

wife have been entitled, shall accrue to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence, and take effect, from and after the last day of May next, and henceforth, the act, intituled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," shall be repealed, and cease to operate, except as to the validity of the registers, records, enrolments and licences, with the certificates and documents, which shall have been done or granted, in pursuance of those acts, prior to the first day of June next, which shall continue to be of the like force and effect, as if the said acts were not repealed; and except also, as to the prosecution, recovery and distribution of and for fines, penalties and forfeitures, which may have been incurred, prior to the first day of June next, for which purpose likewise, the said acts shall continue in force.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act, shall be construed to extend to any boat or lighter, not being masted, or if masted, and not decked, employed in the harbor of any town or city.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED, FEBRUARY 18, 1793.  
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

### Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

THE Pearl, belonging to Plymouth, taken by the French, and valued at 40,000l. is found to be worth 5,000l. She was principally laden with the baggage of some west country gentleman, which was coming to London.

A French privateer attempted to board the Thane, Smith, for Liverpool, in the Downs.

The Conquest, Cummins, for Chester, was attacked by a row boat off Dover.

Two cutters at Rye have carried into that port a large French cutter.

A French armed row-boat was taken on Tuesday night, and bro't to Broad Stairs.

No formidable blow has yet been struck on the part of England or France. The Hind sloop has taken a French Schooner, privateer from Dieppe, mounting four carriage guns and two swivels, and carrying 50 men. The Hind has sent its prize to London.

Two lug sail French privateers have captured between the north Foreland and Margate, a small ship and two brigs.

The Badger Excise cutter has taken a Calais fishing boat and carried her into Dover.

Feb. 15. Stocks have this day risen more than one per cent.

The Imperial declaration of war, in the name of the Germanic empire, has just made its appearance.

The King of Prussia and his staff, have all gone into mourning for his late Most Christian Majesty.

It is said that a treaty of marriage is on the tapis between Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. and Miss Pamela, a near relation of Philippe Egalite, and the companion of Mademoiselle d'Orleans.

In every proceeding from the memorable 14th of July to the present moment, the new usurpers of authority in France have uniformly adopted the system of deprecation. It was not the general welfare of the public that stirred them up; it was an eye which certain individuals had on the property of others, and having a favorable opportunity to carry that plan into execution by the murmurs of the people at the enormities of the court party, they seized a lucky moment, dethroned the sovereign, made themselves masters of the wealth of the nation, obliged those who had riches to fly, seized upon their inheritances, and then passed sentence of death upon them if they should return. Having thus far carried the point, they endeavored to seduce the rabble of other countries to commit similar insurrections: for it is the maxim of robbers to cry down honesty, and level all mankind to one common standard.

An effectual cure for the bite of a mad Frenchman. Mix a grain of common sense in the milk of human nature, with two grains of honor and half a drachm of loyalty: and let the patient take this, night and morning, and he will be in his senses all day.

It looks as if the French, in establishing republicanism, wished also to bring back paganism. The church of St. Genevieve is now called the Pantheon; and the first god placed there was the god Mirabeau, a god that had he lived a few months longer would most probably have been hanged.

Since the French first swore to establish a constitution, there have been about two hundred different Ministers. They are now making another Constitution! With what body of men, or what Minister could any power in Europe negotiate?

Since the days when Roman debauchery, and the abolition of public and private worship unnerved the arms of that mighty empire which gave laws to the universe, we have not had so great and so sudden a subversion of honor, honesty and virtue in any nation of the world, as that which has rumbled France into its present abyss of barbarism.

Tranquillity and order are established in every part of Savoy, and the people happy in their change of government.

The inhabitants of Constantinople have again began to express their dissatisfaction with the administration of the Grand Vizier, by setting fire to the city in the night. Such are the dreadful effects of popular discontent, where the people have no constitutional mode of representing their grievances.

The French are paying every possible attention to the construction of the works of Cherbourg, which had been for a time discontinued, and to the repair of those of Dunkirk. These two ports will be the principal stations of their privateers; the one opposite to Portsmouth, the other to the mouth of the Thames. Cherbourg will at this time admit of a ship of 74 guns.

The Dauphin is lodged in the Mayor's house until the Convention determine his fate; he is prevented seeing the Queen—and the most favorable opinion of his punishment is perpetual imprisonment.

The last requests of the unfortunate Louis breathe the soul of magnanimity, and a mind enlightened with the finest ideas of human virtue. He appears not to be the man which his enemies reported. His heart was found—his head was clear—and he would have reigned with glory, had he but possessed those faults which his assassins laid to his charge. His mind possessed the suggestions of wisdom; and even in his last moments, when the spirit of life was winged for another world, his lips gave utterance to them, and he spoke with firmness and with resignation.

Thus has ended the life of Louis XVI. after a period of four year's detention, during which he experienced from his subjects every species of ignominy and cruelty which a people could inflict on the most sanguinary tyrant. Louis XVI. who was proclaimed at the commencement of his reign, the Friend of the People, and by the Constituent Assembly, the Restorer of their Liberties—Louis, who but a few years since was the most powerful Monarch in Europe, has at last perished on the scaffold. Neither his own natural goodness of heart, his desire to procure the happiness of his subjects, nor that ancient love which the French entertained for their Monarch, has been sufficient to save him from the fatal judgment.

Confidential letters from France give us reason to believe, that the National Convention will propose to put up to sale one fourth of the lands of the Republic, to defray the expences of the war. But who will become the purchasers? The estates of the Emigrants do not find a market, for there are no bidders.

On Friday Mr. Flint, the messenger, arrived in town with dispatches from Lord Auckland at the Hague. Very serious apprehensions are entertained of the success of Dumourier in Holland, where the factious party rather increases than diminishes; but, as yet, there is no news of his irruption into the Dutch territories.

Orders have been sent from the Admiralty to Admiral Crosby, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Plymouth, to burn, sink and destroy all vessels belonging to the French nation; an account having been received, that a large French frigate had been seen off the Godwin.

The Parliament of Ireland having determined to grant relief to the Catholics, they are now turning their thoughts to the Protestant clergy. It is in contemplation to equalise all the livings, and to reduce the number of bishops; every rector is to be allowed 500l. per ann. and every curate 200l. per ann. His Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House of Lords, presented yesterday at St. James's.

"My Lords,  
"I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address.

"I receive, with the greatest satisfaction, the assurances of the firm and effectual support in the prosecution of the just and necessary war in which I am engaged, in consequence of the unprovoked aggression of France; and I trust that, by the blessing of Providence, my efforts will be rendered successful, for maintaining the rights of my people, preventing the extension of anarchy, and contributing to the security of Europe."

The vessel of the late lamented Mr. Rumsey, to sail against wind and tide has lately been tried, and was found to sail four knots an hour. The following is the principle upon which it moves:—

A pump of two feet diameter, wrought by a steam engine, forces a quantity of water up through the keel. The valve is then shut by the return of the stroke, which at the same time forces the water through a channel or pipe of about six inches square, lying above and parallel to the keelson, out at the stern, under the rudder, which has a less dip than usual to permit the exit of water. The impetus of the water, forced through the square channel, against the exterior water, acts as an impelling power upon the vessel.

The rumours of yesterday were such as may be expected at the present crisis. It was circulated, on the one hand, that General Custine and his army had been cut to pieces. It was suggested on the other, that General Dumourier had been surrounded and destroyed by the army of General Clairfait!

An intelligence more satisfactory and more confirmed was received by the Dutch mails of yesterday. It was then declared, in the strongest terms, that the division between the Patriots and the Stadtholder was at an end; and that the sense of their common danger had united the people of Amsterdam in one common bond of union.

The rumours of engagements in the channel, we cannot say, from authority, are without foundation. Several French frigates, and a number of English traders, have been captured by that monster—*Report!*

An Ambassador is to be formally announced, in a few days, from Monsieur, as regent, to the Court of Great-Britain. The person named, is the Duc d'Harcourt. His reception in the combined view of etiquette and political relation, will furnish matter of curious observation.

Yesterday M. de Curt, Depute des Isles du Vent de l'Amérique, attended by M. Chev. du Buc, and Le Baron de Chafontaine, lately arrived from the French West-India settlements, who have petitioned the administration of this country to take their persons and property under their protection, were presented to the King at St. James's, by Lord Grenville.

### FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JANUARY 17.  
The three defenders of Louis Capet were admitted to the bar. One of them, Desze, said, "Citizens, Representatives, the law and the decrees have entrusted to us the sacred function of the defence of Louis. We come, with regret, to present to you the last act of our function. Louis has given to us his express charge to read to you a letter signed with his own hand, of which the following is a copy:

"I owe to my own honor, I owe to my family, not to subscribe to a sentence which declares me guilty of a crime of which I cannot accuse myself. In consequence I appeal to the nation, from the sentence of its representatives; and I commit, by these presents, to the fidelity of my defenders, to make known to the National Convention this appeal, by all the means in their power, and to demand that mention of it be made in the minutes of their sittings.

"Given at Paris, the 16th Jan. 1793.  
(Signed) LOUIS."  
Desze then resumed the discourse. He reminded the Assembly that the Decree of Death had only been pronounced by a majority of five voices, while the other part of the Assembly were of opinion that the safety of the country required another decision. He warmly conjured them to examine anew the question of appeal, and to grant to humanity, to the interest of the state, all that justice might not seem imperiously to claim.

Tronchet, another of the defenders of Louis Capet, protested against the Decree, by which the Assembly had declared that the sentence should be passed like its other decrees, by an absolute majority. He demanded the repeal of the Decree, observing, that as the Penal Code had served as the basis of the opinion of those who had pronounced the punishment of death, the Assembly ought, conformably to that code, not to pronounce the punishment except by two-thirds of the voices.

Lamaignon Maleherbes, the third counsel of Louis, begged the Convention to allow him till to-morrow to present some observations on that kind of majority, which to him seemed necessary, before sentence should have been pronounced. He regretted that he could not speak extempore with sufficient facility to enable him to explain his ideas.

The President informed the Council that the Convention would take their requests into consideration, and invited them to the honors of the sitting.

On a motion made by Robespierre, the Convention decreed.

I. That the appeal interposed by Louis Capet is null, being contrary to the rights of the people, and to the power of national representation; and that all citizens are forbidden to support this appeal, under pain of being punished as disturbers of public tranquility.

II. That there are no grounds for attending to the remonstrances of the Council of Louis, in regard to the nature of the majority which passed sentence upon him.

The discussion of the question, whether it would be proper to suspend the execution of the sentence passed against Louis Capet? was adjourned to next day.

The Convention rose at eleven at night, after a sitting which continued thirty-six hours.

### H A G U E, February 5.

This afternoon intelligence was received here, that Ruremond has been taken by the Prussians, and that the French lost a great number of men.

### AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.

On the 2d inst. his royal highness Prince Frederick of Brunswick established his head quarters in the city of Gueldres. The French retire on all sides at the approach of the Prussians, who have already formed a junction with the advanced posts of the Austrian general Count de Clairfait. The army of the latter is said to consist of 45,000 effective men.

The present state of the Russian fleet in the black sea, under the command of Rear Admiral Ribas, who has received orders to sail on a secret expedition, is as follows: Sixteen ships of the line, one of which carries 80 guns; four large frigates; two smaller ones; five armed brigs; a bomb vessel, and several fireships and armed transports. At Nicolai and Cherson, several Russian ships of the line and frigates are constructing.

### Domestic Articles.

#### BALTIMORE, April 9.

Yesterday arrived here, from Marseilles, in France, the ship Harmony, Capt. William Robinson, which place he left on the 15th of February—Capt. Robinson put into Gibraltar, which place he left on the 26th of February—He informs, that on the 7th of February, the harbor master of Marseilles received orders to unship the rudders of the English and Dutch vessels in that port, and accordingly did so—That as soon as the news of war reached Marseilles, they immediately began fitting out privateers—That two privateers sailed in company with the Harmony from Marseilles—That in three days after Capt. Robinson sailed, there would be ready for sea upwards of 18 sail out of that port, from 4 to 24 guns each—That on the 20th of Feb. a French privateer of 14 guns, fell in with six sail of English and Dutch off Cape Palos; took five, and one brig made her escape to Gibraltar.

From a Correspondent.

Notwithstanding the fascinating power of the words Liberty and Equality human nature recoils with horror at the late massacre of Louis the XVIth; and the history of the present day must stamp a complexion so sanguinary on the French nation, that time shall not, for centuries, be capable of effacing it. Whilst America views with detestation and anxiety, the bloody scenes now acting on the theatre of Europe, let it be her care to avert those evils, by declining all interference in the contention; let her circling arms of peace embrace the whole world, and her doors of hospitality fly open to distressed strangers, of all nations, whatever be the motives which