Fer the fame charge against the King? You have charge ed him with troubles of Nilmes, and of Jales : Was the King responsible for all the troubles inseparable from

Fig. 12. A revolution?

"A letter of Witgenflein is imputed to him as a crime:
All that he could do, was to give Witgenflein no jappointment after his recal. The fitterion of Commandant of Corfecs is raiked of; but that coomand he never ant of Coffica is talked of; but that command he never obtained. It is faid, that he had an appointment in the army of the North; La Fayette may have afted it, but the letter that gave him fach an appointment, remained in the War Office.

"Louis is accelled of the account given by Narboune. I thall answer but a word. When Narboune quitted the Ministry the Legislative Aftembly decreed, that he carried with him the regret and the confidence of the

carried with him the regiet and the bonderact of the nation. The furrender of Longway is made a charge against him; but the inhabitants alone were guilty.—
The furrender of Verdon is made a charge against him -Who then but Louis appointed the commandant, fo celebrated for his heroilm, who preferred death to his

cenerates for meronin, we present to associated as formed ening?

"He is accused of having retained the SwifsGuards, although the Continuation forbade it. Mark the facts." A decree faid that the King thould be requested to present a new formation of his regiment of Swifs Guards, and in the mean time the Affenbly had directed, that and in the mean time the Affembly had directed, that it should be kept up provisionally until the period of this information. On the third of July, the Affembly ordered the departure of the time bratalisms of this rejument. On the 17th, the letter of D'Afriy, remonstrating against the decree, and appealing to the capture of two battalions. D'Afriy, hesitating between the detection of two battalions. D'Afriy, hesitating between the decree battalions. D'Afriy, hesitating between the deof two battalions, D'Airry, behitsting between the de-cree and the capitulations, adderfield new remonitrances to the Affembly. The Affembly palfed to the order of the day; and the battalion left Paris. "I copenow to the fafts that may be considered as

cerning him personally. Louis is first attacked for not flaving functioned the decret reflecting the priefly, and that respecting the camp at Paris. I might fay, that the Constitution gave him the free and absolute power of faction; and that, if he ered, his error could not be imputed to him as a crime. But if a great no fill greater number feemed to oppose it. He though it prodent to refuse his fanction; but at the same time it prodent to refuse his fanction, but at the tame time, by a wife measure he directed the formation of the camp at Sniffons; and this camp was more useful to our armies than that at Paris could have been.

"His letter to the Bilhop of Clermont is objected to

"His letter to the Bithop of Clermont is objected to him: But that letter contrains only an optimen purely religious, and was prior to his acceptance of the Con-fictation. When he accepted the Confittution he did not think it free from blemifine; for, in the very act of accepting it, he fpeaks of legal reforms. He is accef-ed of having paid his guard; but the Affembly, in deaccepting it, ne speaks of legal reforms. He is accen-ed of having paid his guard; but the Affembly, in de-creeing its discharge, had faid that it should be organ-ized anew. It was therefore incumbent on his jusized anew. It was therefore incumbent on his jui-tice and his humanity to pay it tutil its own formation. He is accused of having given aid to the emigra ns, & of having protected, by his Amhasadors, the coalition of foreign powers. He is accused of his influence at the Court of Vienus. I answer, that Louis constantly opposed the efforts of the emigrants. Respecting this, I will cite a fact. Louis was informed, by his Refident, of an attempt of the emigrants toolouin atms and ammunition at Frankfort, and of the refulal of the Ma-giffratts, of Frankfort, He direfted his Refident to thank the Masiltastes and to institute the

giffertes, of Frankfort. He directed his Reinent to thank the Magiltates, and to invite them to perferer in their refusal.

"Their is not subgle emigrant that received aid from him. He provided for the maintenance of his nephews; the eldel was fourteen, the youngel eleven years of age; there was no law that fixed the age at years of age; there was no tase which emigration was a crime: The Convention has made one. The nephews of Louis were without refources; not he file the fentiments of humanity? foorces; must be thise the continuous or unimary; must be, for being a King, cease to be a kindman /He gave money to the governers of his children; but the was the governers of his phildren, and had left France fince 1,80. Choifeail Beaupre had been inlialy fince 1789, and had nerre borne arms againt France. He gave aid to Rochefort, but Rochefort was not an emigrant. said to Rochefort, but Rochefort was not an emigrate. He is accorded of barsing remitted money to Bouille; Rouille's letter fays, "Pay to Monifeur, the King's brother, by his order." The truth is, that he never remitted pecuniary aid to Monifeur, and the order in queftion was the order of Monifeur, not of the Kings. All that he did was, to give fecunity for his other brother for a fum of 400,000 livres, but this was in 1789, and he was induced to it by motives of humanity.

"He is accufed of the mancaures of Domoother at the Court of Belliu; but Dumoother was not the agent of Louis, but of the Princes, his brothers.

"A letter of Choiffed Gooffier is objected to him. It is fuppoled, that becafe he was the Ambasidor of Louis, to Louis must his projects be imputed; but the very letter of this Ambasidor proves, that it was three days after his reeal, and on account of that reeal, that he formed an intrigue against the National Ambasid.

days after his recal, and on account of that recal, that he formed an intrigue againful the National Amhafia. And the formed an intrigue againful the National Amhafia dor fent to replace him. It was Choileal who wrote, who acted, who poke of his fervices to the Princes, the King's brothers. The hillet proves that Louis had on connexion withhim.

"I come now to the charges of fabordination of feveral members of the Legislative Affembly. This plan reduced the liquidation of offices ten millions; he eafed the National Treafury to that amount, and charged the civil lift with the interest. We understand the corruption that hurss to the profit of perfonal interest; but a corruption that leaves us all the shame, and gives to emober all the profit, we cannot cally comprehend. another all the profit, we cannot easily comprehend. The fact is, as it appears from the papers communicate

The fact is, as it appears from the papers communicated to Lonis, that it was be stone who prevented the decree from being proposed to the Astembly, and that he differilion should be adjourned for three days. Deben moved, that judice should be instantly done, and that the members should answer individually to the propose and which could not compare a very heavy one. He is accused of having paid his body guards at Ceblentz, This charge, I awn ded to different only the Courention, but all France.

faith of Louis; the proofs appeared to betlear. I come to this day to make the reparation in the yes of Europe, which I feel that I ove to him. All the papers refer to the month of October 1791: Mark what the Administrators of the civil lift wrote to the what the Administrators of the civil lift, wrote to the Treasurer in November: "The intention of his Majerly is to continue the pay of his body guards until they be replaced; but his Majerly beans that the amount of this pay fall not be delivered in total to the etat major, but to each individual at the Pay-Office of the civil lift, on his particular receipt and certificate of reflecte within the hingdom." All the papers have been made as publick as possible. Louis has been denounced by France and Brisney. All the writeles of the each process and the surfaces and the surfaces are the surfaces. ed to France, to all Europe. All the articles of the ac-cufation have been ordered to be printed; and the only paper that refutes these charges is the only one that has paper that retules their charges is the only one matter remained unknown. This paper moth bare been among the reft. By what firinge faultity is it not to be found among them 7 At hall Losis, after much pains, obtain-ed from the officer an authentick copy of this paper, He has produced it to the eyes of Europea-"I come at half no the diffatrous day of the 10th of

August. Had we believed that Louis had committed the crimes of which he is accused, you would not see us at this bar to give him the aid of our courageous vethat this bar to give minute amon our consequence vericity. All your farcefies fince that day have given you the power of being generous; we ask you only to be just. He dreaded the invasion of his palace; he maintained a more exact correspondence with the popular anthonius. In face, the people came further. The Procurator Syndick read, with regret no doubt, the fixth article of the law, which directs to repel force. by force. The cannoncers for answer discharge their cannon before him. Then the Procurator Syndick in-vites Louis to go to the Affembly; he goes thinker. one hour after our misfortunes commence. How begam the action? I know not; hidney perhaps will know
more than I. He is accorded of having reviewed
the troops—Granted; accorde the Mayor also of having
visited the polts. Was not Louis a condituted authority? Was not his authority a deposit in his hands, of
which the law forbade him the least infringements? I which the law toroide him the least intringements? I know it has been faild that Louis excited the infurefilion to effect the execution of his projects: But who is now ignored that this inforredition was combined, with that it had its agroits, its counfelt, its directors! Whe is ignorant that acts, that treaties on the fobject, had here formed? been figued !
"In this Hall men have contended for the glory o

the toth of August. I come not to diffrute that glory.
But fince it has been proved that the day was premeditated, how can it be a crime to Louis? And you se nated, how can it be a crime to Louis? And you accufe him, and you would give judgment againft him,
who has never given a fanguinary order; againft him
who, at Varenoes, preferred returning a captire to expoing the life of a fingle ran; againft him who on
the zoth-of June, ireduced every kind of aid, and preferred remaining alone in the midft of the people.
Here hiftory foetan—Louis mounted the throw at the
age of swenty; he calabited on it is no example of monals, of judice; of economy: It absoluted for returned in
the domains; the people defined liberty he gave it.
[Marxiers.] We cannot deny to Louis the glory of
having always anticipated the wiffice of his people. I having always anticipated the wifices of his people. do now conclude. I appeal to history; think that his

tory will judge your judgment."

Fermond, the Prelident, then afted Louis, it he had any thing to add to the defence made by his Coun-

Louis rofe, and with mixed fensibility and firmness

faid,
"Citizens,my means of defence are laid before you "Citizeus, my means of defence are laid before you. I shall not repeat them. In freaking to you, perhaps, for the last time, I declare my out that my confeience makes me no reproach, and that my defenders have told you nothing but the truth. I have never dreaded the public examination of my condust; but my heart is reat to find in the act of acculation, the imputation of having without to she date he blood of the people; and, above all, that the misfoitenes of the 10th of August are attributed to me. I sow that the many proofs! have given upon all occasions of my leve for the people, and the manner in which I have always conducted myfelf, appeared to me infinitely to prove, that I did not fear to expose my own person to spare their blood, and to exempt me for ever from foath an imputation."

to expofe my own perfor to 'fpate their blood, and to exempt me for ever from foch an impatation."

The keys found at the Garde Meuble were then prefented to him, and he was afted if he knew them. "I know, fail he, that I delivered keys to Theirry; I know that my hoofe was forced, and all my furniture broken. I had no more occasion for keys; but I know not whether those now prefented to me are the fame that I delivered. From the time that has elapfed, I cannot recould? them." collect them."

He then retired with the fame calmosts that has a

He men retired with the tame cammet that a has attended him fine he was full brought to the bar. But on going out, a findden fluth overforead his countenance, and a few rears fell.

Adverse was unspeciately paffed, that he should be reconducted to the Temple; a fecond, that the defence of his Connelle fluid he fine and laid on the table; and a third, that the words. The people defired liberty, he gave it, which had excited murmum in the Convention and which the Counfel had firmek out of their notes, should be replaced.

It was also decreed, that a minute of defence thoul If was also decreed, that a misute or defence fhould be prepared, with the siffusion of the Counfel; and on the application of the Counfel, that they fined a fift in correcting the printed proofs of the defence, copies of which were to be feet to the 8g departments.

Mincel, who had moved the printing and fending to the departments, moved, that copies flowed be diffuributed to the Department word, that copies flowed be diffuributed to the Department word, that copies flowed for three days.

firsts me with grief; I was led to inspect the good less than the proof appeared to be clear, I come commonly called the Mountain, among whom Magnetic the renaration in the eyes like was feated; but when he added, that the Company ite was feated; but when he added, that the Corretion onghe to take care out in give the enemies of liber,
y an opportunity of faying, that Louis was infelly
men who were themselves great configurater, the times
was redowbled. All engit he was foured to proceed,
and concluded; that they ought not to probonness undefatio of Louis as a matter of general fafety. And the
theolet mode would be, to refer it to the fourering
judgment of Primary Affendblies.

After a number of other propositions, the Prindenly
put the adjournment of the difficultion to the vote; and
declared it carried by a great majority.

por the adjournment of the property of the second of the decision of the decision, and the decision, and for the decision, and for the decision, and for the decision of the d The Mountain exclaimed against the decision, and surrounded the President and Secretary with menure and reproaches. The majority kept their seas, and with the President endeavoured to bring the disordery to a feele of their day, by firming and siltence.

Juillion feized the opportunity of soveighing against the President and the artifercerts, in withing to distinct the Republic. He desired that the President might be a mayority of the copied as a cop

the Republic. He defired that me remem many ne turned out of the chair, as unworthy of the confidence with which his colleagues had become him and chang with which his colleagues had become him and chang he having held private conferences with

with which his collegues had becomed him and ching-ed him with having held private conferences win Maletherbes, one of the King's Counfel.

Fermond, the Preddent, repelled the investive with becoming dignity, and challenged my mas to prove that be had converted with Maletherbes, but for the purpose of lettling the mode of receiving the Cound

at the bar.
Quinctte proposed delay.
Thurizt, who but two days before, had faid at the Jabobin Club, that rather than Louis thouse steepe, is would blow out his brains with his own hand moral. that the Assembly should continue to fet until judg.

ment was pronounced.

Couthon moved, that the discussion should be pren-

d immediately, and continued, in preference a slather matters, until judgment be given.

Many members, conceiving that this prerented referring the whole to the Primary Affectables, within the present of the primary affectables, within the primary affectables. e for judgment given, pronouncing on the fat-

in the first program of the pronouncing on the fals of the King.

Perion role to explain Couthon's proposition, and to the that it did not prejudge the question.

The Mountain, feconded by Clamour of the galleries, which had been on their fale during the whole debate, endeavoured to prevent his being heard.

The majority at lall fort their tentper and forgot their dignity. They advanced, with menancing getters, we meet their antagonith, and a brawl, in which blows were exchanged, enfued.

The Prefident put on his hat, declared that he would inflainly great the utmost figure of his authority, order inflainly great the utmost figure of his authority, order

The Frenders put unhis hat, declared that he would inflainly exert the atmost rigour of his authority, order was reflored, and Perion was heard.

He fooke with grief of the featudations from that had just passed to grief facility with which men's mourewere caluminated; of the atmost of forcing the conferences of men, and compelling them to decide without discussions. "We wish, faid he, to examine every thing, because we all with to be just. The friend of litherty and of justice are not those who them them follows the most eager for blood, but those who wish indee on entire conviction." He concluded with faces. indge on entire conviction." He concluded with flee-ing that Courtogn's motion did not narrow the diffic-tion, and fat down and did not partow the members.

hon, and 1st down small the apparets of the memory, but not a notion of appliance from the gallerin to have whole every word was formerly applianted. The Convention decreed Conchon's proposition, thus explained, and adjourned. THURSDAY December 27:

The Convention refuned the difension respecting the defence of Louis Capet. St. Just opposed the distance of Louis (Capet. St. Just opposed the debate in a long speech, in which he argund, that if Louis but in a long speech in which he argund, that if Louis but moving, that each metaber should about the this-mail, and dressar alouid, Louis is guilty, or Louis is also also the control of the co nocent.' Many other members after wards (pake, and

A letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was read, flating that the charge des affaires of the coart of Madrid had just feat him two theclassifications of the Spaith ministry.

Capy the first Declaration. "The French government, having tellified to that of Sprin, a define of feeing that neutrally among retailed, which in fash prevails between the two antons; his Catholic Majelly has authorited the underlyed, principal Secretary of Satie; in declare by this note, that Sprin will observe on its face the divident neutrality in the war in which France is engaged with other Post-

This note shall be exchanged at Paris with another

"This note shall be exchanged at Paris with another figured by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the same affairances shall be given on the part of France.

Signed, Firmada II Duc n' Alcunta.

"Madrid, ibe 7th December 1792"

Copy of the feend Delibration.

"The Catholic kings, in confequence of the nottaking agreement, on an assurance of the friendship and good fairs of the French Nation, fault order the troops on the french of the French Corner, in the conference of the friendship and good fair of the French Nation, fault order the troops on the french to letter; retaining, in places of strength, the number necessary for the services of the french part of the french day after the French have delivered a declaration is millar to the present promoting to aft on their paris ately after the French have delivered a declaration 5-milar to the prefent, promoting to aft on their parts the fance manner. Commiltioners that be appointed by both parties, to stiff at the execution of this agreement at the period which may be fixed; and all nemina-finall be taken with mutual confent, acting with the good fatth which is proper. "This note, figured by the principal Secretary of State of his most Catholic Majedy, thall be exchanged at Paris, for mother figured by the Minister of Foreigs Affairs, in which the fame affurances thall be given a the part of France.

(Signed) FIRMADA LE DUC'ALCUDIA.

(Signed) FIRMADA LE DUC'ALCUDIA.

"At Madrid, December 17th 1792."

The declarations were accompanied with a letter on the Chevalier Ocasiz, the Spanish Charge des Africa in France, of which the following is an extract. in in France, or wince the rottowing it an extract :

[Histories to the National Convention on the part of
Spain, in favor of LOUIS X'I.

"The declaration of neutrality demanded by the

Spain, in factor of UCIN AII.

The declaration of insurality demanded by the bliniter of France, might have been confidered as furnished for I chan now going to give a vew character products by I chan now going to give a vew character that the state of which herer due to mistoriums. I hough the greater part of the French have not yet spoken out, the asjority of them seem savourable to Louis; and if his capital to be held to receive a saint him to be left. eajority of them have a reversion against him the last violence, the French government will alone be accounting that the process of the french government will alone be accounting the wild then be evident, that foreign nations cannot depend upon the promites of the French nation; versus a magnanismous condoft toward the Royal nifeous, who might be fuffered to choose an afylom for insuff and family, would be an evident rethingony of the greenothy of the French. What I now express to you in the wift of the King—is the wift of the Spanish units and under these views his Majcity has ordered me in prefent to the Convention his most aftent intercessor. in thall be able to exercise against him the

Amember moved, that all these pieces might be refand to the Diplomatic Committee and that a report wight be given in on them after the trial of Louis XVI. There is topported the motion, and requested that no ppers from foreign powers respecting Louis XVI. where they might be should be read before the condition of the trial.

chimot the trial.

Chiles find, that no agent of the Republic ought to trat with any of those individuals called crowned heats until by a folemn aft they should acknowledge the

Freich Republic.
After fome debate, the Convention proceeded to the

ands of the day.

Difession on the defence of LOUIS XFI.

Leginan, cube had been prevented the preceding night
that delivering his opinion concluded his speech, with movfine delivering the opinion, concluded to if free th, could moving that the Concernities would determine by the Appeal National:—First, is Louis conveiled of a crime against the beavering of the Nation P.—Secondly, if he is conclided, What partifement ought is be infilted on him?
Beart fails, that Lans, XII aught to be condensed to death by the Convection, and that this fearcase found the influenced to the people, in the Primary Assemblies, for their their

eafferted; that the Convention had not a right to

Fane affered, that the Convention had not a right to try Louis XII.

Rahand & Steins Etienne formally devised that the native had one judget to try Louis. It founded his argamentape to impossibility of the native very furgeting the principle, that a legislatur it not a judget. "The prople, jud he, "treat year as Mandatopies, an Reprofestation, and as Legislature, but never at judget."
Rebeforms oppied the idea of an appeal to the people, could be exolified as of the found for a recommendation of the land of the l

desth. Desbarelt foots in favor of invisiability, and declared it is to his opinion, that Lants XVI, fould be banified from the land of liberty, ambieb angles out to be polluted by the professe of a tyricut.

PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL COURT.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIFES.

THU HESDAT, Feb. 28.

THE House a green to the Order of the Day, took up the Bill, respecting Theatrical Entertainments and in the Bill respecting Theatrical Entertainments and first a debate which little quarty the wante of the Bill respectively. The Bill respectively and in which all that possibly could be faid in former of the Bill respectively.

Sy, and in which all that possibly could be faid in linear of and against a Theatre, was faid, the subject alling was consultred to a Committee of seven, to bright a new Hill; who have not yet reported.

The Hon. Peleg Cossin, Esq. brought down a report of the Committee of both Heaster, appointed to encuring a Cambridge.

Also, areport of the Committee of both Hoaste, appriated to condider and areport, a suitable allowance to be and to the Monthey and the fail of the University at Cambridge.

Also, areport of the Committee of both Hoaste, appriated to condider and areport, a suitable allowance to be and to the Members of the Coancil, Senate, and lamie of Representatives, the prefent fellow.

SATURDAY, Match 2:

Outered, That Mr. Smith, of Malden, Mr. Joslyn, talboared, with foch as the Hon. Senate may join, be

and Smead, with fuch as the Hon. Senate may join, be a Committee to confider the propriety and expediency of disposing of the House at West Boston, called the , and the Land adjoining therero, belonging

to this Commonwealth.

Ordered, That Mr. Sewall, Mr. Keyes, and Mr. Bigeby, (of Peterham,) he a Committee to revife the Law truthe erreling School Hoofes, and keeping them in Light, and to bring in a Bill making fach further protting and amendments thereto, as may be chought accepted.

Mospay, March 4. MOSPAY, MARCO 2On motion of Mr. Warren, the House went into a
Committee of the whole, on the fubject of the conditionality and expediency of Members of Congress establishing fears in this House.

John Jones of British (in the chair. Mr. Jones, of Botton, in the chair.

Speaker took the Chair; and the Committee reported verbally, that they are of opiaion, that they inould not you into the question of respectively, of the members defect hold feater in the Hoofe.—And on the question, Whether the members of Congress elect were constituting disqualified from feats in the Hoofe? It pasted, in the

ther the members of Congress elect were constitutionally disqualified from fees in the Honge? I negled in the negative.

And on the question for the acceptance of this tepory, it patied in the affirmative—11 questions being in favour of the acceptance.

An engrofied till for incurrence along the footh precisoft of the town of Braintree, in the Connry of Suffeit, into a feparate town, by the mame of Residels, was read & patied to be ensitted.

The Hon. Mr. Fowler brought down the vote of the Honse of the 27th els. respecting the choice of a Senator for the Congress of the United States:—In Senator for the Congress of the United States:—In Senator, Mr. States when the Hon. Catch Strong, was chosen.

WEDNELDAY, March 6.

A Bill compovering Challes Barneu, Ed., to erred Locks and Canals, from the upper part of Barreir's Town, so called, in the County of Liccola, with the fee, they George's river, so called, was read and passing the committee in appointed to bring in a Bill pre-

A Committee is appointed to bring in a Bill pre foribing the mode of chooling Senators to reprefent this Commonwealth in the Senato of the U. States. A number of public and private Bills and Refolve

were palled.

Copy of a letter from Sammel Dexter, 100. Eft, to the Perfect of the Senate of this Commerciality, dated Charlestown, March 4, 1793.

SIR.

AS I have been honoured with an election to repredent the People of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, and the tern for which I an cholen, sowe commercies, think it proper to acquaint the Hon. Senate, that have determined to accept the appointment, and relinquish my fear at this Board: Hopolating, and relinquish my fear at this Board: Hopolating Sir, to affaire them, that with painful monitous, I fo early relign the pleasing connection and this azeal constitution to the interests of Massachustett, and a faifficient respect for the Legislaturie, can never coafe to be my predominant feeling.

infinitent respective to the state of the st

The Prefident of the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

By letters from Holland to this city, it is faid that the Dutch have, compromified with the Fench and confented to the opening of the Scheldt; and that an animable treaty was on the Carpet 717 this bould be the fact, and that the Darch and French are become allies, the armaneous of Great Briain will have no other object to operate opton, than their lower internal discontant.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

Yesterday, about 2 o'clock on the saiden stifting of the wind from the foothward to the northwest, blowing fresh, two oyster boast, and a canoe, were soundered in the North-River, opposite, the city, by, which unfortenate accident, it is faid, seven men lost their lives, several of whom have large families of Children, who are left in overal differed.

feveral of whom have large families of Children, who are left in great diffreds.

A letter, by the Delaware, arrived at Philadelphia Left Sueday, dated Cape François Fehrmary 12 and 13, fays:—Our army, returned yelterday having been funceisful. in every inhance; have divren before them and different of the rebell, and taken all their important posts. This day a velfel arrived from Breffein 26 days. She brings orders to set the forth in all their important posts man the velfelt completely. War appears inevitable. Final judgement on the King has been referred to the primary affemblics.

HARTEORD March 18. Yefferday arrived here, from Cadiz, fays a Baltimore paper of the 6th inft. Capt. Albert Smith, of the Brig

Apollo, which place he left Jan. 17-Cantain Smith has favoured us with the following interesting and important advices, viz: That Spain w

intereding and important advices, viz: That Spain was matching great preparations for war with Frage. Which was hoarly expected to be declared, and which would undoubtedly take place; that it was currently reported, that 4000 Spainlis mouse had deferted to the French, and that the season of the French army, on the frontiers, Fragantions or proceed to Middrid, not having met any enemy that could withfinand him that the officers of the Spainlis navy, without exception, were ordered on board, and that orders were iffund to all the troops, then about Cadiz, and in garrifon, to be in complete reducines for merch at a monant's notice, toptroops, then about Cadiz, and in gartifon, to be in complete readings fo ment are moment's notice, fupporfed to be defined in the frontier; that 14,000 Portuguele troops were actually embarked, who, together with ten fail of the line, were to fail for Cadiz in a thort time; that the Reitlin faips were making great exeminate leave that port; that American fluips and large were in great demand by the French lattors, that 'previous to Capuia Smith's failing, there had been two American veilch chartered, at a very high rise, for France; that the creaning before he failed, a private crystels had arrived with dispatches to the Boglish Coasial, to what persons a part known.

rived with differences to the legitim Contal, to what propose was not known.

Saruday last passed through this town, a Coach loaded with INDIANS, who, it is said, are going to visit the citizens of Boston—It is supposed, that, on their arrival in the methypian, as BALL, will be given then by citizen H—and an OX consider (alive) for their enterainment.

NEWBURYPORT, March 6 Last Transitary a boy about two years old Jin the ab-feace of his mother; while diverting himself near the

After a lengthy debate, the Committee role, and the | fire, put his mouth to the Spout of a Coffee pot, and I wallowed fome of the boiling coffee. Medical affiftance was ineffectual; and the unfortunate innocent died on aturday in great agont.

BOSTON, March 13.
Yellerday being stigmed by the hon. House of Re-presentatives, To proming to a choice, on their part, of a Federal Senature—the ballots were taken—when the mmber of votes, given in were 199-100 making a hoide-The Honourable CALEB STRONG, Elq. and 113 votes, and was cholen. This gentleman is

therefore re-elected.

We hear the hon. Senste have appointed the Rev. Dr.-PARKER, of this town, to preach the Election Serv non, in May next.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 20.

NORTHAMPTON, Macre 20.

Estrat of a lener, dated Warreles, March 16,1793.

"AS to the Choice of Delegates, to Congress, we hope the County of Hamphire will not define an under proportion of influence in that hope, —ron lawnow one Senator from your County, and we think you now one Senator from your County, and we think you will not be fo ungenerous at to defire two Reprefer-natives and allow us to have but one, especially as Dought Fefer, Sic the Candidate from this County, is allowed by all, to be eminently qualified for the Office —We thall therefore, in this County, give our votes for Mr. Foder, as Repreferative for the Diffirst, and for Samuel Lyman, Efg. as Repreferative for the County of Hamphine.—As Mr. Lyman, if he had not been voted for in different capacities, would have been chol-en at each of the former trials and his Character fainds externate fair we nessore that all will locate in any en ar each of the former trials; and his Character stands extremely fair, we prefume that all will concur in vot-ing for him as the County Member." The Prefident of the United States, with the ad-

The Prefident of the United States, with the advice of the Senate, has asyonized General Lincole, Timothy Pickering, and Beverly Randolph, Efguirer, Commillioners for negociating a Peace with the hostile Indians. A fresty for this puspole is to be holden at Sandolky in May next.—Congress have appointed a Sum nat exceeding 100,000 collars to defray the expenses of the Treaty.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of Council, has appointed THURSDAY, the 11th of Auril next, to be referred as a Day of orbible FAST.

April next, to be observed as a Day of public FAST-ING and PRAYER throughout this Commonwealth,



For BOSTON. THE Sloop LUCINDA,
William Wickham, Mailer.
For New-York, the Sloop YACOB James Hindlak, Mailer,
both of which will fail in
March. For Freight or paffage apply to the Mailers on
board, or to Nathaniel Blakes

& Co. near the Ferry, Hartfurd : -Who have for falc, W. I. and N. E. RUM, BRANDY, GINN, WINTS, Loaf and Brown SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, CHOC-OLATE, BAR-IRON, STEEL, NAILS of differentleother it, but it, the interest of GROCERIES, no masserous to mea-tion; All of which they will fell by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as cheap as can be purchefed in Hartford. All those who will favor faid Elake and Co. with their consitom, either by perionally applying or by their or der, whether for Goods, or for Freighting their prop der, whether for Goods, or for Freighting their prop-city to Botton or New York, may depend, that the frideficationion shall be paid to their orders, and foreas faulla compensation as business of that kind is transfel-ed for, by any one in Hartford. The finallest favours

will be gratefully acknowledged, By the publick's humble fervants

By the publick's humble fervants,
NATH. BLAST, and Co.
NATH. BLAST, and Co.
N. B. Those gentlemen who have already lodged property with the fublicabens, and intend to fully it are requested to forward their orders specifying: the port to whitch's must be fent, and if configured to any one, to whom configured as the River is now clear of ice, and opportunity prefents for forwarding it on, either to Bofton or New York, immediately.

MARLAES, and Co.

Hartford, March 1703.

WANTED.

A San apprentice to the Joiner's bulines, a finant ac-tive Boy, 14 of 15 years of age, one that can be well recommend. Enquire of BENJ. A. EDWARDS.

BENJ. A. EDWARDS.

Nouhama ton, Marth 2n. 1720

A L.L. Perfons indebted to N.Blake, & Co.
the of Northampton, are hereby requested, to festile,
their accounts with the fablishiller, on or before the
fift day of May next: As a festlement after that, time may be attended with more expense. A ready

may be attended when in pliance is expected.

In behalf of N. Blake, and Co. SAMUEL LYMAN. m, March 19, 1793-

IAMES INGOLS.

AM P. S. INGOLS,
INFORMS the public, that he has lately removed a from Bofton to Northampson, where he has opened a shop, nearly oppoint the Court Honfe. He firsten builded that he fittel he able to gratify the gentlement and ladies, in the vicinity, with the newest fishen the price will be given as taid shop, for all kinds of HUMAN HAIR, and every favour gratefully accorded to knowledged.
N. B. Wanted a likely young lad, about fourteen

years of age, as an apprentice to the abo Northampton, March 12,1793-

ALL Perfons indebted to, or have any demands on the effate of DARYEL GRAVES, late of Sunderland, deceased, are defined to call on the subscriber, administrator on faid effate, for feulo-

COTTON GRAVES.

Sunderland; March 20, 1793.