of Lower Normandy, and bears down upon Cherbourg. All this discredits those reports, which represent the insurgents of La Vendee to be at their last gasp.

Citizen Durand, adjutant-general of the army in Italy, has been appointed temporary commandant of Marseilles.

December 23.

Read a letter from general Ronfin, wherein he refuted the charges against him, contained in Philippeaux's report to the convention.

Fouche, representative of the people at Lyons, announced the death of Gaillard, who, thinking himself abandoned by the Jacobins, had destroyed himself. Gaillard was the best friend of Chalier. On the 10th of August he was the first whomounted to the assault against the tyrant of the Thuilleries, and he was there severely wounded.

Collot d'Herbois, after Fouche's letter had been read, caused all the members of the society to take an oath never to survive one of their brethren who should be attacked, and then proceeded in the following terms:

"I came here with the same hopes I entered the Convention. But the Convention I found surrounded by its enemies—and you I found debating whether you ought to approve the measures we had taken. You ceased for a moment to be strong, and the death of Gaillard was the result of your weakness."

"Ill-disposed people endeavor to alienate your minds from the Convention—you have countenanced libels, which have defamed you, and armed you against one another, and have accused the committee of public safety of having shed the blood of Patriots. Old histories have been searched in order to establish a contrast between times 'long past,' and that wherein we live. They endeavor to mitigate

the revolutionary movements. Who can direct a thunder storm?—Well, such is the revolution. Its flights must not be checked. Far be it from us to have an idea of moderation. Let us remain Jacobins, let us remain mountaineers, and save liberty." (Loud applause.)

A member applauded these propositions and again attacked Camille Desmoulins for having been moved to pity by the fate of the Girondists; he demanded the judgment of every one who should pity the fate of conspirators.

Levasseur accused Philippeaux of having caused two deputies to vote for the appeal to the people, and having treated during a dinner, generals Ronfin and Rossignol like criminals, and the Jacobins like rogues.

Philippeaux maintained the truth of all the facts contained in his report against Ronfin. He declared, that he always voted like a good mountaineer. He accused the generals in La Vendee of having shed the blood of 30,000 Republicans, & of having lavished the public money. Ronfin and Rossignol, he said were constantly plunged in pleasures, and never at the head of their armies, except on the 18th, when the former discovered the secret of causing an army of 43,000 to be cut to pieces by 3000 banditti, by placing his army, artillery and baggage in a valley, instead of making himself master of the heights, from which the rebels launched the thunderbolts which destroyed our troops. He attributed to their stupidity, that the banditti had passed the Loire, for which purpose they had given them two whole days. He denied the insolent speech against the Jacobins with which Levasseur reproached him.

Hebert, called upon by Levasseur, asserted the truth of this reproach. The sitting became stormy. Danton demanded the profoundest calm, to hear this important discussion.

Roberespierre spoke to the same purport. He excused the intentions of Philippeaux, but he would have him prove his assertion, that the committee of public safety, thro' mere obstinacy, had caused the destruction of 30,000. 'Citizens,' he added, 'whence originate the commotions which agitate you within a few days? You are surrounded here by the foreign powers. They have placed you between the Moderantism which is borne down, and the Prussian treachery of those men, who let all in confusion. The tactics of our enemies consist in endeavoring to divide us, and to make us destroy each other by our own hands.'

Roberespierre then declared, that all the arrests complained of, had been decreed after a long discussion in the committees. He demanded, that the society should rely on the Convention and the Mountain, and hear Philippeaux.

Philippeaux said, that on his return from La Vendee, he had perceived in the committee of public safety a repelling kind of forms; that having not been able to get a hearing, he had published his complaint in a pamphlet, of which he had no more copies printed than were necessary for his colleagues.

"Thou liest," exclaimed Levasseur—"thou hast even sent some copies to Samur and Angers." (Murmurs.)

Philippeaux, "I will explain to you the reason of Levasseur's wrath against me: I have caused a decree to be reported against the principles of an accumulation of farm-contracts. This operation has caused to him the loss of an income of 500 livres a year. (Violent murmurs.)"

Danton quoted the example of the Romans, who forgot their private quarrels when the enemy were at their gates:—The enemy are also at our gates, and we are persecuting each other. Do all our altercations kill one single Prussian? (Loud applause)—He demanded the establishment of a committee to terminate the quarrel.

Bouthon asked Philippeaux, whether, in his soul and conscience, he really believed that there had been any treason committed in La Vendee?—"I do," answered Philippeaux. "Then I demand also a committee." This was decreed under the loudest acclamations of applause.

Collot d'Herbois appeared at the bar, to undergo the purificatory scrutiny.—He was received with the loudest burst of applause.

Hebert moved, that while Collot was upon the Tribune, he should give an account of his operations at Lyons, and of the instructions he might have in his possession respecting General Ronfin.

Collot d'Herbois.—"I congratulate my-

self, Citizens, that you have enabled me to unbosom myself with frankness in the midst of you! After two months' absence from Paris, for the purpose of fulfilling the task with which you had charged me, I do not find again the public opinion: Even my conduct has appeared suspicious. Several of my letters have met with disapprobation: Obligated to explain myself respecting my mission to Lyons before the National Convention—I confess, citizens, that I hesitate about the choice of my expressions, and that it was merely thro' the orical twists and circumlocutions that I durst face the question. Sent by you to Lyons, to display the measures of terror which the Nation had made the Order of the Day against the traitors, I have not been soft in my operations.—The evil was at a pitch when I arrived in that city; even now it is not less high at Lyons, and in all the Southern Departments.

"Attempts have been made to draw your pity upon the fate of the rebels, and those ideas of moderation seem to have struck many. We find it alledged against us a crime, to have made the Lyonese traitors perish in a military manner; it was a matter of complaint, that they did not fall by the first discharge but is not that punishment still sweeter than the guillotine? When 20 people are guillotined, the last who perishes, does he not suffer a twenty-fold death before he really does? The rebels do not die at the first discharge: But Charlier did he not die at the first stroke? Would the National Assembly, outlawed by the rebellious Lyonese, have died at the first blow? Always under the daggers of traitors, and exposed to perish on our mission, would we have fallen at one stroke? The fanaticized Lyonese women have Charlotte Cordre for their sole patroness.

Paris is the rendezvous of a great number of Lyonese. In concert with the relatives of the traitors, they seek to often the Convention. I have been asked here to explain myself with regard to Ronfin; here ought I to present to you, reflections that coincide well with the secret tricks which the federalists exercise in the midst of you. A quarter of an hour before Ronfin set out from Lyons, it was reported that he had been summoned to appear at the bar; and no sooner did he arrive than he was put under arrest. How can all these facts collated be accounted for? Ronfin has well performed his duty; he was in the full latitude of the Revolution, and the aristocrats caused him to be arrested. The Lyonese alone beheld him with terror; and for this he incurred their hatred.

"The Lyonese ladies made use of all possible means to corrupt the Soldiers.—Adultery, the prostitution of their charms, amorous philtres—nothing in fact, has been spared to corrupt the Defenders of the People; but they shewed themselves Republicans, by scorning their charms.—The chief could not be corrupted; other means were used to get rid of him. A conspiracy exists, which ought to be destroyed, if you wish to save the Republic."

(To be continued.)

LONDON, January 6.

A great number of ships freighted for Genoa are daily putting into Leghorn as the British ships of war stationed off that port will not suffer them to enter it. The Genoese merchants have already refused to purchase any British linens, and the Senate is hourly expected to take some more important resolutions.

Letters from Alencon and Caen, of the 19th and 20th, state, that the royalists were shewing themselves in great strength in the adjoining districts. A part of them were defeated by the republicans on the 22d, but they still remain in great strength.

January 11.

The vicinity of La Hogue is judged by those who know that country well, to be the best place for the debarkation of the British forces. The harbor of La Hogue is a very safe one at all seasons of the year, and Cherbourg, and the whole peninsula, would immediately fall, upon the landing of a respectable force.

Sir James Wallace, it is reported, will hoist his flag on board the *Shernefs*, of 44 guns, and command the naval department of Earl Moira's expedition to the coast of France, in the place of Admiral Macbride; who is to command a squadron going to the coast of America, on which occasion he will shift his flag to the *Minotaur*, of 74 guns.

Amongst the loyalists with the Earl of Moira's army, is Admiral De Grasse's chief captain in the *Ville de Paris*, and the Captain's brother, who was taken in *La Nymphe*, by Pere Williams, in the *Flora* frigate. This last gentleman has been in thirty-five actions with the royalist army, and is covered with wounds. They are both excellent navigators, and particularly well acquainted with the coast of France in every part.

The French army on the frontier of Flanders will no doubt imitate the example of that of the Rhine, and attempt an invasion. This, it would appear, has some time been expected by the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, who has been putting his army in a position of proper defence.

It is a too certain truth, that the valour and discipline of the allies have not been able to resist the great superiority of the French upon the Rhine. Though several victories were gained by the duke of Brunswick and General Wurmsler, in which many thousands of the French were killed, yet fresh legions have poured in, and at last have prevailed, by superiority of numbers, over the worn-out forces opposed to them.

Such is the confidence of the monied men in the ability and integrity of the minister, and such their sentiments of the justice and policy of the war, that any sums are now ready to be supplied that the exigencies of government may require.

An Algerine frigate, of 36 guns and 300 men, was at Alicante on the 19th of November. This vessel was a present from the king of France to Sultan Selim III. who afterwards presented it to the Dey. The Dutch vessels then in port saluted the Algerine with nine guns, which was returned; they also made the captain some presents, who sent the Dutch consul word, that the Dey had given him and all the cruizers strict orders not to molest the Dutch flag. The Dutch consul has also received intelligence from Algiers, of the Dey's sincere wish to live in peace with the Republic.

Letters from Nantz, dated December 16, contain, with respect to the situation of the royalist armies, accounts widely different from the reports read in the National Convention. Whilst the latter represent them as defeated every where, and at the eye of being totally destroyed, the former state them to be victorious.

Mr. Courtwright, of Doncaster, recovered three patients, who were in extreme danger, from a very bad putrid fever, by only giving them common yeast. The quantity was two table spoonfuls, taken about three times, at the interval of three or four hours. Their recovery was incredibly rapid; they instantly felt themselves greatly refreshed, and in a few hours they found their strength returning.

Thirteen merchantmen are just arrived in the river Thames from the United States of America, and upwards of twenty sail more are now upon their passage, and their arrival may be daily expected.

The average price of sugar computed from the returns made in the week ending the 1st of January, 1794, is 2s. 10s. 4d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

DOVER, January 10.

A gentleman who arrived last night in the Carteret packet boat from Ostend, says, that the French made a violent attack on the Prussian army surrounding Landau, and forced them to retreat, by which means the French were enabled to relieve the fortress with troops; but that the Prussians soon after rallied, and regained their former situation, in completely blocking Landau, and that as the garrison were in great want of provisions the additional number of troops must unavoidably increase their distress.

#### Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

April 4.

The following was communicated by the President of the United States.

[TRANSLATION.]

Philadelphia the 27th Germinal 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Jh. Fauchet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

To Mr. Randolph Secretary of State of the United States.

AS you are about to lay before the President a statement of the claims relative to