

The procession, commanded by Mareschal Santerre, proceeded along the Bonvelards to the Place de Revolution; one hundred gens d'armes on horseback formed an advanced guard to the procession. The rear guard was composed of one hundred national guards from the military school, also mounted. Various reserves of cavalry lined the procession and patrolled the outskirts 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: He appeared desirous of addressing the people; but even this last wish was denied him: Drums and trumpets gave the signal, and at 22 minutes past ten his head was severed from his body. The place de la Revolution was strongly guarded by troops, and no person was suffered to pass after the KING had entered it; those, however, who had previously entered, and got near enough the scaffold, notwithstanding the indecent noise of drums and trumpets, heard him plainly pronounce these words, "CITIZENS, I FORGIVE MY ENEMIES, AND I DIE INNOCENT!"

After his death, the nearest of the spectators divided what of his hair that had been cut off by the stroke of the guillotine; and several persons were so inhuman as to dip their handkerchiefs and buttons in his blood, which they carried about, crying, *Behold the Blood of a Tyrant!*—When the Executioners shewed his head to the people, cries of *Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique!* were heard on all sides; and several groupes made use of the following expressions, 'We always wished well to him, but he never wished well to us.' Many, however, shewed emotions of a different nature, but which they were obliged to conceal as much as possible, for their own personal safety.

Occasioned by the Death of LOUIS XVIth.

WHEN Mobs triumphant seize the reins,
And guide the Car of State,
Monarchs will feel the galling chains,
And meet the worst of fate.

For instance, view the Gallic shore,

A nation, once polite;

See what confusion covers o'er,

A STAR that shone so bright.

Then from the scene recoil with dread,

For LOUIS is no more!

The barbarous Mob cut off his head,

And drank the spouting gore.

Shall we, the Sons of Freedom dare,

Against so vile a Race?

Unless we mean ourselves to bear

The palm of their disgrace.

Not God forbid, the man who feels

The force of pity's call,

To join those Brutes, whom sentence seals,

Whose hearts are made of gall.

HALIFAX MAY 2.

Tuesday arriv'd his Majesty's ship Alligator, Captain Affleck, in five weeks from Plymouth. The Alligator, immediately after her arrival, captured two French frigates, which she sent to England in with and cap-

tured two rich French St. Domingo men, laden with coffee, rum, sugar, cotton, &c. These prizes are very valuable, and may be hourly expected.

A Boston paper of the 16th ult mentions, That by a gentleman arrived at New London in 13 days from Dominica, intelligence had been received, that the English were in the possession of the Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 15. 'This afternoon we have an arrival from Cape Francois, and are told, that six Jamaica sugar Ships have been carried in there, as prizes to their privateers.'

May 9. Sunday arrived one of the Saint Domingo men, captured by his Majesty's ship Alligator.

Yesterday morning his Majesty's frigate Alligator, Capt. Affleck, several armed vessels, and a number of transports, with a respectable body of troops, under the command of Brigadier General Ogilvie, sailed from the beach, on a secret expedition.

EAST INDIES.

Extracts from the Bengal Papers.

Vizagapatam, June 21, 1792. The distress for grain is universal—we have had no rain in this quarter, and you never saw such a picture of horror, as there is at this moment in every street in Vizag.

Calcutta, July 23. Recent advices from the coast paint the distresses of our famished neighbours, in colours too dreadful for the compass of description; they even go to the length of saying, that if the most effectual and speedy relief is not received from Bengal, few will remain to experience its salutary benefits.

Aug. 27. Our advices from the coast are still of a melancholly nature: The supplies which have as yet arrived there, are very inadequate to the wants of the poor natives. The unutterable miseries of every kind, which the innocent natives of the Carnatic suffer, have been entailed upon them by the late war with Tippoo. Every bullock in the country being seized for the army, where they all perished, all cultivation of course was at an end. Universal famine and depopulation have ensued. Such are the fruits of *glorious War!*

VIENNA, MARCH 2.

A Courier arrived here yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from Petersburg, with the official account, that the Empress of Russia had acceded to a Coalition of the Powers of Europe; and that a fleet of ten ships of the line are soon to quit the ports of her Majesty, in order to join the Spanish squadron, and to act in concert with the Spaniards against France. Count Rasniousky, Minister from Russia, in a conference with the Chancellor Count Coberzel, officially communicated to him this resolution of the Empress.

BRUSSELS, March 18. By the Proclamation which General Dumourier published in Brabant, March 12, it appears, that the position of the French at that time was very critical. The greatest danger was not pro-

duced by the desertion of his troops, but by the animosity of the Brabranters, and of all the Belgic people, which broke out against those who called themselves their Deliverers. In several places the people took up arms against them, and the peasants in the neighbourhood of Tirlemont and St. Tron openly joined the Austrians against them.

He expressed his sentiments on this subject, not only in his orders and proclamations of the 11th of March, but much more energetically in a letter which he wrote immediately after his arrival at Louvain to the National Convention, in which he traced the present reverse of fortune of the French nation to its true source. He found it in a principle which was unfortunately but too long forgotten by an Assembly who publicly applauded Atheism.

'I think I am able,' says he, 'to tell you the cause of our misfortunes; there has always existed in human events a reward for virtue, and a punishment for vice. Individuals may sometimes escape the vigilance of that Providence (call it what you please) because they are imperceptible points; but read the pages of history, and you will find that nations never escaped. As long as our cause was just we conquered our enemies; but as soon as avarice and injustice began to guide our steps, we destroyed ourselves, and the enemies are taking advantage of it.'

After that singular confession, the General describes the violence committed against the Belgians, and in speaking with the most loyal frankness, he points out the charter by which those vexations were authorized, namely, the decree of the 15th of December, which he justly calls the "fatal decree, which all those who adopted it, unanimously avowed at the same time to be unjust;" and which nevertheless they made the basis of the instructions given to the Generals of the Dutch expedition.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The following circumstance has just now come to light: Soon after the capture of Verdun, Dumourier waited on the King, assuring him of his liberation, if he would write to the King of Prussia, and engage him to withdraw his troops from the territories of France. Louis wrote to the King of Prussia, requesting him to withdraw his troops, and relying for his safety on the success of his application. The King of Prussia in consequence assured Louis, that his troops should be withdrawn as soon as possible. The troops were accordingly withdrawn. The cunning of Dumourier triumphed, and Louis fell.

Two new Provincial battalions are to be raised for service in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. These will serve for the defence of those provinces in the absence of his Majesty's troops who may be sent to the West-Indies.

Nova Scotia Battalion.

Colonel—Gov. Wentworth, of that province.
Lt. Col.—Barday, of a late American Regt.
Major—Kearney, do.

New Brunswick Battalion.

Colonel—Gov. Carleton, of that province.
Lieut. Col.—B. Robinson, an American genl.
Major—Murray, ditto.