

these men loose, without a regular fund for paying them, among the subjects of the French nation themselves, seems to be an idea too frightful to the national assembly. Better carry the war into the territories of another state, where pillage will not appear to be a crime altogether of such a heinous nature, as it would be in their own country. Whether king and his friends will be able to moderate these exertions, as they seem to wish, cannot as yet be known.

The lesser states that border upon France, are not insensible of the danger they run in this extremity, and appear to be well disposed to avert the evil by every possible concession. But the emperor, and the greater princes, whose states are not in the same degree of danger, having determined to oppose any attack upon the Germanic body, will possibly prevent them from complying with the requisitions of the French, in the manner that is required. In these circumstances it seems to be impossible to guard against the shock of arms.—The sword is, to all appearance, soon to be drawn; and when it will be sheathed again, no human foresight can foretell.—God grant it may be soon! But before that can happen, the effusion of much human blood can hardly be avoided, and the distrels that

these scenes must occasion to many individuals, who may survive the carnage of their friends, and the ruin of their affairs, must be dreadful to contemplate.

The emperor and the king of Prussia have concluded a defensive alliance, the preliminaries of which will be signed at Vienna in a few days.

In the new treaty between the emperor and the king of Prussia, the latter has undertaken to guarantee the Germanic constitution, and all the rights and possessions of the empire.

The message of the national assembly to the king, recommending vigorous measures against the powers who suffer the emigrants to assemble in arms on their territories, has produced different effects in the petty courts of Germany.

The elector of Mayence, confiding in the distance of his territories, which the French cannot enter but through the Palatinate, wrote to the magistrates of Worms, of which he is bishop, to disregard all menaces of hostility, and to answer openly, that the emigrants were assembled, armed, and exercised, by the express permission of his Electoral Highness.

The prince bishop of Spire, being open to attack, and dreading the defection of his own subjects, thought it prudent to adopt more pacific measures.