

Royal Gazette, and Miscellany of the Island of Saint John.

CHARLOTTE TOWN: PRINTED BY WILLIAM A. RIND, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

M. Brissot remarked, that the Diplomatic Committee seemed inclined to keep a long silence on the Emperor's last despatch, and upon the accusation against M. de Lessart.

M. de Jaucourt, and d'Avbeyroulht asserted, that the Committee was occupied with this business; that M. Brissot would not assist at the sittings, and that he refused to communicate the opinion which it was his duty to declare at the tribune.

M. Brissot replied, that he had good reasons for his conduct, and confined himself to say, that the minister of foreign affairs had communicated to the diplomatic committee the orders which the Emperor had given for the marching of 10,000 men towards the frontiers, exclusive of 30,000 men who have already marched.

The President read a letter from the Minister of Justice, which accompanied a

LETTER FROM THE KING.

"I beg, Mr. President, to communicate to the National Assembly that I have nominated M. de Grave to be Minister of the War Department in the room of M. de Narbonne."

M. Sage proposed, that it should be declared, that M. de Narbonne, who had filled his office with so much credit to himself, should be declared to have carried with him the regret of the National Assembly.

This was warmly opposed by M. de Charlier, who demanded that he should not be allowed to quit Paris till he had rendered an account of his administration.

Several members delivered their sentiments, some of whom reprobated, in the strongest language the system of intrigue and low policy, which they said the Court had adopted, for the purpose of perplexing the councils of the nation; while others insisted that such language was out of all order, as the King had the undoubted right to choose his own Ministers, agreeably to the letter of the Constitution.

The debate was interrupted by the reading the following letter from M. Narbonne.

"Mr. President,

"As I am no longer a Minister, I believed that the duty of a French citizen was to serve upon the frontiers. I have requested this permission of the King; if it should be granted, I intend to depart this evening for Metz, from whence it will be easy to transmit to the Assembly all the accounts which it demands.

(Signed) De Narbonne."

M. Salladin demanded the date of the letter to be given in. M. Narbonne having, he asserted, already departed for Metz. The Secretary declared it had no date.

M. Cambon proposed that a serious remonstrance should be made to the King, on the culpable negligence of his Ministers. I propose that the Assembly should thus address him:

"Those who have advised you not to dismiss your Minister, Bertrand, are culpable—that man has lost the confidence of the nation; yet him you retain, while you sacrifice another (Narbanne) to intrigue."

The discussion was again interrupted by another Letter from the King.

"Gentlemen,

"I have examined the observations which the zeal and solicitude

of the National Assembly have induced it to address to me upon the conduct of the Minister of the Marine. I shall always receive with pleasure those communications which it thinks useful to make. The observations which have been sent me from the Assembly appear to me absolutely to come within the number of those subjects upon which it has declared itself incompetent to deliberate. I at that time gave an account of those answers which M. Bertrand had presented against those various complaints, and my judgment coincided with the Assembly. Since that time, no well founded complaint has been made relative to the different departments of his administration, and all communications from the Colonies, from Commercial Bodies, and from the Naval Departments, present testimonials of his zeal and useful services. In a word, as he has been reproached with no breach of the law, I should think myself unjust were I to withdraw my confidence from him. To conclude, ministers know well, that the only way to obtain and preserve my confidence is to cause the laws to be executed with energy and fidelity.

(Signed) Louis.

(Countersigned) M. L. Dupont.

A long and animated debate followed, in which it was insisted, that the Executive Power had been abused. In the interior it was converted into an engine for aristocratic views and on the frontiers it seemed to have been delegated on the one hand to the Emperor and the King of Prussia, and on the other to the King of Spain. Ministers, it was asserted, had been doing every thing in their power to destroy the commonwealth since the 21st of June—that they had