

yearly allowances for the benefits of their trade, Mr. Smally does not presume to say.

Mr. Smally was not brought before me by virtue of any legal authority; but hearing of his return, and understanding by his neighbors that he was a sober man, on whose relation confidence might be placed, I wished to have that relation from himself, and accordingly asked a certain Hall, of the militia, one of his neighbors, to desire him to come down, which he accordingly did, when I took down the account in writing, as he related it—and I believe you may rely upon the truth of the facts, so far as his memory could serve.

I understand Congress have in a public manner consoled with and provided for those families who have been bereaved by the late unfortunate embassies; such conduct, in my opinion, does honor and gives dignity to government; and I flatter myself that government will take measures that this poor man, Mr. Smally, shall be justly paid, agreeable to his agreement made with Major Trueman, who is now dead, and unable to perform it himself. The justice of government cannot be doubted—neither would I throw out the most distant hint or insinuation that any of the public officers would be guilty of the least degree of chicanery, by withholding the money from whom it is due, in order to force them to take orders and goods from any trader, at the advance of an hundred or hundred and fifty per cent. or higher, from any motives whatever. But the fact is, that it often happens that the troops of militia, when their money is earned, are, for want of the paymaster's being in cash, obliged to take a due-bill on government, which is finally paid with the greatest justice; but the poor men cannot think of going to Philadelphia for it; and as they are in want, they part with their due-bills to the traders at almost any rate, rather than run the risk of losing the paper, and getting nothing. These things greatly reduce the idea of the pay of government; and on these accounts you may rely upon it our country bleeds, and makes it more difficult to get, or raises the price of volunteers on all occasions.—Farewell.

## Foreign Affairs.

### FRANCE.

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION. SUNDAY, January 13.

**KERSAINT**, after sundry prefatory remarks, reported in the committee of defence as follows:

1st. The minister of the marine shall issue orders to all the ports, to arm 30 sail of the line and 20 frigates, exclusive of 21 ships of the line and 32 frigates already in commission, which will increase the naval force of the republic to 52 sail of the line and 52 frigates, which shall be also victualled.

2. Twenty-five ships of the line, 5 of 100, 6 of 80, 14 of 74 guns, 29 frigates, 9 of which shall mount 40 24 pounders, and 12 of 36, 18 pounders; 20 cutters and 6 bomb vessels, shall be put upon the stocks; and all necessary repairs shall be made to put all the ships of the republic in a state to keep the sea.

3. The executive council shall take the most expeditious measures to secure the armaments of the coasts, and put them in a state of being employed in the ensuing spring; 100 battalions in the maritime departments, or those which are contiguous to them, shall be appointed to them for their defence.

4. Registers shall be opened in the municipalities, to inscribe the names of young persons from 16 to 21, who shall be free from all infirmities, to serve the republic by sea.

5. The committee of marine shall present the plan of a decree for the number of volunteers who may present themselves for the sea service, and to regulate the quota of the 84 departments in proportion to their population, observing that this levy shall not exceed 200 men for the interior departments.

6. The committee of war shall present immediately its opinion on the means least burthenome, of preparing the armament of 100 battalions, for the defence of the coasts.

7. To assure the execution of these measures of general defence, the national treasury shall furnish the sum of 30 millions as an extraordinary fund, to support the war, and which shall be at the disposition of the minister of the marine.

The convention moreover charges its committee to present, without delay, the state of the expences necessary for the extraordinaries of the marine, in case of war, in order to make provisions accordingly.

8. Orders shall be issued to the national founderies to cast 600 iron 36 pounders, 800 24 pounders, 600

18—400 12—and 300 8 pounders, proper for the service of the sea and the coasts, and 400 coronades of 36 pounds.

9. The diplomatic committee shall make a report upon the situation of the different agents of the republic abroad, it being inconsistent with the dignity of the republic that many of them should remain in their present situation.

10. The executive council shall present to the convention a memorial upon the respective interests of the French and English nations, and the defence of their liberty; and this memorial approved by the convention, and sealed with the seal of the republic, shall be addressed to the English nation and government.

All these articles were decreed, excepting the 9th and 10th, which were adjourned to the 16th, to be discussed at the same time with the Plan of the decree presented by Brissot in the name of the committee of general defence.

11. Commissioners from the convention shall be sent to all the ports and arsenals of the republic, and to the maritime departments, to acquaint the French marines with the cause and object of the war with which France is threatened, and shall take a list of the number of such men as are capable of serving their country in the naval department. They shall receive the volunteers who shall first offer; they shall assure the inhabitants of the coasts, and the mariners, that the republic will take care, during their absence, of their wives and children; their pay shall be augmented, and a considerable share of the prizes shall devolve upon them.

In fine, they shall take every measure which they may judge necessary, both in the ports and on the coasts, to insure the success of the war, and put the maritime frontiers of the republic in a respectable state of defence. They shall correspond on this subject with the committee of general defence, and shall give an account of their proceedings to the convention, which they shall arrange with the agents of the executive power and the ministers as they shall judge necessary, and all necessary power shall be vested in them for this purpose.

12. The marine committee shall instantly deliver in their report upon the letters of marque, and the regulations which shall be followed by those who shall fit out privateers in case of a war with England.

#### WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

The present state of Paris was demanded.—Decreed.

Legendre observed, that the terrors with which the convention was inspired, were so many finesses to retard the sentence of Louis.

Marat conjured the convention not to be the dupes of a farce which had been acted for three hours.—Those who affected to be terrified to-day, are those who boasted a few days ago that they would carry their own measures into effect.—Their despair arises from this cause, that the brave men (the federates) who now guard this city, will reject the criminal principles they would suggest to them.

Huguet. A new massacre is on foot. All those who have leaned to the side of humanity and justice, are threatened with destruction.

Leharde. I have no doubt of the business of the federates here—proscriptions are openly handed about, and all those who have voted for an appeal to the people are to be poignarded.

It was decreed unanimously, that the fate of Louis should be instantly decided on.

Thibaut, bishop of Cantal. Yesterday I seized on a man who swore I was a royalist, and he would assassinate me. Of what nation are you? said I—I am, he replied, a Spaniard by birth, and am come, in the name of my nation, to demand the head of Louis the sixteenth to the end that a solemn alliance may be formed with your republic. (A violent agitation in the assembly.)

I wish by this, continued Thibaut, to prove that the agitators are not

the Parisians, who have constantly respected the delegated authorities: No—they are men purposely brought hither.

Marat spoke of his patriotism, and braved those who now dreaded proscriptions and murder, and who were so bold a few days ago. The patriotic members, cried he, are not afraid of the menaces of the royalists. It has been said that certain of my colleagues, friends to Capet, are terrified at the idea of shutting the barriers, because it would be an obstacle to their flight: I demand that every member who shall quit Paris shall be declared infamous, and that beyond the barriers any one may put him to death.

#### SATURDAY, Jan. 19—at night.

Immediately on the negative of the question for delaying the execution of the sentence pronounced upon Louis being proclaimed.

Cambaceres said—“Citizens, by pronouncing sentence of death against the last king of the French, you have done an act the remembrance of which will not pass away, and which will be recorded by the graver of immortality in the annals of history. Public safety could alone prescribe to you that awful decree. Since it is passed, I stand up in the name of humanity, to call your attention to the person who is the object of it. Let us allow him every possible consolation, and let us take proper measures to prevent the execution of the national will from being sullied with any stain—I move, therefore, the following propositions:

1. The executive council shall be immediately summoned, and a copy of the decree which pronounces sentence of death against Louis shall be delivered them.

2. The executive council shall be charged to notify this decree to Louis in the course of the day; to cause it to be executed within twenty-four hours after it has been notified to him; to take every measure of safety and police which to them shall appear necessary during the execution; to be careful that no insult be offered to the remains of Louis, and to give an account of their diligence to the national convention.

3. The mayor and municipal officers of Paris shall be enjoined to suffer Louis to communicate freely with his family, and to have with him such priests as he may desire in his last moments.

These propositions were unanimously adopted, with an amendment by Brissot, that the executive council should not be called till 11 o'clock in the morning.

[The proceedings of Jan. 20, were published in our last.]

#### LONDON, January 12.

The Squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Richard King, now in the Scheldt, whence they sailed from the Downs some days since, consists of the Assistance of 50 guns, two frigates, a sloop, and two cutters. These command that mouth of the river, between the Isles of Zealand and Zoarfe.

Government are making the most rapid preparations for war in every department.

The quantity of ordnance stores preparing is immense, both for land and sea service; and a large body of cavalry-artillery are shortly to be raised, the more effectually to protect the coasts against any attempts of an enemy.

War appears inevitable, and the nation seems only waiting till they are sufficiently prepared to strike a blow of consequence.

#### JANUARY 17.

The official accounts from Holland state that the admiralty of Amsterdam have ordered the immediate equipment, of some ships of war, and have opened the usual correspondencies with the other four admiralities, on the subject of their usual quotas of ships and men.

Lord George Gordon has found sureties for good behavior for fourteen years, required by sentence of the court of king's bench, and will be at large in the course of the present week. The sureties, we understand, are two Jews of consider-

able property in the city. The noble prisoner, we see, gains something by his election into the number of the chosen, and finds himself not abandoned by the whole world.

#### JANUARY 24.

The French executive council have given directions to all the officers commanding by sea or land in the service of the republic, to be careful not to be the first to commit an act of hostility against this country, unless it should hereafter appear the decided intention of the British cabinet to declare war against France.

On Saturday advices were received of the arrival of the Assistance man of war and the Iphigenia frigate, in the Downs, from Flushing; commodore Murray did not return in his ship, having been sent by our government to the King of Prussia, at Frankfort, with Lord Grenville's answer to M. de Chauvelin.

There is no prospect whatever of a conciliation, and an immediate Declaration of WAR seems more certain than ever, for we can speak from the first authority, that our court is resolved not to acknowledge or receive M. Chauvelin, or any other person, as the accredited minister of the republic of France, the government of which, according to its own appellation, is merely provisional.

## Domestic Articles.

### BOSTON, March 20.

FROM PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 6.

Congress is now adjourned, and the Members scattered—but very few of them remaining here.—The Session concluded favorably—the result of the investigation into the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, was highly to his honor: Many of his letters to foreign agents, and to our ministers in Europe were read, in the course of the discussion, which discovered the great and enlightened statesman and Financier; and strongly impressed this idea on the mind, that the interest and honor of the United States are the supreme objects of his ambition and pursuit.

Dr. Jarvis, Messrs. Kingsley, Sewall, Gardiner & Jones, of this town, are appointed a committee to consider and report to the Legislature, the present session, how far this commonwealth is, either directly or indirectly, affected by a late decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States, said to have been made by four of the Judges of the same, against the state of Georgia; or how far any state is constitutionally responsible on an action of debt, instituted by any individual of any other state: And also to procure and submit to the Legislature an authenticated copy of the case referred to, and the judgment thereupon—of the opinions and declarations of the Judges—and of all other circumstances respecting the same; in order that our true situation may be known and understood, and such measures adopted on this occasion, by this commonwealth, as its honor and interest may demand, and the peace and safety of the Union requires.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, to engage attention to the culture and preservation of Fruit Trees, offer a premium to the person who shall on or before the first day of July 1795, give a satisfactory natural history of the Canker Worm, of Fifty Dollars, or a piece of Plate, or a Gold Medal, of that value, at the option of the author. The history of this insect will be expected through all its transformations; at what depth in the ground, and at what distance from the tree, as well as the time when they cover themselves; at what season they rise from the ground, in the form of a winged insect and grub; on what part of the tree they usually deposit their eggs, as well as at what time their eggs become worms. If more than one satisfactory history of the worm shall be given before July 1795, that