

were uncollected or in the hands of any banks, officers or other persons.

Sixth. Similar and separate statements for the years 1791 and 1792 respectively, and so far as the same is now practicable for the year 1793, specifying separately, in each statement, under each branch of the revenue, the monies received on account of the revenue of that year and those received on account of the revenue of each preceding year, and stating so far as the same is now practicable, the amount of all monies, bonds or securities on hand, on the first day of Jan. 1794, with the times of payment of such bonds or securities.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 13.

DECLARATION

Of the Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Malta, to the court of Naples, dated Sept. 28, 1793.

THE Court of Naples having caused to be notified to the Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Malta, that not wishing to have any thing further to do with those who at present govern France, it sent away all the agents of that country, who had hitherto resided at Naples, or at the ports of his Sicilian Majesty, his Eminent Highness took the earliest opportunity of following that example, and of ordering the ports of Malta to be shut against all kinds of French ships of war or privateers as long as the present war shall continue.

The Grand Master wishes to make known at the same time, that since the notification which the late king made to him of the acceptance of the constitution of 1791, the government of Malta has had no relation with France. The dreadful troubles which have broke out in that kingdom, and which have deprived it of a Sovereign universally regretted, and the violation of the rights of nations, which have been permitted there under every point of view, in regard to the Sovereign Order of Malta, have induced many persons, not acquainted with the fundamental laws of this order, to think that reprisals ought to have been made; but these laws even prescribe neutrality in all those quarrels which arise between the different Christian nations. The Grand Master, however, fully determined not to acknowledge the pretended French R. in the person of an agent which it might send to Malta, ordered, on the 15th of March last, the Chevalier de Seytres de Caumont, in his quality of member of the order and of its delegate, who had resided long in this island as charge d' Affaires of the King of France, to retain the title which he held from his Majesty Louis XVI. of glorious memory, and to keep the arms of the king over his gate, which he has hitherto done, under the protection of the government of Malta.

But the Grand Master learning through an indirect channel, that a person named Aymar has been appointed to succeed the Chevalier de Caumont, and that he is now on his way to Malta, formally declares at present that he will neither receive nor admit the said personage, nor any other who may be sent to reside at Malta, as agent in any respect, of the said pretended Republic, which his Eminent Highness ought not, cannot, and will not acknowledge.

A gentleman lately arrived from Paris, and who had been several times in company with T. Paine the Outlaw, declares that he is in daily expectation of terminating his career by the guillotine, to which he has made up his mind. His voting to send Louis XVI. to America, is the cause assigned, which renders him a suspicious character there.

When the verdict was pronounced upon Brissot and the Deputies, they requested leave to speak themselves, or to be heard by their defenders. As it was believed, that this request was made with a view of delaying the sentence, and as the accused had already been heard, the Tribunal refused to accede to it.

Sillery was the first who suffered by the fatal engine. Several addressed the people, particularly Brissot.

The execution of each of the Deputies was announced by a discharge of eight pieces of cannon placed on the road to Chaillon.

Brissot was the last of the Deputies who were executed.

The French are breaking up the graves

in all the churches, in order to make even the dead contribute to the expenses of the war. The lead coffins are converted into bullets, and the copper ones sent to the mint.

When our letters came away from Frankfort, there was a report of a pitched battle having been fought, near Strasbourg, between the Austrians under General Wurmsler and the French Army. This report adds, that the French were defeated with immense slaughter, and several thousands of them taken prisoners.

Strasbourg is said to have opened its gates to the Allies immediately after this defeat, we should be glad to hear those reports however probable they are, officially confirmed.

A detachment from Lord Hood's fleet at Toulon, has we understand, been sent to Tunis, to take possession of the ships of war and merchant vessels belonging to the French in that port.

NOVEMBER 14.

To the Sitting of the 29th. the Jacobins of Paris presented a petition to the Convention, requesting that Trials be terminated whenever the Jury should declare themselves satisfied with any part of the evidence brought forward. The Convention granted this request, which was also backed by the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal. The Jacobins solicited this Decree, from an apprehension lest Brissot and his Accomplices should enter into too long a defence, and, by the power of their eloquence, make an impression upon the Judges.

In the Sitting of the 31st, the Convention learned from their Commissioners, that 500 men were employed in razing the fortifications of Lyons.

In the same Sitting it was decreed, that the women should no longer be permitted to assemble in Clubs.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg is one of the most extraordinary, as well as one of the greatest characters of the age. To great profundity of thought, he unites the utmost cheerfulness and hilarity of manners. Being middle-age, short, and inclined to corpulency, he has a jolly appearance, heightened by a habit of laughter, which he indulges incessantly. He is remarkably fond of drawing: but does not confine himself to plans of sieges or battle. On the morning of his first engagement with Dumourier, Clairfayt having paid this General a visit, is said to have found him diverting himself with sketching a caricature, of which Clairfayt himself was the subject. To have selected such a time for such an employment must have appeared strange; but the Prince had previously arranged the necessary dispositions for ensuring his success.

LAST MOMENTS of the LATE QUEEN of FRANCE.

When she heard her sentence read, she did not shew the smallest alteration in her countenance, and left the Hall without saying a single word to the judges or to the people. It was then half past four in the morning, Oct. 16. The Queen was conducted to the condemned hold in the prison of the Conciergerie.

At 5 o'clock the Generale was beat.— At 7, the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted on the squares, and at the extremities of the bridges, from the Palace to the Square de la Revolution.— At ten o'clock numerous patrols passed thro' the streets.

At half past 11 in the morning, Marie Antoinette was brought out of the prison, dressed in a white dishabille. Like other malefactors, she was conducted upon a common cart to the place of execution.

Her beautiful hair from behind was entirely cut off, and her hands were tied behind her back. Besides her dishabille, she wore a very small white cap. Her back was turned to the horse's tail.

During her trial she wore a dress of a white and black mixture.

On her right, upon the cart, was seated the executioner; upon the left a constitutional priest belonging to the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame, dressed in a grey coat, and wearing what is commonly called a bob wig. The cart was escorted by numerous detachments of horse and foot. Henriot, Rouffin, and Boulanger, generals of the Revolutionary army, proceeded by the rest of the staff officers, rode before the cart.

An immense mob, especially women, crowded the streets, insulting the Queen, and vociferating "Long live the Republic!" She seldom cast her eyes upon the populace, and beheld with a cold indiffe-

rence the great armed force of 30,000 men, which lined the streets in double ranks.

The sufferings which she sustained during her captivity had much altered her appearance, and the hair on her forehead appeared as white as snow.

The Queen, without anguish or bigotry, was speaking to the Priest seated by her side. Her spirits were neither elevated nor depressed;—she seemed quite insensible to the shouts of "Vive la Republique!" She even shewed a kind of satisfaction in looking for the moment which might rid her of her miserable existence.

When she passed through the street called Rue St. Honore, she sometimes attentively looked at the inscriptions of the words LIBERTY AND EQUALITY, affixed to the outside of the houses.

She ascended the scaffold with seeming haste and impatience, and then turned her eyes with great emotion towards the garden of the Thuilleries, the former abode of her greatness.

At half past twelve o'clock the guillotine severed her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age.

The executioner lifted and shewed the blood-streaming head from the four different corners of the scaffold, which is shewn only from one side in all other common executions. The mob instantly vociferated, "Long live the Republic!"

A young man who dipped his pocket-handkerchief in the Queen's blood, and pressed it with veneration to his breast, was instantly apprehended. Upon him were found the portraits of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

The corpse of the ill-fated Queen was immediately after buried in a grave filled with quick lime, in the church-yard called de la Madeleine, where Louis XVI. was buried in the same manner.

November 17.

We are sorry to hear that the Courageaux of 74 guns, one of the British vessels engaged in the action before St. Florentz, in Corsica, then received so much injury that she sunk before she could reach a port to rest; the crew, with most of the ammunition, &c. was however previously removed. The Courageaux was an old vessel, having been taken from the French in the war before the last.

Letter written by Monsieur to M. le Mar- chal de Broglie, dated Ham, Nov. 1, desiring him to send a copy of it to all towns, in which emigrants reside.

"Gentlemen,

"I have this instant received the news of the horrid outrage which has terminated the days of the Queen, my sister-in-law. The grief and indignation which it excites in me, can be allayed only by the concern you take in it. True Frenchmen and faithful subjects, we ought in a twofold degree to feel the horror of this crime.—It is by redoubling our zeal for the service of our young and unfortunate King, that we can one day render such losses less grievous, and efface the stain which monsters would imprint on the French name. Such I am well convinced, are the sentiments which animate you. Such are those which my brother and I will preserve till we breathe our last sigh, and such is the end to which all our efforts tend.

"Accept Gentlemen, the assurance of my sentiments towards you.

(Signed)

Louis Stanislaus Xavier."

A very large French frigate of 42 guns is taken by a Spanish 50 gun ship off Cape Ortugal, and sent into Cadiz. Both ships suffered much in the action. The Frenchman is named Rouffillone or Rossignole.

FRANCE.

SITTINGS of the JACOBINS.

October 31.

Dubois Crance asserted, that a force of such magnitude as 60,000 men was not wanted to reduce Toulon. Twenty thousand men, with a large train of artillery, would be sufficient to produce this effect.

One hundred and thirty pieces of artillery were on their way from Lyons to the army before Toulon. "With 20,000 men, and this supply of cannon," exclaimed Dubois Crance, "I will answer for the reduction of Toulon."

November 1.

A letter from Perpignan was read. By this it appeared, that 30,000 men, eager to fight the Spaniards, were encamped under the walls of Perpignan; that the National Deputies, acted with great prudence, and combatted in common with

the soldiers—the enemies of the Republic; that the Spaniards were entrenched chideep at Boulon, but that the Republican troops were nevertheless resolved to storm their entrenchments.

The Representatives of the People in the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, assured the Society that the troops would soon enter Spain. The position of the Republican army was in front of Bellegarde.

Fressinet, in a letter from the army of Italy, informed the Society, that the magazines received large and daily supplies of stores. He also acquainted the Society, that a fortie had been made from Toulon by 6000 men, who advanced to the village of Lagard. After a vigorous contest, the English, he said, were defeated, with the loss of the English General killed, and his nephew made prisoner.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 13.

By letters received here, we have advice that Earl Howe's fleet are cruising off the Lizard; some of the ships have received damage, which will cause their return to port very soon.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 7.

Yesterday was shipped on board the Osnaburgh cutter for Ostend, 5000 flannel vests and 2000 pair of foot socks for the use of the British army in Flanders; and from the prospect of the subscription still going on, a very considerable addition is expected. The vessel sails to-morrow.

LEGHORN, October 20.

Hitherto we had seen only single ships belonging to the English squadron in the Mediterranean enter our harbour. Three English ships of the line, mounting 74 guns and 650 men each, two frigates of 32 guns and 220 men together with a French frigate of 38 guns and 300 men, commanded by M. Van Kempen, are at length arrived here.

These ships brought several copies of the Proclamation addressed on the 27th ult. to the people of France by Vice Admiral Don Juan De Langara, Commander of the naval forces of his Catholic Majesty at Toulon.

A M E R I C A.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Nov. 30.

Information is received by the Felicity, from St. Thomas's, that in consequence of intelligence from France, the ruling powers at Martinique and Guadaloupe having seized and condemned all vessels belonging to Denmark and Sweden, lying at those ports.

The Spanish ships of war at Porto Cavallo have 6000 troops on board.

The operation of the Spanish force intended to act against the French part of St. Domingo, is retarded by the sickness of the troops, more than 1500 of whom are reported totally unfit for duty.

Last night arrived here the Penelope, Captain Rowley, from a cruise. In the Bite of Leogane Capt. Rowley, fell in with, and engaged L'Inconstant, a French frigate of thirty six guns, which, after a few broadsides, struck to the Penelope, and may be expected at Port Royal this day. The Penelope had one man killed, one midshipman and six men wounded.— L'Inconstant lost the second Captain, two Lieutenants, and twelve men killed, and had 12 men wounded. The wounded midshipman of the Penelope has lost his arm.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this C.

"The people, here have got recruiting-mad, for the French service to go against West-Florida, Augustine, and New-Orleans. Col. K—, is to command a legion; Col. P—, a battalion; Messrs. O. C. &c. are Captains to Col. P's battalion. They have enlisted upwards of thirty of the militia troop of horse, now in service, in Green county.

NEW-YORK, January 22.

We hear with pleasure that the manufacture of glass in Boston is now carried on with great success. The window-glass produced there, exceeds, in clearness and transparency, any of the imported glass, and some of the most elegant buildings erected in that town the last summer, are glazed with it.