

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

Lafource.—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 blow, then who may dare to renew the abolition views, it will be handed down to posterity covered with opprobrium. I vote for death.

Ifard.—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 a gainst the liberty of my country. I vote also for the death of Louis; but as his brothers are less criminal than he, I demand that they may 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.

Carpier.—I vote for death; but, to avoid difference, I desire that it may not be deferred one moment.

Poulin Grandet.—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.

Quinet.—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.

Tessier de Brie.—I pronounce death of the tyrant, because I consider his death as the death blow to faction.

Conderre.—I declare, that no circumstances, except the present could induce me to pronounce the sentence of death against any one. I repeat that the severest punishment, next to death, may be inflicted on Louis; but in case death shall be pronounced against him, I request that the political confederation proposed by Mably, viz., "Whether the punishment ought to be accelerated or retarded?" may be discussed.

Lalande.—A Republican is a man of few words. The motives of my opinion are here [laying his hand upon his heart]. I vote for death.

Barbaras.—I vote for the death of the tyrant. In a few moments I shall vote for the expulsion of his family.

Sully.—Nothing at present remains to us, but to choose the evil of our country. Louis luckily leaves, of all his relations, one who is most calculated to inspire us with disgust for royalty.

Fillette.—I vote for the confinement of Louis as an hostage of peace. He is overthrown amidst the ruins of the throne, and will now close up every avenue to it.

Aeacheau Chatelet.—In the name of the Human Race, I vote for the death of Louis.

Briquet.—It would have been desirable that the punishment to be inflicted on Louis should have been pronounced by the whole nation. It would have been the best method of carrying along with it the sentiments of the neighbouring nations, and of defeating the projects of the tyrants of Europe, who desire the punishment of Louis, in order more successfully to execute indignation and hatred against the National Convention. But as the Assembly have thought proper to reject the appeal to the people, I am now of opinion, that the only way of avoiding the dangers which threaten us is to pronounce the punishment of death against Louis, and defer its execution until the people shall have sanctioned the constitution which we shall present to them. I know that, in some sense, the opinion which I deliver may be calumniated. I have only to offer in reply to my enemies, my honourable poverty. The moment, perhaps is not far distant, when I shall bequeath it to my children; but while I live, I will exert myself, with all my power, for the maintenance of order; without which a Republic can be only a combination of scoundrels.

I declare as a man who has a profound knowledge of our forces, of our resources, and of those of the powers who threaten us, that we have nothing to fear from Kings, and their satellites; and I add, that if we do not destroy that system of disorganization which has raised its audacious head, the Republic is lost.

The appeal nominal was determined at six o'clock. Then Salle, the Secretary, presented himself at the tribunal to read letters. Several members demanded what those letters were? The President said, that the suit was from the defenders of Louis CAPET, and the second from the Minister of foreign affairs, to which was subjoined one from the Spanish Ambassador.

Garran demanded that they should pass to the order of the day with respect to the letter from the Envoy of Spain, but that they should hear the defenders of Louis CAPET, because at every period of a cause, the defenders of a criminal have a right to be heard.

D'Assez.—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 if 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 harborage of its Ambassador. I am perjured, that in a conflict with Europe in order to conquerors, it is necessary that we should be aggrieved. I already think that we are in open war with Spain. It 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 Jemappes will still conquer and destroy; if necessary, all the Kings of Europe, after having condemned their own. 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 baseness of the wrench, would have killed him, but for the timely intercession of his friends; he attempted to justify his conduct to the people, but was silenced by their hisses, and nearly buried under the heaps of dirt that was thrown at him.

JULIUS, Jan. 3.

A few days ago a detachment of between three and four hundred French Chasseurs had taken possession of the village of Buzen, beyond the river Rur, in which situation they used to harass frequently the Austrian troops.

Major Maheay, who commanded the advance posts, gave impatience of being thus molested, and resolved last night to give them chase, at the head of some companies of Chasseur Servians, supported by a troop of Hussars.

The French had their General, two officers, and between 40 and 50 rank and file killed; 40 of them were made prisoners; the rest, favoured by the darkness of the night, saved themselves by flight; and on the day following, upwards of twenty of them were found drowned in the river.

LONDON, January 26.

Copy of a letter from Lord Grenville to M. Chauvelin. Whitehall, Jan. 24.

I am charged to notify to you, Sir, that the character with which you have been invested at this court, & the functions of which have been so long suspended, being now terminated, by the fatal death of His most Christian Majesty, you have no more any public character here.

The King can no longer, after such an event, permit your residence here. His Majesty has thought fit to order, that you should retire from this kingdom, within the term of eight days, and I herewith transmit to you a copy of the order, which his Majesty, in his Privy Council, has ordered to this effect.

I send you a passport for you and your suite; and I shall not fail to take all the other necessary steps, in order that you may return to France, with all the attentions which are due to the character of minister plenipotentiary from his most Christian Majesty, which you have exercised at this court.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

JANUARY 21.

Copy of His Majesty's Message, to the House of Commons,

January 25.

His Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Commons, copies of several papers received from M. Chauvelin, late minister plenipotentiary from the most Christian King, by His Majesty's Secretary of State, and the answers thereto, and a copy of an order made by His Majesty in council, transmitted to the said M. Chauvelin, in consequence of the account of the atrocious act recently perpetrated at Paris.

In the present situation of affairs, His Majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to make a further augmentation of his forces by sea and land, and relies on the known affection and zeal of the House of Commons to enable him to take the most effectual measures, in the present important conjuncture, for maintaining the security and rights of his own dominions, for supporting his allies, and for opposing views of aggrandizement & ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but especially when connected with the propagation of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of civil society.

N E W - Y O R K, April 6. Yesterday arrived the British Packet ROE BUCK, in 48 days from Falmouth—by her we have received the following particulars:

PARIS, Feb. 4.

Declaration of WAR against ENGLAND and HOLLAND.

IN the session of the Convention of the 5th of Feb. Briot read the report which the convention had ordered their committee of general defence to make concerning the political situation of France respecting England, and which is so drawn up as to be evidently intended as their Manifesto, to justify them in being the first to declare war.

The decree which followed this report, and which contains the declaration of war, sets forth the following grievances:

THE DECREE.

The National Convention having heard the report of its committee of general defence, on the conduct of the English government towards France,

Considering that the King of England has ordered his Ambassador to withdraw himself from France, and refused to acknowledge the provisional executive council, created by the Legislative Assembly.

The Cabinet of St. James's at the same epoch, discontinued its correspondence with the Ambassador of France, on pretence of the suspension of the "clerical King of the French."

That since the opening of the National Convention it has refused to answer the accustomed correspondence between the two States, as also to acknowledge the 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 harborage of its Ambassador. I am perjured, that in a conflict with Europe in order to conquerors, it is necessary that we should be aggrieved. I already think that we are in open war with Spain. It has refused to acknowledge the Representatives of the people, and now it attempts to impose upon us conditions.

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1786, it also has caused, in the course of the month of January last, an act to pass, by which all French citizens, residing in or coming to England, are subject to the most iniquitous vexations, and dangerous penalties.

That, at the same time, and contrary to the tenor of article 11 of the treaty of peace of 1763, it has granted protection and pecuniary succours to the emigrants, and even to the chief of those rebels, who have borne arms against France; that it keeps up a daily correspondence, evidently directed against the French revolution; and that it also receives the chiefs of the French West-India colonies.

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

The French had their General, two officers, and between 40 and 50 rank and file killed; 40 of them were made prisoners; the rest, favoured by the darkness of the night, saved themselves by flight; and on the day following, upwards of twenty of them were found drowned in the river.

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That although the provisional executive council has employed every measure to preserve peace and fraternity with the English nation, and has given no answer to the calamities and violations of treaties, that remonstrances founded on principles of Justice, and expressed with the dignity of freemen, the English Minister has nevertheless preferred in his system of malignancy and hostility, contained his armament, 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 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, at that epoch took an opportunity of appointing different generals to his land forces, as also demand of the parliament of England 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 eight

the enemies of France and particularly with the Prussians and with Russia, 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 Stadholder of the United Provinces, who has, in the course of the French revolution, and notwithstanding his professed neutrality, treated with contempt, the agents of France, welcomed the Emigrants, vexatioually treated the French patriots, interrupted their business, set at liberty, contrary to known custom, and the requisition of the French ministry, forces of the auxiliaries, and that, lately, to conciliate with the hostile designs of the Court of London, he has commanded an armament by sea, named an Admiral, ordered the Dutch vessels to join the English squadrons; opened a loan to supply the expenses of a war, ordered the deportation of France, whilst he favoured the supply of the Prussians and Austrians magazines, and lastly, considering that all these circumstances leave no longer hope to the French Republic of obtaining, by amicable negotiation, a redress for their injuries; and that all the acts of the British Court, and of Holland, are of hostility, and equivalent to a declaration of war.

The National Convention decrees as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The National Convention declares, in the name of the French Nation, that by reason of the unbridled acts of hostility and aggression above mentioned, the French Republic is at WAR WITH THE KING OF ENGLAND, AND THE STADHOLDER OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

ARTICLE II.

The National Convention charges the Provisional Executive Council to employ such forces as it may deem necessary to repel 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 dispose of the naval forces of the Republic, as the interest of the State shall seem to require, and revokes all preceding disposal of the Navy by any former decree.

On the proposition of Barborre it was decided, That the woods of Corse should be instantly cut & transplanted to Toulon.

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

Fabre D'Eglantine proposed, that aduanas should be made to the English Nation on the war.

This was decreed by the Convention, and Barbon, Condeau, and Thomas Paine, were charged with the composition of it.

Mari attended the Tribune to claim a repeal of this Decree. He said, that as the English paper would not publish it, it could only be distributed to the people by Jugglers, that the people, accustomed to look up to its laws, would look upon those means as illicit, and pay no attention, or place no confidence in it.

The President consulted the Assembly.

The issue was doubtful.

Mari withdrew his proposition.

In the session of the 2d, a letter was read from citizen Diguet, Consul of the French Republic at Rome, to the marine minister, announcing the death of citizen Bassalle, secretary to the embassy, who had been killed by the people in a popular insurrection on the 23rd of January. The insurrection arose in consequence of the placing of the arms of the Republic of France over the Consul's gate. The populace were very much enraged against the French, they murdered the Secretary, burnt down and pillaged the house of

Monte the Banker, where he took refuge, and the offices of the Academy of France. They afterwards proceeded to the quarter of the Jews, thinking they were the supporters of the French, but the guards presented them from committing any outrage. The Convention decreed, that public and ample vengeance should be taken for the crimes committed.

An official note was afterwards read, from the Court of Rome, respecting the admittance of the arms of the Republic of France, in which it was urged, that the repeated indignities offered to his Holiness the Pope, whose clergy had been publicly & ignominiously burnt at Paris, Marcellis, &c. would not suffer it to receive the arms of the Republic. The French were the first to injure the Rights of another nation, and no retaliation had been made. The Court of Rome therefore, as the arms of the Pope are not suffered to be seen in France, will not receive those of the Republic.

A premium was decided to teach pirates as take vessels with care.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.—9

Seventeen new regiments of infantry have received their route to the sea coast.

The Spanish Conquer, whose arrival we yesterday announced, has brought over the news, of the final dissolution of the Court of Madrid, to declare war against France; but the declarator himself was not to take place for some days after his departure. The King of Spain has ordered to fall of the line, and 24 frigates, to be immediately armed.

The Empress of Russia, has offered to enter into a first alliance with our Court, and to renew the treaty of Commerce, which formerly existed between the two Nations. The pinpals has been cheerfully accepted. As soon as the season opens in the Baltic, we expect to see a fleet of Russian men of war in the English channel, and some thousand troops on board to co-operate with our fleet against France.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10.

The accounts from London, to February 16, by the packet ROSE, from Falmouth, on Friday, and the packet ATLANTA, in 42 days from Dublin, yesterday, are copies and various but we see few that are not tinged with party enthusiasm. We shall, in the following COMPENDIUM of these accounts, endeavor to give our readers as impartial a view of the present state of Europe as possible.

R. R. E. N. C. H.

The reports of the exiled Queen of France, having been executed, are not believed. The enthusiasm of the great body of the people of France, is said to be at great or greater than ever—moore, die or be free.

The army of the magnanimous Dumouriez, it is said, consists of 80,000 men, of which many thousands are Dutchmen. He has informed the convention, that he stands in plenty, by contributions. He was on his march into Holland, and had absolutely penetrated to within a few miles of Rotterdam when the account came away. A very large body of French troops were quartered on the coast of Normandy, nearly opposite the island of Guernsey and Jersey, which had caused their garrisons to be reinforced, and apprehensions of a descent into the British territory arrests the channel. The departments of France were to have the expenses of the levies upon them in equal proportions, agreeably to their popularity, &c. Provisions is all that will stand in immediate and instant need—but the agriculture of this country, in general, will not be molested. A decree is on the table, in the National Convention, for liquidating the American debt, and receiving from America, on account of that debt, all kinds of American produce. French embargo extends to French, English, Dutch, Prussian and Russian vessels. The plan proposed for the land war this spring, was 20,000, to be divided into eight armies, 3 in the north, 3 in the south, and 2 in the south east, before arriving at Chalon, and an army of observation on the frontier of France. This immense army to be distributed nearly as follows, viz. from Dunkirk to the Meuse, 10,000 men; between the Meuse and the Saar, 10,000; from Mayence to Pesancon, 350,000; at Calais, a reserve of 26,000; upon the borders of the Caud, 40,000; in the army of the Alps, 15,000; the army of the Var, 40,000, &c. The Convention has determined to augment the soldiers pay. One of 9700 francs of Liege, 6600 are for a union with France. A decree passed, by which the county of Nice was restored to France. The Citizens of Marseilles desire to be governed separately to the French system. The 5th division of Couth's army were offered extra reward for labor on the fortifications at Caen, but refused it, saying that their comrades had fought while they labored. M. Roland, minister of the home department, and the mayor of Paris, citizen Chabon, also refused. It was thought Dumouriez would attack Maastricht (Dutch, 16 miles north of Lille) first, and Lord Aspil had offered the Stadholders of Holland 2,000 British troops to oppose him—Dumouriez arrived at Antwerp on 2d Feb. The Convention, on the 2d of Feb., 1789, to prevent the fitting of a 74 gun ship, and a frigate, which had gone down to take on board eight millions of dollars, until a further envoy should arrive.

There are fears entertained for the safety of the vessels on board which the new Ambassador of the Republic of France, and the Consul-General DENNERY, embarked for the United States. She was to have sailed in January 5, and letters have been received in America, directed to those officers, as telling her.

ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.

It was believed, in England, that should the French land, two thirds of the people would join them; there was a mutiny. The seamen at New Castle upon Tyne, on the eastern coast of England, had refused to go to the fleet gang, and has, in the New Castle Chronicle, intimated the sailors of England to join them. French troops entered Poland about the end of January. Was between Russia and the Port of Prussia, has engaged Russia. Great Britain, English ships fallen and failing. British orders given for 6 regiments to cruise in the British channel, and there 74 gun ships, and 8 frigates, in the Irish channel, for the protection of inward bound ships. The port of Warwark, was determined to oppose the entrance of the Prussian ships.

It was said, that on the 24th Jan. the

NORTHAMPTON, April 17.

If Burke, whose eloquence was once invincibly displayed in the cause of Liberty, is now become the admirer of despotism; the changes not more astonishing than to find, that the celebrated Col. Talton, who, in the cause of tyranny, was the boast, and execration of all England and America, has lately been created the Marshal of the British Monarchy, for the execution of his regard for royal prerogative Principles.

The Supreme Executive of the United States, says a writer in a late Philadelphia paper, it is at the present

time, making a considerable remittance to the Rebels in France, on account of the state she that country, which measure is a virtual acknowledgement of the Republic.

THE Subscribers hereby informs his associates, that he has been into the Province of Canada, and presented his petition for lands to his Excellency, the Governor of that Province—that there is no lands granted to any but those who became settlers, and each person who becomes a settler, will be entitled to two hundred acres of land, which is recommended by good judges to be equal to any in America. He would like to inform them, that he purposes to return into that Province in the month of August next, and it will be happy in the company of any who will go and take up residence in the lands, and become subjects of Great Britain.

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, April 17. 1793.

IN the Stable of the subscriber stands the B. R. I. G. H. B. A. Y. Sir, and a good Covering JACK, of a good size, which he expects will be in good order for covering the ensuing season.

Good attendance will be given and palming for Mares. Those gentlemen

who wish to promote their interest by raising likely colts, would do well to use their breeding Mares, if they like them any more carefully than is common, at all times, not only when they are heavy with foal, but especially a few weeks before and after racing the Horse.

The subscriber informs that he has received

but a small part of the hire of his horse for the last season—he finds his good customers will settle their accounts within the year. Almost all kinds of country produce will be received for the hire of said horse the ensuing season.

JONATHAN WARE.

Norwich, April 5. 1793.

IN the Stable of the subscriber stands the B. R. I. G. H. B. A. Y. Sir, and a good Covering JACK, of a good size, which he expects will be in good order for covering the ensuing season.

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