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By an arrival at New-York, from Liverpool, we have received the  
**LATEST Foreign Intelligence.**

**NAPLES, May 9.**

The English fleet at present at Leghorn is now preparing to sail, as the French fleet at Toulon will probably soon make their appearance at sea again, and, as it is supposed, will attempt to prevent the joining of the fleet expected from England with that of Amiral Moshain, but wherein they will hardly succeed. The two captured French ships of the line the Ca Ira and Le Centaur have both been condemned as unfit for further service. They have therefore been appraised and the prize money valued at £71,000 sterling, which are now to be distributed among the Officers and Sailors of the English and Neapolitan ships.

A vessel from Alexandria, arrived at Leghorn, brings an account that the harvest in Egypt has turned out very plentiful, and that already 300 vessels laden with flour, have sailed from the several ports in Egypt, for different parts.

The Convents and other Ecclesiastical institutions in Milan are obliged to contribute one million of Guilders to the expenses of the war for this year.

The English ship of war the Argus lately came to anchor before the harbor of Genoa, but did not enter the same; the reasons for it were as follows: The crews of 3 French frigates lying in the harbour of Genoa had agreed to attack the English crew in order to avenge the French sailors, which had been massacred by the British on the 5th of October 1793, at Genoa. The officers of the French frigates attempted in vain to persuade their people to desert from their intention; the Government of Genoa therefore thought proper to inform the English Captain of the danger which threatened his people.

**BRUSSELS, May 18.**

The greatest activity prevails now in our arsenals throughout the Belgic provinces; upwards of 100,000 gun carriages, and 18,000 ammunition and transport waggons are actually getting ready.

**FRANCE.**

**NATIONAL CONVENTION.**

**18 Prairial—June 6.**

**Victory over the Spaniards.**

Blad, in the name of the committee of Public Safety, read the following letter:—

Marbot, General of the Division, to the committee of Public Safety.

"Citizen Representatives, I gave orders for storming a camp which the enemy erected between Cloffia and Elgolber—which was executed with the greatest success.

"Persuaded that my fellow-citizens will hear the details with pleasure, I submit, the report of Gen. Marbot."

The National Convention recalled the Representative Rousseau, with the army of the Western Pyrenees, and appointed the Representative of the people, Anguis, to succeed him.

**TOULON.**

Doulcet, in the name of the committee of Public Safety—"Representatives of the People, I am now enabled, in the name of the committee of Public Safety, to confirm the happy news I announced to you at the last sitting.

"Toulon, like Paris, has had its 20th of May, but it has also had, like Paris, its 23d of May.

[Our readers will recollect, that the insurrection broke out at Paris on the 20th of May, and was quelled on the 23d.]

"Republican triumphs in the south, terrorism is destroyed—many rebels have

bit the dust; three hundred of them have been made prisoners, others have taken refuge in the neighbouring Communes. They will not have time to mislead them; they will be instantly pursued, and the law will strike them, there only remains to the Convention one pleasing duty to fulfil, that of paying a just tribute of applause to the citizens of the South, and to the troops of the line, who, at the instigation of the Representatives of the People, have concurred with every means in their power to produce that brilliant victory which justice has now obtained.

"The Representatives of the People in mission in the South, have shown themselves worthy of the French Nation and the principles they profess.

"Nion, who remained on board the squadron, has not displayed less energy than zeal. Before the arrival of his colleagues, he had, by a proper and just proclamation, worthy of the occasion, recalled to the standard of the Republic many citizens, composing the crews, whom, for a moment the Insurgents had succeeded in misleading.

"Subordination is established in the fleet—it burns with the most ardent desire to put to sea, in order to combat and conquer the English—thus will the marines, whom they had seduced, expiate the wrongs of which they had been guilty.

"You will find in the official dispatch, which I am now about to read to you, the assurance that the citizens of the South, full of indignation at the late plots, planned and executed in Paris, against the National Representation, were ready to unite their force to that of the Communes for your protection and security, with which are connected so intimately the success of the Revolution, and triumph of liberty.

"Thus, then, Representatives of the people, may rest assured that terrorism will no longer lay waste the unhappy country. The blood of enlightened, and that of good and honest Patriots, will not crimson the earth—the sword and scaffold will no longer be the lot of innocence—they are exclusively reserved for counter-revolutionists, and plunderers.

"Once more Terrorism and Vandalism are destroyed, never to resume their reign. Liberty, Equality, Justice and Humanity, shall henceforth be the rallying cry of all French Republicans. The Representatives of the People, P. Guerin, M. Usard, Chambon, and Cadroy, assembled within the walls of Toulon, with their Colleagues Nion and Chippe to the National Convention.

Toulon, 11th Prairial, 3d year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

Doulcet. "Your committee has charged me to propose to you the following decree:

1. The National Convention approves of the conduct of the Representatives of the People in the department of the Var, of the Mouths of the Rhone, in the fleet, and in the army of Italy—and of all the measures adopted by them for the reduction of the rebels of Toulon.

2. The National Guards, and troops of the line, who, at the desire of the deputies, marched against Toulon, and assisted in defeating and quelling the insurgents, have deserved well of their country.

3. The 80th article in the law of 14th Germinal, upon the mode of military promotion, says, that when a Representative of the people shall have been witness of any brilliant action, he shall, on the request of the Commander in Chief, possess the power of conferring the superior rank, merited by the officer who shall have distinguished himself.

The National Convention therefore confirms the appointment, made by the Representatives of the People, of Citizens Pafiot and Chaatou, to the rank of Generals of Brigade.

Letourneur of La Manche. "The assembly is acquainted with the perfidious correspondence which Euseudier kept up with the rebels and terrorists of Toulon. It calls to mind his being one of the instigators of the conspiracy which broke out in that place. I propose a decree of accusation against him."

Mariette. "I move for the same decree against Salicetti, whom I consider as one of the chief directors of the disturbances in the South. It is he, whom on the 20th of May, 1793, the Convention ordered to be sent to Toulon, where they revolted."

Letourneur of La Manche. "I propose that the conduct of Salicetti be examined by the committee of Legislation. I have been with him at Toulon, and it behoves me to say, that when acting with me, he always required the strictest obedience to the laws."

The Convention pronounced the decree of accusation against Euseudier, and the sending to the committee of legislation of the motion made against Salicetti.

**19 Prairial—June 7.**

**Recall of deputies on mission.**

In consequence of a motion by the committee of general safety, the Convention on consideration, that, at the period at which the organic laws of the constitution are to be presented, it is of importance that all the Representatives of the people should be at their posts, recalls those, who have been on mission three months in the departments, those who have been on mission six months with the armies, and those who have been a month absent on leave. No leave of absence shall be granted, unless verified by the committee of inspectors of the hall.

**20 Prairial—June 8.**

On the motion of Doulcet, the Convention decreed, that Talot, the deputy with the armies of the Sambre and Meuse should be recalled.

**THE EMIGRANTS.**

The committee of legislation proposed, and the Convention decreed the repeal of the laws of the 5th Floreal, relative to the erasure from the list of emigrants. In future the committee of legislation is not to propose any erasures under the motives of the claim, and the names, age, and quality of the claimants shall have been communicated to the members of the Convention and stuck up in the convention for five days.

It was decreed, that the laws concerning the fathers and mothers of emigrants should not apply to the parents of children not born in wedlock.

**21 Prairial—June 9.**

The sections of Poissoniere, Fontaine de Grenville, Hommes Arme, Republique, and Gardes Francaise, informed the Convention that they had given up their cannon, and that they wished for the suppression of cannons of the section. Honorable mention.

Cambacres in the name of the committee of public safety. "Your committee have received most important despatches, dated the 19th Prairial, from the head quarters before Luxembourg.—Luxembourg has surrendered, and the fortress, the most formidable in Europe, is in the possession of the Republic. The plaudits with which this intelligence was received lasted for several minutes. The members rose, with repeated acclamations of Vive la Republique, indivisible et invincible.

Our Colleague, Talot, writes to us as follows:

**20 Prairial, June 7.**

"Luxembourg belongs to the Republic. This day, at three o'clock, the Republic

was put in possession of Fort Charles. I shall send you, in a few days, the colours of the garrison, which is composed of 10,000 men, together with an account of the ammunition, stores, and cannon found in the place.

"The garrison, in consequence of the capitulation with marshal Bender, the governor, is to march out with the honours of war on the 20d; to lay down their arms on the Glacis, to surrender their horses and artillery; and to take an oath not to serve against the republic, or her allies, until they have been regularly exchanged; they are to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine, and are to cross the river at Coblenz."

Cambacres then read the articles of Capitulation, proposed by marshal Bender.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war. Answer, Granted.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out on the sixth day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field pieces each battalion—Answer. The garrison shall march out the third day, with arms, baggage, &c. but when they shall have arrived at the Glacis, they shall lay down their arms and take an oath, not to serve against the Republic, or her Allies, unless regularly exchanged.

Art. III. There shall be granted eight covered waggons which shall not be searched—Answer, Refused.

Art. IV. The inhabitants of Luxembourg shall enjoy a free exercise of their religion—Answer. The liberty of faith is insured to them, they conforming to the laws of the Republic.

Art. V. Their properties shall be sacred. Answer.

Inhabitants ought to trust to the loyalty of the French Nation. They shall be treated as the other inhabitants of the conquered countries.

By another article it is expressly stipulated that the emigrants, of every description, shall be delivered over to the French troops.

A letter from the Representative Talot confirmed these details. The garrison of Luxembourg consisted of 10,000 men.

Talot moved for some mark of national gratitude for the Adjutant General, Alis, who by his talents, had greatly contributed to conquering the place.

This officer, who was at the bar, was received with repeated acclamations; and the fraternal kiss was given by the President.

Cambacres then proposed the following decree:

Art. I. The troops who have made the conquest of Luxembourg, and the army of Moselle, which had paved the way for the conquest, have not ceased to deserve well of their country.

Art. II. The committee of Public Welfare is charged to provide for the advancement of the adjutant-general Alis.

Art. III. The Representative of the People, Jacobart, shall immediately repair to Luxembourg.

This Decree was adopted with acclamations.

**The death of Young Capet.**

Severre, in the name of the committee of General Safety.—For some time the son of Capet was ill of a swelling in his right knee, and in his left hand. He lost his appetite, and a fever seized him. The doctor, Desault, the surgeon, was appointed to see and attend him. His probity and his talents were a sufficient pledge for us that he would neglect none of those duties which humanity demands from us. Nevertheless the disorder increased, and began to assume a more serious aspect. On the 16th Prairial Desault died. We immediately appointed a Citizen Bellin, a physician of reputation.

