

disturbances they hope to be able to foment in the Austrian Netherlands; and as the treaty guaranteed the treaty secured them to that use, it will be contended we shall be under the necessity of taking a concern in quarrel. It would seem, however, that this argument did not be conclusive. This on the part of Austria, is to have been by no means avoidable; she was under no obligation to support the emigré princes; but if she chooses voluntarily to involve herself in difficulties, is it just that we should be obliged to participate in the calamities that her obstinacy alone has brought upon her? Surely no. The benefits of peace are inestimable. In spite of successive armaments since the last peace, which accumulated nearly twice as much fresh national debt, the minister has been able to lay off, our revenue, in consequence of the peace, the prospect of soon accumulating to such a degree, as to enable us to do much more than we have hitherto done in paying old scores. But if, as formerly, we continue anxiously to run our affairs into fresh quarrels, adieu these pleasing prospects! The main persists in peace, industry will accumulate to an astonishing degree, and

her prosperity be proportionally augmented; but if we must engage in foolish wars, an effectual check must be given to these beneficent enterprises. Let the nation, therefore loudly demand peace. If they do so, and are steady in this demand, the minister *will*—may he *must* listen to their voice.

*Sweden.*

Advices were received on the 15th of last month at the secretary of state's office, from Robert Liston, esq. British envoy at the Swedish court, stating that the king of Sweden died on the 29th of March.

The greatest part of the slugs had been extracted, and appearances indicating a recovery were visible for about a week after he was wounded. But part of a rusty nail, and some small pieces of iron, had penetrated where it was dangerous and difficult to follow them.

His majesty was apprised of the certainty of his death several days before it took place; he bore the tidings of his doom with great fortitude and resignation; he retained all his mental faculties till the last, and gave orders about the arrangement of government and other important affairs, with great composure.

Thus has fallen in his forty-fifth year, by the hands of an assassin, Gustavus III. of Hol-

stein-Gottorp, king of Sweden, who was to have headed armies against the new constitution of France.

He was a man of great personal accomplishments, and of extraordinary talents, either for the cabinet or the field: He was possessed of much penetration and duplicity; nor was he less remarkable for an insinuating address.

The young king, who was instantly on his father's death proclaimed Gustavus IV. king of Sweden, is only fourteen years old, but he has discovered great and promising abilities.

As yet no men of high authority are found to have had any share in the plot. They are chiefly young men, all noble indeed, but noblemen of desperate fortune.

The following are the names of some of the conspirators:

Ankerstroem, the actual murderer.

Baron Koldenhorn.

Count Horn.

Count Rebbing.

Aldermen Bjorkmann and Alegrin.

Baron Watstrenna.

And major general Bechline.

Their examinations have commenced before M. Lilius Spr.

The corpse of baron Bielki, one of the conspirators, who had poisoned himself, was