

The King, the King is uniformly shown by his conduct the integrity of his wishes for the success of a difficult, but, at the same time, so interesting an undertaking. His Majesty was deeply afflicted with all the misfortunes which ensued; but particularly when he perceived more and more evidently that measures, the consequences of which he could not disguise from himself, must finally compel him to relinquish the friendly and peaceful system which he had adopted. The moment at length arrived when his Majesty law his own rights and those of his allies, not only to reject the unjust aggression which he had recently experienced, but that all the dearest interests of his people impinged upon him a duty still more important, that of exerting his efforts for the preservation of civil society itself, as happily established among the nations of Europe.

The design which had been professed of reforming the abuses of the government of France, of establishing personal liberty and the rights of property on a solid foundation, of securing to an extensive and populous country the benefit of a wise legislation, and an equitable and mild administration of its laws; all these salutary views have of late been sacrificed in their place, has succeeded a system descriptive of all public order, maintained by presumptions, exiles and confiscations without number by arbitrary imprisonments, by massacres, which cannot ever be remembered without horror, and at length, by the execrable murder of a just and beneficent Sovereign, and of the illustrious Princess, who, with an orphaned family, has shared all the misfortunes of her Royal Consort, his protracted sufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country, so long flattered by promises of happiness, renewed at the period of every fresh crime, have found themselves plunged into a gloom of unexampled calamity and neighbouring nations, instead of deriving new security for the maintenance of general tranquility from the establishment of a wise and moderate government, have been exposed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and necessary enemy of all public order. They have had to encounter acts of aggression without pretext, open violations of all treaties, unprovoked declaration of war; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence could effect for the purpose to openly avowed of subverting all the institutions of society, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that confusion which has produced the misery of France.

This state of things cannot exist in France without involving all the surrounding powers in one common danger, without giving them the right, without imposing it upon them as a duty, to stop the progress of an evil which exists only by the factive violation of all law and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is united in the bonds of civil society—His Majesty by no means disputes the right of France to reform its laws. As never would he have been his wish to employ the influence of external force with respect to the present form of government, which has been established in an independent country—Neither has he now that wish, except in so far as such interference is brought essential to the security and repose of other powers. Under these circumstances, he demands from France, and he demands with justice, the termination of a system of anarchy, which has no force but for the purposes of mischief, and of a government, the primary duty of which is to repress the disorders, and to punish the crimes which are daily increasing in the interior of the country, but which are spreading the property and blood of the inhabitants of France in order to disturb the tranquillity of other nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the same crimes and of the same misfortunes. The King demands that some legitimate and stable government should be established, founded on the acknowledged principles of universal justice, and capable of maintaining with other powers the accustomed relations of union and of peace. His Majesty wishes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-establishment of general tranquillity with such a government, exercising a legitimate and permanent authority, and possessing power to enforce the observance of its engagements.—The King would propose no other than equitable and moderate conditions, not such as the expenses, the rigour, and the sacrifices of the war might justify, but such as his Majesty thinks himself under the indispensable necessity of requiring with a view to these considerations, and still more to that of his own security, and of the future tranquillity of Europe.

His Majesty desires nothing more sincerely than to terminate a war which he has vainly endeavoured to avoid, and also the calamities of which, as now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, selfishly, and the violence of those, whose crimes have involved their own country in misery and disgraced all civilized nations.

As his Majesty has hitherto been compelled to carry on war against the people of France collectively, to treat as enemies all those who suffer their property and blood to be lavished in support of an unjust aggression, his Majesty would see with infinite satisfaction an opportunity of making expiations in favour of the well disposed inhabitants of other parts of France, as he has already done with respect to those of Toulon.

The King promises, on his part, the suspension of hostilities, friendship, and as far as the course of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot dispose) security and protection to all those who, by declaring a monarchical government, shall shake off the yoke of a sanguinary anarchy, which has broken all the sacred bonds of society, dissolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty, which effect the name of liberty to exercise the most cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to seize on all possessions, which found its power on the pretended consent of the people, and its laws carry fire and sword through their provinces for having demanded their laws, their religion, and their lawful Sovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themselves from this onerous of oppression; to put an end to a system of unparalleled crimes and to restore, at length tranquillity to France, and security to all Europe, that his Majesty invites the co-operation of the people of France.

It is for these objects that he calls upon them to join the standard of an hereditary monarchy, not for the purpose of deciding, in this moment of disorder, calamity, and public confusion, on the modifications of which this form of government may hereafter be susceptible, but in order to secure themselves once more under the empire of law, of morality and of religion; and to secure at length to their own country, external peace, domestic tranquillity, a real and genuine liberty, a wife, moderate, and beneficent government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happiness and prosperity of a great and powerful nation.

From the London Morning Chronicle, dated Sept. 18, 1793.

As his Majesty's Ministers have not thought proper to publish in the Gazette the Petition I had the honour to present to his Majesty on the part of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and traders of Glasgow, I think it my duty to prevent its being concealed from the public eye, by requesting that you will print the enclosed Copy in your paper—I am the more desirous that it should appear, as expressly authenticated, as I know it to be, by the genuine sense of those who instructed me with it, and believe it to contain the anxious wish of every mercantile man in the kingdom.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
LAWRENCE DAVIDSON,
TO THE KING.

"We your Majesty's affectionate and loyal subjects, the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and other inhabitants of the City of Glasgow, and its neighbourhood, humbly beg leave to approach your Throne in the present awful and alarming crisis.

"We your Majesty, therefore, to take these matters into your serious consideration, and to show your Majesty, as we have been described without the further effusion of human blood.

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NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 29. 1794. BARRISTRY.
The following instance of inhumanity is recorded in Mr. C. A. G. 's account of the Philadelphia ferry:—"The wife of a man who lived in Walnut street, was seized with the malignant fever, and given over by the doctors. The husband abandoned her, and next night lay out of the house for fear of taking the infection. In the morning, taking it for granted, from the very long state she had been in, that she was dead he purchased a coffin for her; but on entering the house, was surprised to find her much recovered. He was sick shortly after, and was buried in the very same coffin he had so precipitately bought for his wife, who is still living."
DIED, at Southampton, last Friday, Mrs. Jenima King, aged 80.—In this town last Saturday, EBRHAM WRIGHT, Esq. aged 81.

To be sold,
A HOUSE and BARN, with two acres of LAND, in a very pleasant situation, within one quarter of a mile of Clark's ferry, in Northampton. Enquire of **EBENEZER HUNT**, Esq. Jan. 21, 1794.

MADE and Sold by the subscriber, at Mr. his Rope-Walk in Belcherston, all kinds of **ROPE S**, such as Ropes for Ships, Cart-ropes, Drags-ropes, Leading-lines, all kinds of Halves, Cloth lines, Bed-lines, Chalk-lines, Twine for fish, blocking Cord for butchers, Cord and Mackerel-lines, Sail-twine, &c. &c. Also, a number pair **CART-WHEELS** for sale, for which good **HAY** will be received in payment, at 4s. per hundred. **ELISHA WARNER**, Belcherston, Jan. 20, 1794.

CHESHIRE, G.
AT a Probate Court, holden at Cheshire, in the county of Cheshire, the 6th day of January A.D. 1794, on the petition of Samuel Hillier, and Benjamin Welf, Esquires, Executors of the last Will and Testament of **JOHN CURTIS**, Esq. late of Cheshire, sordidly deceased:

ORDERED, That the executors aforesaid, notify the heirs of said estate, that they shall exhibit the account of their executorship for examination and allowance, at a Probate Court to be holden at said Cheshire, on the second Tuesday in March next; at which time and place, they, or either of them, may appear, and show cause, why they say they should not be allowed. And the said executors, are requested to publish the foregoing Order three weeks in the New-Jersey Journal, printed at Walpole, in said county, and in the Hampshire Gazette, printed at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and the last publication to be 7 weeks at least before the second Tuesday in March next.

JOHN HUBBARD, Judge Prob.

Samuel Wilcox,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has at his store in Partridgefield, a variety of European and other GOODS, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms—Among which are, Broadcloths, Coatings, Velvets, Thickets, Satinets, Moreens, Wildbore, Lawns, Cambric, Mullin, Mode, silk Laces, sewing Silk of all colours, silk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs, and Shaws of various kinds, Shal-loons, Irish Linen, a general assortment of Trimmings for Cloaks, Chaises, Cuffs, a good assortment of Hats and Croquet-WARE, Knives and Razors, Razors, Snuff-boxes and Snuff, Hand Saws, Hammer, Rums, Allspice, Pepper, Roxbury Sole-leather; together with many other articles too numerous to mention, for cash or almost any Country produce, Flax would be most agreeable, as he is determined to prosecute his former business of making Dock.

Partridgefield, Jan. 23, 1794.

EDWARD BURT,
POST-riders from Northampton to Williamstown, hereby informs his Customers that next week will complete his third quarter, he therefore requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment.

Those who live at a distance from the Post-road are desired to leave the pay where their Papers are left.

Northampton, Jan. 20, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **A. LICOT, Elisha White**, late of Hatfield, deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts with **EBENEZER WHITE**, Adm. Hatfield, Jan. 27.