

industry among all classes of my subjects, and above all, must confirm and increase their steady and jealous attachment to that Constitution, which we have found, by long experience, to unite the inestimable blessings of liberty and order, and to which, under the favour of Providence, all our other advantages are principally to be ascribed.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANKFORT, DECEMBER 24.

The peremptory term of January the 15th, fixed by the French government for the decision of the Princes of the Empire, who favour the assembling of the armed emigrants, has produced great commotion on the banks of the Rhine. The day before yesterday a grand Council was held at Coblenz, where M. Conde attended.

Monsieur was not sufficiently recovered.

The Elector of Mayence thought proper to cause a note, dated Dec. 21, to be sent to the French Charge d'Affaires, to the following Effect:

“By several of the most respectable public papers, it has come to the knowledge of his Electoral Highness of Mayence, that a letter is supposed at Paris to have been delivered to him from his Majesty, relative to the stay of the Prince of Conde, and of several other French, at Worms.

“His Electoral Highness having no territories on the frontiers of France, certainly could not suppose that hospitality to this Prince and his friends could give umbrage to France.

“Nevertheless, he thinks it his duty to make known that he has received no communication from the King of France on the subject.

“The undersigned requests M. Barthelemy the French Charge d'Affaires, to transmit the above to the Ministry of France, to avoid all misunderstanding, &c.”

The Magistrate of this imperial city continues to manifest, by stronger proofs than mere assurances contradicted by facts, that with respect to the French revolution he will observe the principles of neutrality prescribed by the law of nations. He has prohibited all the inhabitants from enlisting in the service of the French Princes, on pain of forfeiting the right of citizenship; and having received information, that a number of chariots and horses contracted for by the House of Ehrmann, and collected in the neighbouring country, were to pass by night through the village of Oberrod, and the suburb of Sandhof, would not allow it.

#### FRANCE.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER 29.

The report of the committee on the King's Speech, and the grant of 20 millions of livres for the War Department was taken into consideration.

M. Bissot made a long speech, in which he examined the communications from the several Courts of Europe, in answer to the notification of the King's acceptance of the constitution; and concluded with proposing, to approve of the King's notification to the Elector of Treves and the other German Princes, and declare them enemies if they did not comply with it by the 15th of January; to grant the twenty millions demanded; to prepare a charge of high treason against the emigrant Princes within eight days; to request the King to order the Russian and Swedish Ministers to quit France; and inform the King of Sweden and the Empress, that their aiding the emigrants would be considered as an act of hostility; to demand satisfaction of the King of Spain for the injurious terms in which his Governor in St. Domingo refused succour to the French Colonists, and for injuries

done to the French Colonists, and for the injuries done to the French citizens in Spain, in consequence of the late edicts; to demand the good offices of the Emperor; the prohibition of all assembling of troops in the Electorates, and the reduction of his own troops in the Netherlands; to order the Minister for Foreign Affairs to give a weekly account of his Administration, and the Diplomatic Committee to examine the Treaties with Russia, Spain, Germany and Sweden, and propose such alterations as may be necessary.

#### Answer of the Emperor to M. Noailles.

The following answer of the Emperor to the letter presented to him by M. Noailles, in the name of the King of the French, has appeared in the Vienna Gazette:

“There can be no longer any doubt as to my manner of thinking upon the affairs of France. My last declaration and the orders which I have caused to be given by my government at Brussels; to the Agents of the French emigrants, prove that I consider my brother in law as free, and that my intention is not to meddle with the affairs of his kingdom, as long as the French shall leave him all that they have voluntarily assured to him, and that which he has voluntarily accepted in the new constitutional contract.

“But nothing further is to be required of me. If the King of the French has complaints against particular states of the empire, free Sovereigns like myself, in virtue of the Germanic Constitution, let him address himself to those Sovereigns, and settle with them as he may understand them.”

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 24. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Wentworth, Esquire, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in the room of John Parr, Esquire, deceased.