

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

As I am entirely of opinion with the writer of the following lines, transcribed from the walls of General Smith's Choultry, I should be glad to see them inserted in your Paper.

A TRAVELLER.

THE Praises inscribed on this *mouldering Wall*,
Have already survived the poor General's fall,
Yet 'tis thy pity methinks, not in India to find,
Those praises something more *large* and *kind*,
I know him of old, and tho' many looked bigger,
A Soldier more valiant, ne'er drew the fell
trigger.
You might safely have said of him, this was the man,
Who had Courage to execute, Wisdom to plan;
This HYDAR well knew, and felt many a blow
Fall hard from the hand of brave GENERAL
JOE.*

* General Smith was always called so by the old Soldiers.

A DROP
OF VINEGAR.

THE following European Intelligence is taken from the ORIENTAL STAR EXTRAORDINARY, of the 14th Ultimo - nor shall we withhold the praise justly due to the EDITOR of that Paper, for the prompt exertions and amplitude of selection, which is evidently displays.

The Purser of the H. C. Ship *Lascelles*, Captain Kempt, arrived at the Council House about one o'clock this day, with the agreeable intelligence of the arrival of that ship:—the public packet and some of the letters have been delivered.

PASSENGERS BY THE LASCELLES.

Mrs. Treves,	Capt. C. H. Palmer,
Mr. & Mrs. Sherburne,	Mr. C. Lambert,
Miss Wiggins,	Lt. J. M'Taggart, <i>navy</i>
Miss Jenkins,	Mr. Geo. Prager, <i>and</i>
Miss Goddard,	Mr. Alexander Ora.

WRITERS.
Mr. Erskine, Son of Sir Mr. Cockburne,
Mr. George Smith
ASSISTANT SURGEONS

Mr. Robertson, Mr. Clunes,
CADETS FOR BENGAL.
Mr. Charles Perry, Mr. T. Whitehead,
Mr. Charles Mather, Mr. T. Whiteker,

Mr. J. R. Ch. home, Mr. James Limond.
The Lascelles, Le Helens under

On the 14th August, she sailed from Portsmouth with a convoy, consisting of the America 64—the Severn 44—the Carysford 16, the Hornet 16, and the Carysford 16, and Hornet sloop of war: and was joined by the Bellona and Alfred, within

On the 24th she parted with the convoy :
the Belona and Alfred, returned to Spit-
head to join the fleet.
The Lascelles, arrived at Madeira, on
the 6th of August.

This intelligence, was transmitted to

She sailed from Madeira, on the 17th of September, on the 23d, the Duke of Buccleugh, Capt. McLean, parted company.

The *Lascelles*, made Atcheen head on the 2d of January, she made the Coast in latitude 18° 28' N. on the 2d Ultimo, and on

The SWALLOW PACKET had not sailed; but it was expected, that she would be dispatched immediately.

The Dr. ningaard, Capt. Whitford, from
Copenhagen, was taken in the
bay of ...

Admiral GARDNER in consequence of his conduct in the late grand action, was created a *Baronet*: and received a new appointment.

Captain HERVEY, of the Brunswick, died of his wounds, the same day he had been made an Admiral.

Captain HERR of the Queen, Admiral
Gardner's flag ship, died also of his wounds.

shall surrender themselves at discretion within twenty-four hours after having been summoned; their non-compliance with this mandate precludes them from all terms of capitulation in future, and decrees the death of the whole garrison in case of being taken.

Captain Gawn, of the Mary, arrived at Liverpool from St. Vincent's, which Island he left on the 18th ult. On the 4th following being within a few leagues of Guadalupe, he heard minute guns, shortly after Capt. Davis came out from the Harbour on a schooner, and informed Capt. Gawn that Sir Charles Grey was dead, and that there was a French squadron of five sail off the line, three frigates, and two armed ships.

When he came considerable conquests, and his living efforts were beat the Russians who were then commanded the Town of Dinaburg, and after a successful surrender, he set it on fire. After the attack on Wilna the capital of Lithuania which took place towards the close of July, this was the substance of the official details which were received. The Russians to the number of 10,000 men, commanded by Generals Subow and Yermoloff, attempted to surprise the Town, in which there were 250 regular troops and 7 cannon, but the inhabitants of the Town displayed a zeal highly laudable, they seconded the efforts of the little Garrison, the bloody conflict was of long duration, the Russians commanded and bombarded the Town, twice they were driven back, leaving them a few above a thousand dead, in the meantime they committed the most barbarous cruelties. Upon the appearance of General Wladislawski, who came to relieve the Town,

Charles Chester, Esq. is elected Member in Parliament for the Borough of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, and Lord Robert Seymour for the Borough of Oxford, in Suffolk.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 24th Ship Neptune, Pittman, Cuddalore
Ship Betsey, Callander, Acheen. 26th, "Ship
General Anker, Geodeson, Tranquebar, 28th Brig
Guilford, Nevoff, Cuddalore, 27th H. M. Ship
Suffolk, Northward.

ROBESPIERRE.

The following individuals, Speech of Robespierre, in the Jacobin Club; proved, at once, the extent of his ambition, and his final destruction—to annihilate the CONVENTION, and in its place to set up the detestable COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY, composed solely of his creatures, and adherents, was evidently, his great and ultimate aim; fortunately for the deluded French, fortunately for human Nature, he failed—and from the exposure of his Ambition and Avarice, consequently, to the attempt; he met with the just vengeance of an enraged People.

IT is time perhaps, that those true, free, and manly accents, should again resound through this hall, which ever have been heard here, when the public weal was in danger.

When we sit secretly consoling for the destruction of liberty, what means more powerful can free men employ against its tyrants than the sword? Let us be inspirators, in other words, convert our measures of defence to their perfidious efforts? Shall we scatter gold and spread corruption? In a word, shall we make use of the same arms against our oppressors as they use against us? The weapons of liberty and tyranny are as widely different, as liberty and tyranny themselves are opposed to each other. To combat the wretchedness of tyrants and their friends, we have only the sword and the spear, the universal of public opinion; and our only support are honest men.

Successes abroad do less enervate the prosperity of a State, than a happy situation within. While seditious factions are struggling about the throne, the Republic is like the Republic of Carthage, and is not on a solid foundation.

To all honest citizens I heredennounce an odious system, which tends to screen Aristocracy from national justice; and by defaming the patriots, to undo our country.

The destructive flows of the enemies of this country have always been aimed at the life or reputation of patriots. In the same manner they now attempt to cast on the defenders of the Republic a taint of cruelty and injustice. Acts of severity against conspirators are by them denounced as attempts against humanity. Whoever thus protects and favours Aristocracy, undoubtedly attacks true patriotism; the downfall of one or the other must decide the Revolution.

An human, and devotes himself to the cause of humanity, and pursues with justice and vigour those that are his enemies; he always achieves his end, and is at last rewarded with virtue and posterity's innocence. But a cruel, barbarous wretch commiserates contrabanders, and feels no pity for virtuous men. The very same fellows, who most tenderly interest themselves for arms and money, are justly punished for their avarice and cruelty. The law disabuses a cunning revolutionary effort, and deserves no other name, for it tends to the destruction of the defenders of the law. Cruelty!—The faction of Mr. David is mingled with all the others, supports them all. It is therefore, the first day of a good citizen publicly to declare that he would not have anything to do with that faction, but that he is too powerful enough to attempt to cramp the operations of Government.

While a few citizens with indefatigable zeal perform the duties imposed upon them by the people, a multitude of knaves and agents of our foreign enemies are constantly forging calumnies, and inventing persecutions against honest men. It cannot have escaped your notice, that every patriot who endeavours to revenge and consolidate liberty, is checked in his exertions by those slanderers who represent him to the people as a formidable, dangerous man. Virtue they invest with the appearance of crime, and the basest vice with all the glory due to virtue.

Calumny and ray invents new crimes to succeed in her horrid plots; and the Moderates incessantly employ that dreadful weapon. That the Moderates are the authors of all these calumnies, unites the spirit of all the different conspiracies we have had to combat since the Revolution. Taught by experience to lay their plots on the Moderates, they have made the names of Brissot, Dantoin, Herbiot, Chabot, and many other criminals, but with more art and sagacity. Oftentimes have we witnessed attacks made on the Moderates, and they have said, "Safety, in a hole; but now I thought most proper to attack their Members individually, to order to weaken the strength. Till now, they did not dare to tincture their blood; but now they have done so, and they have shown themselves sufficiently powerful to calumniate the Revolutionary Tribunal, and the decree of the Convention, concerning its organization. Even in law, they have been able to show the importance of this scheme: for if all calumny in patriots should be destroyed, the Revolutionary Government must either sink into absolute nullity, or must be destroyed by the triumph of the Moderates, and then Aristocracy triumphs. Destroy the Revolutionary Tribunal, or compose it of such Members as please the faction. How can we be so generous, when the conspirators themselves administer justice?"

The despots and their satellites know too well, that the downfall of one patriot occasions the ruin of many; and that the cause of many patriotism in general experiences the same fate. By sowing discord and distrust among us, they think they shall be able to make us destroy one another. The labour of the whole Convention they affect to represent as the work of

same concord individual. They have even dared to spread through the Convention, the assassination of that Assembly was the only aim of the new organization. The Revolution- ists of America has unfortunately gained too much strength. In short, the very first attempts to destroy liberty are now renewed under more respectable forms. The sudden reach of Republican courage consists in raising the sword of Liberty, and in the name of the honor of our own life and reputation, to expose the perfidious schemes of our enemies. For my part, whatever efforts may be made to close my lips, I think I have fall as much right to speak, as when Heber, or any other of these hundreded in the Convention, have been permitted to rescue me from the hands of assaunt, it was, no doubt, that I should, utterly employ the means that are still in my hands.

The defenders of this country have generally to combat assassins as well as calumniators; but at the same time to be obliged to answer them both, is a grievous task. To see Gentlemen arrange acts of accusation against patriots in a private circle, is a phenomenon never realized till now. The tyrant of London send us assassins and calumniators; and the papers, paid by England, hold the same language as those Frenchmen, whom I denounce as the agents of England, and of Tyranny.

be lively, a streak of myself in an affair, which, as far as it concerns my personal interests, is but of very little importance to me. London is the very same flag-stick in the French camp." The very same flag-stick is repeated at Paris. You would tremble with rage, if I told you in this place. At London they give out, that colony of uneducated Frenchmen, who are the only Frenchmen exhibiting caricatures, which represent the assassination of all honest people; and libels move here by prestres furnished at the expense of the nation, more than at any other place. I have organized the Revolutionary Tribunal; that Tribunal has been organized for the purpose of murdering the nation and the Members of the Convention. I have organized the Convention, and an opprobrium to the National Representation. At London they affirm, that pretended assassinations are decided in Paris, to procure me a military grade. Hence, on meeting me at Rome, I am called a traitor; and that in all probability I caused over to be guillotined. Thus are tyrants abused, and an isolated party is made out of the Convention. I have been called a traitor. Robespierre exclaimed a citizen in the gallery, all the French must die! you cause!"

Truth, continued Robespierre, is my only
 ally against the persecution of criminals. I
 want neither partisans nor praises; and on my
 own conscience rests my defence. I entreat the
 citizens who hear me to recollect, that the pure-
 st and most innocent measures are exposed to
 the most violent calumnies; and that whatever we un-
 dertake, tyrants may turn against us.

Now, O noble friends of liberty in conduct and in spirit, I have a question to pose to you. In the historic dilemma, either to betray their principles or to be treated as tyrants, oppressors, or unjust and sanguinary men, when they dare to fulfill their duty, perform the task imposed on them by the Convention, and to prefer oppressed innocence to the bloody horde of men making the compromise against liberty? Betray your country in a sly, artful manner, and all your enemies will turn to your assistance. But if you defend your country, you cannot utter one single word without being cast as a tyrant—drapet, you consider. You will be called traitors, and will be arraigned as a Dictator. Every courageous defender of his country is now exposed to the same danger as in the time of Bissot; but, with regard to my personal satisfaction, I should still prefer to the ignominy of the period, that when I was denounced by Louvet as a traitor, the knowledge of perfidy were less treacherous and less atrocious than at present.

The accusation of Liqueur is repeated in a paper found among the writings of the Secretary of the Convention, the *Journal de la Nation*, the conspirator Danton. This act was ready for publication, when it was discovered by the Committee of General Safety. The conspirators, in order to prevent the exposure of their intended plan of dictatorship, in that act call to order and all the events that have happened in the course of the Revolution. The absurdity of the charge is thus exposed, and the conspiracies to gross and glaring, cannot seduce the People; but they may be considered as a kind of manifesto that was to precede a *tené de main* or a *grand coup*. I am not, however, desirous to assure you, that these atrocities did not appear very heinous to Gentlemen invested with a sacred duty, and that they were not howled about even by some of your own countrymen.

When circumstances shall be more unfavorable, I will further explain my sentiments. I have said, that I am not desirous to prevent in any one's power to prevent me from doing so, important truths in the bosom of the national representation and of Representatives. Tyrants and tyrannical men shall never be able to check my courage.

"Notwithstanding all the libels spread against me, I shall still remain the same, and defend liberty and equality with unabated ardour. Should I be forced to resign some of the functions with which I am intrusted, I will still retain the quality of a Representative of the People, and carry on a mortal warfare against tyrants and conspirators."

ACCOUNT CURRENT of PROMISSORY NOTES, of the MADRAS
GOVERNMENT, in the MONTH of FEBRUARY, 1795.

Dr.			Cr.		
Feb. 28 th , 10 Amount of Promissory Notes, exchanged for Bengal Promissory Notes at 6 per Cent. 47,160 4 62	Pags.	F. C.	Feb. 18 th By Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 18 th Feb. 1795, at per Account published 4 th Feb.	Pags.	F. C.
8 1/2 Ditto disbursed by a Certificate on Bengal for the Remittance to England.			By Notes issued this Month as follows at 6 per Cent.	2,998,846	3 22
2,130	49,560	4 62	Nos.		
To Balance being the A- mount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 1 st March 1795, and payable according to priority of date.	2,84,234	10 38	4 th . 405 2,300		
			6 th . 407 5,000		
			9 th . 408 15,000		
			12 th . 409 1,172 22 22		
			16 th . 410 2,068 12		
			23 rd . 411 7,500		
Pagodas	3,33,794	15 2	24 th . 412 952 13 57	33,048	17 79
				3,33,794	15 20
			Pagodas.		

Errors Excepted,

ROBERT WOOLF, Accountant General.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOM,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
This day Wednesday, the 4th of March,
The Undermentioned Articles:
THIRTY pieces of Superfine Long Cloth—
A set of Elegant Prints—Some Tables,
Chairs, Couches, and thirty three pair of Fa-
shionable Silver Buckles.
At 12 o'clock will be sold,
A new Brandy and Europe Harness, with an
excellent Bandy Mare, warranted sound—and
also a capital trotting Mare, with Saddle and
Bridle.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
At His Rooms,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday next, the 7th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
ONE hundred and twenty Bengal Table
Cloths, of different dimensions, and a
quantity of Napkins, likewise about fifty bags
of Salt Peetre.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
ADDONCHER & SONS.

Appointed by the Government to take
of the affairs of
MAJOR GEORGE HART,
To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
At the Garden House,
On Choultry Plain.

LATE Y. P. O. E.
Major George Hart,
ON Thursday the 12th of March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK in the FORENOON,
A LARGE Assortment of Household Furni-
ture—Plate—Glass—and China-ware—
Books, &c. The Furniture Consist of
Black and Teak-wood Cotts, with bedding
Complete,

Black and Teak wood Tables and Chairs,
Shade Stands,
Large Rattan and China Mats,
Elegant Pier Glasses, in Gold Burnished
Frames,
Commodore,
Pembroke Dressing Tables,
China Chairs and Couches,
An elegant Collection of Prints,
Hanging and Wall Lamps,
Plated and brass mounted Table Shades,
An elegant Table Lustre with four Lights,
And six Pedestal Shades to match,
Elegant Table Shades with Glass Stands,
Large Teak-wood Presses,
A large and General assortment of Plates,
Knife Cases with Knives, Forks, and Spoons
A general assortment of Glass and China

Warc,
A handsome Chariot and Harness,
And three Grey Horses to match,
A neat Bandy, and Plated Harness,
Four Milch Cows, and some Goats.
CATALOGUES will be Printed, and the
Articles to be seen three days, previous to the
Sale, on application to Mr. R. Henderson.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. P. Lamoury begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentleman of the Settlement that as Mr. Taploch, is going to Bengal, he intends to carry on his Business in Repairing all kinds of Musical Instruments, in the same House with the greatest punctuality, and he hopes that the Ladies and Gentlemen will honor him with their Commands and Support as that shew to Mr. Taploch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By ROBERT HENDERSON.
AT THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On Monday next, the 9th Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
If not previously sold by Private Contract,
The Good Ship,
J A N E,
Burthen about 4000 Bags,
with all her Stores, as from
Sea—She is coppered and is
prime sailer.—A list of her Stores to be seen
on application to R. Henderson.
Conditions as usual.

To be sold by Public Auction,
 BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE.
 AT THEIR ROOMS,
 On Thursday next, the 5th of March,
 AT 11 O'CLOCK.
 SUNDRY GOODS.
 CONSISTING OF Different Sorts of Cloths
 and Cassimere—Cocked and Round Hats,
 Irish Linen—Cotton Stockings—North-
 Wales Towels—Lanton Cloth—Excellent Hair Pow-
 der—Shades—Wall Lamps—Brass and Iron
 Stools for Dining Rooms—Sawed and Split
 Logs for Desks—Hammers, &c. &c.—Some excellent
 Perry in Butts.

ALSO
An Excellent Paddy—a Travelling Palanquin

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
A FEW Pipes, comprising of best London
Market Madeira, at 155 Pags. per Pipe.
Very good Madeira, in P. at 125 Pagodas
per Pipe.
Batavia Arrack in Leaguers, at 85 Pags. per
Leaguer.
A few Chests of Uguhart and Robertson's
Claret, at 104 Pags. per Dozen.
A Quantity of Sea Coats, for Ladies and
Gentlemen Returning to Europe.

FOR FREIGHT,
THE SHIP.

 **CÆSAR**
COPPERED and PRIME
SAILER. Apply to Mr.
Alexander Melvin, Fort St.
George, or to Captain Henry Hall, at the
Beach House.
March 3d, 1795.

March 3d, 1795.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
By Permission of the Supreme Government.

A VOYAGE TO

NEW GUINEA,
BY THE SHIP
Duke of Clarence, and the Dutchess,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
CAPTAIN JOHN HAYES,
WITH CHARTS AND PLANS,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AT ONE HUNDRED SICCA RUPEES,
One Complete Set.

Subscriptions received at Madras, by Messrs Chase, Sewel, and Chase, and Captain Henry Hall, Beach Master; At Bombay, by Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett, and Co. and Alexander Adamson, Esq.— At Canton, by James Drummond, Esq.— and at Calcutta, by Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. and W. Moscrop, Esq. of the Bank of Hindustan.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE, FORT St. GEORGE.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY MR. MATTHEWS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1795.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the HAGUE, JULY 15.

THE STADTHOLDER, in an ASSEMBLY of the STATES GENERAL, 14th Instant made the following Declaration.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS.

WHEN at the commencement of the last Year, the State beheld herself suddenly attacked by the French Arms, and threatened in a very short time the Enemy had penetrated as far as the ulterior Frontier of the Province of Holland, I thought, in the different posts confided to my care, my duty exacted from me, an exposition of my views, and the motives of my confidence in the security of my country. This I did in the proposition made to the Assembly of your High Mightinesses 28th February, 1791, and I had the inexpressible satisfaction to see the courage of the Nation worthily roused in so critical a moment; that the hand and heart of each citizen was united;—that our Allies effectually co-operated with us, and that it had pleased God to grant an happy issue to the Campaign, by means we could not possibly foresee, so that the Enemy was repulsed from our Frontiers, and the victorious Arms of the Republic in concert with those of her Friends and Allies had transferred the Seat of War to the Enemy's territory. We have lately High and Mighty Lords, beheld a wonderful change in Affairs,—the advantages we had gained, have for the most part again been lost—the enemy has penetrated afresh to the attack of our Frontiers, and in the place of carrying on an offensive War in the Enemy's dominions, we are forcibly restrained to the defence of our own.

In circumstances, like these, all who take part in the administration of Public Affairs, ought to avow their sentiments plainly; to set an immediate example to all good Citizens and thus establish that reciprocal confidence without which no country is safe. To this end then, I present my self once more before the Assembly to propose to your High Mightinesses, as from the bottom of my heart, that I am ready, and firmly resolved (under favor of the wise and courageous resolutions of this august Assembly) to sacrifice both my fortune and my life in the service of my country. To declare that I am very far from despairing of the safety of the state, provided, (by exerting our courage and constancy, and repelling ourselves on the divine assistance,) we properly employ the means we have in our power, and to assure your High Mightinesses, that I consider the neglect of these means, and all unseasonable fears, as directly tending to the ruin of the country.

I mean not, more now, than on a former occasion, to lessen your ideas of danger—a true knowledge of it is even necessary to give the greatest vigour possible to resistance—but if we consult the History of the Republic, we shall find that difficulties, in comparison of which, our present difficulties vanish. Our brave Ancestors, possessed themselves, by the Sword, of Liberty and Independence in the midst of difficulties and dangers scarcely, it should seem, to be overcome by man,—yet they rejected with scorn every pusillanimous proposition, wisely saying, it was far better to face the Perils of War, than to be deceived by an infidel Peace.

As long as King Philip and his Adherents were regarded as Enemies, our Ancestors had only to defend themselves against open violence; but when from enemies they became apparently friends and brothers, acts of impolence, seduction, and corruption, became influences infinitely more dangerous than those of war. And are then the existing circumstances worse than those of the year 1722; where not only single Cities, but three provinces of the Union were invaded? or than in 1747—when all the Dutch Flanders, and the strong Fort of Bergen-op-Zoom were taken; or, lastly, than in the 1783, the events of which are still recent in our memories?—Since, then, our predecessors, in these hazardous times, never for a moment lost sight of that noble courage, which alone could have supported them, how unworily shall we be of possessing their places if we emulate not their example!

If we compare the means of defence now in our hands, with those employed in former wars, we shall find ourselves, at this moment as well prepared to repulse any attack, as we were at any former period. The greater part of our frontier is covered, and may be still further strengthened; we have an Army, distinguished through two arduous campaigns by its valour, and by whom, if driven to the necessity of fighting *pro aris et focis*, for every thing that is dear to man, we shall see prodigies effected.

The good will and courage of our Scamen justly acquired them a glorious name in the year 1783, doubtless they will maintain the Honor they have acquired, the Republic has her Allies, who will indubitably assist her as far as their circumstances will admit of; but, what is far beyond the help of man, that God of Heaven and Earth, who has so often when our prospects have been bounded and obscured with the darkest clouds, afforded us his protection, we ought to hope will continue it to us, and in him we shall be strong.

In the mean time, can there exist in the Republic, a man so degenerate, as to define the approach of the enemy means to still by his own private vengeance, if so, I consider such domestic fies as the most dangerous of the two, and be not less watchful over such criminal attempts, than over the movements of a foreign enemy.

That pacific system, to which the Republic, as a commercial State, hath always adhered—I hold to be best calculated for her interest, but, Heaven preserve us from desiring peace, at the price of our security and independence: If by any hostile invasion we should unfortunately lose those inalienable privileges, the world might pity us, but if we cowardly abandon them of ourselves, we deservedly incur the contempt of every Nation in Europe.

It is universally known, that this State has seen France the slightest occasion of being engaged in a civil war.—Let her prosecute our religion within her territory—overspread the ancient throne of her Kings; arbitrarily dispose of the liberties, the lives, and property of her fellow-citizens;—this State with the deep sigh of compassion, beholds her infatuated blindness, but cannot refrain from saying, that she is war of our kind.

As in spite of our moderation have we been attacked at the moment we least expected it, an attack enforced by a decree of the National Convention, which declares that terrible war, designed to equalize and level every Country and every Nation to the state of unhappy France; that is to say, to root out the religion of our forefathers, and to destroy the fundamental laws of the Republic, those Balakites of real Liberty. These, your High and Mighty Lords are the points, on which you are to negotiate, if you incline to terminate the war agreeably to the wishes of the enemy—yet these are the very points which never can be submitted to negotiation, except for maintenance, support, and confirmation. For my own part, I know no alternative, no means, between fighting bravely, and basely yielding.—And I cannot a moment doubt the choice of your High Mightinesses, of the provincial States, and of every well disposed inhabitant of the Country. And may every man, whatever his sentiments in Politics or Religion, may be, re-unite and ascribe round the Standard of Patriotism!—may every one assist according to his power, and I hope, now I will say, I am confident, we shall be able to defend ourselves, and under the divine protection, maintain the honor and prosperity of the Holy Nation!

This, High and Mighty Lords, is what I judge due to the Nation at large; in the midst of whom I was born; with whom I have been educated; and for whose independence to many of my ancestors have exposed their lives. I am ready to sacrifice my own; and in whose service my two Sons have already been, they are not unworthy the name they bear. I ask nothing but to co-operate with the Nation, and my recommendation and that of my House, shall be HER LIBERTY, HER INDEPENDENCE and HER LASTING WELFARE.

(Signed) W. PRINS VAN ORANGE.

Hague, July 14, 1794.

P. RIPS.—30 of July.

The events of which Paris has been the theatre for these two days past, are so many, and so important, that it is impossible to collect them together in one sheet, we will therefore confine ourselves to the principal heads.

The boldness which characterized Robespierre, which so long commanded success, failed on 1st to save him; he was so much accustomed to be feared, that the fluster of the Convention, who was ordered to arrest him, when he approached to execute the decree, and found Robespierre refused to obey, quickly started back, it was even necessary for the President to repeat the order several times.

Robespierre was conducted to the Luxembourg, although the Committees had anticipated an other situation, the Officer of the Police at the House not being willing to receive him, he was conducted to the Hotel de Ville, from thence he went to St. Anthony, and others to come and join him, adding that the people were in insurrection, in fact, the members of the Council of the Commune and Hanriot who had escaped arrest, were at the head of a great number of armed People, who had declared for Robespierre, Couthon &c. and he had threatened to deliver a day or two Convention. At seven o'clock in the evening of the 2nd of July, the Convention resumed its sitting that had been suspended for a few minutes.

It is reported, says Bourdon de l'Oise that the Commune of Paris and the Jacobins are leagued to remain in permanent authority and to declare Paris in a state of insurrection, the Commune ought to be called to the Bar to receive order of the Convention.—Decreed.—Merlin de Thionville enters and relates that he had met Hanriot at the head of forty Gardes-nation, Hanriot ran at me and placed a Pistol at my throat; the forty Villians surrounded me sword in hand, I presented my breast to them, they dragged me ignominiously to the Guard-house, I directed the Guard to rescue the National Representatives, and they set me at liberty, I demand that the Department of Paris be ordered to the Bar.—Decreed. A man announced that five intrepid Patriots had arrested Hanriot and conducted him to the Committee of General Safety, but that this Assembly had been violated, two or three armed Villians had come to rescue him, an Honor of the Committee had been wounded, but the Parisian National Guard had done its duty, Hanriot an enemy of his country, was ordered to the Bar.—The Committees had ordered that if he should resist, he should be shot upon the spot. A man called that the armed force is on duty, and that the people demand the wisdom and energy of the Convention. Legendre added some details upon the good disposition of the people; Robespierre entered and said that he has been insulted by a rascal who has been arrested, and that the people exclaim, long live the Convention, down with Robespierre and all his factions, a member announced that he had read an address prepared by Paval, National Agent, meant to stimulate the people to revolt, Merlin said that Paval was arrested; Goupilleau reported that he had arrested an officer bringing a cannon, and forcing the Porte of the Carrousel he denounced Lovet the substitute of Dumas in the Revolutionary Tribunal, for having said that it was necessary this evening to strike a grand blow, and that there was nothing so vile as a deputy, another member denounced Fleuriel Mayor of Paris as one of the valuers of Robespierre, soon said Billaud Varennes, the common tool will be apprehended, the factitious of Hanriot have pervaded the streets sword in hand, there is but one method of existing, that is to stand to our duties; Sinners had corrupted a company of Gunners, and he revealed upon them to turn their guns against the Convention, but the National Guard were equal to counteract these treacherous manoeuvres.—Barrere carried a proclamation which called upon the sections of Paris to support the decrees of the Convention.

Upon the motion of a member Robespierre is outlawed. The voice of Leonard Bourdon is heard, crying out victory, the conspirators no longer exist. The hall resounded with the loudest applause. Bourdon ascends the tribune accompanied by a Gendarme.—This brave republican said he, has killed with his

hands two conspirators; joined by several sections, we marched to the commune, we invested it, penetrated into the most recess; we seized the wretches, many of whom were slain. Robespierre the elder attacked with a knife, this Gendarme, who slew him, [Bourdon was decedified, Robespierre was only dangerously wounded on the head.] Couthon, who struck also with a knife, was also slain, [another error of Bourdon, for Couthon was only wounded.] Hanriot is escaped, but the commune is surrounded by three thousand men. Here is a pocket book found upon Robespierre, and here a letter found upon Couthon.

Legendre accused that he had repaired to the Jacobins; that he had wished to vindicate their president Vivier, but he feared to strike the innocent—some misled women would not listen to me. I shut the doors of the Jacobins, and I bring you the keys. The sitting adjourned 11 to 1 o'clock of the morning of the 3d. The young men of the school of Mars came to express their indignation against Robespierre, and their respect for the Convention. General Sautere came to thank the convention for his liberty, and to require some post in which he can serve his country. Teller reports that the conspirators have expiated their crimes on the scaffold.

PARIS, 18 of August.

The last speech of Robespierre in the Convention (on the 26th) was not printed and distributed in consequence of a decree to that effect. The Journal of the day did not contain it in the fear of committing some error which might bring the authors to the guillotine, and those of the day following feared to commit themselves by repeating the felicitous expressions of confidants; however, it is of importance, for History to record some of the traits which we meet with in a Journal. Robespierre seeks to exculpate himself from some calumnies which attacked his virtue. "It is true, says he, that errors have introduced themselves into the souls of the representatives of the people to such a degree, that many among them cannot rest by night! It is true, that they accuse me of wishing to stride to the Dictatorship over the blood of the national representation."

This word Dictator has magical effect; it debases the revolutionary Government, it debases the republic and renders odious national justice, which describes it as an instrument useful to one man who guides it according to his will, what a terrible use our enemies make of a word which in Rome served only to represent a public function. Oh that it were permitted me to return to the Duke of York the Patents of that dignity with which his friends have invested me, the pitiful Cowards I they call me a tyrant and if I were they would crouch at my feet. If I were, do you think that the tyrant would purfue me with such an inveteracy, on the contrary they would fly to my support, he arrives at tyranny by the support, of villains; what does he get that Combats them; Truth without doubt has its despoils, but it is no more permitted to falsehood to imitate than to a lightning thunder, do you wish to discover the source of the atrocious accusations which are hurled upon innocent fathers you turn upon the Papers of a Confiscator. I have found justice upon the Scaffold. "If that crafty Demagogue" speaking of me, were out of the way the nation would be free, we might express our thoughts, and that frequency of assassinations called by the sentences of the revolutionary tribunal would not exist." Do you know the authors of these Calumnies? I in the first rank are the Duke of York, Mr. Pitt, and his coadjutors, who else? I cannot prevail upon myself, I have upon the veil which covers so many iniquities, but know that they count among them the few who oppose themselves to the Decree which annihilates atheism. "From these complaints against those who calumniate him, Robespierre pulled to the developing of information which he had collected, and of which he declares the publication may save the country." For these few words I have been obliged to give myself up to the duties you have assigned me, but I have always kept an attentive eye to the public welfare, I have seen that the English is abused in our Debates were better treated upon the

Frontiers, and that your Decree against them remained almost without execution. I have been surprised at the Academic Levity (*Legèrerie académique*) with which he (*Barrère*) sometimes announced our *Victories* as if they had cost nothing to our defenders. I tell you that they have been smothering themselves in planting the Baren Trees of Liberty in Belgium instead of gathering the fruits of their *Victories*; the Committees certainly possess the strongest columns of liberty, but the Majority are misled, they conceal, they dissimulate, and they conspire. The department of the Campaign is developed in obscurity, they remove the Cannons from Paris; they seek to seize every thing, consequently they conspire." Robespierre in concluding protested again that in publishing these truths he wished but to serve his country.

In the discussion which gave rise to the speech, *Vavler* rose to vindicate the committee from the reproach which Robespierre had cast upon them for having oppressed the Patriots, declared a fact which made them shudder "already says he the popular Commis-sionaries have judged 300, who were arraigned, among these how many patriots do you think were found? but one in 80," but two days afterwards the Convention having by the death of Robespierre regained its liberty of debate, it was affirmed that the popular commissaries had been comprised of wretches named by Robespierre, Couthon, &c. it was also affirmed in the Convention that the Juries in the Revolutionary Tribunal named by Robespierre were almost all wretches who received from him every evening a list of the victims to be sent the day following to the Scaffold, it is now known that the National Convention in authorizing weakly in its name the power exercised by Robespierre has occasioned all the mischiefs which have for this year past made France flow with the blood of her citizens. It certainly had been better that the Convention had never existed than that its respected authority had been employed in a long and bloody Tyranny, Robespierre as an absolute monster had not then committed, or the people would have earlier risen to that revolt which the convention was at last reduced to when it saw itself surrounded with blood, and the axe suspended over the heads of her denizens.

These are the consequences which evidently result from all that is said of the tyranny of Robespierre, all the crimes which they impute to him are so many reproaches upon the Convention, it confesses that it was dominated over, it was oppressed and debased, but that it is now free, "but was it so (said Billaud Varennes yesterday) before the Sword of the law struck upon the tyrant, was it so, when the law upon the Revolutionary tribunal was presented to it?"

But what would never have been suspected is now publicly asserted, that *Ladmiral* as well as *Miss Regnault* who were executed with all their relations and friends had no thought of assassinating Robespierre. Every time that he was attacked says a Journalist it was liberty that was attacked, a Representative (*Collot d'Herbois*) was twice aimed at, it was that that was assassinated, and for this pretended assassination more than fifty unhappy people were sent with *Ladmiral* and *Regnault* to the Guillotine, and that the Convention to punish this crime of *Lefe* Majesty, decreed that no more prisoners be made from the English and Hanoverians, but if *Ladmiral* and the young *Regnault* had actually assassinated Robespierre they would have done no more than what on the 27th July, every member of the Convention every Parisian patriot would have done, and yet the honors of the Pantheon would have

been decreed to Robespierre, they would have proclaimed him a martyr to liberty, within six weeks afterwards they pronounced a tyrant and since it is among the crimes of the day to speak or to think ill of *Marat*, they would now Guillotine the applauders of *Marat*, that martyr of liberty whether he had lived a year longer he would not have accompanied *Hebert*, *Danton*, and others to the scaffold, and at this day be looked upon by all France as a Villain.

PARIS 10th AUGUST 1894.

Lately has been published the sentences passed at Bourdeaux, by the Military Tribunal—A great many Merchants have been Guillotined, accused of being *entrepreneurs* and *Mécontents*, P. T. G. *Guiraud*, condemned to death for having said, "I would be ashamed of being called a Frenchman "If I was in a foreign Country."

GOMBAUD, for the following expression, "never was their a greater Tyranny in France."

MONSIEUR PIERRE, for saying, "I will subscribe to a constitution when I get one to please me."

G. FERRIER, has been fined 150 thousand *Livres* for "*Moderation and Egotism*."

MOISE MARE FOT, fined 50 thousand *Livres* for changing Assignats with the Royal impression, at the rate of 21 P. Cent. JOHN MATHISU, Merchant aged 78 years, fined one hundred and fifty thousand *Livres* for "*Confessing his cowardice only*. PETER LOUARD, 300 thousand *Livres* for having written "I see with regret that they are demanding the King to be deposed."

R. AGNARD, fined 200 thousand, and LAFERRE one hundred thousand *Livres*, for being *cardes Citizens* and *Egyphts*. With respect to JOSEPH BEVERMAN, the Council declared, that having a regard for his private virtues, they will only punish him *fraternally*, for his weakness in obeying the orders of his Employers at *Mons*, by paying a sum of money to a forger, and therefore only fine him sixty thousand *Livres*.

PARIS, 2d September.

The Convention fatigued with the Public discussions of the 30th of August, and the easiness that the fire on the 31st had given it, seemed to require an object to occupy its attention of a less unpleasant nature, when a Member rose and observed, that all France sighed after a general plan of Public Instruction, and this subject, should be immediately heard. Gregoire who had been looked on with an evil eye towards the end of the Government of Robespierre, and who had not spoken for some time; answered to this observation—"That he had indeed wished to be heard upon the dreadful dilapidations which had been committed upon the monuments of the Arts; but that some part of his report having appeared before the Committee of Public Safety, they had thought proper to put off the consideration of this subject, till they received more exact information? However every hour of delay added to the evil, that the Commissaries charged with sales were thieves who, agreed with the purchasers to cheat the Republic, and to despoil the most precious monuments." This remark of Gregoire was the better received, since many suspected that it was owing to great negligence, that one of the finest Li-

braries of Europe, that of the Abbey of St. Germain, had been destroyed by the flames, out of which however it was said, some manuscripts had been saved. Gregoire was strongly supported by a Member who observed, that whatsoever subject might before the Committee, no member should be prevented from speaking his Opinion on a matter so important: it would be very extraordinary added he, if one of our Colleagues should be repulsed, merely for fixing his reflections, because there may be men to whom they may not be agreeable.—But no man exprest himself on this occasion in so forcible a manner as *Faurcy*, who attributed the greatest part of the calamity to the tyranny, and ignorance of Robespierre, and who took this opportunity of expressing his regret, for the losses which the arts and sciences had sustained by his despotism, the barbarity of which sacrificed among other victims, one of the men who had contributed the most to the advancement of sciences, *Lavoisier*, sacrificed, as all others had been who offended the Tyrant. "Nothing continued more pressing than to complete a general plan of Public instruction—Many monuments of the arts are in appearance in security, but in reality exposed to destruction. We have found men, who wish to burn all the Libraries, and as much as they are able, oppose obstacles to all kinds of education. Malevolence and tyranny have with the most atrocious perfidy proposed at the bar to reject all the labours of the Committee of Public Instruction. How could we hope to find instruction among the Citizens, when every man who was informed, was an object of persecution? when knowledge and information caused to be arrested as an Aristocrat, the person who possessed them? The last tyrant who knew nothing himself, who was most grossly ignorant, who heaped accusation against all of his Colleagues, who were the friends of Arts and Sciences, in order to send them to the Scaffold; the last tyrant, pronounced five or six speeches, in which, with an art most perfidious, he calumniated, deformed, and charged with the most odious crimes, all those who possessed extensive erudition.—The true manner of organizing a Republican Government, is to establish it upon an unchangeable basis, to disseminate instruction every where in a word, to do exactly the contrary, of what the last tyrant did. Have we not, I say it with reason, not loaded with contempt and ignominy, men most respectable for their talents, by decrees good in themselves, but in which detestable articles have been inserted? Robespierre never looked with a favorable aspect upon a well informed man; but on the contrary he regarded him with uneasiness and envy, he knew nothing himself, but because he felt, that men who had received a good education, would never bend the knee before him—I demand that the Committee of Public Instruction be frequently heard." This Speech received the loudest applause, and was supported by several Members, among others by *Ferron*, who gave Robespierre the new name of *Omar*. Gregoire was heard, and the assembly adopted the decree that he proposed: "The Assembly in this decree recommends the Libraries, and all the other monuments of the Arts and Sciences, to the care of all good Citizens, and invites them to denounce the Despoilers, as well as their infligators and accomplices."—Against such persons, a sentence of two years imprisonment was pronounced.

PARIS, 4th September.

The Convention has enjoyed for these three days past, a tranquillity, which it has not experienced for a long time, and this appears to be owing to the dismissal from the Government, of those men who could neither conduct themselves with harmony nor preserve the suffrage of their colleagues. There does not now remain in the Committee of Public Safety any of those Members, who had either by their speeches or influence most occupied the Public attention. At the end of July, justice was done to Robespierre *St. Just*, *Couthon*, and *Lebas*; *Billaud Varennes*, and *Collot d'Herbois*, have resigned their powers: *Barrère* has been excluded from the Committee by Ballot.

GENOA—JULY 12.

We have accounts by letters from Barcelona, that the French army of the Eastern Pyrenees, has intercepted a convoy of 3000 mules, laden with Ammunition, Provisions, and Money, all destined for the Spanish Army.

The British Consul here has signified to our Government, that with the advice of Mr. Elliot, Comptroller General of His Britannic Majesty, the letters of Marque granted to the Corsican Privateers, had been withdrawn.

The day before yesterday was committed to the prison of this City, the Agent or Attorney of *Caracas*, for having refused, it is said, exercising and to record in the public acts, the prerogative of the jurisdiction of the place, in the name of our Government, to the Chevalier *Rat Mentoue*, purporting, that no passage could be granted to the Genoese Militia through our territory.

LEGHORN—JULY 16.

An English merchant vessel arrived here yesterday, from the Road of Calvi, with the intelligence, that three Fire-ships had been sent off from St. Florenz, escorted by five frigates of the Line, to join the Squadron of Admiral *Truethem*, and to assist him in an attack at night the French Squadron, which still remains at anchor in the Gulf of Juan.

By the same conveyance we learn, that the English, who beset *Calvi*, succeeded in surprising a battery which the troops of the Convention had erected on the outfall of the place; but that this advantage cost them the lives of a great number of officers and Soldiers, including the Captain of an English Frigate; and as considerable a number of wounded, among whom is the Captain of the *Agamemnon* of 24 guns; that the Garrison of *Calvi* still continued to defend themselves with vigour, and was the more able to do so, as at the beginning of the siege, the place had ammunition and provisions for four months.

In the course of this day a Spanish Brig anchored here, in seven days from Barcelona. Her Captain says, that the Spanish Squadron, under the command of *General Borjas*, had joined the English Fleet stationed in the Channel.

FRANCORIE—JULY 26th.

The retreat of the Prussian *Generals* and *Mentz*, makes many of the inhabitants take flight over the Rhine. The inhabitants of *Baden* call to cross that River, as the French threaten to come over. It is said, that the Austrian Generals *Prince Hohenlohe*, *Hotze* and *Fabri*, will quit the Army on the Upper Rhine.

By accounts from *Leige* and *Namur*, it appears, that the French behave very orderly there; the Service of the Church continued to be performed without interruption, and the *Fugitive Clergy* have been recalled. All the Fugitives have been allowed, by the French Commissioners, six weeks to return, under the most serious punishment. The French General has also maintained the strictest laws and severities against all marauders, either in the Towns, or in the Country.

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