

or goods, wares or merchandize, consisting of such enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of both whose aggregate value exceeds eight hundred dollars, and arriving from a district in one State, at a district in the same or an adjoining State on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river, shall, previous to the unloading of any part of the cargo of such ship or vessel, deliver to the collector, if there be one, or if not, to the surveyor residing at the port of her arrival, or if there be no collector or surveyor residing at such port, then to a collector or surveyor, if there be any such officer, residing within five miles thereof, the manifest of the cargo, certified by the collector or surveyor of the district from whence she sailed (if there be such manifest) otherwise the duplicate manifests thereof, as is herein before directed, to the truth of which, before such officer, he shall swear or affirm. And if there have been taken on board such ship or vessel, any other or more goods, than are contained in such manifest or manifests, since her departure from the port, from whence she first sailed, or if any goods have been since landed, the said master or commander shall make known and particularize the same to the said collector or surveyor, or if no such goods have been so taken on board or landed, he shall so declare, to the truth of which he shall swear or affirm: Whereupon the said collector or surveyor shall grant a permit for unloading a part, or the whole of such cargo, as the said master or commander may request. And if there be no collector or surveyor, residing at, or within five miles of the said port of her arrival, the master or commander of such ship or vessel may proceed to discharge the lading from on board such ship or vessel, but shall deliver to the collector or surveyor, residing at the first port, where he may next afterwards arrive, and within twenty-four hours of his arrival, the manifest or manifests aforesaid, noting thereon the times when, and places where, the goods, therein mentioned, have been unladen, to the truth of which, before the said last mentioned collector or surveyor, he shall swear or affirm; and if the master or commander of any such ship or vessel, being laden as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest or manifests, at the times, and in the manner herein directed, he shall pay one hundred dollars.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence,

Received by Ship Fanny, Capt. Tarbert, arrived at Norfolk, (Vir.) in 46 days from Greenock.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, January 17.

THE Appeal Nominal on the question, what punishment shall be inflicted on Louis Capet? continued through the whole of yesterday and the preceding night, each member assigning reasons for his opinion. The following are the most remarkable.

Desligoyte—"I will not enter into any composition with tyrants. I vote for death and speedy execution of the sentence."

Garran de Coulon—"I am of opinion we cannot exercise, at the same time the functions of Accusers, Judges, and Jury. The people did not delegate to us the right of pronouncing without their ratification. I consider that to be tyranny, when men place themselves above that ever sacred law, the sovereignty of the people. I respect the opinions of those who entertain sentiments different from mine, but I cannot adopt them."

Chabot—"I vote for death, because Louis has been a tyrant; because he is still one, and because he may again become so."

Robertpierre—"Because you have established yourselves the judges of Louis, without the usual forms, are you less his judges? You cannot separate your quality of Judge from that of Legislator. These two qualities are indivisible. You have acknowledged the crimes of the tyrant. It is your duty to punish them. No consideration should make you hesitate respecting the punishment reserved for the greatest criminal that ever existed. I vote for the punishment of death."

Danton—"I am not one of those Statesmen who know not how to determine but from political principles. I am a Republican, and do not hesitate respecting the choice of that punishment reserved for Louis the last. You ought to strike terror into tyrants by an inflexibility of character. I vote for the punishment of death."

Robert—"I vote for death; and if any regret remains with me, it is, that my competence does not extend to all tyrants. I would condemn them all to death."

Barrere—"The tree of liberty does not flourish, unless moistened

with the blood of Kings. I vote for death."

EGALITE—"Those who have made, or may make attempts against the sovereignty of the people deserve death—I vote for death."

Condorcet—"I declare that no circumstance except the present could induce me to pronounce sentence of death against any one. I request, that the severest punishment, next to death, may be inflicted on Louis; but in case death shall be pronounced against him, I request that the political consideration presented by Malche, viz. whether the punishment ought to be accelerated or retarded? ought to be discussed."

Lanau—"A republican is a man of few words. The motives of my opinion are here. [Laying his hand on his heart]. I vote for death."

Barbaroux—"I vote for the death of the tyrant. In a few moments I shall vote for the expulsion of his family."

Villette—"I vote for the confinement of Louis as an hostage of peace. He is overturned amidst the ruins of the throne, and will now close up every avenue of it."

Anarcharis Cloots—"In the name of the Human Race, I vote for the death of Louis."

Thomas Paine—"I vote for the provisional confinement of Louis, and for his expulsion after the war."

Brissot—"I am of opinion that the only way of avoiding the dangers which threaten us, is to pronounce the punishment of death against Louis, and defer its execution to the moment when the people shall have sanctioned the constitution which we shall present them."

The President announced that he was going to proclaim the result of the Appeal Nominal. The most profound silence prevailed for several minutes. He said—

"The assembly is composed of 745 members—one of these is dead, 6 indisposed, 2 absent without cause, and censured in the minutes conformable to the decree—11 absent upon commissions, and 4 who do not vote, making in all 23 members who have given no opinion. The number of votes is thus reduced to 720. In order that there may be a majority, it is necessary that there should be an union of 361 suffrages: 21 members have voted for death, with the demand of a discussion on the period of his execution; one has voted for death, with the reserve of its commutation or delay; two for death, not to be carried into execution till peace, unless in case of invasion on the French territory, to be inflicted in 24 hours after the invasion; 2 for chains; 319 for imprisonment and banishment—and 366 for death."

The President then lowering the tone of his voice, amidst the most awful silence, pronounced the following sentence:

"I declare then, in the name of the Convention, that the punishment which it pronounces against LOUIS CAPET, is—DEATH."

SATURDAY, January 19.

At eleven o'clock the sitting had not opened, on account of the absence of the President and two Secretaries. It was demanded that they should be censured; but the President Vergnieux being indisposed, and the Secretaries giving sufficient excuse, the decree of censure was repealed.

Several members spoke on the question of a respite.

M. Buzor represented the personal dangers which threatened those who approved of a delay. He concluded with giving as my opinion, that the execution of the sentence of death be deferred till the expulsion of all the Bourbons.

Thuriot—I demand that Louis be executed within 24 hours, and that the executive council be charged to take the measures necessary to ensure the public safety.

Legendre—The hour of justice is now come; the head of Louis must fall on the scaffold. I am against all respite.

After some debate, the question was determined simply thus: Shall there, or shall there not be a delay?

The nominal appeal commenced at eight o'clock. At midnight the President announced—"That no delay could take place, there being a majority of 38 voices for the execution of the sentence at the expiration of 24 hours."

MONDAY, January 21.

The sitting commenced by reading the following letter:

Representatives,

"Benoit-Louis Leduc begs the National Convention will permit him to give to Louis Capet those funeral honors which the dignity of the National Convention ought to allow him. He requests therefore that they will order the body of Louis Capet to be delivered to him, that he may carry it to Sens, and deposit it near that of his father."

After an observation made by Chabot, that Louis ought to be buried like other citizens in the usual burying place of the Section in which he lived, the Convention passed to the Order of the day.

Mangeot being admitted to the bar, informed the Convention, that in the ci-devant Palais Royal, he had heard expressions in favor of Louis, and among others, the following:

"Louis, then, is condemned to death, but those who have condemned him, may perish in their turn." Mangeot added, that the expressions he had heard seemed to agree with the assassination which had been committed on the person of Pelletier.

Thuriot—"One of our colleagues, whose soul was always pure, has fallen by the hand of an assassin. It is of the utmost importance that the Convention should discover the plot of the conspiracy; we shall then see from what quarter the blow has proceeded. It is no longer time to dissemble. There exists a conspiracy against the purest patriots. All traitors and conspirators must be seized, put in chains, and be dragged to the scaffold. I move that the Executive Council be ordered to give an account of the circumstances which preceded, accompanied and followed the transaction—whether Paris, the assassin, formerly one of the body guards, be arrested, and his papers sealed up."

Maure—"A friend of Pelletier gave the following account of his assassination. He was dining yesterday at the Garden de l'Egalite, in a Coffee-house kept by one Ferrier. Six persons came from an adjoining apartment, and one said, 'There is that scoundrel Pelletier Saint Fargeau.' 'My name is Pelletier,' replied the Deputy, 'but I am not a scoundrel.' 'Did you not vote for the death of the King?' 'Yes I did, but that was a duty imposed on me by my conscience.' Scarcely had he pronounced the words when Paris thrust his sabre into the lower part of his belly, which occasioned a large and deep wound. Saint Fargeau requested that no hurt might be done to the assassin. He was carried to his father's house, and expired this morning, wishing that his death might be useful to the Republic."

Many members complained of having received letters threatening their lives.

The Convention passed a decree to attend his funeral.

The Convention then recurring to the various propositions which had been made, decreed as follows.

I. An address to the French people respecting the present circumstances shall be drawn up.

II. Every citizen shall, in the course of 24 hours, declare, under the penalty of a fine of Whether he has any Emigrants as lodgers.

III. The Committee of the public safety, shall be renewed, and shall consist of twelve members, chosen by open vote.

IV. The plan of the new constitution shall be presented in the course of a fortnight.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

On Friday morning the Dauphin stole down stairs—the sentry at the door asked him where he was going—"into the street, replied the

infant Prince, throughout all Paris to beg of the people not to kill my dear Papa." One of the guards carried him to the King; when he heard what the child had said, he burst into tears, and pressed him to his bosom.

The King took leave of the Queen and his infant Son and Daughter, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Queen was in a raving delirium.

Defeze, the King's Counsel, is dying with a broken heart.

M. Maleherbes is the man who announced the King his fate in these words:—"My Prince! know you are courageous, but I cannot forbear telling you, sentence has been passed."

"Well then (said the devoted King) so much the better, my resolution is already formed, I behold, without terror, my last hour approaching; and I shall lay my head on the block without any uneasiness; what will perhaps surprise you more, is, that my Wife and Sister think on this subject exactly as I do."

Maleherbes fell at his feet and said; "I will never leave you, my good Prince I would die for you."—He was torn from the Royal victim by a Municipal Satellite, who told him, he had orders from the Council that he should quit the Temple. Maleherbes departed, and fainted before the door. He was carried home, and is much indisposed.

His Majesty had embraced him, taking a ring off his finger and giving it to him, saying "Remember me!"

JANUARY 22.

THE EXECUTION.

Conformably to the arrangements made by the executive council, Louis was yesterday put to death at the Place de la Revolution, heretofore Place de Louis XV.

Twenty-five citizens of known principles, well armed, acquainted with the manual exercise, and having each 16 rounds of shot, were chosen from each section to form a guard of 1200 men, who accompanied the unfortunate monarch to the place of execution.

Strong detachments from the different legions were posted in the streets through which the royal prisoner was to pass, and also in all the avenues leading to the place de la Revolution, to prevent any confusion, and each section had a body in reserve, ready to move at a moment's warning, to maintain public order, should any attempts have been made to disturb it.

Cannon were also distributed in every quarter, where it was thought they could be any way serviceable, had events made it necessary to have employed them; for even to the last moment the sanguinary faction, who pronounced the death of the unfortunate monarch, manifested symptoms of fear that some attempt might be made to rescue him.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, Louis proceeded from his apartments in the Temple, and got into the Mayor's carriage, who accompanied him, as did also M. Edgworth, or de Fermion, an Irish priest, whom he requested might attend him. Louis was dressed in a brown great coat, white waistcoat, black breeches and stockings—his hair was dressed.

The procession, commanded by Mareschal Santerre, proceeded along the Boulevards, to the place de la Revolution. One hundred Gardarmes on horseback formed an advanced guard to the procession. The rear guard was composed of 100 national guards from the military school. Various reserves of cavalry lined the procession, and patrolled the out-skirts of the city.

The unfortunate monarch arrived at the foot of the scaffold at twenty minutes past ten. He mounted the scaffold with firmness and dignity—appeared desirous to address the people, but even this was denied him. Drums and trumpets gave the signal, and at twenty-two minutes past ten his head was severed from his body.

The place de la Revolution was so strongly guarded by troops, that no person was suffered to pass after