

of the other part of the debt; and when he considered that there was no express provision to prevent the creditors from demanding an interest for the delay of payment; he considered that the foundation of a public debt to all eternity.

He adverted to the different expenses of the several States—there was no comparison could be formed between them; in South-Carolina a Judge has 800l. a year—in Virginia only 300 currency. He drew inferences from this. The States which have made exertions to pay off their debts are now called on to pay those of States which made no exertions whatever. He enlarged on the conduct of the State of Maryland in particular. He said the measure of the assumption was odious in Maryland as founded in injustice. The States are by this measure made pensioners to the general government.

Mr. Barnwell supported the proposition for a further assumption—and in an animated manner descanted on the merits, services and sacrifices of the States which are now so great sufferers by reason of their exertions during the war.

STOCKHOLM.

The KING of SWEDEN'S SPEECH, on closing the Diet. February 23.

“WHEN on the opening of the Diet, which I am this day so happy as to close, I told you, that at a time when an unbridled licentiousness was shaking or overturning governments, I was not afraid to convoke you—I confided in your attachments to me, and the noble manner of thinking of the nation, for conducting in peace and tranquility, the important affairs which occasioned your being convoked. My hopes have not been deceived; and after having shewn in war, that you are the same people whose courage in former times alternately shook or fortified thrones, you now give to your contemporaries an example still more noble, of the vigorous prudence and union with which a wise and enlightened people conduct their deliberations, when the head of the state calls for their advice on important affairs. This example is so much the more grand, that you are the only people who give it; that by doing so, you justify the confidence which I reposed in you; and by this mutual union, you fortify the internal peace and strength of your country, at the same time that you augment that consideration abroad, which your courage has so justly merited.

“If, as the first citizen, as he in whose contemplation the good of the state and yours are most intimately connected, I ought in the name of our country to express to you a degree of gratitude worthy of you and of me; how sensibly must my heart be affected by the attachment and the love, which during the sitting of this Diet, you have testified for me and my son? How much, in his young breast, must be fortified that regard for, and confidence in a generous people, who from his infancy gave him such proofs of attachment. You have seen him attending to your instructions; and under my guidance instructing himself to fulfil the important duty to which providence may one day call him. I wished to accustom him early to business, and to teach him to esteem a people whom he is to govern, to love their laws and respect their liberty. In expressing your wishes to see my son soon increase the family, and thus give the necessary strength and security to the succession to the throne, you have participated my paternal hopes. Such a sentiment must assuredly add to my gratitude, if my heart were not already full.

“You are now to return to your homes to resume your occupations in peace, and to share with your fellow-citizens the satisfaction of having contributed to the public good and the maintenance of the state. I am to watch over the happiness of our country and of yours. I shall endeavour to encourage agriculture, and commerce; to maintain the sacredness of the laws, the execution of justice, and the respect due to religion. In short, I am to apply myself to all the cares which my duty and my situation require of me, but which the love and the gratitude with which your attachment so sensibly affect my heart require in a still greater degree.

“These duties, which never cease for a moment, which occupy the whole of life, become more easy when they are executed for a beloved people; support is then derived from a true zeal, from a sense of honor, and still

more from the satisfaction of doing every thing in my power to prove my gratitude, and preserve in your hearts the sentiments with which you leave this place.

“It is with these sentiments that I this day close the Diet; it will be with the same sentiments that I shall again receive you before the throne, when our common interest may require that you be convoked.”

Feb. 24. Some individuals having taken the liberty to censure the Administration of the finances of Sweden, & some of their writings breathing too great a degree of licentiousness, his Majesty on the 9th inst. prohibited the printing or publishing, during the course of the Diet then assembled, of any thing respecting the subject of the deliberations of the said Diet.

The King took every precaution to secure an exact conformity to his wishes in the Diet, by procuring the appointment of a secret-committee to prepare the several branches of business for discussion; and to prevent any disputes that might arise from being generally known, by prohibiting the publication of any account of the proceedings.

Notwithstanding these precautions it has transpired, that several of his propositions have been warmly opposed in the secret committee; and one, for continuing the same members on this committee during the whole session, absolutely rejected by the Diet.

The following is said to be the state of parties for the king. In opposition.

Clergy 34 12

Citizens 71 19

Peasants 120 30

Nobles 42 360

The King has consequently a majority in three of the orders, and almost the whole of the fourth against him. But while the nobles contend only for the restoration of their own privileges, and overbearing influence in the government, there is no danger of their being joined by either of the other orders, to whom the power exercised by the Senate was much more formidable than the prerogative of the King.

A few days ago arrived at Geste, M. de Bouille, son of the Marquis de Bouille, and the Marquis de Tschudi, a Swiss officer of great distinction; they came on a deputation from the French Princes.

COPENHAGEN, March 20.

The remarkable ordinance, whereby all Danish subjects are entirely prohibited to carry on the slave trade after the year 1802, really made its appearance on the 16th inst. Denmark consequently is the first country in Europe which hath hereby set so humane a precedent.

ROME, March 10.

At Neapolis, the mountain Vesuvius exhibits to the numerous strangers who are there at present, the awful scene of a new eruption.

VIENNA, March 10.

His Majesty king Francis has dismissed Prince Kaunitz from his council, and has chosen general Laschy and count Colloredo for his ministers, friends to the party of the French Princes.

PARIS, March 19.

The new house guard of the King began on the 16th inst. to do duty in the Thuilleries. They first took the civic oath and the oath of office by a grand committee, which was administered to them by the Mayor, M. Pethion, before the Hotel de Ville, during which time the colours were flying, and the usual tunes of *ca ira*, &c. playing. They then marched to the Thuilleries, moved off before the King and Queen, and cried in a chorus, *Vive le Roi!* long live the King. The Queen shewed the Dauphin to the people from the balcony, but they remained mute, no vivat to be heard.

The Jacobine club raises its head again, and draws the attention of the whole kingdom. All the members of this club appear with a newly invented red liberty cap, and even their weekly president, Mr. Thuriot, who is a member of the National Assembly, adorns himself therewith.

National Assembly, March 24.

The number of volunteers for completing the troops of the line being greater than is wanted, the minister at war was ordered to give an account of the deficiencies of the several regiments, and the return of recruits from the several departments.

The discussion on the colonies was resumed, and after an able speech from M. Vaublanc, the proposition of M. Genfonne, with some amendments, was adopted, and decreed unanimously, to the following effect:

“The National Assembly recognizes and declares, that the people of colour and the free negroes ought to enjoy the rights of active citizens, in the same manner as the whites.”

LETTER FROM THE KING.

“Gentlemen,
“Deeply affected by the troubles that agitate the kingdom, I have neglected none of the means in my power to put an end to them. I had chosen for my principal agents, men recommended by public opinion. I have replaced them by others distinguished by their public opinions.— You have often repeated to me, that this was the only means of establishing perfect harmony between the two powers. I hasten to yield to the wish of the Assembly, in order to refute the suspicions which the enemies of the public good endeavor to excite against the purity of my intentions. I therefore inform you, that I have appointed M. Roland de la Platiere, to the place of minister for the home department, and M. Claviere to that of the minister for the public contributions. When that of the minister of justice, to which I appointed a citizen, who has refused to accept of it, shall be filled, I will inform the Assembly. (Signed) LOUIS.”

SINGULAR PETITION.

Abstracts of a number of petitions were read, amongst which was one from Madame Grandval, a mother, without being a wife, praying the Assembly to pass a law to enable children, not born in wedlock, to inherit the property of their parents. In support of this prayer, she referred to the ancient laws of the Franks, and the customs of various other nations, both ancient and modern. Her petition was warmly applauded, and referred to the committee of legislation.

March 27. M. Guiraut announced to the assembly the discovery of a machine, to which he gave the title of a Logoscope, which would be a regulator of the voice, and would serve to direct the assembly in moments of tumult and disorder. He received the honor of the sitting.

March 28. The generous conduct of the Earl of Effingham, as governor of Jamaica, and of the United States of America, in regard to St. Domingo, had long ago engaged the assembly to pass votes of thanks, which the old ministers had not transmitted. A new order was made for transmitting them forthwith.

LONDON, March 31.

The Swiss Canton of Berne decided by a majority of 134 voices to 6, that the regiment of Ernest shall be recalled from the service France.

April 1. It is the duty of every member of parliament before he votes on Mr. Wilberforce's approaching motion to abolish the slave trade, to recollect—that as the abolition of it is avowed to be a measure not of policy but justice—not of expedience but experiment; that the legislature ought to be fully satisfied that the claim of humanity and justice is well founded; that the experiment promises success, and that the interest and strength of the nation are not hazarded in a vain pursuit of unattainable purity and perfection.

Our peaceable friends, who from a delicacy of conscience abstain from the use of sugar, certainly are in the right, as it is some atonement for the unintended mischief they have committed in meddling with politics so far as relates to the slave trade, as it is called; it has already contributed to raise its price exorbitantly; and should the legislature consent to abolish it, the same effect may ensue in our islands as at St. Domingo. Thus will the white man's blood be spilt to save even a little perspiration of

the negro, which they emphatically stile the “blood of the negroes.” On the same principle they should not touch money, or have even a silver spoon or cotton gown, both these articles being produced by the same means.

April 3. The King of Sweden having succeeded in the objects for which he convened his Diet, has not been ungrateful to those who were chiefly instrumental to promote his views: some them he has raised to new dignities, and others he has decorated with orders of knighthood.

The temperate determination of the House of Commons, that the slave trade shall be gradually abolished, bids fair to gratify all parties.

A surprising cure for a confirmed cancer is said to have been discovered by a farmer in Yorkshire: it consists in a successive application of leeches to the parts affected, which succeeded when the knife had been tried to no purpose.

Dr. Priestly, as one of the sufferers by the late riots at Birmingham, attended the Warwick assizes, to prove his claims on the county for indemnification. As soon as the populace of Warwick were apprized of his arrival, they collected, and used him in the most indignant manner—stones and dirt were thrown at him, and nothing that resentment could dictate, was untried to mortify and distress him.

Mr. Ryland's action for damages in the late riot at Birmingham, came on before Mr. Baron Thompson, on Thursday last, at Warwick, the trial commenced at 11 o'clock and continued till 2 the next morning. The damages were laid at 3000l, from which the Jury, who severely scrutinized every article of the demand, took 700l.

The astonishing advance on our funds, is rapidly followed by those of the United States of America, tho' there is still a very great difference between the prices of them. Our three per cent. consols are risen to 94, whilst the American three per cent. stock is as yet no higher than 75—a very essential difference to all persons living on the interest of their money in the funds. The only difference in the real value of the two, is a trifling charge on the American funds of commission, for remitting and paying it here; but the cheapness of the American makes a large addition of above 24 per cent. to the income of those who sell out of one fund to invest their money in the other, with the advantage of a great increase of their capital in a short time, it being certain that the American 3 per cents must rise, until they are to the same price as others.

Mr. Layton, of the Borough, lately entertained two hundred friends in a new tub. It was made for Mr. Meux, the brewer; the dimensions are, circumference 180 feet—height 21 ditto—contents 10,000 barrels—weight of iron 15 cwt.—tonnage 14 tons—number of staves 263, all heart of oak.—It takes 33 barrels to raise the level one inch. The cost is about 3,000l. —Layton gave security of 2,000l. to indemnify Mr. Meux from any loss that may be sustained within the first twelve months. On a side table in the tub, was a china punch-bowl, on a mahogany stand, with wheels, which contained twenty-seven gallons and a half.

ALBANY, May 24.

It is with pleasure we can inform our readers, that a load of HEMP, arrived in this city, on Tuesday last, which was raised at the south end of Cayuga Lake, near the Pennsylvania line, and was brought by water all the way from thence to Schenectady.—This we believe is the first instance of any produce, raised on that beautiful lake, being brought to our market.

HARTFORD, May 28.

The following gentlemen are chosen by the freemen, to stand in nomination for election in October next, as Representatives in Congress, viz.

Jonathan Trumbull, James Hillhouse, Jonathan Sturges, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Amasa Learned, Benjamin Huntington, Stephen M. Mitchell, Tapping Reeve, Jonathan Ingersoll, Asher Miller, Uriah Tracy, and Ze-phaniah Swift, Esquires.