

EXAMINATION OF LOUIS.

President. "Louis! the French nation accuses you.—The National Assembly decreed the 3d of December that you should be tried by them; and on the 6th, that you should be brought to the bar, to hear the accusation read, and to give your answers."

The President then read the articles of the act, one by one, calling upon Louis to answer each of them separately.

Accusation. Louis, the French people accuse you of having plotted and formed a multitude of conspiracies to establish tyranny in destroying Liberty. On the 10th of June, 1789, you made an attack on the sovereignty of the nation, by suspending their representatives, and by expelling them with violence from the place of their meetings.

Answer. There existed then no law.

Acc. On the 23d you surrounded the representatives of the people with troops; you presented a Declaration ordering them to cease their meetings and separate.

The same answer as to the preceding article.

Acc. You ordered an army to march against the citizens of Paris to shed their blood, and you did not disperse that army till the revolution had been effected.

Ans. I had at that time a right to order troops to march according to my will; it never was my intention to cause the effusion of blood.

Acc. You suffered the National Cockade to be trampled under foot before your eyes, and the white cockade to be worn. You constantly rejected the constitution.

Ans. As to the decrees, I made the observations I then thought I ought to make; as to the cockade, the fact is false.

Acc. You took an oath at the Federation of the 14th of July, which you did not keep; you seduced Mirabeau to cause an insurrection in the departments.

Ans. I do not remember all that passed at that time, but I know that the whole was prior to the acceptance of the constitution.

Acc. You distributed money to the Faubourg St. Antoine, that the people might favor your escape.

Ans. This accusation is absurd. I ever took a pleasure in giving money to the people. There was nothing in my conduct that had the appearance of a plot for a counter-revolution.

Acc. Was it not in consequence of the same project that you feigned an indisposition to facilitate your retreat to St. Cloud.

Ans. No.

Acc. You swore to maintain the constitution; and on the 21st of June you attempted to escape with a false passport, and ordered your ministers to sign no act of the legislature.

Ans. I do not remember what passed at that time; but for my journey to Varennes, I refer to the answers made to the deputies of the constituent assembly, who accompanied me on my return.

Acc. You conspired with La Fayette; you hired writers of journals, and spent considerable sums of money to overthrow the constitution.

Ans. I recollect writing one letter to Fayette, but have no knowledge of the rest.

Acc. You favored the rebellion at Arles.

Ans. The ministers did all that, and the assembly proposed ministers to me I knew nothing of.

Acc. You made no attempt to stifle the plots of counter-revolution, which were manifested in several parts of the Republic.

Ans. I was not apprised of these things, I was informed of nothing; besides, it would require time for me to answer all these questions.

Acc. You paid your ci-devant body guards at Coblenz, and you sent considerable sums to Rochefort and to your brothers.

Ans. I ceased giving them any thing as soon as they passed the Rhine.

Acc. You refused your sanction to a decree for forming a camp near Paris; you ordered them to be stopped in their march; the army was not complete—you ordered no recruiting.

Ans. I presented at the time the statements to the assembly; if they were mistaken it is not my fault.

Acc. You threw confusion and disorder in the army.

Ans. I cannot answer this accusation.

Acc. Why did you defer so long to inform the legislative body that fifty thousand Prussians were marching against France?

Ans. My diplomatic correspondence was carried on by the ministers, therefore it is not my fault.

Acc. You suffered our navy to go to ruin; all the officers emigrated; there is scarcely one left for the service.

Ans. I did not send away those officers.

Acc. The state was torn by the factions of the fanatic priests; you shewed yourself openly their protector, and manifested a design of recovering your former power.

Ans. I cannot answer that, having no knowledge of it.

Acc. The legislative assembly passed a decree against the factious priests, you suspended its execution.

Ans. I had a right so to do.

Acc. There were in Paris clandestine associations to operate a counter revolution, paid by the civil list.

Ans. I have no knowledge of these facts; the project of a counter-revolution never entered my head.

Acc. Who were the members of the constituent assembly you endeavored to corrupt?

Ans. I never endeavored to corrupt any.

Acc. On the 10th of August, you passed in review the Swiss troops, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and on that day they fired on the people.

Ans. The constituted authorities were assembled at the castle; I had demanded a de-

putation to proceed with me to the legislative assembly: when I saw that they did not come, I repaired thither with all my family.

Acc. Why, some days before the 10th of August, did you order all the posts of the Swiss guards at the Thuilleries to be doubled?

Ans. The castle was threatened; as I was one of the constituent authorities, I had a right to defend myself.

The President then asked Louis if he had any thing further to say.

Louis. I beg the Assembly to give me communication of the act of accusation: I should desire to examine it minutely: I should also wish to have a counsel.

Marat shewed him all the papers, one after another; among the papers signed by his own hand, he acknowledged but a very few.

The President asked him why he caused a hole to be made in the wall of his apartment, and to be covered over with an iron door.

He answered, that he had no knowledge of this.

The President told him, that the Assembly permitted him to retire.

Louis, on retiring, said, I have desired to have a counsel.

The Assembly then decreed, that the desire of Louis to have a counsel should be granted.

LONDON, December 13.

This being the first day of the meeting of Parliament, his Majesty went to the House of Lords, and being seated on the throne, delivered the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen, HAVING judged it necessary to embody a part of the militia of this kingdom, I have in pursuance of the provisions of the law, called you together within the time limited for that purpose, and it is, on every account, a great satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture.

I should have been happy if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from a state of tranquility; but events have recently occurred which require our united vigilance and exertion in order to preserve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

The seditious practices which had been in a great measure checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the last session, and by the general concurrence of my people in the same sentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity. A spirit of tumult and disorder, (the natural consequences of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required the interposition of a military force in support of the Civil Magistrate.—The industry employed to excite discontents on various pretexts and in different parts of the kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy constitution, and the subversion of all order and government; and this design has evidently been pursued in connection and concert with persons in foreign countries.

I have carefully observed a strict neutrality in the present war on the continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and increasing indications which have appeared there of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies the States-General (who have observed the same neutrality with myself) measures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the positive stipulations of existing treaties. Under all these circumstances I have felt it my indispensable duty to have recourse to those means of prevention and internal defence with which I am entrusted by law; and I have also thought it right to take steps for making some augmentation of my naval and military force, being persuaded that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquility, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace.

Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, consistently with the security of my kingdoms, and with the faithful performance of engagements which we are bound equally by interest and honor to fulfil.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I have no doubt that you will be ready to make a due provision for the several branches of the public service.

You will certainly join with me in lamenting any necessity for extraordinary expences, which may for a time prevent the application, of additional sums beyond those which are already annually appropriated to the reduction of the public debt, or retard the relief which my subjects might have derived from a further diminution of taxes: but I am confident you will feel that those great ends will ultimately be best promoted by such exertions as are necessary for our present and future safety and tranquility; and it is a great consolation to me to reflect, that you will find ample resources for effectually defraying the expence of vigorous preparations, from the excess of the actual revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the brilliant successes of the British arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, have led to the termination of the war, by an advantageous and honorable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly satisfactory to me, from their tendency to secure the future tranquility of the British dominions in that part of the world.

Your attention will now naturally be di-

rected to such measures for the future government of those valuable possessions, as shall appear, from experience and full consideration, most likely to provide for their internal prosperity, and to secure the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

I am persuaded it will be the object of your immediate consideration, to adopt such measures as may be necessary, under the present circumstances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repressing every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquility of these kingdoms.

You will be sensible how much depends on the result of your deliberations, and your uniform conduct is the best pledge, that nothing will be wanting on your part which can contribute to the present security and permanent advantage of the country.

I retain a deep and unalterable sense of the repeated proofs which I have received of your cordial and affectionate attachment to me; and I place an entire reliance on the continuance of these sentiments, as well as on your firm determination to defend and maintain that constitution which has so long protected the liberties and promoted the happiness of every class of my subjects.

In endeavoring to preserve and transmit to posterity the inestimable blessings which, under the favor of Providence, you have yourselves experienced, you may be assured of my zealous and cordial co-operation; and our joint efforts will, I doubt not, be rendered completely effectual, by the decided support of a free and loyal people.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

The British December Packet arrived at New-York the 8th inst. She had 45 days passage, and brings accounts to the 22d of December. An epitome of the intelligence is subjoined.

On the 2d December the French army under General Culline, was attacked by the Prussians and Hessians, under the command of the King of Prussia. Culline was obliged to retire; he took post in a strong position in the neighborhood of Frankfort, from which he kept up a severe cannonade on the enemy.—A subsequent account says, that Prince Hohenlohe, at the head of the Hessians, had attacked Culline in his entrenchments, and carried them. Frankfort, after a violent assault, was retaken by the Prussians; and the French garrison, consisting of 1500 men, made prisoners of war; among which was one general officer, and the son of General Culline.—Another account says, the city was treacherously given up by the inhabitants, and two regiments of the garrison put to the sword.

The bust of Mirabeau is now veiled in Paris, and the populace take many methods of shewing disrespect to his memory. It is said he was a creature of monarchy.

The exportation of corn from France is prohibited on pain of death: premiums on its importation are offered, of 4s sous per quintal, till 1st May, and 3s sous till 30th June.

A London paper of the 20th December, gives an account of the trial of THOMAS PAINE, for a libel against the Government of Great-Britain, of which the jury found him guilty, without going out of Court. Duffin and Lloyd, mentioned in a former paper, have also been tried for a libel, and found guilty.

The executive power is to take proper measures for general safety during the course of the judgment of Louis Capet; the account lately published of his being tried and acquitted is premature.

Some riots have taken place in England; one at Manchester in which the mob were exasperated against the friends of a Parliamentary reform. In various places in the country the people have burnt Mr. Paine in effigy; on the other hand, in many places the successes of the French have been celebrated—and riots against government have taken place.

The British government are arming a large fleet—some accounts say 50 sail of the line; houses of rendezvous are opened in all the customary places; some serious internal commotion appears to be apprehended—the preparations for arming have affected the funds greatly—they have fallen 20 per cent.—The American funds had risen, six per cents 105—3 per cents 65½—and deferred 63.

The guards at the Bank and at the Tower are doubled.—A board of officers was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the officers of the army—some of whom it appeared had been employed in attempts to instil seditious opinions into the minds of the soldiery—these were dismissed the service; among others the names of Lord Temple and Col. Fitzgerald are mentioned; large rewards were offered by the government for apprehending Sampson Perry, Esq; author of a seditious pamphlet—and a Mr. Frost, who had declaimed in treasonable terms against the King. Proclamations are issued, offering encouragement to seamen and landmen to enter into the service—for embodying the militia—and for convening Parliament on the 13th December which had been prorogued to 3d January.

Associations are formed in London and various other places, to counteract the revolutionary societies, and to support the present constitution and government.

The Austrian and Prussian Courts are making preparation for increasing their armies—and filling their magazines with grain.

The arms of France have triumphed in most places—Namur, Liege, Antwerp and other places of inferior consequence are in their possession.

In Brussels the people have entirely renovated their government—all their officers, judges, &c. take an oath of allegiance to the people, viz. I swear to be faithful to the people my true and lawful sovereign—and to maintain liberty and equality. The day previous to the capture of Liege, which was the 28th Nov. General Dumourier had a battle

with the rear guard of the Austrians consisting of 12,000 men; the Austrians were entirely defeated, and though the account says they made a stout resistance, the French lost only 3 men killed, and 14 wounded. The wounded of the Austrians filled 37 waggons.—The Genoese are about making themselves free. The Genevans have given the Swiss Troops, and another revolution has taken place in their government—the rights of citizens are now enjoyed on a more extensive scale; clubs and meetings have been formed and held in Canterbury, Northampton, Birmingham, London and Westminster, for supporting the government and constitution.

Nov. 19.—Died, at his house in the old Bailey, the worthy and much esteemed Mr. R. AKERMAN, keeper of Newgate.

A writer in the Fayetteville Gazette, North-Carolina thus addresses his readers.

GENTLE READER!

The Excise Law has had this great effect on this State—our fruit was formerly considered as very little worth, but now it bids fair to be an article of value and considerable export—and more distilleries have been established this two years past, than perhaps, without this act of encouragement, would have been for twenty years.

To avail ourselves of the great advantages of our former population, and fertility of soil, and that rank we sustain in the union, nothing is wanting but industry, a reverence of the Laws, and appointing those characters to represent us in the great Council of the Nation who, unmindful of faction, intrigue and self profit, endeavor, steadily to advance our great and joint agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Those who animadvert on the corrupt influence imbibed into the government from the spirit of speculation in the members, are often called upon to give names and facts in support of their charges. The true and satisfactory answer is, that the public is sufficiently acquainted with many names and facts which need not therefore be mentioned; secondly, that names and facts cannot be called for which the avenues to an authentic disclosure thereof are shut up against inspection. Let the subscription and transfer books of the funds, and the subscription and discount books of the Bank be laid open and names and facts will then be given as fully and clearly as may be desired.—Quere, whether the said books ought to be locked up against a knowledge of the transactions of persons in public character; so that the people cannot judge of the situation or particular views of those entrusted with their interests?

To those who will not pay attention to the transactions of government there will be an appearance of mystery in them. Those who pay attention with prejudiced and suspicious minds will find no less mystery. A man who pulls a milled cap over his eyes may well cry out, I am in the dark; for the proverb truly says, none are so blind as those who will not see. These remarks apply to those who endeavor to alarm the jealousies and fears of the people on the plea that our government is wrap'd up in darkness and mystery. This charge on examination will do honor to the constitution; for all our money transactions are by that constitution and by the laws made in conformity with its spirit, as public and as carefully checked as it is possible. Accordingly it appears, that every dollar received or expended is brought to account. If it were as easy to satisfy jealousy by proof, as it is to awaken it by groundless hints and half smothered whispers, the result of the enquiries made by the House of Representatives of the United States, would confirm the confidence of the people in the administration of their national affairs, by shewing how solid a constitutional ground it stands on. Every transaction of the Treasury is published, and the people may, if they will take the pains, by reading, see for themselves the refutation of the numberless suspicions which have been whispered against the government of our country.

The enemies of government complain of hard usage, because their noisy censures of the constitution and administration of our country are imputed to selfish motives. Doubtless there are many who act sincerely and from principle—but a mistaken one, however. But the people are called to judge at every election, whether the greater part of the furious holders forth against Congress are not candidates for appointments.—They are—and he must be blind indeed who does not see that the blusters have made all the racket merely to draw the attention of the voters. Those who hate levees and the glare of courts, the meek souls who cry equality—who say that power corrupts the possessors, and turns them into enemies of liberty, behold them inconsistently intriguing, coaxing and lying, to get an election. Pure souls—trying to get into place to lose at once their innocence and attachment to liberty, not contented with equality, they would get power which would spoil them. If sowing discord, jealousy and sedition, are to be the successful means of getting into office, there never will come a year when our political field will not bear a great crop.

\* \* No posts were arrived when this paper went to press.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA, Ship Phæbe, Lockyer, Lisbon, in 65 days.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	107
3 per Cents,	117
Deferred,	117 1/2
Full Shares Bank U. S.	22 per cent. prem
Bank North America,	14