

LONDON, January 15.

Yesterday was the day on which the National Convention were to determine, at least how the votes should be collected for the decision, relative to the persecuted Louis. From their determination of this question his fate may be foreseen. If the votes are to be collected openly, it is meant that the members should be deterred from giving what they call a pardon; if otherwise, he will be saved.

All the speakers who have hitherto given their opinions on the trial of Louis XVI. seem unanimous in the conviction of his guilt, but they are divided as to the policy of putting him to death. The world is anxious to know what will be the sentiments expressed by citizen Egalite on this interesting subject.

Lord Howe is certainly to command the channel fleet.

By the advices at Lloyd's, thirty sail of East-Indiamen are on their passage home; and, in case of hostilities breaking out between this country and France in the course of two months, it is more than probable, the greater number of these valuable ships will fall to the lot of our cruisers.

Government have determined upon fortifying our West-India islands.

Mr. Dundas, we are informed, suggested an idea of the Negroes upon them being employed, instead of sending over, at a considerable expence to the nation a sufficient number of hands for that purpose; he has consulted several of the first merchants in this city. We understand that the plan is agreeable to them, and will be observed by Government.

Commodore Gardner, whom, when we name him again, we shall hope to call Admiral, has recommended to the Admiralty a plan for the relief of those seamen who have claims upon the bounty of government, but cannot yet be admitted into Greenwich Hospital.

Yesterday morning letters were received at the Admiralty Office, Charing Cross, from Commodore Murray, who is now at anchor in the Scheldt. They were sent off by the Commodore on Thursday last. The French gun boats which lately entered the Scheldt, it now turns out, proceeded but a little way, they ran aground between high and low water, and the French quitted them in their small boats, intending to return at high water; but before they came back, the Dutch had fairly thrown a bank of earth round them. The French finding it impossible to move the boats, have deserted them.—No French vessels of any kind had either entered or quitted the Scheldt, from the time Commodore Murray anchored there till the date of his dispatches.

Philadelphia, March 20.

By the Ship *Trial*, Capt. Watts, in 39 days from Lisbon, the following interesting intelligence was received.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION. TUESDAY, JANUARY 15. The final judgment of Louis XVI.

THE nominal call being terminated, M. Vergniaux, the President, rose, and spoke as follows: "Out of 735 voters, 26 have been absent by leave; five by illness, one for cause unknown; 26 have made divers declarations; and 693 have voted for the question in the affirmative—I do declare, in the name of the Convention,

"THAT LOUIS CAPET IS GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON, AND OF ATTEMPTS AGAINST THE GENERAL SAFETY OF THE STATE."

Here the second question was put, "Shall the APPEAL to the PEOPLE TAKE PLACE?"

A great number of the members spoke for and against the appeal; and almost every one of them seemed apprehensive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manuel gave their vote respecting this question, they expressed in the strongest language, their indignation at having heard one of the nearest relatives of Louis vote for his death.

Soon after M. EGALITE came to vote on the second question, he said—"I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal shall not take place."

Clootz voted against the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at eleven o'clock, and the following was the result:

Members absent	20
Members who did not give their vote	10
Sick Members	3
Absent Members without cause	3
Members for the Appeal	283
Members against the Appeal	424

Majority against the Appeal. 280

Here Barrere, the President, rose, and said: "THE NATIONAL CONVENTION DOETH DECREE, THAT THE SENTENCE WHICH IT SHALL PRONOUNCE UPON LOUIS CAPET, SHALL NOT BE REFERRED TO THE APPEAL OF THE PEOPLE!"

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED. AGAINST LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH. PARIS, JAN. 17. Thursday, half-past nine in the Evening.

I am sorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the most distressing intelligence of the event which has just taken place.

The National Convention after sitting near 34 hours, has just voted, that the punishment of

DEATH

SHALL BE INFLICTED ON HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY. This unjust and iniquitous judgment was carried by a majority of rather more than a hun-

dred. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the rest in respect to the time when it should be inflicted, some thinking it should not be put in execution till the end of the war, and others proposing that it should be postponed till the sense of the people should be taken. Peiton and many of the leading members, voted for death with these restrictions.

A amazement and terror appear universally to prevail; and the confusion of those who are known to have been attached to the Royal Prisoner, can more easily be imagined than described. So great was the general terror during this long sitting of the Convention, that many of the Members, who went to the Hall on Tuesday morning with a positive resolution of saving the King, if possible, found themselves compelled, by the most urgent motives of personal safety, to vote against him.

There undoubtedly was great reason for this apprehension; for a most formidable mob was collected, which openly threatened by name, many of the members, to murder them upon the spot, if they did not vote for the death of the King.

I cannot express the horror which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the National Convention, when the Duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his King and relation. Even Manuel, in a very proper and spirited manner attacked him upon it.—This execrable branch of the House of Bourbon has had a remittance of more than 20,000 livres sent to him from England, by which he is in some measure enabled to defray the charge of the Assassins whom he and Roberespierre have now in pay.

THE KING IS PERFECTLY RECONCILED TO HIS FATE.

The situation of her Majesty, Madame Elizabeth, and the Princess Royal is melancholy indeed. The latter has for some time been unwell; and the indelicate conversation which took place in the convention, upon her Majesty applying for a physician, is not to be described. The Dauphin is perfectly well and is universally beloved.

Letters by the *Trial*, say that the King of France had sentence pronounced upon him on the 17th Jan.—and was executed the 21st, at 4 o'clock in the morning, by Torch-light—his Head being severed from his Body, fell into a hole below the Scaffold, and his Body was thrown in after it.

Captain Watts left Lisbon the 7th of Feb. and before he sailed saw London papers containing the particulars of the Execution of Louis 16th.

Extract of a letter from *Lisbon*, dated Feb. 5th, inclosing some English Newspapers to the 22d Jan. received by the *Trial*.

"There are some fresher papers in town but we could not get them. The unhappy and unfortunate Louis the XVI. has filled up the measures of his misfortunes, he was butchered on the 21st of January in a private manner, in consequence of a sentence of the Convention: this barbarous, atrocious act, excites horror and indignation, in every man's breast who is not a mad-man. A general war is now looked for as a consequence of this step."

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Lisbon, to their correspondent in this city, dated February 8.

"We this day have received a confirmation that the King of France was executed the 21st of January, and think that war is inevitable."

Postscript of a letter dated Lisbon, Feb. 5, says—"The death of the King of France, who was beheaded, makes me change opinion about war, believing it impossible; and that the only respected colours will be yours [the American] in Europe. I am, &c.

Accounts by the *Perseverance*, Capt. Boys, who left Gibraltar the 13th February, say, that the Governor (Boyd) had received official accounts from Madrid, of the fate of Louis the XVI.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated February 12, 1793.

"We are still in a state of uncertainty, with respect to war or peace, but now the unfortunate King of France is no more, having been put to death on the 21st ult. we shall soon know what determination the powers of Europe will come to. Spain has agreed to join Great-Britain and Holland, against France, and are making great preparations for war. The Algerines have declared war against the Dutch, being displeas'd with the last presents they sent them—we have a strong squadron of Portuguese men of war here waiting, the Algerines say there is no danger of vessels under your colours coming to this place."

A letter from Hispaniola informs, that a frigate had arrived at Cape-Francois from France, with advices, that the enormous expence of carrying on the War (amounting to FIVE MILLIONS sterling per month) had much embarrassed the Government; that General Custine had retired from Metz, and was encamped near Landau, with two thirds of his army; and that the Prussian and German forces were collecting in large numbers near him.

The birth day of the President of the United States was celebrated at Legionville, by the army under the command of General Wayne, with those military honors and festive joy, becoming patriot-citizen-soldiers.—Among other patriotic toasts given on the occasion, were the following:

1. May our meeting with the Savages produce conviction to the world, that the American Legion are the only troops proper to oppose them.

2. Our Friend and Brother La Fayette—May a generous nation forgive his errors (if any) and receive him to her bosom.

Members of the House of Representatives of the United States elected in South-Carolina; Lemuel Benton, for Georgetown and Charleaux; and Alexander Gillon, for Beaufort and Orangeburgh Districts.

The following gentlemen have been elected in their respective Districts, Representatives

in the Congress of the United States, from the State of North-Carolina—viz. Thomas Blount, James Gillispie, William B. Groves, Alexander Mebane, Matthew Locke, Joseph Winston, and Nathaniel Macon, Esquires.

Extract from the considerations and resolutions entered into by the citizens of London, assembled at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

"We foresee, from recent experiment in a neighboring country, that in the operation of bringing to pass such a transition, the lives and properties of all persons in this island would be exposed to the arbitrary disposal of self-opinionated philosophers, and a wild and needy mob, deluded and instigated by them; that with the introduction of equality in rank and fortune, an expectation would be raised in the lower orders, which must first be gratified with plunder, and afterwards would sink into a state of disappointment and abject poverty. When all were equalized, there would no longer be a superfluity to pay the hire of servants, or purchase the productions of art or manufacture; no commerce, no credit; no resource for the active but in robbery, and in all those public disorders which make life miserable. Thus would the present generation be certainly ruined; that which is to follow, could not propose to itself a remedy, but in pursuing the same arts of peace which had been so capriciously abandoned: and the more they prospered in that pursuit, the more they would contribute to re-produce the inequality which had been before condemned and exploded. Where then are the blessings of this reform, and to what purpose is misery to be brought on the present generation?"

"It is with grief we see, that in a neighbouring country, the carrying into practice of this wild doctrine of Equality and the Rights of Man, has already produced these evils, and others ten thousand times greater. It is not yet publicly known, nor can it enter into the gentle heart of a Briton to conceive, the number of atrocious crimes against God and Man, that have been committed in support of these opinions. Murders and assassinations have been deliberately planned, and justified by some of these pretended philosophers, as the means to attain their ends of reform. With all their pretences and promises, they have proceeded to violate every right, civil and natural, that should have been observed towards their equals; the people, who have only changed their masters, groan under new tyrannies of which they never heard or dreamed; and are subjected to the chastisement of one desperate leader after another. The excesses of these ruffian demagogues have no bounds; they have already surpassed the wildest phrenzies of fanaticism, superstition and enthusiasm; plundering and murdering at home, and propagating their opinions by the sword in foreign countries; imposture, tallacy, falsehood, and bloodshed; their philosophy is the idle talk of school boys; and their actions are the savage ferociousness of wild beasts."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRIDAY, March 15, P. M.

The House resumed the consideration of the further report of the committee of ways and means, which had been postponed the 21st Feb. last, and the following resolution being under consideration, viz. that \$2500 be granted for enlarging the building for Congress; the same was agreed to—

Mr. Gallatin next moved to re-consider the 2d resolution contained in the said report—viz. for granting \$7500 to complete the Presidential house, which was proposed to be borrowed on loan, reimbursable out of a tax of 50 dollars a night on each performance, at the respective Theatres in the city and country of Philadelphia, and in case of that not being sufficient, the deficiency to be made up out of the tax on pleasurable carriages in this State; Mr. Gallatin's motion was to re-consider the above, in order to introduce the following in lieu thereof, viz.

That the house intended for the use of the President of the United States, together with the lot of ground whereon the same is erected, be vested in the corporation of the city of Philadelphia; provided that they shall pay and discharge so much of the loan for 20,000, obtained from the bank of North-America, as was applied to the purchasing of the ground and erecting the house. That the duty upon Vendues be granted for ever to the said corporation, with power to modify or repeal the same. That the said corporation be vested with the power to borrow a sum of money sufficient to complete the said house, and to raise a tax upon the Theatre, or in such manner as they may think convenient, upon the citizens of Philadelphia, in order to pay the loan thus obtained.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Hare, seconded by Mr. Bradford, ordered, that the said resolution be postponed until to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, March 14.

Yesterday arrived here, from Oporto, Portugal, which place he left the 10th of February, Capt. Pell, of the ship *Eagle*, who informs, that the day previous to his departure the post had brought intelligence that the KING OF FRANCE WAS BEHEADED, and that the report was current there, and generally believed.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Favorite,	Heavyside,	Liverpool
<i>Trial</i> ,	Watts,	Lisbon
Brig Hestor,	Baker,	Port-au-Prince
Harmony,	Dunphy,	ditto
Swallow,	Strong,	Charleston
Chance,	Oswald,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Jason,	Taylor,	Bermudas
Harrison,	Cambey,	Virginia

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is sensible that the first edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many instances defective, in others erroneous, and in some offensive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his desire, in the present edition, to supply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offensive parts of the last. To assist him in this business, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of respectability in the several States. The description of foreign countries (which composes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the most approved writers on Geography, and useful information introduced from the discoveries of the latest Navigators, Travellers, and respectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expence have been spared to render this work the most complete, accurate, and useful of any ever offered to the public.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and Illustrations. By William Bradford, Esq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof. By Caleb Lownes, of Philadelphia.—If we enquire into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Punishments."—Montesquieu.

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SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

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