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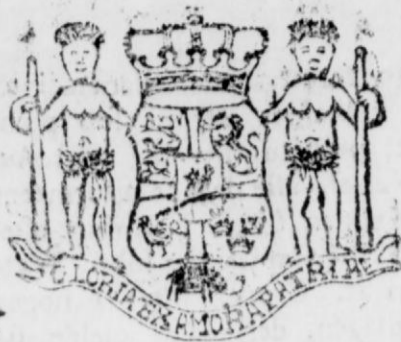
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THE ROYAL DANISH AMERICAN GAZETTE.



VOL. XXII. SATURDAY; October 29, 1791. N^o. 2588.

† 57911146.—

Vi Christian den Syvende, af Guds Naade, Konge til Danmark og Norge, de Venders og Gotbers, Hertug udi Slesvig, Holsten, Stormarn, Dytmerfken, og Oldenborg:

GIORE Alle Vitterligt: At Vi, efter os Elskelig Etats Raad de Coninch et Compagnie, af Vor Kongelige Residentz Stad Kiöbenhavn, hans paa Samuel Thompson, af Vort Eyland St. Croix i Vestindien, herom allerunderdanigst have bevilget og tilladt, saa og hermed bevilge og tillade, at han ved Proclama, sub pöna präclusi et perpetui silentii, maae indkalde alle dem, saavel i Vore Riger og Lande, som udenlands boende, der fra det ham den 15 January 1779, for undte Proclamatiss Udlob maatte have nogen Fordring paa ham, enten som Executor Testamenti, Skifte Forvalter, Formynder, Curator, Fuldmægtig for de Hollandske Pengelaan, eller for andre, og for Resten i alle andre muelige Tilfælde, med Aar og Dags Varsel fra den Tiid at regne, da saadant Proclama er læst ved Kiöbenhavns Hof og Stads Ret, samt 3de Gange bekendtgjort i de Berlingske Tidender, Adresse Contoires Efterretninger og den Altonaiske Mercur, og ligeledes med 6 Maaneders Varsel fra den Tiid at regne, da saadant Proclama er læst for alle Ober og Under Retter paa Vore Vestindiske Eylande, samt 3de Gange indført i St. Croix trykte Avis, indkalde alle hans paa foranførte Eylande boende og sig opholdende Creditorer, dermed at fremkomme, og saadan deres havende Krav, inden foreskrevne Tiids Forløb, at anmelde og beviisliggjøre; Dog skal fornævnte Samuel Thompson være pligtige til, at lade denne Vor allernædigste Bevilling foreviise i Vore Bogholder Contoir paa meerbemeldte Eylande, og derom erhverve Attest, da Proclama i andet Fald ikke skal ansees, giældende imod vore Fordringer og andre Rettigheder; Hvorefter de Vedkommende sig allerunderdanigst have at rette, og for Skade at tage Vare.

Givet paa Vort Slot Christiansborg udi Vores Kongelige Residentz Stad Kiöbenhavn den 19de November 1790. Under Vort Sighet.

[L. S.]
[R.]

Efter Hans Kongelige Majestæts allernædigste Befaling.

Brändt. Schow. Colbidnsen. Rejersen. Samuel Thompson af St. Croix Bevilning at maae i Aviserne indkalde sine Creditorer.

Allerunderdanigst læst i Kiöbenhavns Hoff og Stads Ret, samt protocolleret Mandagen den 22de Novr. 1790.

I Følge forestaaende allernædigste Bevilgning indkalder herved sub pöna präclusi et perpetui silentii, inden den i samme foreskrevne Tid, alle og enhver som maatte have nogen Fordring hos mig underskrevne, enten som Executor Testamenti, Skifte Forvalter, Formynder, Curator, Fuldmægtig for de Hollandske Pengelaan, eller for andre, og for Resten i alle andre muelige Tilfælde, dermed at fremkomme og melde sig hos mig paa min her paa St. Croix, beliggende Plantage Betty's Hope, eller i mit Huus i Christiansted, da enhver skal nyde hans Retmæssige Betaling.

St. Croix den 23de May 1791.

SAM: THOMPSON.

Læst inden Christianstæds Byetings Rett paa St. Croix Mandagen den 23de May 1791, og tilført Pandte bogen Lit. F. fol. 437 & 438. Testerer

POPPE. SANDBERG.

Læst i Lands Tings Retten paa St. Croix den 3de Augusti 1791, og tilført Pandte bogen Lit. I. folio 211 & 212.

Testerer

STOUDT. RENGGER.

Læst inden Frederichstæds Almindelige Byetings Rett paa St. Croix Torfdagen den 8 Septbr. 1791, og i Pandte bogen Lit. E. folio 168, indført.

Testerer BIDSTED.

Læst for St. Thomas Ordinaire Byetings Rett Mandagen den 3de October 1791, og tilført Pandte bogen Lit. M. folio 25.

Testerer

STENERSEN.

Læst inden St. Thomas Ober Rett Onsdagen den 5te October 1791, samt Protocolleret.

Testerer

FRIBORG.

Publiceret ved St. Jans Land Ret den 13de October 1791, extraheret i Justits Protocollen, og indført i Pandte Protocollen, Lit. H. Pag. 203.

bevidner

WERLUN.

By request of Mr. T. C. Grutsmann, will be sold on Monday the 31st instant at 11 o'clock, at the English tavern,

EIGHT Negroes, viz. Three Men Servants, a Carpenter, Taylor, & Sailor; and Five Wenches—partly very young, and all able and healthy, payable, the first third part April 1st, 1792, second third part July 1st, 1792, and the rest in March, 1793, in Credit Bills—Further conditions will be made known at the place of sale.

At the request of the Trustees to the Barons Lucas & Peter de Bretton's Estate, will be put up at public sale on Tuesday the 1st of Nov. at 10 o'clock, at the English tavern, the following Negroes, viz.

PETRUS, a Hairdresser; Martha, with her Children Margaretha, Maria Elizabeth, and Jacobus; Maria, with her Children Francisca, Derothia, and Rebecca.

By request of Mr. Corvenus, will be sold at the English tavern, on Wednesday the 2d of Nov. at 10 o'clock,

CLARET in bottles, Mustard, China, Mould Candles, and Vinegar in battles.

By request of Mr. J. Worm, will be sold on Wednesday the 2d of Nov. at 11 o'clock, at the English tavern,

A Gold Watch, a Silver Do. and some Furniture.

On Wednesday the 2d of November, at 10 o'clock, by request of Lawyer Garp, will be sold at public Vendue on commission, at Mr. Subr's tavern in Frederickstæd,

A Mulatto Wench Molly, a very good sempstress and house wench; Minerva, a washer; and Debora, an old house negro, or fit for the field.—Also, a good Chaise Horse.

At the request of the Executors to the deceased Victorious Looby's Estate, will be put up at public Vendue, at Mr. Subr's tavern in Frederickstæd, on Wednesday forenoon the 2d of Nov. at 11 o'clock for the 2d time; and Thursday the 10th ditto, for the 3d time, at the Estate,

THE Sugar Estate, Envy call'd, situated in Princes-Quarter, N^o. 51, with Negroes, &c. thereunto belonging.

EIGHTWEDT,

Christianstæd, October 20th, 1791.

N^o. 4. C7. 24 Sklgs.

1790.

MULLER.

Vi Christian den Syvende, af Guds Naade, Konge til Danmark og Norge, de Venders og Gothers, Hertug udi Slesvig, Holsten, Stormarn, Dytmerfken, og Oldenborg:

GÏDRE Alle Vitterligt: At Vi, efter os Elskelige Cancellie Secretaire Christian Kierulff, af Vor Kongelige Residentz Stad Kiöbenhavn, hans herom allerunderdanigst giörte Anföngning og Begiering, allernaadigst have bevilget og tilladt, saa og herved bevilge og tillade at Executorerne i afgangne Skibs Capitaine John Watlington's Stervboe, Maria Watlington, bemelte afgangne John Watlington's Efterleverske, samt hans 3de Brödre, Francis, Bernard, og Thomas Watlington, maae ved Proclama, *sub pöna präclusi et perpetui silentii*, indkalde alle dem, som formeene sig at have nogen Slags Fordring efter ham, saavel i Vore Riger og Lande, som udenlands boende, med Aar og Dags Varsel, fra den Tid at regne, da saadant Proclama et læst ved Kiöbenhavns Hof og Stads Ret, samt 3de Gange indfört i de Kiöbenhavnske Berlingske Tidender, i Adresse Contoires Efterretninger og den Altonaiske Mercur, og ligeledes med 3de Maaneders Varsel fra den Tid at regne, da bemelte Proclama er bleven læst ved alle Ober og Under Retter paa Vore Vestindiske Eylande, samt 3de Gange indfört i St. Croix trykte Avis, indkalde alle hans paa foranföerte Eylande boende og sig opholdende Creditorer, dermed at fremkomme, og saadan deres havende Krav, inden foreskrevne Tids Forlöb, at anmelde og beviisliggiöre; Dög skal förnævnte Executorer være pligtige til, at lade denne Vores allernaadigste Bevilling foreviise i Vore Bogholder Contoier paa meerbemeldte Eylande, og derom erhverve Attest, da Proclama i andet Fald ikke skal ansees, giældende imod vore Fordringer og Rettigheder: Hvorefter de Vedkommende sig allerunderdanigst have at rette, og for Skade at tage Vare.

Givet paa Vort Slöt Christiansborg udi Vores Kongelige Residentz Stad Kiöbenhavn den 22de October 1790.

Under Vort Signet.

[L. S.]
[R.]

Efter Hans Konglige Majestæts allernaadigste Befaling.

Brandt. Schöw. Colbiörnßen. Rejersen.

Executorerne i afgangne Skibs Capitaine John Watlington's Stervboe af St. Croix, Maria Watlington, bemeldte afgangne John Watlington's Efterleverske, med flere, Bevilling at maae i

Aviserne indkalde bemelte afgangne Skibs Capitaine John Watlington's Creditorer.

I Fölge forestaaende allernaadigste Bevilling indkaldes herved *sub pöna präclusi et perpetui silentii*, med Aar og Dags Varsel, alle dem som formeene sig at have nogen Slags Fordring efter afgangne Skibs Capitaine John Watlington paa St. Croix, intet i nogen Maade undtagen, dermed at melde sig hos Executorerne i hans Stervboe, som ere hans efterladte Enke, Madame Maria Watlington, og hans trende Brödre Francis, Bernard, og Thomas Watlington paa bemelte St. Croix, inden foreskrevne Tids Forlöb og deres Fordringer beviisliggiöre.

Kiöbenhavn den 25 Octr. 1790.
Paa Executores Vegne
KIERULFF.

Hermed bekjendtgiores det endviidere, at Skifte Sessioner udi ovennævnte Boe, holdes hver förste og tredje Löverdag i Maaneden om Formiddagen fra Klokken 9 til 12 Slet, udi mit Bernard Watlington's iboende Huus N^o. 2, i Kirke-Gaden udi Byen Christianstæd paa St. Croix, hvilket enhver vedkommende i Medhold ovenstaaende Proclama og Indkaldelse, ville iagttage og möde.

BERNARD WATLINGTON,
Paa med Executores og egne Vegne.



RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Woman named *Prescilla*, formerly the property of Mr. PETER NEALE in Bassend:

She is well known in that town, and is supposed to be harboured in or about Freegut.—She absented herself from her duty the 29th day of September last.—She had on a crook and a chain when she went away. A reward of Four Spanish Dollars will be given to any person that will deliver her to me at Westend, or Two Dollars if she is lodg'd in either of the Forts.

JACOB COLE.

October 26th, 1791.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, a Mulatto Wench named CHRISTINA, lately the property of the Widow MARIA WOOD, but now the property of the Subscriber. Whoever will apprehend and deliver her to me at my Estate in Northside Quarter, shall have Four Spanish Dollars reward. Gentlemen Planters are requested to make this known to their Hunters, and masters of Vessels are forbid carrying her off the Island—all persons are forbid to harbour or employ her.—If she is found harboured by any person, they will be prosecuted according to Law.

ANTHONY BEAUDHUY.

October 26th, 1791.

THE different Creditors of, and Debtors to my deceased Husband BERTRAM BENEDETTI, are hereby informed, that on Tuesday the 1st of November, Dealing Sessions will commence in the House N^o. 7, Norre-Gade, and there regularly continued every first Tuesday of each succeeding month, until the business of said Dealing is finally settled and closed, agreeable to the terms prescribed by Law.

MARY BENEDETTI.
Executrix.

October 22d, 1791.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.

Several Addresses were read, containing offers of donations for the maintenance of troops on the frontiers.

ON THE FLIGHT OF THE KING.

M. Muguet reported from the Committee's Diplomatic, Military, of Constitution, of Revision, of Criminal Jurisprudence, of Reports and of Enquiry, on the great question arising from the King's flight. He concluded a speech of considerable length in the following words:

“ You wish to be informed of the particulars of this event, all the circumstances of which were so honourable to the nation. Your Committees are of opinion, that to discharge the duties with which they were entrusted, it is not necessary that all the informations which you have ordered to be taken should be complete. These informations will lead to delays, for which the just impatience of the Nation, entitled to know who are guilty, cannot wait: the principal facts are known, and I hasten to recite them.

“ For a considerable time the Sieur Bouille had been soliciting the King to quit Paris, where he fancied that imaginary dangers surrounded him with terror and disquiet, and he promised him in the departments where he commanded a public force, a peace and liberty of which he affected to believe he was deprived in the capital. The King resisted long: at length he yielded—and from that moment preparations were made for his departure.

“ On the 11th of June, the King, accompanied by the Queen alone, went at five o'clock to the house of Madame Rochereuil, one of the ladies in her service, whose apartment communicated to a corridor by a staircase, and by a staircase also to the apartment of M. de Villequier. The Queen, after examining this apartment, and its communication with others, told Madame de Rochereuil, that she meant to employ her as one of the ladies of her bedchamber.

" The King then desired to be conducted to the apartment of M. de Villequier, the door of which opened to the Prince's Court. He called for the key of this door. Madame de Rochereuil answered, that since the departure of M. Villequier, the door was always open, and the door at the bottom of the staircase, leading to the antichamber, only was shut.

" On the 13th, the King ordered the Sieur Renard, Inspector of the Buildings, to cause the key of the door of M. de Villequier's antichamber, and the key of the door of the little staircase leading from the apartments of Madame de Rochereuil, to be brought to him; which was done.

" On the 17th, the Sieur Dumotier, formerly of the Body Guard, walking in the garden of the Thuilleries, was accosted by a person unknown, who desired him to follow him to receive the King's orders. He followed this person who introduced him to the King's chamber. The King ordered him to tell the Sieurs Maldan and Vallory, two of his former companions, to provide themselves with couriers dressed of a yellow colour. The King then directed him to walk on the Key of the Pont-Royal, and that there a person would make himself known to him, and communicate his further orders. The Sieur Dumotier, after speaking to his two companions of the King's orders, did with them as he was directed, by a person also unknown.

" On the 20th the Sieur Villory went on Horseback to Bondy, to bespeak post-horses for the King. The Sieur Dumotier went the same day to the gate of St. Martin; where there was a Berlin with four horses. The Sieur de Maldan repaired to the Court of the Palace, at eleven at night, on the 20th, and was conducted into a closet, where he was shut up till midnight. A carriage with two horses drew up at eleven o'clock in the Prince's Court. A chaise from the hotel of Count Fersen, Colonel of the Royal Swedish Regiment, one of the principal agents in this enterprize, waited on the Quay of Voltaire, at the extremity of the Pont-Royal. No change was made in the economy of the Royal Household, the usual orders were given, and all retired to bed at the usual hour.

" At half an hour past eleven, the Queen went into her daughter's chamber, and ordered the Lady of her bed-chamber to dress Madame Royal and conduct her to the Dauphin's apartment. Madame de Tourzel, who had received orders from the King in the course of the day, at the same time told Madame de Neuville, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Dauphin, to dress him; and Madame Royal being come went with her, the Dauphin, Madame Bruguier and Madame de Neuville to an apartment, where they found the King, the Queen, Madame Elizabeth,

and two persons unknown. One of these persons was directed to conduct Madame Bruguier, and Madame de Neuville, to the carriage at the Pont Royal, whence they repaired to Clayes, according to their orders. The other conducted Madame de Tourzel, with the Dauphin, and Madame Royal, by the little staircase to the Prince's Court, where a carriage was waiting for them. The carriage stopped at the end of the Carusel, to wait for the rest of the Royal Family. Madame Elizabeth and the Queen arrived alone, and on foot, and were handed into the carriage by the driver. The King followed, attended by the Sieur Maldan, who got up behind the carriage, which then took the road to Bondy.

" At the gate of St. Martin the Royal Family took a more convenient carriage, which was waiting for them. The same coachman was directed to drive them to Bondy, where the Sieur Vallory put the post horses he had provided to the carriage. At Clayes, the carriage with the Ladies of the Bedchamber joined them, and the whole party proceeded to Varrennes without any interruption.

" They alighted several times at the different stages, conversed with those whom they meet, and shewed the greatest appearance of security and confidence.

[The Report proceeds to state the manner in which the King was discovered and stopped, from the papers of which we have already given copies.]

" Finding it impossible to dissemble any longer, the King threw himself into the arms of the Procureur of the community, and said, ' I am your King, placed in the capital amid poignards and bayonets: I come to seek in the Provinces, in the midst of my faithful subjects, the liberty & peace which you enjoy. I can remain no longer in Paris but at the risk of my life—my family too,' and he embraced those who stood around him. In vain they pressed him with tears in their eyes to return to the capital. The idea of danger with which he was impressed deterred him. The Queen shared his fear, and in spite of the prayers of the Citizens of Varennes, who represented to him the danger that he was bringing on the kingdom, he persisted in desiring to go to Montmedi, protesting that he did not mean to quit the kingdom, and that the National Guard might attend him.

" In the mean time, twenty-five dragoons were traversing the place; & it is uncertain what part the hussars, who were making evolutions under the command of the Sieur Douglas, would take. The cannon were placed at the extremities of the street, so as to place the detachment between two fires.—The Sieur Douglas perceived the insuffi-

ciency of his force, and was going to bring a reinforcement. The Major of the National Guard stopped him, and his Aid-de camp attempting to force a passage made a blow at the Major with his sabre, which he avoided, and discharged a pistol at the assailant, which wounded him in the shoulder. The Aid-de camp retreated. This took place in sight of the hussars, who stood motionless, and immediately demanded an Officer of the National Guard to head them. In an instant, " Live the King, the Nation, and the National Assembly!" resounded from all quarters.

[The Report, after stating the apprehensions that induced them to conduct the King back to Paris, recounts the circumstances of M. de Bouille's conduct.]

" General Bouille, in order to secure the execution of his project, and cover his perfidious designs, had prepared their minds for the different movements of the troops whom he proposed to command. He had announced; that the situation of Foreign Powers would oblige him to form a camp, in order to guard against an invasion; and Montmedi was the place, which he destined for the purpose.

" Under this pretext, a body of troops had been formed on the frontier, & squadrons of the second line stationed in different posts. Engineers sent to Montmedi, had marked out lines for the projected Camp; and the Sieur Desvalcourt, Commissioner of War at Theonville, was to make several journeys in order to regulate the lodging, appoint the supplies of provision and forage, and secure the other necessary preparations.

" On the 18th of June, the General, with his State Major and several general Officers, went to Montmedi, in order to reconnoitre that place, and the ground marked out for the Camp. He gave orders to bake 18,000 rations of bread, and prepare forage. The different bodies of troops composed of German or foreign soldiers are put on march.

" The General next day arrived at Stenay, orders the regiment Royal-Allemand to make a manoeuvre, and endeavoured as much as possible to secure to himself this body, by loading them with commendations. There he receives by a courier, intelligence that the King is to depart on the night of the 20-1. —Immediately he despatches men, commanded by safe officers, charged to employ the troops as an escort, and every where announces that these precautions were taken to accompany a treasure. The measures which had been concerted were, that the first post after Chalons, there should be at every stage to Montmedi, detachments of a hundred men, commanded by officers in the secret, who had authority to an-

bounce, if they judged reasonable, that it was the King whom they escorted, and whose route they were to protect. — The detachment, after the King had passed, were to turn in, cover his progress, & join under the walls of Montmedi, the place of general rendezvous. The Sieur Emaile, Marshal of the Camp, announces to M. Bouille that he shall arrive on the 25th at Montmedi. He communicates to him that he finds the regiment of Saxe and of Bercheng well affected, and that they likewise will arrive at Montmedi with the regiments of Castella, under the command of the Sieur de Choiseul. — All these precautions are void; the soldiers refuse to comply with the orders, and the commanders are arrested. The Municipality of Clermont opposes the departure of the Squadron commanded by the Sieur Charles de Damas, who is obliged to dismount, and proceeds to Varennes, escorted only by one officer and a Quarter Master. The King is arrested at Varennes. A troop who crossed the river, sent by M. Choiseul-Hainville, informs M. Bouille of the different movements. The general orders at three in the morning the regiment de Royal-Allemand to be mounted. At five he sets off from Stenay, at the head of the regiment, and after having marched for some time, orders them to halt, and informs the troopers, that the King is arrested, that he is on his way for Montmedi, and has selected them as his guard; he asks them, if they are inclined to follow him; they consent, he gives them 200 Louis; he is joined on the road by a detachment of Hussars, who bring him his son. On his arrival at Varennes, he receives a courier from the King prohibiting him from any enterprise; he returns with the regiment of Royal-Allemand. Scarcely had he arrived at Stenay, when he enquires the road to the Abbaye Dorval, in the territory of the Empire, to which he flies with the Sieurs Klingling and d'Offlyse, Marshals of the Camp, and some Officers who accompany him. However the intelligence of the King's departure had put in motion all the National Guards. From every quarter there arrived numerous detachments, the Administrative bodies of the department of Menie, of Mozelles, of Ardennes, the Municipalities, the most sage precautions are ordered and executed; every where public tranquillity is secured, and the means of defence provided against hostile attempts. Commissioners traverse the departments, in order to station the troops in the garrisons, assign quarters for the detachments, guard the principal posts, secure the Arsenals, distribute arms and ammunition in the villages most exposed, in fine, to anticipate any hostile attack by every method which zeal and patriotism could dictate. The soldiers, ignorant of the designs of their Commander, entirely disclaimed them, and solemnly declared their fidelity to the nation and the law. —

Confidence revives among them, and all the citizens in a body swear to die in defence of their country."

On the consequences to be drawn from these facts, the report argues at great length, and concludes with proposing the following Decree:

The National Assembly, after having heard its Committees, Diplomatic, Military, &c. decrees, as the result of their reports, that Louis Francois Amour Bouille has formed a plan of overturning the Constitution; for this purpose he has endeavoured to make a party in the kingdom, has executed orders not counter-signed, has solicited the neighbouring powers to take arms against France, &c. decrees:

I. That there is ground of accusation against the said Bouille, his abettors, accomplices, and adherents; that their process shall be made out; and for this purpose, the pieces adjoined to the Report, addressed to the Judge, discharging the functions of public accuser, to the High National Provisionary Court.

II. That as it likewise results from the Report, that M. M. Rermann, Klingling; d'Offlyse, Desotex, Vauglas, Damas, Choiseul Hainville, Dandrouin, Valcour, Demandal, Manassie, Talon, Bouille the son, Ferfen, Maldent, Valory, and Dumotier, are suspected of being privy to the plot, and of intending to support it, their process shall be made out.

III. The persons here mentioned, who are or shall be arrested, shall be conducted to the prisons of the city of Orleans.

IV. M. M. Floriac, Lemy, Lacour, Jonville, Debridge, & Madame Tourzel, shall remain in arrest, to be disposed of as shall seem fit, after proper information shall have been received.

V. That Brunier and Neuville, the two Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to the Dauphin, and the daughter of the King, shall be set at liberty.

M. Joug des Roches demanded, that the Decree should be printed, and adjourned.

M. d'Andre opposed this Motion, on account of the delay of which it would be productive.

M. Robertspierre insisted on the printing and the adjournment.

M. Alexander de Lameth pointed out the necessity of disappointing those who wished to distract the Assembly by schemes of a Counsel of Regency, of a Regent, or of any other intermediate Administration.

The Assembly, in closing the discussion, put a negative upon all Motions of adjournment.

M. Pythion then called their attention to the proposal of the Committees. He recounted the execrable attempt of Louis XVI. in spite of his promises & oaths. He set forth the fatal consequences which might have resulted, & the danger to which the Constitution was exposed by the perfidy of one individual. He maintained that the inviolability of King's does not exempt them from responsibility to the Nation, over whom they are placed, when they are guilty of prevarications of such serious consequence; and he concluded, that Louis XVI. should be judged either by the National Assembly, or by a particular Convention.

St. EUSTATIUS, Sept. 30.
REMARKABLE INSTANCE of SYMPATHY.

A Negro Wench, the property of Mrs. Barnes, of this Island, some weeks after being delivered of a fine Child, died. The care of the unfortunate infant, devolved upon its Grand-mother, a grey-headed old woman eighteen years past Child-bearing; she eagerly did every thing in her power to comfort the infant, and to relieve its cries would frequently put it to her breast. The happy consequence of her maternal attention, was, that in a few days, her withered looking paps became a fountain of life to the declining infant. She continues to suckle the Child with a breast of wholesome milk, and the child thrives every day.

CHRISTIANSTÆD, (in *St. Croix*.)
October 29, 1791.

We are sorry to say that the accounts published in our last, relating to the Gale of the 25th, are not so favourable as they were represented—but, on the contrary, dreadfully alarming—many of the Estates whose Canes were far advanced, being much broken and lodg'd—the crops of Corn and Ground Provisions, considerably damaged—the Works and other Buildings, much injur'd—and the greatest part of the Negro Houses levelled to the Earth.—We also hear, that the crops of Cotton are almost entirely ruin'd.

The losses sustained by this strife of the Elements, is amazingly great—as many of the Planters imagine their Crops will not exceed a third part of their first expectations.

We await, with a trembling anxiety, the intelligence of the fate of the neighbouring Islands, but sincerely hope it may be more favourable than ours.

Yesterday being the Birth-Day of Her Royal Highness Princess *Maria Sophia Frederica*, the same was noticed by the Display of Colours at the different Forts; as also on the Eminences, and on board the Shipping: