

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE LEYDEN GAZETTE.

Published by STEPHEN LUZAC.

[A Paper that is considered in Europe as the most authentic medium of Intelligence—and as such circulates more extensively than any other similar publication.]

(CONTINUED.)

Extract of a letter from Madrid, 14 Dec. 1789.

GOVERNMENT has been very attentive in preventing the circulation of any papers respecting the revolution in France—several however have been introduced into Spain, and some of them translated into Spanish. The Inquisition which has relaxed in persecuting heresy, now watches over the political orthodoxy of the nation, and has anathematized a number of their works.

About three weeks since an Ordinance was published here enjoining all persons (excepting the Grandees of Spain) who are not settled in the capital, and who cannot produce good reasons for staying, to leave Madrid in a fortnight, under penalty of a fine of 50 ducats, in case of disobedience.

Extract of a letter from Paris, 28 Dec.

Among a number of matters, of consequence to this capital, but little so to the world at large, few have affected M. BAILLY, and excited more general attention, than a plot which was discovered last Saturday, which was, to put to death the MAYOR, and the MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE. The committee for searching the city immediately assembled, and ordered some persons to be apprehended—the most conspicuous is M. MOREL, Administrator of the Royal Lottery of France. He was arrested on Saturday evening, and after having been interrogated at the Hotel de Ville, neither he nor the others were confined. It is probable that this report, like many others, is without foundation. M. FAVRAS, and his wife, who is said to be a natural daughter of the Prince ANHALT, and who were among the number of the arrested, mentioned in their deposition certain connections with Monsieur the King's brother. A report immediately prevailed that this Prince was at the head of the conspirators. In order to contradict this report in the most public manner, Monsieur came the day before yesterday to the Assembly of the Commons of Paris, and made a speech, in which he set forth his acquaintance with M. Favras, which had been in his service in the Swiss-guards, which he left in the year 1775, from which time, until lately, he had no communication with him, when he employed him to transact some money negotiations. He spurned at the idea of justifying himself on this occasion, and explained his opinions which he openly avowed, and would always support—and concluded by saying, that the happiness of the King, and of the people, was the sole object of his thoughts and wishes.

A robbery was committed on the Chatelet, between the hours of 10 and 11 on Sunday evening the 20th, by ten persons who broke in, knowing that it contained a large quantity of money property and valuable papers, and among other things jewels of above 200000 livres in value, belonging to the estate of the late Dutchess of Kingston. They were discovered whilst filling their pockets, three were seized, and the other seven made their escape, four of whom it is said have since been taken.

The defence which the Parliament of Brittany is about to make at the bar of the National Assembly, where it has been cited, interests the public attention. The parliament proposes to justify its conduct on the principle, That "it is out of their power to dispense with their oaths, which with the law of the Province prohibits them from registering any law that has not been accepted by the States of Brittany.

The decree of the National Assembly, of the 24th declaring Non-Catholics capable of filling all employments, civil or military, as well as other citizens, affords Europe an example, which does not exist among people, proudest of their republican liberty. If the like spirit of this truly christian wisdom and charity does not pervade other enlightened nations, there can be no doubt but that an equitable toleration, a constitution under which the rights of men and citizens are duly appreciated, a mild climate, Agriculture encouraged, and Commerce protected, will restore to France that population, that spirit of industry, and activity—in a word, that universal tranquility, which the fatal reign of despotism, under LEWIS the XIVth. seemed to have ravished from it forever. The speech of M. BRUNET DE LATUQUE, deputy from the bailiwick of Nerac, which occasioned the decree, did him great honor.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, 11 Dec.

The Empress, among other proofs of her estimation of the services of Field Marshal Prince POTESKIN, the conqueror of Oczakow, has presented him with a set of brilliants, in the form of a crown of Laurel, to wear round his hat, valued at 100000 roubles. Lt. Col. SUBOW, who brought the news of the capture, was presented with a snuff box, richly ornamented with diamonds.—

Maj. Gen. POPOFF, who delivered the key of the fortress, has been decorated with the order of St. Ann. Prince George DOLGORUCKI has obtained the blue ribbon of St. Andrew. Lt. Gen. SAMOILLOV the order of St. Alexander, and Major Gen. ENGELHARDT the order of St. Wolodemir of the second class.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

La nature parle aux cœurs des Rois, tout comme a ceux des particuliers.

NATURE speaks the same language to the hearts of Princes, as to those of other men.—Kings compare themselves with other Kings, or with such of their own subjects, as are nearest to them: and have the same sentiments as private persons, of pride, vanity, jealousy, resentment and hatred arising from such comparisons.

FRANCIS 1st. after his ascension to the throne; whether he was misled by an imprudence of youth, or whether he consulted only his own beneficent disposition—proposed to himself, from the first day of his reign, to aggrandize the Princes of the blood, and load them with favors. To elevate in dignity, those who belonged to the Royal family by proximity of blood, he believed to be for his own glory; having discerned in CHARLES the head of the Branch of Bourbon, all the talents which form the great Captain and the able Statesman, he gave him the office of Constable; and by conferring on him and the Princes of that house the most distinguished employments, he placed them at the head of the most important affairs of his kingdom. This it must be confessed was impolitic; since it is always dangerous for the first in office or command, to be over fond or familiar with the second—to confer too many opportunities of eclipsing his own glory or of drawing away the attention of the public; or to offer too many temptations to ambition, rivalry or envy.—Accordingly the first fire of this zeal abated: and experience having excited his jealousy, or policy revealed to him the reasons of the conduct, which his predecessors had holden; he manifested in the sequel as much eagerness to lower the Bourbons, as he had at first discovered of affection to exalt them.

Fortune soon presented an opportunity favorable to his design. LOUISA of Savoy, his mother, had commenced a law suit against CHARLES, for the Dutchy of Bourbon, in his possession. Judges, in those days, were not independent.—The King thought that by influencing the decision, in favor of his mother, and by thus despoiling the House of Bourbon of the richest portion of their patrimony, he might accelerate the declension of a credit, founded in part on their immense riches.—CHARLES, in the course of the proceedings, discovered the manœuvres, which were practised to his prejudice, by the Chancellor DUPRAT, by order of the King. The indignation, which he conceived at this injury, and the apprehension of the reverse of fortune which threatened him, struck him so forcibly, that, having negotiated secretly with the EMPEROR, CHARLES Vth. and HENRY VIIIth. King of England, he conspired against the State, and even against the person of the King. His designs were discovered: and, necessitated to fly the kingdom with precipitation, he afterwards bore arms against his sovereign.—He commanded the Imperial army at the battle of Pavia, in which after the bloody defeat of the French army the King surrounded on all sides by the infantry of the enemy, remained a prisoner. The Constable, as a punishment of all these crimes was declared a rebel: all his estates were confiscated and united to the dominions of the crown. He was killed soon after, at the taking of Rome; and there remained to the Bourbons nothing of that grandeur, which had inspired so much umbrage to Kings. Their misfortunes did not cease here.—Although CHARLES was deceased without issue and the other Princes of his House had not favored his revolt, resentment in the breast of the King overcame his reason, and the Bourbons were deprived of the favours of the court, and banished from the government. Their personal merit could not soften the hatred attached to their name. This rigor it is true, diminished with time, and in proportion, as the memory of the past, and the disadvantageous ideas which the King had conceived of them, were effaced from his mind. Nevertheless, he cautiously applied himself, to obstruct all the passages, by which they might have returned to the possession of those dignities and that power, to which Royal favor had formerly raised them. These secret dispositions of the King were perfectly known to CHARLES OF VENDOME, now at the head of that House, who by his moderation, studied to dissipate the suspicions, which were entertained against his family; in this view he refused, during the imprisonment of the King, to pretend to the regency, which belonged to him, of right.—After the King was set at liberty, CHARLES shut himself up with his domestics, leading a private life, without meddling in the government of a State, in which he saw he was suspected. All the other Bourbons, after his example retired, as much to prove that they were innocent of the revolt of the Constable,

as to mark their submission to the will of the King, even when it was most disadvantageous to them. They avoided every thing which could revive the distrust against them: and, too openly in disgrace, to think of elevating themselves to those dignities which they thought alone suitable to their birth, and too haughty to descend to the smaller places, they renounced all the honors and offices of the court. The same causes produce the same effects. The late revolution in France, opened a prospect to the Royal family, not very different from that in 1515. Tho' the merits and injuries of ORLEANS, may not be compared to those of a Constable de Bourbon; yet the passions of a Prince of the blood of the second order may hereafter be painted by another DAVILA. Opportunity will generally excite ambition to aspire: And if even an improbable case should happen of an exception to this rule, danger will always be suspected and apprehended, in such circumstances, from such causes. We may soon see, that a form of government in which every passion has an adequate counterpoise, can alone secure the public from the dangers and mischiefs, of such rivalries, jealousies, envies and hatreds.

FASHION.—AN EXTRACT.

ADDISON speaking of the attention paid by the women of his day, to the ornaments of their heads and of their feet, supposes them to be actuated by the old house-wifery maxim, "that if you light the fire at both ends, the middle will take care of itself," but the greater caution of this age is, it seems, unwilling to trust to the proverb; and equal attention is at present paid to the center as to the extremities of the fair. The present idea of beauty as applied to this part of the female, appears to consist entirely in bulk—hence the Venus a belles fesses of the present times is a Venus a grosses fesses: Whereas, in a few years hence, female beauty may consist in being as lank as a greyhound.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1 PRIZE of	£. 3000	£. 3000
2	1000	2000
3	500	1500
10	200	2000
30	100	3000
50	50	2500
120	20	2400
180	10	1800
7950	4	31800

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £. 50000
16654 Blanks, }
Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Slofs Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the legislature, entitled "an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. March 31. 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.
New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:
BOOK Muslins 8-4 6-4 5-4 || HUMHUMS,
Jacket do. || Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds, || Calfas,
Chintzes, || Seerfucksers,
Ginghams, || Boglapores.
A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.
With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.