

Whitehall, October 29, 1793.

THE following DECLARATION has been sent, by his Majesty's command, to the Commanders of his Majesty's fleets and armies employed against France, and to his Majesty's Ministers residing at foreign Courts.

THE circumstances, in consequence of which his Majesty has found himself engaged in a defensive war against France, are known already to all Europe. The objects which his Majesty has proposed to himself from the commencement of the war are of equal notoriety. To repel an unprovoked aggression, to contribute to the immediate defence of his allies, to obtain for them and himself a just indemnification, and to provide, as far as circumstances will allow, for the future security of his own subjects, and of all the other nations of Europe; these are the points for which his Majesty has felt it incumbent on him to employ all the means which he derives from the resources of his dominions, from the zeal and affection of his people, and from the unquestionable justice of his cause.

But it has become daily more and more evident how the internal situation of France obstructs the conclusion of a solid and permanent treaty, which can alone fulfil his Majesty's just and salutary views for the accomplishment of these important objects, and for restoring the general tranquillity of Europe. His Majesty sees, therefore, with the utmost satisfaction, the prospect, which the present circumstances afford him, of accelerating the return of peace, by making to the well disposed part of the people of France, a more particular declaration of the principles which animate him, of the objects to which his views are directed, and of the conduct which it is his intention to pursue. With respect to the present situation of affairs, the events of the war, the confidence reposed in him by one of the most considerable cities of France, and, above all, the wish which is manifested almost universally in that country, to find a refuge from the tyranny by which it is now overwhelmed, render this explanation on his Majesty's part a pressing and indispensable duty: and his Majesty feels additional satisfaction in making such a declaration, from the hope of finding, in the other powers engaged with him in the common cause, sentiments and views perfectly conformable to his own.

From the first period when his Most Christian Majesty Louis the XVIIth had called his people around him, to join in concerting measures for their common happiness, the King has uniformly shewn by his conduct the sincerity of his wishes for the success of so difficult, but, at the same time, so interesting an undertaking. His Majesty was deeply afflicted with all the miseries

Paris, Jan. 5. A letter from Giota, near Toulon, dated Dec. 23, announced, that on the 20th, twenty five marine officers were shot: that upwards of 200 Spanish women remained at Toulon, and upwards of 2000 sick and wounded, who had not time to embark; that the harbour is full of dead bodies; that upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants are said to have emigrated.

Another letter, from Toulon, dated Dec. 24, states, that executions go on briskly; on the 21st, 130 soldiers and citizens were shot, and on the 23d fifteen marine officers shared the same fate.

On the 22d, two Spanish brigs with provisions, and the next day five large ships, 3 of them Spanish and two English, coming with troops from Turin, also entered the harbour, and were well received by the Republicans.

TURIN, Jan. 18. By accounts received from Barcelona, dated the 11th inst. it appears, that intelligence had arrived there from the camp at Roussillon, that the Spaniards and Portuguese had obtained a complete victory (in a general action) over the French, in which the latter lost between 7 and 800 men killed or drowned in passing the river Tec, above 600 taken prisoners, 46 pieces of cannon, 2 howitzers, 1 mortar, a great number of muskets, with tents, ammunition, clothing, and stores.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 25. There still arrive here from time to time some inhabitants of Lyons, escaped from the massacres at that place, from whom we learn new circumstances concerning the horrid slaughter committed daily in that ill-fated town.

In one of those sanguinary scenes, 200 persons were conducted to the Place de Broteroux. They were fired upon with cartridge shot. About 15 were killed. Upon the rest, mangled in the most horrid manner, the Republican soldiers who protected this cruel execution, rushed on in the utmost fury, and killed them with cutlasses, pikes, and bayonets.

During another exhibition of the same kind on the Place de Terreaux, Madame Auriol, a lady of 25 years of age, who came to solicit a pardon for her husband, one of the richest merchants in the town, was tied to one of the posts of the guillotine, and thus forced to see the execution of her husband, and of all the other citizens who suffered that day.

## EXECUTION OF EGALITE.

The Monster EGALITE, has at last paid the forfeit of his crimes. He was put to the bar of the Revolutionary Tribunal on the 6th of November—The process was summary—and three hours after sentence was pronounced, he was conducted to the scaffold. His conduct was becoming his past life—that of a coward, and a man oppressed with the stings of conscience. He had lived detested and despised—he died unpitied by all mankind!

Bosquet. I disposed, that the Adjutant Don Francis Riquelme, should carry those which he should find necessary; in the mean time I send the Lieutenant Don Cortiella, with Smith and Riquelme, to put tarred shirts on board the ships of the line; the first going to the arsenal, and a little afterwards the second where they thought best, to give orders to the commandants of the boats of the Spanish forts, that they should put themselves in safety with diligence; they fixed two of the English and the gun boat commanded by the Lieutenant of a frigate, Don Francisco Truxillo, in the mouth of the arsenal, to defend the entry from the enemy; then posted a strong army by the door of the arsenal, reinforced with a violent gun, to prevent the coming of the common people, who were already in insurrection.

The object was, to augment the number of the tarred shirts, and to introduce to the arsenal our fire ship St. Louis Goulaga. To give account of the dispositions which were made, and of the fire of the bombs of the enemy, which incommoded the arsenal, the Adjutant Riquelme returned back again to the squadron; and in the mean time Cortiella and Smith, his officers, and Truxillo, extended different barrels of pitch and tar through the stores of the arsenal and the Pillau, setting two English boats to defend the galleys, should they be attacked.

At half past seven in the evening, Riquelme came back with a great number of combustibles, entered the arsenal with a fire ship of the English, passing before many ships which he boarded, and put ten shirts in each, setting them all on fire.

At half past nine, the whole arsenal was in flames."

Account of the French men of war and other vessels which were burned in the port of Toulon, December 18, 1793.

SHIPS.—Royal Dauphin, 118, Tonante, 80, Crown, 80, Languedoc, 80, Triumphant, 74, Hero, 74, Fortunate, 74, Destin, 74, Sufficient, 74, Commerce of Bourdeaux, 74, Three Colours, 74, Genereaux, 74, Dengaitrois, 74, Themistocles, 74, Dictator, 74, Censon, 74, Warrior, 74, Sovereign, 74, Mercury, 74, Conqueror, 74, One ready to launch 74.

Frigates.—Arethusa, 40, 18 pounders; one of 34 twelve pounders; Iris, ditto; Iphigena, ditto; Serta, ditto, Alcestis, ditto, Sultan, ditto, and the Montreal, do.

Several small vessels, and several boats in the harbour.

Sloop of war, Sardinia.

Armed transports—Caroline, August, Sincere, Rain, Lampry, Mosel, Forward.

Brigantines.—Preparer, Sans Culotte, Little Boston, Society of Ayeau, Vigilance, and the Liberty.

Ships 22—Frigates, 8—1 sloop of war—Armed transports 3—Brigantines 7—Lachine vessels 2—Boats 7—Total 50.