were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a

bill for the purpose.

A message was received from the senate, informing, that they had confidered the resolution of the house on the petition of F. Mentges, and had non-concurred the same. Also, that they had considered the bill for the appointment of two additional commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and had non-concurred the fance.

Alto, that the senate had considered the bill making provision for the disabled soldiers and seamen lately in as the department." the service of the United States, and had agreed to the

lame.

Another was received from the senate, that they had passed the bill respecting the completing of the lighthouse at Portland Head. Also, that they had agreed to the bill respecting the Virginia cession, with some amendments: Alio, that the senate agreed to the refolution for an adjournment on Tuelday next.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the senate to the bill respecting the Virginia cession, and agreed to the same.

The house went into committee on the bill for the relief of Adam Caldwell, and having made some anendments thereto, rose, and ordered the bill to be engroffed for a third reading.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

HIS day the great question on the right of making peace and war was finally determined. The most remarkable speech, previous to passing the decrée, was that of M. le Comte de Mirabeau, who said, that it was not merely his opinion, nor the plan of his decree, that he role to defend, but what was far dearer to him, his character, which had been suspected as unfriendly to liberty.

He said, many reports had been circulated to his prejudice; but he valued them not. In order to be uietul, he said, he had searched for truth, and that truth he had spoken at the hazard of displeasing. He then proceeded to defend his plan, and replied to the principal objections stated by M. Barnave.

M. Barnave, M. le marquis de la Fayette, and several other members, then demanded to be heard; but the majority of the effembly, thinking there had been enough of speaking on the subject, determined to elose the debate. And after a number of plans of decrees had been read, the following plan of M. de Mirabeau, amended, obtained the preferrence by B. cat majority.

The National Affembly decree,

1st. That the right of peace and war being vested in the nation, war shall not be resolved upon but by a decree of the legislative body, which shall be made on the explicit notification of the king, and which decree shall be afterwards sanctioned by his majesty.

zd. That the care of guarding the kingdom from external attacks and impending dangers, the maintaining its rights and possessions, is committed to the king by the constitution of the state: to him also belong the maintainance of political connexions abroad, the conduit of negotiations, the appointment of ambassadors, the power of raising armaments, and making preparations for war, in proportion to those mule by neighbouring states, the power of distributing the sea and land forces as he may judge proper, and of directing their operations in time of war.

3d. That in case of hostilities impending, or actually begun, an ally to affift, or a right to preferve by force of arms, the king shall be bound to give notification thereof without delay to the legislative body, and to make known the causes and motives thereof. And the legislative body is not fitting at the time; it shall

be called immediately by the king.

4th. That it upon fuch nouncation being made by the king, the legislative body are of opinion, that, on the commencing of such hostilities, the minister, or other agent of the executive power, is culpable, the author of luch aggression shall be prosecuted as a state criminal, the national affembly hereby declaring, that the nation renounces for ever all ambition by conquest, and will not employ the forces against the liberties of any people.

5th. That if, upon such notification, the legislative body shall resolve that war ought not to be made, the executive power shall be bound immediately to take the necessary steps to prevent or stop hostilities, the ministers being always held to be responsible for

6th. That in case of an impending war, the legislative body shall prolong the session; and in time of war there shall be no recess.

(N. B. This article is remitted to the committee of contitution to be amended)

7th. That every declaration of war shall be made n these terms: " By the king, in the name of the pation."

8th. That during the course of a war, the legislative body shall have a power of requiring the executive power to negotiate a peace.

oth. That it belongs to the king to negotiate and fign all necessary conventions and treaties with foreign powers for the general good of the state, declaring hereby, that treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, shall not be effectual till ratified by the legislative body.

10th. That the instant a war ceases, the legislative body shall fix a day on which the extraordinary troops shall be disban led, and the army reduced to its usual peace establishment; that the pay of the troops shall not be continued longer than such day: and if the extraordinary troops shall remain undisbanded after such day to appointed, the minister shall be responsible for the same, and prosecuted as a state criminal; that, for that effect, the committee of constitution shall be bound forthwith to examine this article, and prepare a report on the responsibility of ministers.

It is probable another deerce may yet be passed on this question; but as the foregoing articles are declared to be constitutional articles, the substance of it must be the lame.

June 3. This day the discussion of the question on the future organization of the clergy being relumed, the three following articles were decreed by the affem-

and every diocese shall have the same extent and limits men. Our ablest engineers declare, that, from so un.

2. " All citizens are forbid to acknowledge in any case, the authority of any bishop or metropolitan, whole under Albermarle and Keppel. see is situated in a foreign country, or of his delegates residing in France, or essewhere."

kept up, and the place of their residence fixed; when exclusive of those already impressed, and the pres the bishop of the diocese shall pronounce finally, in his gangs were more numerous and strict on Tuesday night fynod, on matters within his jurisdiction, an appeal and Wednesday morning than they have been fince the shall then be competent to the metropolitan, who shall probability of a war has prevailed. also pronounce judgment in his metropolitan synod."

LONDON, June 4 Last week died at Portimouth in the 70th year of his age, Mr. William Chantrell, a master in his majetty's navy, who particularly diftinguished himielf at Trincomale, in the East-Indies, on the 16th of December, 1747, by the cool intrepidity of his con- respecting the destination of this fleet. While some duct, on an occasion where few would perhaps have are of opinion a short cruise in the Channel is only inshewn the same contempt of danger. In bringing tended, others, with greater probability, assen, that powder from the magazine, one of the boats blew up, its object is the protection of our West-India islands. and a large fire brand fell blazing into another boat, The truth is, it will be a fecret to the commander him. in which was forty five barrels of powder, covered self, until he opens his orders in a latitude fixed by the only by a fail, stove one of the barrels, and must in- lords of the admiralty. evitably have sent all the people employed, like skyrockets, into the air, had not Mr. Chantrell taken the of 14 thips of the line, attended by trigates, &c. to burning brand from the powder, thrown it overboard, be in readiness to fail on Thursday next. Its destinaand then, quenching the remains of fire which lay tion is secret, but it is conjectured here, that it will upon the sail, restored all to safety and quiet. The direct its course for the Mediterranean." late commodore Boys, who was then captain of the Pearl, from this circumstance immediately took the subject of this paragraph under his protection, and he was fortunate enough in the war before fall, to fecure a handsome competence.

A perf n who fills an inferior fituation in one of the public offices in this city, and who has resided a a village within seven miles, for some years patt, from sheered off. a frugal turn of mind, has actually picked up as man; bricks upon the road, on his way home of an evening, ture there was not a barrel of beef or pork for faleat as have lately built him a neat dwelling house!-No Corke, government having bought up all that was on trivial lesson of perseverance.

June 6. The probabilities of a general war, are daily increasing; and the return of the messenger from Spain, is most anxiously expected by government and

the public at large.

But we are by no means sanguine in the hope, that a final and decifive answer will be given to our memorials. Whatever are the views of the court of Madrid, its language will be evalive. France is not yet prepared. And perhaps the grand decision of the national affembly may totally counteract the systems of the con. federate house of Bourbon.

We find, indeed, no difficulty in declaring, that the court of Madrid has no deire to proclaim war against England. It is a measure of necessity, arising from the aipect of affairs in France and Spain.

And hence we hazard a conjecture, that the war, on the part of Spain, will be purely defensive. speak with relation to Great-Britain.

To cover the real motive of the court of Madrid, and to hold out a specious object for its armaments, Nootka Sound was brought on the tapis. And on the plea of the family compact of natural and political connexion, it was hoped that the national affembly would be seduced into hostilities against Great-Britain.

But for what purpole? what objects of commerce or glory? None. The restoration of the king of France to his former plenitude of power, was the final cause of the armaments of the house of Bourbon. The object was not a foreign but a civil war. As possessing the executive authority, the flects and armies of France are at the command of the king. And by a prudent arrangement of the national forces, the field may be open to the arms and operations of the ariftocratics and the foreign allies of France.

And the allies of France on this occasion will be numerous; for however rival states may desire to weaken the power of France, there is not a sovereign in Europe who does not contemplate the degraded fituation of the king of France with sympathy and painful apprehention.

Spain, Portugal and Austria, are more immediately interested in a counter revolution; for if the measures of the national affembly be attended with final success, every throne in Europe will be shaken to its centre before the commencement of the nineteenth century.

The late decision of the national assembly, concerning the prerogative of proclaiming war and peace, may disconcert the projects of the house of Bourbon, and compel them to refort to a more remote and perhaps complicated scheme of conduct. In this case, Spain will temporise, or even accommodate. But if the some decisive accounts will be received from Great national affembly deem it expedient to arm, a general Britain. war is inevitable.

A partial war is certain; for Leopold II. is determined to reduce the Belgic provinces to obedience, or perish in the attempt. On the other hand, the real patriots of the Netherlands are resolved to be free or

If, therefore, the king of Prussia consents to facrifice his views of territorial aggrandisement to the security of his throne, a severe and bloody conflict will entue. Divided among themselves, and deserted by Prussia, the Belgie confederacy must encounter the victoriov veterans of Austria united with the numerous armies of her German allies, who will make the revolt of the Netherlands a common cause, and do their utmost to sheek the progress of freedom and innevation.

The present moment is a flate of suspence ;- and we reiterate our dominions to the proprietors of flock. not to give way to unnecessary alarm, to be guarded against expresses and special messengers from 'Change Alley, and to wait for early and authentic intelligence.

June 7. The Spaniards have extended their works at the Flavanna, since the war of 1760; so that it will require 30,000 to man them. The garrison, by the Article 1. " Every department shall form a diocese; latest returns, consilted of no more than seven thousand necessary an extension of the lines, it is in a state of lets security than when it was besieged by the English.

The naval armaments are preparing with greater zeal if possible than ever. On Tueiday the admiralty made 3. " A suitable number of metropolitans shall be a demand of 500 men from the waterman's companies.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 2.

The thips of war at Spithead this day received three months spirits, and the seet under admiral Bar. rington will fail in a few days.

" Conjectures are various among the naval officen

" June 3. Orders have been just issued for, a fleet

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 3.

On Sunday last arrived the schooner Little Sarah. last from Corke. The day before the Little Sarah failed, advice was received, that a British packet was chaced nearly into Falmouth by a Spanish ship of force, but one of our frigates appearing in fight, the Spaniard

We also understood, that at the time of her depar-

On Tuesday a Spanish vessel arrived in this harbour -bringing, as we are informed, complimentary difpatches from the governor of the Havanna to the governor of this island, and the admiral.

By recent advices we have authentic information that the captain general of the Havanna is now at St. Jago de la Cuba; and that no accounts of an expected rupture have been yet promulgated.

On Tuesday last arrived the floop Spry, Kelly, from New-Providence. Previous to her departure from that place, an express, addressed to lord Dunmore, arrived from the governor of the Havanna, by which his lordthip was expressly informed, that should any vessels from the Bahamas presume to attempt fishing on the Florida coasts, they would certainly be captured and condemned.

By the Concord, captain Lawson, we received intelligence of a frigate arriving at St. Vincents in twenty days from Portsmouth, with dispatches to the governor of that island, who instantly gave orders for an immediate preis, and many of the merchants were beginning to fit out privateers. The Concord had a pale lage of 18 days from that port.

Yesterday evening a Spanish schooner, of about 40 tuns burthen, mounted with guns, lay off the mouth of the Channel for a confiderable time, while four or five of her hands came on there, as is supposed, to gain in elligence concerning the expected diffurbances between us and Spain; in the evening, when the men got on board, they very daringly fired a gun, and then bore away towards Bluefields until dark, when they about thip and steered for the west end, and continued firing till midnight. How far it is proper to allow such vessels as those to come into our ports at this critical period, we leave to the candid public, as it is a matter of immediate concern both to government and the community at large.

Yesterday, in consequence of the very proper requifition of his honour the cuttos, a very respectable meeting of the merchants was held at the court-house, a which it was unaninously resolved to prefer, without delay, a petition to his excellency the governor, w postpone the departure of the Speedy packet, appoint ed to fail on Monday next, for at least one week. The probable high rate of insurance in Europe, the approaching z5th of July, when an additional premium, war or peace always takes place, and the most disagreeable state of uncertainty that the mercantile interest s in at present, fully justify the applying for the packet's detention to that period, before which, it is probable,

ST. E USTATIUS, July 24.

A report circulated yesterday morning concerning an engagement between the English and Spanish steets in the Channel, seems to gain ground: We do not aver it as a fact-but confidering the state of affairs in Europe, it does not seem improbable.

Extract d'une lettre de la Martinique, du 20 Julliet, 1790. The present is to inform you of the political news: an advice thip dispatched by the king, arrived yesterdy at Fort-Royal, with thirty days passage, brings us tidings that a war was inevitable: That at Breft they were armine, with every diligence, thirty fail of the line and twelve frigates; our flationed ships that were

iready out of p Proveneal that I Fort-Royal with eft in said por and thirty friga ice thip; and I

BO Yesterday bet vas experienced ccompanied wi known by the rom the west a width about s progression, v very kind of nuch. Those acing the west, he birds of the nclement gust; orm. Some o iameter. The At, we cannot

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By the latest great forward ail of the line ar he following w boffible expeditio de Regla, and Rafael 80, St. Fe for Cadiz, the F join 10 ships and failors are levied thousand in Bisc ing 24,000 more A letter from 1 thing ever gave of a failor, on occ The honest tar, eight months ab duras, and had hard earned pitt wages and a smal By one means an

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and fubmit to be tenders then layi them to stand of at the same time, fuch, and fo inte failing on board a had a right to his of England with him, and that he lishman or Spani attempts upon h menaces the gang theer off after lo shot. Certain it are unjustifiable, and even then it fimilar cases to the in ferving as a che as having never ex gallant race of me have little or no fe is concerned, and perhaps for a spot globe which neithe will eventually in

Extract of a letter New-1 War is belie tween Spain and

other fide of the w hopes of a reconci the courts are fui jured by it. APPOIN

William Perry, judges in the terr the river Ohio .-Carolina district, v Samuel Ruffel Ge head, vice, Rich Rhodes, furveyor Anthony Aborn, d of the port of Ez declined .- Joshua the United States -Daniel Eldridge North Kingston, R vice-conful of the -Ebenezer Brush, States, for the port We hear that t

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