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That the National Convention decrees as follows:—ARTICLE I. The National Convention declares, in the name of the French Nation, that by reason of the multiplied acts of hostility and aggression above mentioned, the French Republic is at WAR WITH THE KING OF ENGLAND, AND THE STADTHOLDER OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

ARTICLE II. The National Convention charges the Provisional Executive Council to employ such forces as it may deem necessary to repulse all attack, and to support the independence, dignity and interests of the French Republic.

ARTICLE III. The National Convention authorizes the Executive Provisional Council, to suspend of the execution of the Republic, in the interests of the State shall seem to require, and revokes all preceding disposal of the same by any former decree.

On the proposition of **Barrout** it was decreed, That the words of Corfée should be instantly cancelled, and transported to Yonion.

That twenty-five millions should be granted to the Minister for the purchase of foreign corn.

Fabre D'Églantine proposed, that an address should be made to the English Nation on the war.

This was decreed by the Convention, and **Barrout**, **Condorcet**, and **Thomas Paine**, were charged with the composition of it.

**Marat** attended the Tribune to claim a repeal of this Decree. He said, that the English papers would not publish it; it could only be distributed to the people by Juglers, that the people, accustomed to look up to his laws, would look upon their means as illicit, and pay no attention, or place no confidence in it.

The President censured the Assembly. The issue was doubtful. **Marat** withdrew his proposition.

In the Session of the 2d, a letter was read from **Charles Digne**, Consul of the French Republic at Rome, to the minister plenipotentiary, announcing the death of **Joseph Ballevin**, secretary to the embassy, who had been killed by the people in a popular insurrection on the 13th of January. The Minister of the Republic of France over this placidly gave. The populace were very much enraged against the French, they murdered the Secretary, burnt down and pillaged the house of

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The appeal nominal as determined at six o'clock; then **SALLE**, the Secretary, presented himself at the tribune to read letters. Several members demanded what those letters were?—The President said, that the bill was from the defenders of Louis **CARR**, and the second from the Minister of foreign affairs, to which was appended one from the Spanish Ambassador.

**Carr** demanded that they should pass to the order of the day with respect to the letter from the Envoy of Louis **CARR**, because at every period of a cause, the defenders of a criminal have a right to be heard. **Antea.** I am astonished that they should speak of hearing the defenders of Louis before the result of the appeal nominal is proclaimed. Your decree ought to be proclaimed in the first instance; and afterwards I consent that the defenders should be heard, it is because they may possibly have some new pieces to present; for that is the only circumstance which can legally sanction their conduct. With respect to the Ambassador of Spain, I do not believe that any human power can think of influencing you. Were the majority of my opinion, War should be declared against Spain for the meditated arrangement of a Spanish Ambassador. I am persuaded, that in a conflict with Europe in order to become quiet, it is necessary that we should be aggressive. I already think that we are in open war with Spain. I has refused to acknowledge the Representatives of the people, and now it attempts to impose upon us conditions. Let us tell them that the soldiers who conquered at **Jemapp** will still conquer and destroy, if necessary, all the Kings of Europe, after having condemned themselves. Such is my most settled opinion.

**P. A. R. I. S.** January 16. When **EGALITE** left the Convention yesterday, after voting for the death of the King—the populace, fired with indignation at the benefits of the wretch, would have killed him, but for the timely interference of his friends; he attempted to justify his conduct to the people, but was silenced by their hisses, and nearly buried under the flames of dirt that was thrown at him.

That, at the same time, and contrary to the tenor of article 17th of the treaty of peace of 1763, it is his grand ambition and necessary success to the emigrants, and even to the chief of the rebels who have borne arms against France; that it steps on a daily correspondence, evidently directed against the French revolution; and that it also receives the chiefs of the rebels of the French West-India colonies.

That in the same hostile spirit, and without provocation, and whilst all maritime powers were at peace with England, the cabinet of St. James has given orders for a considerable armament at sea, as well as an augmentation of its land forces.

That, that armament was instituted at the very moment when the English Minister persecuted with intercession, those who supported in England, the principles of the French revolution, and employed all possible means, both in and out of Parliament, to draw upon the French Republic with ignominy, and to draw upon it the execration both of England, and all Europe.

That the object of that armament, destined against France, has not even been disseminated in the Parliament of England.

That although the provisional executive council has employed every measure to preserve peace and friendship with the English nation, and has given no countenance to the calumnies and violations of treaties, that remonstrances founded on principles of justice, and expressed with the dignity of freedom, the English Minister has nevertheless preferred in his system of malice and hostility, continued his armaments, and sent a squadron into the Scheldt to interrupt the operations of France in the low countries.

That on the news of the execution of Louis he has carried his outrages against the French Republic to such a pitch, as to order the Ambassador of France to quit, within eight days, the territory of Great-Britain.

That the King of England, and the British Government, by appointing different generals to his land forces; as also to demand of the Parliament of Great-Britain, a considerable addition to both his sea and land forces, and to give orders for the fitting out of gun boats.

That the intelligence of the King of England and the execution of France and particularly with the Emperor and Prussia, has been confirmed by a treaty concluded on with the former, in the month of January last.

That the King of England, has drawn into the same league the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who has, in the course of the French revolution; and notwithstanding his professed neutrality, treated with the agents of France, welcomed the Emigrants, and violated the French partition treaty, and has, in a few weeks, set at liberty, contrary to known custom, and the requisition of the French Ministry, foreign vessels, and that, lately, to concert with the hostile fleets of the Court of London, he has commanded its armament by sea, named an Admiral, ordered the Dutch vessels to join the English squadrons; opened a route to supply the expenses of a war, obstructed the transportation of France, which he favoured the supply of the Prussians and Austrians magazines, and daily contending that all these circumstances leave no longer a hope to the French Republic of obtaining, by amicable negotiation, a redress for these injuries; and that all the acts of the British Court, and of Holland, are acts of hostility, and equivalent to a declaration of war.

of both these characters. Besides, I am fully convinced the restoration of royalty will become impossible, if you preserve the life of Louis. His son cannot become dangerous while educated under the ignorance of his father. We are constitutionally of a powerful faction—a faction who aspire at tyranny. Let that faction be thrown to us, and we will combat them with courage. I vote for the continuance of Louis.

**Lafayette.**—I have delivered my opinion in writing. Louis must either reign or be put to death. If the Convention have not the courage to strike the first person who may dare to show his ambition, they will be handed down to posterity covered with opprobrium. I vote for death.

**Ysabeau.**—I declared in the Legislative Assembly that were my hand armed with thunderbolts, I would hurl them against the first man who might dare make any attempt against the liberty of my country. I vote then for the death of Louis; but as his brothers are no less criminal than he, I demand that they be tried within 24 hours; by some tribunal which you may appoint, in order that they may be executed in effigy by the side of the late King.

**Capitaine.**—I vote for death; but, to avoid difference, I desire that it may not be deferred one moment. **Paulin Grandjean.**—I vote for death under the express condition, that it shall be deferred until the people have accepted the Constitution, unless our enemies shall have entered the French territories.

**Quinette.**—I pronounce death and I here solemnly engage to pronounce the same sentence against all those who may attempt to violate the liberty of my country. <