

Mr. NECKER's Opinion on the Abolition of TITLES of NOBILITY and ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

"A REPORT," says M. Necker, "having been circulated, that I gave my opinion in Council against accepting the decree of the National Assembly, relative to titles, names, and armorial bearings, I am called upon to make known the simple fact. I was of opinion, and I pressed that opinion with much earnestness, that the King, upon accepting the decree, should send his observations on it to the National Assembly; and as I shall never dread the publicity of my actions or my opinions, I avail myself of the King's permission to print those observations as they stood in the draft presented by me. This I do the more willingly, that the National Assembly has already intrusted the Committee of Constitution to prepare some explanations of this same decree.

"It was also of opinion, that the observations should be accompanied by a letter from the King, expressing his Majesty's inclination to be guided by the knowledge of the National Assembly; and as this letter formed part of my advice, a draft of it will be found at the end of the observations. I may have been mistaken, and I suppose I was, since my advice was not followed: But I choose rather to afford an opportunity of judging clearly of my error, if I have committed any, than to suffer a vague subject of reproach to remain, which malignity would daily extend by false constructions. I am confident of the purity of my intentions, I am equally confident of my attachment to the constitution, and the true interests of the people; and these sentiments, which are the grounds of my confidence, will always induce me to act without disguise.

(Signed) NECKER.

Of the observations, which extend to considerable length, the following is an abstract.

"It is often necessary, when the public good requires it, to impose sacrifices on a particular class of citizens, which is always to be done with circumspection and delicacy, so dangerous is it to infringe, in any degree, the right of possession and the ordinary rules of justice.

"No deprivation ought to take place, from which no real advantage is derived.

"When exclusive privileges were superseded, and taxes equalized; when feudal rights were abolished; when the road to employments and preferments was opened to all alike; when all citizens were called together on a footing of equality, to form National and Legislative Assemblies, what was lost by one class was more than counterbalanced by what was gained by another.

"But what benefit will the great body of the people derive from the Decree relative to titles, names, and armorial bearings? The numerous class who must live by the wages of their industry, employed in the service of others, far from feeling hurt at the rank of their employer, conceive it in some degree reflected on themselves.

"Those whom fortune or education has placed but at a small distance from men of title, may enjoy, perhaps, a momentary pleasure in seeing those little eminences that obstructed their own prospects completely demolished; but for the sake of an imaginary benefit so circumscribed in its nature is it equitable to deprive a numerous class of citizens of honorary distinctions, which form a part of their inheritance, and of which the loss will be more painful than that of all the pecuniary advantages they possess?

"Without inconvenience, and on just grounds might the mention of titles be forgiven in all Assemblies, National or Municipal where equality is necessary even in appearance; where it is of so much importance that the ascendancy should be always reserved to reason and the confidence which patriotism inspires.

"It would also be proper to forbid all honorary additions in the Magistracy of citizens, to remind Frenchmen in the beginning of their course, that being equal in the eye of the law they will be equally supported by it in their efforts to serve their country. But, to pursue the distinctions farther, to follow them into the commerce of private life, would be a severity without use, the execution of which would be impracticable, without instituting an Inquisition inconsistent with the principles of liberty.

"The trappings of vanity are not lowered in price by an anxious prostration; but by a careless indifference, and by presenting to men minds other objects of ambition.

"Useless deprivations will induce men of rank to seek for those distinctions in foreign countries, which are denied them in their own, sumptuary laws are found to banish the ostentatious and the wealthy.

"It is a hardship to oblige a numerous class of citizens to resume names, many of which are forgotten; and many families wish to be known by names which call to mind the services of their ancestors.

"It will be productive of confusion in many public proceedings.

"All these objections apply to the abolition of armorial bearings, and with greater force, inasmuch as they are, if possible, less offensive to the people.

"The abolition of liveries might indeed be agreeable to those whose fortune it has been to wear them, but would be a great loss to the manufacturers employed in the articles of which they are composed.

"In pursuing through the most minute details, all marks of distinction, some risk is run of misleading the people, respecting the true meaning of the word Equality, which in a civilized nation, and society already formed, can never mean an equalization of rank or of property. The diversity of labours and functions, the differences of fortune and education, emulation, industry, the gradation of talents and acquisitions, all these disparities productive of the social movement, unavoidably bring with them external inequalities; and the sole object of the Legislator is, in imitation of nature, to direct them all towards a common good, equal to all, though different in its form and appearance."

DRAFT OF THE KING'S LETTER.

"The decree of the National Assembly, respecting titles, names and armorial bearings, affords just grounds of complaint to a numerous class in society, without procuring any advantage to the people; and as, notwithstanding its importance, it was passed at one sitting, these several considerations have determined me to communicate to the National Assembly some observations on the subject. I desire the Assembly to examine them, and if that body should adhere in all points to its first opinion, I will accept the decree, as a mark of my respect for the wisdom of the Assembly, and because I set a great value on maintaining a perfect harmony between the Assembly and myself."

LONDON, July 12.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Russia and Sweden, the only two powers that have acted with any degree of vigour this campaign, appear on both sides as if pretty well contented with what they have done, and desirous now of taking breath.

The Kings of Hungary and Prussia, like two prize-fighters, continue their menacing posture, but without a blow being struck on either side.

Turkey stands aloof, as if wishing for peace. The scattered strength of that unwieldy empire always ill adapts her for war; and the repugnance of her soldiery to discipline, with the blows she has lately received, qualify her still less for it.

Poland, not foreseeing as yet any great benefits from her new alliance with Prussia, and dreading the loss of Thorn and Dantzic, is now in doubt whether she ought not to put herself again under the protection of Russia.

France continues her deliberations in tranquillity. If she has wit enough to keep out of the broils of her neighbours, the regulations of the National Council may have the wished for effect; and a new constitution be seen to arise, firmly founded on the broad basis of liberty.

The Liegeois seem in a fair way of getting rid of their Bishop, and forming a free constitution there.

The Brabanters are in a fair way of being again obliged to trundle to the house of Austria. They may thank their priesthood and the aristocracy for this.

In the south of Europe, besides Avignon, some disturbances are said to have arisen; at Florence, and in other parts of Italy, but of no consequence. The Pope's territories are in the highest danger.

In respect to England and Spain, tho' the stocks still continue rather upon the rise, many notwithstanding are of opinion, that it will yet be a war. The sailing of the fleets on both sides seems to denote it, and the smallest brush between them will effectually decide a question, which at present fills some of the best heads in this kingdom with doubt.

On Sunday last, a very curious and uncommon phenomenon accrued in one of the gardens at Dumfries: A hive of bees having cast, happened to light upon an adjacent one, and soon after began to enter. The bees within perceiving the encroachment, and alarmed at the number of the intruders, immediately declared their intention of repelling the invaders, by a general hum, which was no sooner made, than they all came forth in order of battle. A dreadful conflict then ensued, which lasted upwards of three hours, when the besiegers were at last forced to retreat, after a very obstinate struggle, with the loss of about 2000.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

This day about two o'clock arrived in town from New-York, the President of the United States—his Lady, and their suite. They were joined on their approach by a number of respectable citizens—the city troops, and companies of light infantry.

Every public demonstration of joy was manifested;—the bells announced his welcome—and a feu de joye was fired.

At 4 o'clock he partook of a repast (provided by the Corporation at the City Tavern)—at which were present the members of our Legislature and of the State Convention—the President and other executive officers of Pennsylvania.

WESTERN POSTS.

In 1784, Congress deputed Gen. HULL, to demand of Gen. HALDIMAND, the Governor of Canada, the surrender of the Posts within the United States, then and now garrisoned by British troops. And this demand Great-Britain has refused to comply with, notwithstanding the solemn stipulations of treaty; and notwithstanding every alleged cause for their retention has been removed in the adoption of the Federal Constitution. If a war should break out between England and the House of Bourbon, and if by accident, or otherwise, Great-Britain should gain any material advantage over its enemies, perhaps the disadvantage of their holding our Frontier posts may be more apparent, than it now appears to be.

Columbian Centinel.

The disturbances in Cape-Francois, are between the friends to the National Assembly, and the people who will acknowledge no other supremacy than the King's. The excesses committed have been great—and the consequences hath been, an almost entire stoppage of trade.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 8.

THE Treasurer of the United States has given notice, That purchases, pursuant to the "act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," will, for the present, be made in the city of New-York, commencing the 1st inst: Proposals sealed, accompanied with the Certificates, which must be of the present debt of the United States, including Indents, are received by the Treasurer: The Certificates, excepting those issued by the Register of the Treasury and Indents, to be registered before payment will be made.

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 31.

"In a violent storm last fall, the beacon on the hill was blown down; this was the third which had been erected since my remembrance; as it had always been a principal landmark, and was seen at a great distance at sea—the utility of some conspicuous object on so fine an eminence, is sufficiently obvious; and to avoid the trouble and expence of frequently erecting a wooden beacon—the town has determined to erect a column of stone—the pedestal is already built, on which historical inscriptions are to be cut; the work is prosecuting with such diligence that we shall very shortly have it completed—and a very great ornament it will be to the town; when finished I will send you a particular description of it.

"My neighbour, Mr. B— has purchased that fine spot of land in the rear of his garden, which you know is in the centre of the town, and has now a very extensive work in hand—when finished it will be a great addition to the beauties and accommodations of his seat.—His plan is a large fish pond with a fountain or jet d'eau in the centre; this must be an expensive undertaking, but should it prove abortive it will answer one good purpose at least—diffuse property. Should it succeed it will be a great novelty, and scarcely to be paralleled in any place equally populous. To these works of ornament and taste, I have the pleasure to inform you, that several new School Houses have lately been erected, which are very handsome edifices.

"I rejoice at the spirit of improvement which prevails at the present day: The exertions which were making at New-York when I was last there, do honor to your citizens; The alterations in your streets will prove a solid benefit to the city for many years, for every convenience and accommodation tends to encrease your trade and commerce. I was afraid that the removal of Congress would have slackened your enterprise and spirit; instead of which I understand you appear to go on with increasing ardor, and are completing the noble fabric designed for a government house; this building will be a capital ornament to the city, and worthy the metropolis of a State, which is making such rapid advances in population and commercial importance: As Mr. MORSE I think expresses himself "in point of local advantages for trade, manufactures and agriculture, no place in the United States boasts so fine a situation as yours; New York must therefore always continue as the capital of Connecticut and New Jersey—without any danger of a rival starting up, within a hundred miles east or west."

Extract of another Letter.

"The Governor has summoned the Legislature to meet next month: The principal business is to take into consideration the excise law—which it is expected will be repealed; this will be a great relief to the trade of the State.

"The federal disposition of this town and its attachment to government is strikingly evinced by the general detestation in which smuggling is held by all ranks:—All our Merchants unite in discountenancing every breach of the revenue laws. A certain Capt. was lately brought to the bar of the Court upon a charge of swallowing too large an Oath—some circumstances appeared to mitigate his offence, or it would have proved a serious affair to him,

EXTRACT.

DELUDED Monks, who in dark cloisters hide
The pow'r for duties, and the will for use,
Who veil in seeming lowliness your pride,
Of works regardless, and of pray'rs profuse:
No longer let your reason thus be chain'd,
Nor grow'ling bend to superstition's rod;
'Tis not by losing life that Heaven is gain'd,
Nor is it solitude which leads to God:
He form'd this beauteous earth our social home,
His sacred fane is uncondition'd space;
The sky's whole concave is religion's dome,
Its mandate Truth—Benevolence its grace.

A London Paper of June 7, contains the following article.

CITY DEBATES.—Admittance price 6d.
By authority of the Rev. Mr. WINCHESTER.

The Sixth Evening's debate, on the following important theme, will be this evening.

"Which is most consistent with revelation and reason the Arminian tenets of the Rev. Mr. John Wesley—the Calvinistic decrees upheld by the Rev. Mr. Whitfield and others—the Theology propagated by the late Emanuel Swedenburg, under the title of the new Jerusalem—or the doctrine of Universal Salvation, maintained by the Rev. Mr. Winchester."

The Whig Club in the city of London have lately had a Chair made for their President, by Crompton, of Cockspur street, which cost 270 guineas.

Counterfeit guineas and half guineas are mentioned in Woodfall's register of June 3; they are full weight, and are distinguished from true coin with difficulty; on a close examination the letters appear farther from the edge than on the mint guineas, and the head is not so well executed.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, May 29.

A person lately digging in a piece of bog, at Birdston, struck upon a parcel of silver coin—about 200 pieces; among which are some above eleven hundred years old.

FURTHER EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS.

Several severe skirmishes have taken place between the Swedes and Russians at Wilikala with various success—the Swedes finally were obliged to evacuate that post with the loss of several officers and upwards of one hundred soldiers killed and wounded. Capt. Wirgin under the direction of the King made another attack on the Russian fleet in the bay of Fredericksham—but without success. Part of the Spanish fleet was out the beginning of July: They have among their heavy Ships one carrying 140, and five 124 guns each; and are building one with four decks, said to be the largest Ship ever built. Some of the London papers mention that the Spaniards are repairing and extending their works before Gibraltar; and have 3000 men employed on them.

There has been a horrid scene of confusion and bloodshed at Nismes a large City in France; instigated by some traitorous characters, among whom were several Priests, a large party opposed the ordinances of the National Assembly—the National militia who went to its relief and to quell the insurgents marched in over dead bodies—two hundred of the conspirators were killed and the rest dispersed—but not without considerable loss to the National troops. The English papers further state, that a most virulent disorder had broken out in the Spanish fleet which swept of great numbers of the Sailors—it had however received a check—by introducing stricter discipline, and greater cleanliness among the men.

The celebrated Col. Tarleton is elected member of the new Parliament for Liverpool.

The Commissioners on the part of the State of Vermont are to meet those of the State of New-York, in this city, the 28th instant.

The new constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, having been agreed to by the convention and solemnly proclaimed—the legislature which was then in session, conceiving that their authority ceased with the old constitution, and coming in of the new—dissolved themselves the fourth instant; they have published an address to their constituents on the occasion.

We learn from Philadelphia, that the President of the United States took his leave of that city on Monday morning, and pursued his journey to Virginia.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Spraggs, Capt. JOHN ARMOUR, (of the ship Grace) to the amiable Miss MARIA HOESON, daughter of Mr. George Hopson, of this city.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 13s.
INDENTS 7/4.
STATE SECURITIES 8s.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship Merchant, Vredenburg, St. Andero, 50 days
Schooner Three-Friends, Marshchalk, Curricoa, 21
Neptune, Jones, ditto ditto.

NOTICE.

THE Managers give Notice, that the Drawing of the New-York City Lottery, concluded this day, and that an accurate list of the fortunate Numbers will be published with all possible expedition. The Prizes will be paid by the respective Managers, on Monday the 20th instant, agreeable to the conditions of the Lottery.