ceward.

s stable, on the 14th forenead, and white gailops, his carriage turn the faid horse,

LUCY CRABB.

f SEPTEMBER next. not, the first fair day.

MILES END, lying eek, in Calvert counr less, with some imd very heavily timich swamp, that may a valuable meadow. the purchaser, on his afe money, with apsale. Possession de-

USBY PLATER. 1793.

ME

f valuable property in confilling of three one mile north of the. nd fourteen lots in the EORGE-TOWN, as

cres, on it are 18 acres promiting young apearing trees of choice ies thereof is a delightview of the river Paon. This lot contains lies upon a main road. from the city of Wash-

cres, and bounds with es thereof are in wood, w-ground. This lot is eandering waters of the is a fall of 21 feet, and ellent building ftone. uations for houses. cres, and bounds with

20 acres of wood, and for a house as a country e-Town are at that end us to the city of Wash.

ous and beautiful fitua-

ars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000 s of land at f. 20 per 2140 0 0 1680 0 0

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Deakins, Benjamin Stod-John Threlkeld, and Sa-Town. George Walker, Wallace and Muir, and

al very valuable lots of Washington, whose intes of America-Hence, definition, it will be f one Guinea a valuable y be obtained in the viica; or a lot in a town

awing this Lottery in

imerce.

th September next, or fold, which he flatters his present prospects. v, will immediately be the money for the call Notice will be given papers, and a lift of the mmediately published. erved to the subscriber. seen at Mr. George

of Messrs. Wallace and ires, and Mr. George OMAS BOUCHER.

Carand SAMUEL

(XLVIIIth YBAR.)

Y, August 15, 1793.

BRUSSELS, May 31. 3-44-64 UR government seems no longer disposed to afford an asylum to the French officers who deterted with Dumourier his profession of stock-jobbing. Your government must needs be very patient thus to protect these turbulent and dangerous men, who have ruined their own country for the fole pleasure of making a noise and fa-

M O N S, May 27. The wound of colonel Mark is not dangerous. The tomb of general Dampierre is in the midst of the camp of Famars.

tiating their luft of gold.

It has three fronts with the following inscriptions-On the side of Mons, " He detested traitors; he loved his country." On the side of Valenciennes, " His virtues assure to him immortality;" and on the side of Paris, "Soldiers of liberty, French republicans, he was to you a rare example of valour and civism."

The suburbs of Valenciennes are on fire; that of Marli is altogether confumed.

COBLENTZ, May 25.

General Bournonville, and his four fellow prisoners, arrived here last night from Macstricht, and were immediately lodged in the prisons of the fortress of Ehrenbrietstein.

TOURNAY, June 4.

again, on the fide of Valenciennes, this morning and adjourn the fitting. combined armies seem determined upon expediting You yourselves will be destroyed. the fiege of this city and of Conde, as they have, intrenches and construct batteries, which, in point of number, would form no inconfiderable army, it being faid that there are above twelve thouland of them, and reinforcements are daily arriving.

The people here feem almost as much displeased with the military conduct of the Dutch troops, as they were with the civil one of the Prussians. Within these two days, they have fent from the grand camp, two battalions of Prussian infantry, and five iquadrons of Prussian cavalry, to join the Dutch troops encamped near this place.

News from Oftend you will have more speedily than I can furnish. All we know here is, that the second division of cavalry is landed, and that they had not all time to put their horses into the stables before they were ordered (the queen's bays, I understand, particularly) to join the Dutch troops who were retreating into Oftend from Furnes, a smail town between that place and Dunkirk, and make head against the French, who had driven them from thence. It is said here that Furnes is retaken.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 20.

RIOTS in the CONVENTION. M. Buzot insisted on the necessity of free deliberation. The galleries, he said, were filled with bloodthirsty women, intent on murder; and much art was used in order to keep honest and respectable citizens out of them.

A tumult now ensued in the galleries; but the con- permitted after ten o'clock at night. vention having at length decreed, that the delinquents should be sent to prison, a momentary calm, was re-

M. Vergniaud observed, that it was impossible the each other, it shall only be done after shewing a prorepublic could fand without a constitution. Having per authority from the president for it. moved to punish the men and women who his from which the last speaker was accused by M. Duhem preservation of the public tranquillity. of being one of Dumourier's accomplices, and by M.

On this the convention passed a decree reprimend-

ing the latter as a calumniator. Vergniaud-The royal tygets leagued against France, and Pitt, Cobourg and Dumourier, wished -and it has ordered general Valence for nothing better than that these fort of debates should to depart the Low Countries immedi- be permitted. It is they who wish to perpetuate our anarchy, and render their victories more eafy. Those London. He is one of those wretched friends to the riotous men are the affailins employed by foreign pow. French revolution, who have put on the malk of hy- ers, the agents of Pitt and Cobourg, the accomplices pocrify in consequence of the Austrian successes. of Dumourier; they will not suffer as to form our Creature of the duke of Orleans, he has abandoned constitution, or repair our finances for the support of him; subject of Louis XVI. and loaded with his fa- the war. These men prevent us every day from diff. yours, he has borne arms for the protection of that un- custing a single question. [Murmurs, and a cry for fortunate monarch's assassins, and left them but when the order of the day.] Oitizens, you have formidable he thought their affairs desperate. Dumourier is ar- enemies to overcome; despotism attacks the republic rived to pursue the same course. This political Prote- from without, and anarchy within. We cannot ourus, this unprincipled and immoral man, is without selves contend with the first—our brave battalions are doubt going with his friend to increase the party of employed in that charge; but we will combat with the republico constitutional Smith, ci-devant Perigord, the last, body to body. It is our duty. Our battaliwho makes constitutions in London, and still follows one shed their blood in fighting tyrants-let us shed ours in vanquishing anarchy.

I move that an extraordinary convocation of the sections be summoned for to-morrow night, and that this day's proceedings be fent to them; that an additional guard should be demanded of them for supporting the regularity and defending the members of the conven-

Referred to the committee of legislation.

MAY 23.

PLOTS against the Convention. Deputies from the section of Fraternity appeared at the bar, in order to denounce certain plots formed against the liberty and the lives of their representa-

They began by reading the following extract from their register:

The commissioners charged by the general assembly of the section to examine into the proofs of plots formed against the public safety, report, that the revolutionary committee of their section have declared to them, that in the assembly held on Sunday and Monday last, at the mayor's house, it had been agitated to make another 10th of August business, which should be followed by another like the 3d of September: that on the day appointed 22 members of the convention should have their throats out, and be afterwards thrown Every thing here remains much in the same state as into the Seine, and it should be reported that they had when I had the pleasure of addressing my last letter emigrated. The mayor had opposed these measures, to you. We however have heard the cannonading and said, if such questions were agitated, he would

late last night. An idea seems to have gone through " Legislators! (adds the deputation) in the name the British camp, that a pretty general falute will be of France, and out of respect to yourselves, do not fired from the different cannon round Valenciennes susser such conspiracies to pass any longer unpunished. this day, in honour of the king's birth-day; and that Rely on the energy of good citizens. If your meathe bombardment will likewise begin this day. The sures are timid, the sactious will grow more bold .-

"We will take no new oath, but we will be andependent of the military, collected labourers to dig swerable to you, our representatives." [Applauded.] Several members moved, that the mayor of Paris be

ordered to the bar. Marat accused Dufriche Valaze of a plot; but the other produced some papers alluded to, by which it appeared, that Marat's suspicions were sounded on circular letters, requiring a full attendance of the members of the convention.

MEASURES OF GENERAL SAPETY.

In confequence of the report from the extraordinary committee of twelve, the convention decreed as fol-

Art. 1. The national convention places the public property, the representatives of the nation, and the city of Paris, under the protection of all good citi-

2. Every citizen of Paris shall immediately repair to the place of general meeting belonging to his de-

3. The captains shall take an account of all the armed men in their companies, as well as of all absentees.

4. The guard of the national convention shall be reinforced by two men from each company-no citizen can employ a deputy unless he is a public functionary, employed in the public departments, or hck, which must be properly authenticated.

g. Every citizen shall at all times be ready to act when called on.

6. Until some general commandant is named over the armed force of Paris, the oldest officer shall do his

7. The fittings of the several fections shall not be

8. No stranger shall be admitted to the deliberations of any of the fections to which he does not belong. q. When any of the sections wish to confer with

10. The national convention charges the committee the galleries, a violent uproar took place, in the course of twelve to consider of some immediate plan for the

11. The present decree shaff be immediately pro-

claimed through every fection.

On Monday, May 12, Condorcet observed, that it was in vain to diffemble any longer the dangers of the republic, the fall of which was threatened by an unaon of fanaticism and atistocracy. The nation had demanded a constitution, as the sole remedy of these evils; and an efficacious one it promised to be. But this was not all, and he therefore should propose to his colleagues, not immediately to name successors, but to fix an epoch when, provided their constitutional labours should not be as yet terminated, the nation might proceed to the choice of new mandatories, and be satisfied that the powers of the present ones were not to be perpetual.

He should therefore propose, in the form of a de-

1. That, provided the primary assemblies should not before that time be convoked, to accept or refuse the constitution which is to be presented to the people, they are and remain convoked for the first of the enfuing November to elect a new convention.

z. The new convention shall be elected in the same forms, and conformably to the regulations prescribed by the act of the legislative body dated in August,

Should a new convention be then necessary, it shall meet on the 15th of December next.

General Santerre appeared at the bar, and made this "We are ready to set out for La Vendee, and to-

morrow and the enfuing days twelve or fourteen thoufand men will fet out. We have 80 guns, and abundance of ammunition. "To make our successes more certain, I propose to

you to decree. ift. "To all the battalions of volunteers who are

not inscribed, an experienced officer shall be annexed. 2dly. " All the citizens of Paris, who have fervice. able muskets, shall deliver them to those who are to set out. The war minister shall recompense them by sufils to be repaired for that purpose.

3dly. "Santerre is authorised to communicate to two members of the committee of public safety, the means he has devised for the activity of the service of the ar-

4thly. " The war minister shall have at his disposal fix hundred thousand livres for the repair of the fusils, and five hundred thousand for the execution of the preceding article."

The general concluded by suggesting, "That after the counter-revolutionists shall have been subdued, an hundred thousand men may readily make a descent on England, there to proclaim an appeal to the English people on the present war.

Referred to the committee of public safety. Choudieu, a deputy, in a letter from Angers, dated the 11th inst. stated, that since the taking of Thouars by the infurgents, no further progress had been made by them. Had they instantly advanced, the city of Saumur must have fallen into their hands, for the panic was general, and had even communicated itself to the battalion of Rosental.

Barrere announced, that the executive council, conformable to the with of the foldiers of the northern army, had appointed over them general Custine Houchard was to have the provisional command of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle.

A decree was passed relative to an exchange of pri-

Leguinis demanded to be heard-" It is high time the convention should purge the republic of the remnants of royalty which reside among them. Four representatives of the people are worth all the kings in Christendom. I therefore move, that the prisoners in the Temple be offered in exchange for the four convention deputies. Hostages will not give force to our arms-It is courage alone which can make us tri-

Roux opposed the motion. "It dishonours the courage of our colleagues, who would willingly bleed in the service of their country."

After some debate the convention passed to the order of the day.

Pele denounced the minister of war.

Genissieux demanded a more vigorous, and extensive deeree on the subject. " All the ministers (said he) except him for the home department, resule to obey the orders of the convention. I move for the removal of all the ministers."

Marat said, that the proposition of Genissieux had no other views than to get himself elected to the president's chair. All the missortunes of the republic originate from this cause—that every man of abilities is bribed by foreign gold. He here paid some compliments to his own party, and faid, they are all incorruptible men, who disdained gold-the whole executive council are the accomplices of Dumourier.

The investigation of the charges against the ministry was referred to the committee of public fafety.

A deputation from the council-general of the commons of Paris appeared at the bar. It declared, that