

Such a law as is now supposed necessary. If the resistance be small (said a member from North-Carolina) the magistrates will be competent to the business—if great, it would not be prudent to attempt to crush it. It is not necessary to make laws merely because the constitution authorizes a dangerous power.

Mr. Murray said he was opposed to the last motion, as well as to that from the gentleman from New-York. He offered several remarks to show the necessity of providing for an energetic execution of the laws, while at the same time he was fully impressed with the importance of having the power defined and guarded as much as possible. He adverted to the British government, where a prompt and energetic execution of the law is considered of the first importance, while at the same time the military is never called in but in the last extremity.—He gave a short account of the proceedings of that government in the insurrection raised in the city of London, by Lord George Gordon, &c.

Mr. Clark was in favor of striking out—he said the motion from the gentleman of New-York went to call forth the military in case of any opposition to the excise law—so that if an old woman was to strike an excise officer with a broomstick, forthwith the military is to be called out to suppress an insurrection.—The government he observed was in its infancy—and he saw no necessity for supposing that the people would at this early stage oppose the laws.

Mr. Benson rose to explain—he said his ideas were misconceived, he had no such designs as were imputed to him—his wish was to provide in the simplest and best manner for the object contemplated in the bill.

Mr. Gerry said he was opposed to striking out the section, but still was not pleased with it altogether—and moved an amendment.

Mr. Mercer said he had not heard any proposition which pleased him—he liked the section as it stood better than any of them, but thought that required some essential alteration or addition; he had no idea that this government was to depend on the several State governments for carrying its laws into execution. He then adverted to the two different powers in a community, the civil and military—the first is a deliberative power, the other cannot deliberate—and therefore in no free country can the latter be called forth, nor martial law proclaimed but under great restrictions. He observed that the general government had respect to the persons of the citizens of the several States, and not to the government of those States; on this principle the marshals of the several States have a power to call forth the posse comitatus—and additional marshals should be appointed, and only in the last extremity they may call forth the military power; he was in favor of the whole of retaining the section, and concluded by reading a clause which he proposed should be inserted as an additional section.

Mr. Seney was in favor of retaining the clause, but he thought it ought to be qualified by some explanatory article.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, March 28.

THE Queen was delivered this day of a son, which has been baptized by the name of Don Philip: all the foreign Ministers, the Nuncio not excepted, were acquainted with the event too late to be present at the ceremony, which was over before they came.

PARIS, April 10.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 14.

NEGOCIATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

All the ministers having entered the Hall—M. Dumourier then read the dispatches which he had sent to Vienna, and the answer which he had that night received by an extraordinary courier.

The minister, in his letter, takes a view of the different motives which might influence foreign powers to arm against France. Could the affairs of the Princes who laid claims to Alsace, &c. be assigned as a motive? It was proposed to adjust it amicably, and this therefore could only be the pretext, and by no means the real cause. Could it be to support the cause of the emigrants?—The king had declared against them: it was the king who wished to maintain the new government. Was it the Clubs who had formed, or the pamphlets which had been published? In that case, other powers might have long since undertaken a crusade against England.

M. de Noailles, the French ambassador at Vienna, observed in his letter to the minister, that the young king was eager for war; that he himself had experienced so many mortifications, that he thought it unnecessary to present the above dispatch. He complained of the impeachment of M. de Lessart, the late minister for foreign affairs, and desired leave to resign.

M. Dumourier then read a copy of another dispatch to Francis, which concluded with stating, That unless the King of the French received a categorical answer, he must consider

himself as at war with the King of Hungary; and that if the armaments in the neighbourhood of France were continued, it would be impossible to refrain the resentment of an offended nation. The minister added, that the King had written with his own hand to his nephew, to remind him, for the last time, that on his decision for peace or war must depend the peace of Europe, and the fame of his own states; and to request him, in the name of glory and humanity, not to plunge into an unjust war. "I have," said his majesty, "freely accepted the constitution. I have sworn with the nation, whose Hereditary Representative I am, to live free or die. M. de Mault, my Ambassador Extraordinary, will explain my sentiments more at large."

M. de Noailles's refusing to communicate the dispatches transmitted to him, being considered as a breach of trust; a decree of accusation was passed against him.

APRIL 15.

Before the minutes of Saturday were read over and finally settled, the minister for foreign affairs informed the National Assembly that he had received a letter from M. de Noailles, stating, that he had obeyed the King's orders, in delivering the dispatches transmitted to him to the King of Hungary.

This brought on a debate on the propriety of revoking the decree of accusation against M. de Noailles, which, after a reference to the Diplomatic Committee, was adjourned for further consideration.

APRIL 20.

Decree declaring war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

The National Assembly deliberating on the formal proposition of the King, considering that the Court of Vienna, in contempt of treaties, has continued to grant an open protection to French rebels; that it has excited and formed a concert with several powers of Europe against the independence and security of the French nation:

That Francis I. King of Hungary and Bohemia, has, by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April last, refused to renounce this concert:

That notwithstanding the proposition made to him by the note of the 11th of March, 1792, to reduce, on both sides, to a peace establishment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and increased the hostile preparations:

That he has formally infringed the sovereignty of the French nation, by declaring that he would support the pretensions of the German Princes, possessionaries in France, to whom the French nation have continued to offer indemnifications:

That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, and to arm them against one another, by holding out support to the malcontents in the concert of powers; considering, in fine, that the refusal of an answer to the last dispatches of the King of the French, leaves no longer any hope to obtain, by means of amicable negotiation, the redress of these different grievances, and amounts to a declaration of war, it decrees that there exists a case of urgency.

The National Assembly declares, that the French nation, faithful to the principles consecrated by the constitution, not to undertake any war with the view of making conquests, and never to employ its force against the liberty of any people, only take up arms in defence of their liberty and their independence; that the war, into which they are compelled to enter, is not a war of nation against nation, but the just defence of a free people against the unjust oppression of a monarch: that the French will never confound their brothers with real enemies; that they will neglect nothing to soften the rigours of war; to preserve their property, and prevent it from sustaining any injury, and to bring down upon the heads of those alone, who league themselves against Liberty, all the evils inseparable from war.

That it adopts all those foreigners who, abjuring the cause of its enemies, shall join its standard and consecrate their efforts to the defence of freedom; that it will even favour,

by all means in its power, their establishment in France.

Deliberating on the formal propositions of the King, and after having decreed the case of urgency, decrees war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

THE KING'S ANSWER.

"I shall take the decree of the National Assembly into deep consideration. It involves the most important interests of the nation."

Next day the Minister of Justice informed the Assembly that the King had sanctioned the Decree.

LONDON, April 13. KING OF SWEDEN.

The prayer prescribed by the Council of the regency of Sweden, to be read for his Swedish Majesty, in all the churches of that kingdom.

"O God, be propitious to thy people, and forsake us not when we prostrate ourselves before thee.—Our King, solemnly acknowledged by a people, whose gratitude he desires, and has preserved; who was protected by the safety which the religion of a country grants to its Chief—this very king, for whom we have so often beseeched thy grace and blessing, and have been heard by thee; this gracious King has been wounded by the shot of a traitor, suffers the most excruciating pains, and is in danger to lose a life, the object of our love and thy protection. Extricated from the danger of war by thy aid, where a thousand deaths encompassed him—peace maker among a divided people, and now in the bosom of the tranquility which he himself procured to the public welfare—it is the lot of this great King to be wounded by a murderous shot, fired off to bereave him of life and happiness, in the metropolis, in his castle, under the safe guard of the laws and society.—But the King lives, and only through thee, O God, he lives. This melts our hearts in gratitude. We may entertain hopes of the recovery and health of the King, if thou, O God, hearest our prayers and solicitations in the time of need. O God, mitigate the sufferings of the King, help him, strengthen his fortitude, give him life, health and thy blessing for many years to come, to the comfort of his worthy spouse, whose separation from him could never take place without numberless tears; to finish the education and the example of a Prince, who could never ascend the Swedish Throne with a right greater than that which he may acquire by paternal love from his people; to the consolation of the Royal Family, who best foresee the consequences of an event so fatal to the Empire, and which nothing but thy grace can avert. God, be merciful to thy people, and forsake us not while we call upon thee. If it be possible, yet nothing is impossible to thee, we supplicate thee, O Lord, never to let the blood shed by an assassin come upon this country, where there is no man so base, so hard, so heathenish not to detest and abhor this deed. God be with us, as with our fathers. Forsake us not, withdraw not thy hand from us, for the sake of Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Lord, Amen."

The present disturbances in Sweden cannot be ascribed to the influence of liberty sentiments; it is the struggles of one tyranny against another. The nobles formerly exercised an unlimited oppressive power, which was overturned by the present King, who took it into his own hands; and although the finances of the country had been involved by his schemes of ambition, to which he was stimulated by the old French government, yet the people have enjoyed more privileges under him, and therefore prefer his despotism to that of the nobles.

A severe inquiry is on foot concerning the accomplices of the assassin Ankerstrom; but a degree of commotion in Stockholm renders it uncertain whether the present Government of Sweden may not yield to a return of the former influence of the Order of the Nobles and Gentry.

We cannot observe without regret and indignation, the efforts of certain restless, turbulent, and fanatical spirits, who seek for employment and distinction to themselves in confusion

and turmoil to their country. And we hope that there will not be any rapid or great increase, in number or consequence, to those persons who have had several meetings, and, we understand, regularly meet together, under the name of Friends to a Constitutional reform.—There is nothing in the present situation of our neighbouring kingdom, France, that ought to encourage innovation and revolution in this country.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 20.

"M. Garcoqui who replaced M. de Lerena ad interim, has been definitively appointed minister of finances. The King has reserved to himself the nomination of the governor of the council of finances, and that of the superintendant general of the revenue. These posts were formerly held by the same person.

"Count d'Aranda has withdrawn the Royal edict of the 20th of July, requiring an oath from strangers. This edict, though explained and frequently commented upon by its author, M. de Florida Blanca, still contained very great inconveniences, served as a pretext for vexations of every kind, and greatly checked the freedom of trade.

"The place of counsellor of the Council of War, vacant by the death of M. d'Heredia, has been conferred on Don Michell d'Ottamendi, who presides at the head of the office for Foreign Affairs, and will be succeeded by Don Dominique d'Yriarte, Secretary to the Embassy at Paris."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The last accounts from this new colony are of a dreadful nature. The whole settlement were put upon short allowance, on account of the extreme scarcity of provisions—and the crops raising at Fort Jackson were of the most unfavorable kind—the most promising not likely to yield three bushels for one sown; and, in many parts, even the seed was not expected to be returned. Norfolk Island did not produce corn enough for its own inhabitants. In short, the prospect of the whole settlement was deplorable in the extreme.

In consequence of these accounts, orders are said to have been sent to Portsmouth, that the ships destined for that place should be detained.

APRIL 27.

The intelligence of the death of the King of Sweden produced, as might be expected, the most lively effect upon the French Princes. M. de Conde was very much affected; the grief of M. de Artois was so great that for some time he was unable to suppress his tears. This Prince, and his brother Monsieur are at present examining the state of the French cantonments. The Marquis de Broglie had traced the plan of a camp between Luxembourg and Treves; but it is probable the declaration of war will put a stop to this encampment.

THE KING OF SWEDEN'S WILLS.

Supplement of the first of June, 1789, to the will made by the King in 1780.

Article I. We confirm his Royal Highness the Duke Charles in the guardianship and regency, with the exceptions; all of which being mentioned in our will of 1780, and in this act of 1st June 1789, and prescribed to his Royal Highness:

1. Not to create, convocate, and nominate, any Counsellors of the Empire.

2. We forbid his Royal Highness to convocate the States of the Empire, on account of the actual machinations.

3. Not to change nor dismiss the persons which attend our son, without special order given by our hand.

II. This article concerns the oath his Royal Highness is to take.

III. This article is relative to the Governor and Tutor of the young King.

IV. In this article the Duke Charles is requested to look out for a consort for the Young King, when seventeen years old, and to accelerate the marriage. She must be of Royal or princely blood. Mention is made afresh of the reservation, that the young King, when wronged during his minority, may claim it afterwards again, and every thing done without his consent shall be deemed void.

Was signed, GUSTAV. Stockholm, June 1st, 1789.