

may be recollected how much influence the factious had upon the several provinces, how many endeavours were made use of to overcome this principle, that the confirmation of the laws should be given in concert with the King.

The Assembly EJECTED the King from the constitution, when they refused him the right of sanctioning the CONSTITUTIONAL laws, and permitted themselves to arrange in that class those which they pleased, at the same time limiting the extent of his refusal in any instance, to the third legislature. They voted him twenty five millions per annum, a sum which was totally absorbed by the expences necessary to the dignity of his house. They left him the use of some domains under certain restrictions, depriving him of the patrimony of his ancestors; they were careful not to include in the list of his expences those for services done to himself, as if they could be separated from those rendered to the state.

Whoever observes the different traits of the administration, will perceive that the King was secluded from it. He had no part in the completion of the laws; his only privilege was, to request the Assembly to occupy themselves upon such and such subjects. As to the administration of justice, he could only execute the decrees of the Judges, and appoint Commissioners, whose power is much less considerable than that of the ancient Attorney General.

There remained one last prerogative, the most acceptable of the whole, that of pardoning criminals, and changing punishments; you took it from the King, and the juries are now authorised to interpret, according to their pleasure, the sense of the law. Thus is the Royal Majesty diminished, to which the people were accustomed to recur, as to one common centre of goodness and beneficence.

The Society of the Friends of the constitution are by much the strongest power, and render void the actions of all others.

The King was declared the head of the army; yet the whole conduct of it has been in the committees of the National Assembly without any participation. To the King was granted the right of nomination to certain places, but his choice has already met with opposition—He has been obliged to alter the duty of the general officers, because his choice was not approved of by the clubs.

It is to these, that the revolt of several regiments is to be imputed. When the army no longer respects its officers, it is the terror and the scourge of the state, the King has always thought that officers should be punished like soldiers, and that the latter should have opportunities of promotion according to their merit.

As to foreign affairs, they have granted to the King the nomination of Ambassadors, and the conduct of negotiations; but they have taken from him the right of making war. The right of making peace is entirely of another sort. What power would enter into a negotiation, when they knew that the result must be subject to the revision of the National Assembly? Independently of the necessity of a degree of secrecy, which it is absolutely impossible should be preserved in the deliberations of the Assembly, no one will treat but with a person, who without any intervention, is able to fulfil the contract that may be agreed upon.

With respect to the finances, the King had recognized, before the States General, the right of the Nation to grant subsidies; and, on the 23d of June, he granted every thing required from him upon this subject. On the 4th of February, the King entreated the Assembly to take the finances into their consideration, with which they somewhat slowly complied. But they have not yet formed an exact account of the receipt and expenditure; they have adopted hypothetical calculations; the ordinary contribution is in arrear, and the resource of twelve hundred millions of assignats is nearly perfected. Nothing is left to the King but barren nominations; he knows the difficulty of such a government; and, if it was possible such a machine could go on without his immediate superintendance, his Majesty would only have to regret, that he had not diminished the taxes, which he has always desired, and but for the American war, should have effected.

(To be continued.)

CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The government dispatches were sent off for the continent on Tuesday last, in the Anna Maria, Hillman, bound for Fanningsborough. Two messengers will go through with them to Halifax, and return with all possible speed.

There is a great probability that the public desire will be gratified with some very interesting and important news, on the return of the above messengers.

Last week were brought down from New London, and safely lodged in the public gaol in this town, two men and a woman, charged with breaking into a house, and stealing thereout some rum, &c. On their examination before Justice Hazard, they acknowledged the fact, and confessed that, after the smith (one of the prisoners) had ineffectually tried seven different keys, they impatiently broke open the door, and took out several gallons of rum.

They will take their trial at the next session of his Majesty's Supreme Court.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

So much for the Love of Rum, which beyond all doubt occasioned this burglarious act.

It has been an old and memorable saying 'That the Love of Money is the Root of all Evil:' but here, it seems, this celebrated saying may be reversed, the Love of Rum predominated over every other consideration, and tempted these people to commit an evil of great magnitude in the eye of the law, and of serious consequence to themselves.

Ye votaries to the poisonous Draught, behold the miseries attendant on those addicted to this pernicious habit, and fly from the baneful influence of the destructive cup, ere it be too late: For, in whatever light it be viewed, it is eventually, if not immediately, destructive—Morality falls before it—industry, the source of happiness, and foundation of riches, ceases to prevail—propagation is retarded—finally, every vice is encouraged, poverty, with its attendant horrors, surrounds you, and is entailed even on posterity itself.

MARRIAGES—Mr. Ronald M'Donald, Retland, to Miss Isabell M'Donald, of Red-head.

Mr. Angus M'Donald, Maple-hill, to the agreeable Miss Kitty M'Donald, of Allisary.

BIRTH. Mrs. M'Donald, Allisary, of a son.

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