

therefore demand, that you repeal your former Decree."

Another deputation from the section of Marseilles made a similar request.

M. Lanjuinais affirmed, that upwards of 8000 persons had been assassinated from the 2d to the 9th of September, in different parts of the kingdom. [Here the Convention made a great clamor.]

M. Chabot said, that he had been accused of participating in the massacre of the 2d of September; but he had bathed the hands of many of the Marseillais with tears, and actually preserved several of the prisoners from the fury of the populace. He concluded by asserting, that instead of five or six assassins, there were no less than 10,000 men armed with muskets and bayonets, and that Manuel and Petion were privy to the founding of the alarm bell.

After a short but tumultuous debate, in which one member termed the other *Scelerat*, the Convention decreed, that all proceedings should be stopped until the report was received from the minister of justice.

A letter was read from the commissary of the maine at Ville Franche, announcing that all the invalids and sailors had emigrated from that city, and taken up an asylum in the States of the King of Sardinia, that they might not be compelled to serve on board the ships of the Republic.

The commissioners at Liege write, that provisions for the army arrive from all quarters; that the persons dispatched to Ostend, have found in the town of Ghent, abundant ammunition, and a garrison of 3000 Belgians, and that order was upon the eve of being restored in all the other cities, in which there are yet no military hospitals, pay-masters, or magazines.

STOCKHOLM, January 18.

On the 15th inst. a deputation waited on the Duke Regent, to assure his Royal Highness of the fidelity of the citizens of the capital. The deputies were most graciously received, and had the following assurances made them:

"That it was the intention of the Duke Regent to deliver the constitution established by the deceased monarch, as well as all the privileges and prerogatives attached to it, in all their integrity, to the king his nephew, on his coming of age." This declaration has occasioned here a general content. His Royal Highness has also revoked the form of the process relative to the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs, adopted by the Diet in 1789. Every thing, in short, is to be placed on the ancient footing.

W E S E L, (Ger.) Feb. 2.

Proclamation by the Emperor.

"Convinced that our faithful subjects of the Netherlands will not be happy unless they enjoy the rights and privileges granted to them by our ancestors, and wishing to reign over them only as a tender father reigns over his family, we publicly declare that our intention is that they shall enjoy these rights and privileges in their full extent; and that we will exert all our strength to prevent the infringement of them, as well as to re-establish all things on the same footing as that on which they were under our great grandfather Charles VI. It is agreeable to our way of thinking, to act with kindness and clemency even towards the enemies of the Belgic provinces and others. For this reason we grant a general amnesty, and without exception, promising that every thing which has hitherto passed shall be buried in the most profound oblivion, and we desire that those who at present bear arms against their country, and who are comprehended under the name of Belgians, will peaceably return to their families, since they are not excepted from the present general amnesty. As some words liable to misconstruction may have slipped into this declaration, we promise to repair in person to the Netherlands, to deliberate jointly with the Three Estates united, on every thing that may remain

to be settled, in order to establish the repose and tranquility of those provinces, and to effect their happiness.

"Done at Vienna, this 26th of December, 1792.

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It appears that the French, doubtful, perhaps, of the pacific intentions of the British Cabinet, insured in London a great number of their expected ships. This was done when exchange stood at 18 or 20.

The Ottoman Porte has obliged M. Choiseul Gouffier to leave Constantinople, and avowed its intentions to recognize the new republic.

The sultan is now making preparations for war against Russia. The recovery of the Crimea is said to have lately become the object of his ambition; and in this project he is promised to be assisted with a French fleet.

The emperor is expected to repair in a few weeks to the army before Frankfort, in order to open the approaching campaign.

Pelletier was a man of considerable fortune—He was owner of two of the finest estates in France: St. Fargeau in Puisaye, and Mont Joye near Autun. Although he had a very superb house in Paris, he lived, according to the present system of self-denial in Paris, in a small apartment on the fourth floor—His father had been rigorous to his faults, and the son deemed himself bound to repair his errors. His wife was the daughter of Fleury—She brought him one daughter, living now, and died herself of a Milk Fever. Pelletier had four brothers by the second marriage of his father. Very conscientiously he refused to become a member of any of the clubs of Paris.

The Alvados, Hattel, from Mofambique, is arrived at the Isle of France, after having experienced a dangerous insurrection of her negroes, in which 50 of the wretched men were unavoidably put to the sword.

Methodists.—That this body of people are well affected to the present constitution, the following anecdote will sufficiently prove. At the last conference of their preachers, it was intimated that a Methodist had said or written something which was construed to be unfavorable to the existing government. Upon which the whole body of preachers to the number of 130, came unanimously to the following resolutions:

1st. None of us shall, either in writing or conversation, speak slightly or irreverently of the government under which he lives.

2d. We are to observe, that the Oracles of God command us to be subject to the higher powers; and that honor to the king is there connected with the fear of God.

The Methodists do not consider themselves as a separate body, and have therefore signed the addresses to his Majesty, in all the cities, towns and parishes through the kingdom where they reside.

Advertisement Extraordinary.

Wanted a handsome fleet of French flat bottom boats, to have access from time to time on the Sussex and Essex coasts, to be landed occasionally—in the ministerial papers. N. B. A good price will be given.

The declaration of the King of Prussia is more adapted to the meridian of the 14th, than of the 18th century. To tell the Poles of Peace at the very moment that he is letting loose the dogs of war against them, is an insult to the Majesty of Human Nature. It is "treason to God's own image, rational and immortal man."

If we substitute the name of William Pitt for Lord North, we shall find that this is begun under exactly the same auspices as the American war. Hawkebury, ci-devant Charles Jenkinson—Loughborough, Gower, now Stafford—Dundas—Jack Robinson, &c. &c. were all in play that time as now.

Frederic III. Grand Duke of Tuscany, has just acknowledged the French Republic, in a letter addressed to the executive council signed

by himself, and dated Florence, January 16, 1793.

LA FAYETTE—The harsh and rigorous treatment which this unfortunate General has experienced during his captivity, has provoked universal conjecture, and indeed has been uniformly reprobated. A correspondent who has lately returned from the continent says, it is to be explained in the following manner:

It was always reported, and is now believed in France, that when the King and Queen attempted to make their escape, and were stopped at Varennes, it was with the knowledge and connivance of La Fayette.

It was afterwards understood that he as immediately repented of this connivance, and took effectual means to prevent the Royal Family from accomplishing their purpose.

It is certain that the Queen has always asserted and been convinced, that their disappointment and consequent detention, is to be imputed to La Fayette. Hence her resentment to him has been implacable.

This account, if not true, is certainly plausible; and if it be really understood by the Sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, that La Fayette did actually do what this representation implies, we can the less wonder that the treatment which he experiences is rigorous and severe.

No one fact has yet been proved that can criminate the unfortunate Queen of France!

It is difficult for us to conceive upon what pretence they can summon the suffering Antoniette to a trial—But why, when the mention of French trial is started, does any one think they need a plea for such sacrifices? Is not the vile Orleans among them?—"There they are, let the Devil and the Duke alone to accuse 'em."

We understand the first step to be taken with respect to the Dauphin of France, will be to declare him illegitimate—Thus adding insult to injury, with that savage and callous spirit which is now become the characteristic of the French of Paris.

When Mr. Fox heard of the assassination of Louis XVI. he is said to have remarked that "France was bent upon provoking an unanimous war against herself, and of making it impossible even for her friends to serve her." Who the friends were thus alluded to, we do not hear, and cannot permit ourselves to conjecture—Nothing would be so irksome to us, as even by insinuation to

"Wrong an honorable man."

Septuail, the worthy treasurer of the civil list of the late Louis XVI. is at present at Southampton, deeply afflicted at the loss of a beloved master. This gentleman is, by his loyalty, kept from a personal property of 20,000l. per annum.

BRISOT'S opinion on the King's sentence.

"In the opinion I have already presented, I declared that Louis appeared guilty of the crime of high treason, and that he deserves death."

"I was, and am still convinced that the sentence of the Convention, be it what it may, must be pregnant with dreadful inconveniences."

"I was, and am still convinced, that the sentence of the Nation, whatever it might have been, would have none of those inconveniences, or that if it involved any, their effects would have been guarded against by the energy of national omnipotence."

"The Convention has negated the proposition for an appeal; and I say it with grief, the evil genius which dictated this decision, has prepared incalculable misfortunes for France."

"They are inevitable, whatever system is adopted by the Convention; for I see in a vote for confinement, the seeds of disturbances, a pretext for the factious, a pretext for calumnies which will be brought forward against the convention, who will be accused of pusillanimity, of corruption, &c. tending to destroy that confidence of the public in them, so necessary in the present critical circumstances."

"I see in the vote for death the

* BRISOT was in favor of referring final judgment to the Primary Assemblies.

signal of a dreadful war, a war which will cost much blood and treasure to my country; and it is not lightly that I advance this opinion: not that France need dread tyrants and their satellites; but nations led astray by calumnies against the sentence of the convention, will unite with them; and for this reason I had been in favor of an appeal to the people, because by this mode of proceeding, tyrants would be obliged to respect the sentence of a great people; because the nations could not then be led astray by them; because, in case of an attack, the French people would be unanimous in their opposition to such a coalition.

"Convinced, that the sentence pronounced by the convention will be followed by misfortunes, I have long been searching for a mode of punishment, most consistent with justice, and most safe for the public interest; which would secure to the convention the respect of all parties; which would conciliate the esteem of nations; which would terrify tyrants and interfere with the intrigues and intentions of their cabinets, who all wish for the death of Louis, because they want to render their war popular; which would interfere with the plans of the pretenders to the crown; which would, finally, unite the nation to the sentence of the convention."

"All these desiderata I find in the sentence of death, with the amendment of Louvet; that is, a suspension of the execution, till after the ratification of the constitution by the people."

"From the above motives, I have preferred this sentence to that of imprisonment, though this last is supported by men whom I esteem—though supported by Thomas Paine, and the wishes of 4,000,000 of free Americans. This fact I can with confidence aver, because I am well acquainted with those estimable republicans. I prefer the sentence of death, with a suspension of the execution until the ratification of the constitution; because this suspension places your judgment under the safeguard of the nation, because it gives to your sentence a character of disinterestedness and magnanimity which I wish to see clothed with; because, finally, it unites the whole nation to one sentence, the only means by which the nation will be enabled to appease internal troubles or oppose external violence."

"My opinion will be calumniated; it was the fate reserved for my opinion whatever it might be. I will answer calumnies only by a life free from reproach; for I defy here my enemies to cite a single fact; I should answer it by my honorable poverty, which I shall bequeath to my children; and perhaps the moment is not very distant when they will inherit this sorrowful legacy; but until that moment, which I await with composure, I will answer calumnies only by my indefatigable zeal to maintain the system of order without which a republic is nothing but an assembly of villains."

"Citizens, I dwell, and I ought to dwell upon this part of my opinion; a storm is gathering; it will be violent; France can resist it; but her success depends upon one thing. If we do not extirpate the disorganizing principle which disturbs us in every shape, I say it with the confidence of a man who knows your debilitated situation, your resources, those of your enemies, their principal supports, if this disorganizing principle is not annihilated the republic will soon no longer exist."

"I vote for death, suspending its execution until the ratification of the constitution by the people."

Dumourier's present object is certainly to become temporary teller of the Amsterdam bank—but he perhaps may find some difficulty in effecting his purpose, for the Dutch directors have inundated the whole country round it, and positively protest against his drawing on them without due notice; his business with them must therefore be current and done with the usual grace—viz. so many days after sight.