

P A R I S, April 21.

In the sitting of yesterday evening the Assembly, after having taken in consideration the formal proposition of the King, declared war against Francis II. King of Hungary and Bohemia.

This decree was carried after a discussion of two hours, with almost the unanimous voice of the members. The preamble, drawn up during the sitting by the Diplomatic Committee, contains a summary recapitulation of those grievances, of which redress could not be obtained by the means of negotiations; and a declaration that France, having entered into this war only to repel the attack of a foreign court, and defend its sovereignty, will not cease to manifest its respect for the rights of nations, and the laws of that universal fraternity which it has acknowledged in its constitution.

A deputation of 24 members was appointed immediately to carry this Decree to the King, in order to receive his sanction.

M. Condorcet proposed the plan of a National Manifesto, which has been adjourned for three days, in order to afford the assembly time for deliberation.

M. Forfaix has given a most favorable account of the measures which had been employed by the National Treasury to secure for the Nation those supplies of real specie, which may be necessary to support the expenses of a campaign; and upon his proposition it has been decreed that the whole army shall in future receive their pay in silver.

We need scarcely add, that this declaration of a war has given the greatest satisfaction to all ranks of citizens, and may probably have the effect to reconcile their differences, and direct their force to a common object.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 7.

"The assassination of the King of Sweden causes a great sensation here, and no doubt throughout Europe. This event, and its consequences, must cause a great alteration in the proceedings of different courts, and Sweden may be looked upon as snatched away from the grand confederacy against France, as she will find enough to do to quell the discontents which prevail within herself. What our court will resolve upon is not yet known; but it is generally believed that a week or two will shew the joint intentions of the Houses of Austria and Prussia."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 20.

In the sitting of the 19th, M. Dumourier read the following communications:

Letter from M. NOAILLES to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, April 5.

S I R,

"Your dispatches of the 27th of March were brought to me by the Courier Derville, on the 4th of April. I immediately obeyed the instructions contained in them, by visiting the Count Cobenzel, Vice Chancellor of State and of Court. I preferred addressing myself to him, because I was sure, by his means, of introducing whatever I chose to the knowledge of the Sovereign.

"I said every thing to the Vice-Chancellor which could produce a definitive explanation, such as you wished. I represented to him how much our uneasiness increased every day, upon observing the hostile preparations directed against us.

[M. Noailles, after some similar observations, concluded his address to Count Cobenzel by saying, that he had received orders to demand a declaration by which the Court of Vienna should renounce its armaments and coalition; and to announce, that, in default of this declaration, the French King will consider himself to be in a state of war with Austria, in which he would be supported by the whole nation, who wish only for an immediate decision.]

"Count Cobenzel undertook to justify his Court from the hostile views imputed to it, and contended, that the reinforcements sent to Brissac were for the preservation of order. I observed, that so many precautions, after the concert that was known to us, justified our alarms. I insisted especially upon the conclusion

of this concert so contrary to what we might expect from an ally.

"The reply of Count Cobenzel confirmed me in my former opinion, that his court did not wish to attack us, but would make requisitions—which it would be difficult to avoid without a war. He said, that the concert was no longer personally to the King of Hungary; that he could not withdraw himself, but with other courts; and, that this concert would continue till what remained to be settled with France was brought to a conclusion. He specified to me three points.

1. "That satisfaction should be given to the Princes possessed in Alsace.

2. "That satisfaction should be given to the Pope for the country of Avignon.

3. "That the neighbouring powers shall have no reason for the apprehensions, which arise from the present weakness of the internal government of France.

"I asked Count Cobenzel, if, for answer to the representations which I had made him, I might say, that his Court adhered to the official note of the 10th of March. The Minister perceiving himself surrounded by the circle which I had drawn, said, that he would take directions of his Majesty, and inform me of what he should be ordered to say.

"M. de Bischoffswerder set out this day upon his return to Berlin. He would have begun his journey sooner, but that he waited for a circular letter, which will be addressed to the coalesced Courts, and probably to the States of the Empire, as Co-States, demanding from each the assistance that they have proposed to give, either in money, or men, in case of war.

"This, I am informed, was the motive of his delay, but I have no certainty upon the subject.

"M. de Bischoffswerder will stop at Prague to see the Prince of Hohenlohe, and agree with him upon the time and place for an interview between the Austrian General and the Duke of Brunswick. This interview is expected to take place at Leipzig, in the course of a month. According to this opinion, the Court of Vienna has adopted a plan purely defensive, notwithstanding the endeavors of the Court of Berlin to suggest another."

SECOND LETTER of M. NOAILLES.

"I have waited, Sir, for the answer of the Count de Cobenzel. He has just informed me, on the part of the King of Hungary, that the note dated March 18 contains the answer to the demands which I had been charged to renew; and that the disposition expressed in that note could be the less altered since it contained also the opinion of the King of Prussia upon the affairs of France, an opinion agreeing in all respects with that of the King of Hungary."

The President then read the following letter from the King:

LETTER FROM THE KING.

"MR. PRESIDENT,

"I entreat you to make known to the Assembly that I shall come there to-morrow at half past twelve o'clock."

"LOUIS."

On Friday his Majesty came to the Assembly, the Members of which rose and were uncovered as he entered, and took their seats when he had reached his place. The King then spake as follows:

KING'S SPEECH.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have come among you for an object of the highest importance in the present circumstances. My Minister of Foreign Affairs will read to you the Report which he made to me in Council on our situation with regard to Germany."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, then went up and standing by the King's side read the report, which the King had notified to the Assembly.

MINUTE of the CABINET COUNCIL of FRANCE addressed to the KING.

"SIRE,

"When you took an oath of fidelity to the Constitution, you became the object of the hatred of the enemies of liberty. No natural tie could stop them, no motive of alliance, of neighborhood, of propriety, could prevent their enmity. Your ancient

allies erased your name out of the list of Despots, and from that moment they forget your Majesty's fidelity. The emigrants, rebels to the laws of their country, are gone beyond the frontiers to prepare a guilty aggression against France. They wish to carry into its bosom fire and sword. Their rage would have been impotent if the Foreign Princes had not seconded and encouraged their criminal manœuvres. The House of Austria has done every thing to encourage their audacity.—The House of Austria, who since the treaty of 1756 has found us good and faithful allies.—This Treaty, Sire, subjected us to the ambitious views of this House. She engaged us in all her wars, to which she called us as her allies. We have been prodigal of our blood in the cruel tragedies of despotism. The instant that the House of Austria saw she could no longer govern us for her purposes, she became our enemy.

"It was Austria that had stirred up against France the restless Northern Potentate, whose tyrannical phrenzy has at last made him fall under the sword of an assassin.—It was Austria who in office, of which Europe shall judge, advised one party of Frenchmen to take up arms against the other. The note of the Court of Vienna, of the 18th Feb. was in truth a declaration of war. M. Kaunitz there avows the league of the powers against France. The death of Leopold ought to have made some change in this ambitious system, but we have seen the contrary.

"The note of the 18th of March is the ultimatum of the Court of Vienna. This note is more provoking still than the former. The King of Hungary wishes that we should submit our constitution to his revision; and he does not dissemble the project of arming Frenchmen against Frenchmen.

"Sire," continues the Minister, "in charging me with the administration of foreign affairs you have imposed on me the telling you the truth: I proceed to tell you the truth. It results from this exposure, that the Treaty of 1756 is broken, in fact, by the House of Austria; that the maintenance of a League of the Powers is an act of hostility against France and that you ought this instant to order M. Noailles, your ambassador, to quit the Court of Vienna without taking leave. Sire—the Austrian troops are on the March—the camps are marked out—fortresses are building: the Nation, by its oath on the 14th of July, has declared that any man who shall accede to an unconstitutional negotiation is a traitor. The delay granted to Austria is expired—your honor is attacked—the Nation is insulted—Therefore there remains for you no other part to take but to make to the National Assembly the formal proposition of war against the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

The Minister having read this minute, the King resumed his speech—

CONCLUSION of the KING'S SPEECH.

"You have heard, Messieurs, the deliberation and the decision of my Council. I adopt their determination. It is conformable to the wish, many times expressed, of the National Assembly, and to that which has been addressed to me to be the wish of all the French People. Frenchmen prefer war to a ruinous anxiety, and to a humiliating state, which compromises our Constitution, and our dignity. I have done every thing to avert war; but I judge it indispensable. I come, therefore, in the terms of the Constitution, to propose to you formally to declare War against the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

The President answered:

"SIRE,

"The assembly will proceed to deliberate on the great proposition which your Majesty has made to them. They will address to you, by a message, the result of their deliberation."

The King then retired with his Ministers, and conducted by the same Deputation of Members. The Hall rung with acclamations of the people.

The assembly was adjourned to five in the evening.

APRIL 19.—(Evening.)

Read a letter from Gen. Luckner, complaining that the War Minister

had made public a letter of his, which was of a confidential nature.

Read a letter from Mess. Baux, merchant at Marseilles, containing information that M. Marchand, master of the ship Le Solide, has discovered four Islands in the Indian seas, which are fully peopled, and abounding in hogs, birds, herbs, &c. and that he had taken possession of them in the name of the French nation, and of Louis XVI. This letter was accompanied by charts of the Islands. The charts were accepted, but the matter of the ship was blamed for having taken possession of the Islands, as the French nation has renounced all conquests.

D U B L I N, April 19.

On Wednesday last Mr. James Napper Tandy, was taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms of the commons of Ireland, and that evening brought to the bar of the house, where, refusing to answer any interrogations of the Speaker, he was committed to Newgate; but, in consequence of the prorogation of Parliament he was set at liberty about nine o'clock the same night.

W O L V E R H A M P T O N, March 21.

The defect of some laws are in many instances incredible. A Mr. Green, Cordwainer, of Birmingham, is but just released from a private mad house at Bilston, where he had been sent by his loving wife, and confined upwards of twelve months as a lunatic; during which time, he asserts in an advertisement, the tender fair-one actually made away with his stock in trade, greatest part of his household furniture, and received money from the Bank, rents, and other debts, amounting in all to upwards of 900l. besides absconding with all his title deeds, and books of accounts.

L O N D O N, March 29.

It appears by the following resolution of a Society for promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Negroes in the Colonies, upon the true and rational principles of justice, humanity, and christianity, that no means have hitherto been employed by the rulers of our church or state for conveying religious instruction to those poor people; and that the blame thrown upon the planters on that account ought to be shared with others; and we sincerely wish the measure now proposed may be adopted for all their sakes.

"Resolved, That a petition be presented to his Majesty, humbly beseeching him to be graciously pleased to give directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops, to take into their consideration the spiritual wants of the Negroes and the People of Colour in the British West-India Islands, and to form a plan consistent with their temporal condition for their instruction and improvement in the great principles of Religion and Morality; and that his Majesty would likewise be graciously pleased to direct the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to transmit such a plan, when formed and approved, to the several West-India Governors, with instructions to lay it before their respective Councils and Assemblies, and in his Majesty's name to recommend to their particular attention such parts thereof as may appear to require the aid and support of the Legislature, and thereby obviate a great and standing reproach to the British Government and Established Church, and render the removal of the African Negroes to our Colonies a real and substantial blessing to those our unenlightened and degraded fellow-creatures."

April 6. It is said, that in consequence of what passed in the House of Commons on Wednesday, the Minister has declared there shall be no more Lotteries.

The Russians are evacuating all the places taken from the Turks, and among others Jsmail is on the point of being restored.

From the recall of the regiment of Ernest by the Canton of Berne, and the resignation of the Marechal d'Afry, the principal officer of the Swiss corps, it is supposed that the other Cantons will follow their example, and that the Swiss troops, which are