

care, citizens, that our indignation be not lost to the public. Whoever reflects upon what passes, has reason to lament how many persons suspect and detest, who, if they were acquainted, would mutually esteem each other. Here men, the most opposite, equally wish well to freedom; however, they mutually regard one another with an air of suspicion. [A Member here called out, in a time like the present, the feeble ought to be silent, and leave to the more courageous to speak.] I do not believe, continued Petion, that this discourse is addressed to me. [Several voices called—it is.] It is not, resumed Petion, an alliance between the friends of liberty and those of tyranny which I desire; the alliance is impossible; I demand freedom of opinion, tranquility and confidence; I demand that there be no denunciation without proof. If there is any man in this Assembly, who can advance against me any thing, at which a man of honor ought to blush, let him advance—I dare him to the assertion."

Talien—"You are reproached with having insulted Pelletier in your printed opinion."

Thuriot—"On the second of September, the Legislative Assembly sent a deputation of twelve members, of whom I was one, to the Mayor of Paris: we remained till two o'clock in the morning, without Petion informing us one word of what was passing."

Collot d'Herbois—"I reproach you, Petion, with having calumniated in a printed opinion, the Electoral Assembly of Paris; of having printed a thousand falsehoods, in which I would have detected you, if I had not been absent upon a commission. You are a vile slanderer."

Petion—"I am satisfied that the system of calumny levelled against me discloses itself in a manner equally open and scandalous. I have not for several days mounted the tribune. For a whole week, he who has perhaps done some services to the city of Paris is threatened with losing his head. I declare for the first and last time, that I have often exposed myself for the public, and that I will do it still. As to the fact cited by Thuriot, I am astonished that he did not mention all the circumstances before the deputation reached my house; the mischief was irreparable and already known to all the world. The fact quoted by Collot is equally incorrect. I have not printed vague calumnies, my opinions still remain. Collot may attack them. There are still other accusations to be made against me; I know that two members of this Assembly have been sufficiently abandoned to spread a horrid report; I expect from them a denunciation without fear. Returning to the still more important discussion, in which we are engaged, I vote against visiting private houses, calculated to terrify the inhabitants of a city already deserted."

PROCLAMATION
Of the Provisional Executive Council, January 20, 1793, Second Year of the Republic.

The Provisional Executive Council deliberating on the measures to be taken for the execution of the decrees of the National Convention of the 15th, 17th, 19th and 20th of January, 1793, enacts the following regulations:

1st. The execution of the sentence of Louis Capet, shall take place tomorrow (the 21st of January.)

2d. The place of execution, shall be La Place de la Revolution, ci-devant Louis XV. between the Pedestal and the Champs Elisees.

3d. Louis Capet shall set out from the Temple at 8 o'clock in the morning, so that the execution shall take place at noon.

4th. The Commissioners of the Department of Paris, the Commissioners of the Municipality, and members of the criminal tribunal, shall assist at the execution, the Secretary Register shall draw up the minutes, and the said Commissioners and members of the tribunal, as soon as the execution is over, shall come to give an account to the Council, who shall continue in a state of per-

manent sitting, during the whole day.

By the Provisional Executive Council,
ROLAND, CLAVIERE, MONGE,
LE BRUN, GARAT, PACHE.

The Proclamation of the Provisional Executive Council, relative to his execution, had hardly been notified to Louis before he requested permission to confer with his family. The commissioners testifying their embarrassment at this request, proposed to him that his family should be brought into his apartment, to which he agreed. His wife, his sister, and his children accordingly came to him; and they conferred together in the room in which he was accustomed to dine. This interview lasted two hours and an half; their conversation was very earnest.

We may conceive what must have been the nature of the scene—but a narrative of it is impossible, for we do not take the Commissioners of the Commune to be very faithful or very feeling historians. Rumour, however says, that the Queen had been for some days in a state of distraction—that at times her mind was totally absent, and she was to be roused from lethargy to a sense of her sorrows. All that we can say upon this authority is, that the King, after this interview, waited for his summons without the least symptom of dismay.

The King wished to cut off his hair; scissors were refused him—they took away his knife.—"Fools!" (said he) to think I would basely turn my hand against my own life!"

His family asked, whether they might not see him again in the morning? to this he made no answer, and Madam Elizabeth saw him no more. Louis cried out of his chamber, "Oh the murderers! the murderers!"

Addressing herself to their son, Antoinette said—"Learn by the misfortunes of your father, not to avenge his death!"

The Princess, whose critical age, joined with her sufferings, had brought her into the most pitiable state, received, as we understand from one of the Paris Journals, the sacrament on the same day; and her life was despaired of. Our readers will see that we can only give these particulars on questionable authority.

Arrived at the fatal spot, the unfortunate monarch mounted the scaffold alone, the Commissioners, the Mayor, and even his Confessor, remained at the foot of it. He had on nothing but a white under waistcoat, his neck and breast open, and his hair rolled up as the Abbés wear theirs.

As he placed himself upon the Guillotine, he said, "I commit my soul to God."

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The purport of the communication from the Spanish Envoy, which the French Convention refused to hear, before pronouncing sentence on the late King, was to entreat the Convention to suspend the judgment of Louis; and to offer, if the Envoy were allowed time, to send a courier to Madrid, to obtain a promise from the King of Spain of becoming a Mediator between France and her enemies, and to engage them to disarm and acknowledge the Republic, on condition that the life of the head of the house of Bourbon should be saved.

Thomas Paine, it is said, had positive instructions from President Washington, in America, to insist on the safety of the King's person, and that if the French would not permit him to remain in France, to send him there, as they could not forget the kindness he had shown them.

At Lyons, a few days past, twelve Priests were beheaded. One of them made a temporary escape, by running into a river; but was dragged out and instantly executed.

Letters from Madrid, of the 7th inst. announce the intelligence, that 20 ships of the line and ten frigates are ordered to be got ready, with all possible expedition.

Philadelphia, April 10.

The Roebuck British Packet, for February, arrived at New York last Friday—the letters and papers by her, were received at the Post-Office Saturday evening. The following is an Abstract of European Intelligence contained in the British prints, to the 14th February.

THE King of Prussia has sent an army into Poland in three divisions, which are to form a cordon—the whole under the command of General Mollendorf. The object of this armament, according to the King's declaration, is to prevent the propagation of French Democracy—for it seems that clubs and revolution societies have been established there, who make open profession of their principles, notwithstanding all that the Empress has done to counteract them. The Prussians entered Poland about the end of January. The principality of Monaco, has thrown off its allegiance to its Prince, and thrown itself on the protection of France.

Paris accounts say—
"Gen. Bournonville is appointed Minister at War—Of 600 votes, he had 356. Dumourier had one only.

It was decreed the 2d, Feb. by the Convention, that bounties and recompences shall be granted to the corsairs who shall bring into the ports of the republic, the enemy's vessels laden with provisions, and other useful articles.

The Convention daily expresses its apprehension of new assassinations. They seem to entertain no doubt of plots being on foot to revenge the death of their murdered King; and the War they now wage, may in this light be considered as a measure of policy, tending to ensure their own personal safety.

It has been determined to address the English and Dutch nations.

Citizen Chambon, Mayor of Paris, has resigned that appointment to the Council General, under pretext of bad health.

The National Convention has passed a Decree to authorize their Generals to execute all the Decrees of the Convention in those countries where their armies are, as well as in those into which they may hereafter enter.

Paris, who stabbed the Deputy Pelletier, was taken at Forges; at the moment of his apprehension, he blew out his brains with a pistol."

On the 13th of January, the people of Rome massacred Bassville, Secretary of Legation from the French Republic; the house of a French Banker, and the Academy belonging to the Nation, were burned. On the following day, the quarter inhabited by the Jews was attempted to be set on fire: they were supposed to be friendly to the French Revolution.

The Convention is determined to execute a summary vengeance on the inhabitants of Rome, on account of the above transactions.

The Marine Minister is charged to explore the Forests of Corfica, and to transport all the wood he can find to Toulon.

Eight hundred millions of Assignats are to be created.

The Minister of Justice has twenty five millions at his disposal, for the purchase of corn in Foreign Markets.

The Court of Spain has engaged to assist Great Britain. A French vessel captured a Dover packet-boat.—The crew of a French gun-boat landed on the coast of England, and pillaged a house, the beginning of February.

The William Penn and George Barclay failed from Gravesend on the 11th of February. An attack on Jersey and Guernsey was much feared. English stocks declining at the date of the last accounts. Several ships reported to have been captured by the French. Orders were given for six frigates to sail from Plymouth and Portsmouth, to cruise in the channel, for the safety of homeward bound ships.

Dumourier, it is thought, will first attack Maestricht. Lord Auckland has promised the assistance of 12,000 English troops to Holland within eight days after the requisition. Dumourier arrived at Antwerp on the 2d of February. The Poles at Warsaw are resolved to oppose the entrance of the Prussians by open force.

It is reported that the Prussians on the 24th of January, invested the city of Thorn, and forced the gates. That Choczim will be offered to the Turks, on condition that they reject the new French Minister.

On the person of PARIS, the assassin of Pelletier, who shot himself when taken, a paper was found to the following effect: "Molest no one, I was alone the fortunate executioner of the villain Pelletier, I had tasked myself to a yet nobler action, the regicide, the patricide, the parricide Egalite should have fallen by my hand. Molest no one, the French are now a nation of savage cowards! I leave them with these lines (in poetry, which may be thus translated). Ye people, stamped with unprecedented crimes, with calumnies, with pleasure I abandon life and you. It is only with death that I escape the imputation of that infamy, which is written in the foreheads of all Frenchmen with the blood of their King." This paper is signed Paris the elder, late guard of the King, murdered by his people.

An action took place at Aix-la-Chapelle in January, between the French under General Bournonville, and the Austrians under General Clairfait—the former it is said lost 1200 men, and the Austrians 150.

Tranquility is entirely restored at Stockholm, by the mild measures of the Regent.

The British House of Commons went into mourning for the late King of France. Mr. Grey is said to be the only member who did not.

Lord George Gordon, who now calls himself Israel Abraham George Gordon, having suffered five years imprisonment, the term for which he was confined, was brought into Court by the keeper of Newgate, and offered bail for his future good conduct, in order to his being discharged—but the Court not considering the bail sufficient, he was remanded back to prison.

By the proceedings of the National Convention, of the 22d January, it appears that the two deputies from Frankfort were let at liberty. The Diplomatic Committee having reported that the charges against the inhabitants of Frankfort had not been substantiated, nor the law of nations violated by them.

Kerfaint, Manuel, Dufaloux and Roland, have resigned their places in the Convention and Council.

All the play-houses in Paris were opened as usual on the night of that day in which Louis 16 was beheaded.

The report of the distraction of the Queen of France is contradicted by the authority in Paris. At the request of the Queen, the commune of Paris ordered mourning for her and her family.

A solemn requiem for the soul of the lately deceased Monarch Louis 16, was performed in all the Roman Catholic Chapels in London—the congregations were almost universally in deep mourning.

The London Gazette of February 12, contains an order in council for reprisals on the ships, property, and subjects of France.

The French National Convention have passed a decree for augmenting their armies to 502,000 men.

Messrs. Condorcet, Paine, and Barbatoux, were appointed the committee to draw up an address to the people of England.

The Russian Minister at Coblenz has formally recognized Monseigneur, the eldest brother of the late King, as Regent of France.

Great commotions prevail in Ireland—which it is feared will not terminate without fatal consequences. A National Convention is the great topic of conversation.

In the British House of Commons a warm debate took place on the 5th of February—in which Mr. Fox reproached the confederacy against France, and the policy of the war on the part of Great-Britain.

Some of the British prints state, that the sailors had armed themselves, and were determined to oppose the press-gangs at the risk of their lives—other accounts contradict this.

Louis 16 was born August 23, 1754—he began his reign May 10, 1774, and reigned 18 years and 3 months, reckoning to the 1st August, 1792—on the 14th of which month he was imprisoned.

The French fleet in the Mediterranean, under M. Trugnet, was dispersed in a violent storm, and much damaged—the Admiral's ship, of 80 guns, escaped, dismasted, into the bay of Naples—and two other ships of the line were lost.

A war between Russia and the Porte is confidentially talked of.

General Dumourier has resolved to plant the Tree of Liberty in Amsterdam and London this spring and summer.

The bank of Amsterdam contains three millions sterling, the exclusive property of the Dutch.

The assignats in France are now at the exchange of fourteen 3 sixths; or in other terms, four-pence farthing English will purchase half a crown of French money.

Lloyd, the attorney, stood in the pillory at the Royal Exchange, for one hour, pursuant to his sentence in the Court of King's Bench, for sticking up inflammatory bills on the walls of the Fleet prison.

The Lords Lansdown, Lauderdale and Derby, have entered a protest against the war with France.

On the 21st January the French fleet, consisting of 44 sail, appeared on the coast of Sardinia, not far from Cagliari, and endeavored to debark. The Islanders allowed about 1500 men to land, who, on coming ashore began the air, Ca ira; these formed the line of battle, and the rest were about to follow them, when a great number of the Sardinians descended from the mountains, and attacked them. In less than half an hour, these 1500 men were killed or made prisoners. The Islanders then pointed their guns against their ships, and kept up such a quick fire, as obliged them to retire to a distance from shore.

Lord Hood is appointed to command the British fleet, ordered to the Mediterranean, and Lord Howe to command the channel fleet.

The Duke of Clarence is created an Admiral, to serve under Lord Howe. The Duke of York is to command the Hanoverian forces destined to act with the combined army against France. Prince Ernest (4th son) to serve under the Duke of York. The Prince of Wales is appointed to the command of the 10th regiment of dragoons.

Five of his Britannic Majesty's sons are now in the naval and military service.

The armaments go on with great vigour.

In London wheat was 5/7 per bushel, and in the counties 4/11.

A letter from Dublin, dated the 30th January, says—"The Catholics, I am happy to inform you, are to be partakers of our excellent constitution without any exception. On this occasion every liberal heart seems to be filled with joy."

Col. Joseph Neville is elected a Representative in Congress for the Counties of Hampshire, Hardy, &c. State of Virginia.—This completes the delegation from that State—eighteen names having been already published.

A duel was fought the 23d ult. at Legionville, between Mr. Jennifer and Mr. Galloway, two officers of the army—the latter was killed.