

knowledge that I made use of perfidious means to obtain access to him. In the outset of my journey I had resolved to stab him on the top of the Mountain, in the Convention—but he was not able to attend the Convention.—At Paris it is a matter of astonishment, that a woman of no estimation in society, who during the longest period of existence would have been of no use, could sacrifice her life to save her country.—I expected to have perished immediately after the accomplishment of the deed, but some brave men, superior to all praise, preserved me from the popular fury.

“ May the establishment of public tranquillity be attained speedily!—The criminal, who had he lived, would have prevented such an effect, exists no more.—During these two days my soul has been calm and serene—my Country's happiness constitutes my own, I fear that my father, who has cause to lament my loss, will be persecuted.—May my apprehensions be unfounded, and may the God of all protect him!—I wrote to him lately, informing him that, dreading the effects of a civil war, I had resolved to set out for England. It was my intention then to have disclosed my name to no one. I entreat you, Citizen; and your Colleagues, to defend my parents should any violence be offered to them.—I never hated but *one* person.

“ Those who mourn my loss will rejoice to see me enjoy an eternal repose in the Elysian Fields, with Brutus, and other Patriots among the Ancients. Few exist now who would die for their country!—those who call themselves patriots are all egotists.

“ Two Gens d'Armes have been ordered to attend me, for the purpose of preserving me from *ennui*; their company during the day was tolerable, but I could have dispensed with their attendance at night. I complained to the Committee of this indelicacy, but they were pleased, on the subject of my complaint, *to pass to the Order of the Day*. I have reason to believe that this indecorous mode of treating me proceeded from Chabot—at least, I am sure that none but a Capuchin would have thought of it.

“ MARIANNE CHARLOTTE CORDEY.”

L O N D O N, AUGUST 13.

By an official account published by the superior council of (the French royalists who term themselves) the christian and royal army, it appears they gained an important victory at Viniers, on the the 11th ult. they say, “ We estimate the enemy's loss both in battle and flight, at near 2000 men killed; 300 prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, as many and even more gun-carriages, two waggons loaded with musquets, a great number of artillery horses, oxen, provisions, and amunition of all kinds, became the fruit of this victory. Gen. Menou must have died of his wounds, and Santerre only escaped by leaping over a wall. The valour of our troops on this occasion, is superior to all praise; and Europe will be astonished one day, at the prodigies they have performed.”

August 14. It is confirmed, that on the 1st instant the National Convention of France decreed that the Queen should be sent before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Paris papers (Moniteurs) received in town of the 3d, 4th, and 7th instant (the paper of the 6th is wanting) make no mention of any further proceedings