

IV. That they require and demand that the ancient constitution, and the ancient laws and usages be executed and followed and that they shall serve as the only basis both for the civil, religious, and diplomatic administrations, as well as for all others.

V. That the following persons be chosen to exercise in the interim the authority or power exercised by the Duke as far as concerns the city and bailiwick of the city of Brussels.

[Here follow the names.]

FORM OF THE OATH.

"We swear to be faithful to the free and sovereign people of Brabant to maintain the catholic, apostolic and Roman religion, the constitution of the country of Brabant, and to do every thing that is prescribed, or that ought to be executed for their happiness, and whatever may be afterwards ordained by the sovereign will of the people. So help me God and all the Saints."

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11.

Our court, in answer to the note sent by the Emperor, requesting us to furnish forthwith the triple military contingency for the duchy of Holstein, have declared they will furnish this contingency as soon as possible, but in specie, instead of troops.

Domestic Articles.

BOSTON, March 15.

On Tuesday last an action of trespass for assault and battery, brought by Benjamin Austin, jun. Esq. against Captain Benjamin Russell, Editor of the Centinel, came on before the Supreme Judicial Court. The counsel for the Defendant were Messrs. Otis and Morton, who managed the cause in an elegant and masterly manner. The counsel for the plaintiff did not appear so DEXTEROUS, in this plea, as we have known him on some other occasions, being several times called to order, by Judge Dana, for deviating from the evidence: He supposed that Mr. Austin ought to recover extraordinary damages because he was a Senator of the Commonwealth, and said that his honor would be valued in exact proportion with the damages he recovered; if this is really the case, we are sorry the gentleman's honor, which by himself was valued at a thousand pounds, should be so slighted by the jury, who deducted therefrom nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds.

STAUNTON, Feb. 21.

We hear from Lewisburgh, Greenbriar county, that a company of Light Dragoons, quartered there, are to march on the eighth March for the Great Kanaway—at which place they will embark for Kentucky.

We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from the Salt Works in Kentucky, that on the 17th of January last, the Indians killed three men at the Bear Wallow, on the road from that state to the settlements of Cumberland.

We also hear, that a treaty is to be held in the spring, with the hostile tribes of Indians—and that an Indian flag arrived at Fort Jefferson the 10th of January last.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Washington, to a gentleman in this town, dated Jan. 14.

"I have nothing material to inform you respecting our situation at present—but am very sorry that the small portion of news which I have gathered is very bad—three men were recently hung at Fort Hamilton for desertion, and seven more have been tried, but their sentence is not passed. Among the latter are two belonging to Captain Alexander Gibson's company, whom it is expected will certainly be executed—as one of them deserted at the Warm Springs, for which he was punished—and one of our officers, in order to save the Indians the trouble, has put an end to his own existence, by cutting his throat."

Philadelphia, March 27.

The Charleston City Gazette, of March 15, contains the following important intelligence, received by an arrival at that port, from Bristol.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The minister of justice informed the convention that the executive council had been summoned, and assembled early this morning, for the execution of the decree relative to Louis Capet, a decree of which two copies had been transmitted to the hotel of the minister of justice. The council had called to its assistance the department, the mayor, the commandant general, and public accuser of the public tribunal. After having concerted along with these, the measures of execution, the minister of justice, president of the executive council, a member of the council, the secretary, and two members of the department, went together to the temple.

At two o'clock, they were brought to Louis, to whom the minister of justice, president of the executive council said, "Louis, the executive has been charged to notify to you the extract of the minutes of the national convention, dated the 15th, 17th and 19th of this month, which the secretary will now read to you."—The secretary of the executive council proceeded to read these three extracts.

Louis answered by reading a written paper, signed with his own hand. After having heard this paper, I answered, continued the minister of justice, that we should deliberate on the object of his demands. We retired, and as we were of opinion, that we could not decide alone on the conduct proper to be adopted, we returned to the council, which decreed, that we should submit to you the writing delivered by Louis to the deputation, of which I shall now read you a copy.

The last requests of Louis!

"I demand a delay of three days, in order to make the necessary preparations to appear, in the presence of God—I demand for that purpose to send for and see freely the person whom I shall name—the person whom I demand is M. Eschevaux de Formont—he lodges at No. 48, Rue de Baug.

"I demand that his person be secured from all disturbance, from all apprehension on account of the last offices of charity which he shall render me.

"I demand to be freed from that perpetual inspection, which the council general has established over me for some months.

"I demand in this interval, to be able to see my family as often as I shall request, and without witness.

"I would request, that the national convention would immediately proceed to deliberate on the fate of my family, and permit them to retire freely, wherever they think proper.

"I recommend to the nation, all the persons who were attached to me. There are many of them who have expended all their fortunes to purchase places under the new government, and who, having now lost their sole dependence, must be in circumstances of want: Among my pensioners, were many aged and indigent persons, who had no other means of support except the pension which I gave them. (Signed) LOUIS."

Done at the Temple, January 20th, 1793.

Cambaceres—"Louis Capet has only made these demands which you have now heard, to the deputies of the executive council, because they did not inform him of the decree passed yesterday on my proposition, in which the greater part of his requests are anticipated. I demand on that ground, that we shall pass to the order of the day. The assembly passed to the order of the day.

Execution of Louis 16.

PARIS, January 22.

Louis was beheaded yesterday at the Place de Louis XV. at a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning. He was conducted thither in the mayor's carriage, accompanied by his confessor and two gendarmes. Great silence was preserved during the procession, but when he reached the fatal spot, the noise of drums and trumpets was great. He ascended the scaffold with firmness, made a sign he had something to say: little, however, was heard, on account of the noise, except, "I die innocent! I forgive you all." The sentence was instantly executed, and *Vive la Nation* resounded on all sides.

The whole place, and the avenues, were filled with troops of the line.

A member of the convention, who voted for his death, was attacked in a coffee house and killed. This, it is feared, is but the beginning of a scene of bloodshed, which will not soon be terminated.

Extract from the GAZETTE NATIONALE, or LE MONITEUR UNIVERSEL, a paper published at Paris, dated Sunday the 23d of December, 1792.

Sitting of the National Convention, December 21st.

A letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was read by a Secretary, in the following terms:

"Citizen President—The evidence of talents and civism given by Citizen Genest in the different missions with which he has been charged, has led the executive Council to determine to reward his zeal by nominating him Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. His endeavors will be to strengthen the bands of union of the two nations; an object which has been so much neglected by the former government.

"From the instructions that were given by the former Ministry to the Agents in that country, which the executive Council caused to be laid before them, they have seen with indignation, that at the very time when the good people of America expressed to us their friendship and gratitude in the most affectionate manner, Vergennes and Montaigne

thought that it was not suitable to France to give America all the confidence of which it was susceptible, because it would acquire a strength which it might probably be tempted to abuse." They therefore enjoined on their agents a passive conduct in regard to that nation; and to speak of nothing but the personal views of the King for its prosperity.—The operations of war were directed by the same Machiavelian maxims. The same duplicity was employed in the negotiations of peace; in which, when signed, the people for whom we had taken up arms were altogether neglected.

"The National Convention will follow another course. It has already manifested the desire of contracting a solid alliance with the Americans, which induces me to call to the attention of the Convention their engagement to express, by a letter which the President has been charged to write, their sensibility of the generous succour which the United States, and in particular the state of Pennsylvania, have given to the Colonies. If Citizen Genest were the bearer of this letter, I am of opinion that it might have a very good effect, and facilitate his negotiations."

"This was a mistake, the whole succour having been from the United States."

The letter alluded to in the foregoing, is as follows:

OFFICIAL LETTER,

To be delivered, on the part of the French Republic, to the United States of America.

"President of the United States of North-America,

"Amidst the storms which buffet our infant liberty, it is a comfort to the French Republic, to have communication with other Republics founded on the same principles as her own. Our brothers of the United States, no doubt, have heard, with gladness, the new revolution, which overthrew the last obstacle to our liberty. This revolution was necessary. Royalty was still existing, and in every constitution where it exists, there is no true liberty. Kings and equality are incompatible with each other; it is their business to conspire against the sovereignty of nations.

"The United States of America will hardly credit it; the support which the ancient French Court had afforded them to recover their independence, was only the fruit of base speculation; their glory offended its ambitious views, and the ambassadors bore the criminal orders of stopping the career of their prosperity.

"Nay, it is only between free nations that succours and fraternal treaties can be formed. The liberty which the French Republic wishes to repose to the nations that shall call for her assistance, will not be polluted with similar stains: It shall be pure like itself.

"The immense distance which parts us, prevents your taking, in this glorious regeneration of Europe, that concern which your principles and past combats referred to you. Single and alone against the coalition of Kings, we have shown ourselves worthy of being called your brothers; and the ignominious retreat of their combined armies, Gemmappe, Spire, Savoy, Flanders—all these successes ought to call to your remembrance Saratoga, Trenton, and York Town.

"When will the final term of our struggles come? We do not yet know; but, free Americans, rely on our courage and perseverance; not a Frenchman shall remain, or they shall all be free. Liberty shall become extinct in Europe, or our principles shall triumph every where over the league of despots. They have raised storms against us even in our own hemisphere; they have excited our islands to rebellion, but our principles and our arms will finally give them again calm prosperity. The United States have contributed towards it, by the ample relief they have afforded for our colonies, at a moment when France was too remote to give them support. Thanks to you, generous Americans, it is the debt which the gratitude of the French Republic discharges with heartfelt satisfaction.

"The time is doubtless not far distant when the Colonies, far from being a subject of eternal rivalry and war, will only be a further tie among nations. The time is not far distant when found policy shall lay down the basis of Commerce, not on exclusive interests, but on the conjoint interests of all, and on the nature of things. It depends on the courage of the United States to accelerate that happy moment, and the French republic will eagerly give her concurrence to all the efforts they shall make for riveting the political and commercial ties of two nations, who can no longer have but one common sentiment, since their principles and interests are common."

Accounts from Martinique say—Tranquility is now perfectly re-established in that island. The national tri-coloured flag was hoisted there on the 4th of January, immediately after the departure of the fleet of royalists, who have been the cause of much disturbance in the colony. They consist of the ship La Ferme, the frigate La Calypso, the corvette La Marechal de Castries, a transport, and a small vessel. They have taken refuge in the Spanish Island of Trinidad, the Governor of which finding himself much incommoded by their visit, has written home to Madrid to know what steps are to be taken. The patriotic frigate La Felicite, Captain M. La Croix, who was obliged to fly to St. Lucia during the insurrection, arrived at St. Pierre the 3d of February, and has brought M. Rochambeau, jun. son of him who went to Cape-Francois, to succeed M. Behague, the ci-devant Governor. A small vessel arrived at St. Lucia from France on the 7th of February, after a passage of 22 days; brings word that a small squadron, under the command of Capt. Duval, destined to restore order and tranquility to our islands, was to fall on the 24th of January.

All the inhabitants who had emigrated have returned since the national flag has been hoisted, and things begin to wear a pleasing aspect."

The Knoxville Gazette says—by a gentleman who arrived in town last week from Merodistrict, we are informed, that about the middle of January seven or eight Indians crossed Cumberland River to the north side, near the mouth of White's Creek (seven miles from Nashville) and there fell in with Gower, whom they fired on and mortally wounded; he notwithstanding made his escape to Hickman's station, where he expired in a few days.

The same day a man was wounded on the fourth side, near the same place.

A writer in the Virginia Chronicle speaking of French affairs, says—those who have traced the steps which have led to this revolution, will perceive, that all their sufferings, and all the convulsions now agitating the kingdom, have proceeded, from the Queen's patronage of the American cause; and had that sprung from her zeal for its freedom, it would have been laudable; but on the contrary, it arose from her avowed enmity to the English nation.—The King too, who Mr. Burke extols as amongst the best of Monarchs and as possessing the purest of hearts, has himself most essentially conducted to destroy the peace of his kingdom, and to endanger the lives and royal prospects of his own immediate family, by sanctioning the union of the Clergy, Nobles and Commons, into one House: his fatal connivance at this Act, which destroyed degree, and consequently the veneration due both to the propriety of rank, and to which property is entitled—at the same moment unlinked all order and subordination.—The motives for the Queen's conduct were farally vindictive; to the policy of Louis, wretchedly temporizing in that first destructive step, his present lamentable situation is ascribable alone.

We learn that Brissot de Warville voted in the National Convention in favor of referring the final sentence on the King to the primary assemblies.

Houdon, the famous French sculptor, who paid a visit to this country a few years ago to procure a likeness of the President, and who was employed by the state of Virginia, to execute a marble statue of that American hero and statesman, had completed the same by the end of November last. It may, therefore, soon be expected.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jam.) dated Feb. 16, received by the brig Ann, Capt. George.

"Captain William Bligh arrived here the 6th of February, in the ship Providence, from Otaheite, with 347 plants of the bread fruit tree, 332 of which have been left in this island, the remainder, I understand, are intended for the King's gardens at Keo.

Besides the plants abovementioned, Captain Bligh has brought 248 plants of different kinds; among which are the Otaheite apple, (one of the most delicious and high-flavored fruits in the world) the mango, China lemon, almond, and two nutmegs, which have been planted, and it is expected will grow. He has also brought two natives with him; one of them came with an intention of going to England, the other stays here to assist in the cultivation of the plants."

COMMUNICATION.

Continual dropping wears away stones.—The unceasing cry of misconduct and corruption in our government, cannot fail to enflame the minds of many citizens. It would be curious as well as useful to throw into a catalogue—it would be a very long one—the barefaced falsehoods which have been printed in this city, and re-printed in almost every part of the United States, against the government, within two years past. There is scarcely a single great measure of Congress which has not had a host of lies going before it, like an advanced guard, to make the people suspect and abhor the legislature of the union. Still the good sense of the people overpowers this host, and the laws of the union are submitted to. The more the government is degraded in some districts by calumny and falsehood, the more is it to the honor of America that the laws are still held in respect by the people at large.

Married at Columbia, Western Territory, by the Rev. John Smith, Captain John Armstrong, of the first United States' regiment, to Miss T. Gforth, daughter of William Golph, Esq. one of the judges of the common pleas for the county of Hamilton—A young lady of excellent education, and possessing every mental accomplishment requisite to insure happiness in the married state.

Next Saturday's Gazette will contain an interesting and particular account of the fate of Col. Hardin, Major Trueman, and the other persons who were murdered by the Indians, while acting under the sanction of Flags of truce.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Brig Ann, George, Jamaica
Dispatch, Sheriff, St. Vincent
Sch'r Franklin, Tullman, Hispaniola
Eagle, Jones, Charleston
Hector, Cadenhead, Carolina
Sloop Brilliant, Ruffell, Trinidad
Patrick Henry, Skinner, Virginia

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Deferred, 11/5
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Wanted to complete files of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of those numbers.