

the annals of the world have transmitted to us. What have you to fear? Nothing, no, nothing but a fatal impatience; yet, a few moments—It is for liberty! You have given so many ages to despotism! *Friends, Citizens*, a generous patience, in the place of servile patience. In the name of the country—you have one now; in the name of your King—you have a King; he is your's: no longer the King of some thousands of men; but the King of *Frenchmen*—of every *Frenchman*. How must he now despise despotism! How must he hate it! King of a free people, how must he recollect the errors of those deceitful illusions maintained by his *Court*, who called themselves his *people*! Prejudices scattered round his cradle, comprehended designedly in the royal education, and which they have at all times endeavoured to instil into Kings, to make their errors, the patrimony of the Court. He is your's: how dear is he to us! Since his people have become his court, would you refuse him the tranquility and happiness he merits? Let him no more hereafter hear of those violent scenes, which have so much afflicted his heart; let him find, on the contrary, that order revives, that property is every where respected and defended; that you receive, that you place under the protection of the law, the innocent, the culpable—the culpable, there is none, unless the law pronounces them such. Let your virtuous monarch see some of those generous traits, those noble examples, which have already illustrated the cradle of *French liberty*. Astonish him by your virtues, give him the reward of his own, by hastening the moment of public tranquility and the sight of your happiness.

As for us, pursuing our laborious task, devoted, consecrated to the great work of the constitution, your work as well as our's, we will terminate it, assisted by all the wisdom of France, and overcoming every obstacle. Satisfied with our consciences, in the conviction and anticipation of your approaching happiness, we will place in your hands this sacred deposit of the constitution, under the guard of new virtues, whose seeds implanted within your breasts will spring up, at the first dawn of liberty.

(Signed) BUREAUX DE PUSSY, *President*.
 Laborde de Merveille,
 Abby Expilly,
 Viscount de Noailles,
 Guillotin,
 Baron de Marguerites,
 Marquis de la Coste,
 Secretaries.

LONDON, April 1.

TO console the declining hours of Gen. WASHINGTON, he can reflect with triumph, that he receives, at this moment, similar honors to those paid to *Timoleon*, by the people of *Syracuse*, after he had rescued them from *Dionysius*:—His voice in the Assembly of the States, is always followed by an undivided Vote!

Extract of a Letter from the Curé of St. PAUL, concerning the Widow and Children of the Marquis de FAVRAS.

"On the 2d of March I passed the day with Madame de FAVRAS, a visit I was led to pay from a motive of pity, and a desire to offer such consolations to her as were in my power.—She sent for her son—"Behold," said she to him, "our Pastor, he who received the last sentiments of your father, he who received his last sighs;—beg of him to adopt you for his son, and by that act to soften the affliction of having lost the tenderest of fathers."—The child seconded the demand of the mother, and, by his innocent expressions, affected me extremely. On the heart of the disconsolate mother his behavior had a still stronger effect: her tears flowed in abundance, she took my hand, and said, "If the prayer of my son is not powerful enough to determine you, let the tears of the most unhappy of widows prevail—refuse me not, I am earnest in this request." In fine, I promised, and this adoption shall be to me a sacred duty;—it shall be one of the sweetest obligations of my life, if God grants me the power of becoming the comfort of the widow, and the tutor of the son of M. de FAVRAS."

APRIL, 15.

The method mentioned in the papers by which an impression of the key to the Iron chest at D'Aubigny's was obtained, is a known practice amongst the ill-disposed, and can with certainty be performed in one minute on the most intricate and secure locks that can possibly be constructed on the principle of fixed wards, and is an evil which art hath not yet found means to defeat, in locks fabricated on that system. It may therefore be acceptable to the public to acquaint them, that a pamphlet has lately passed through our hands entitled, "A Dissertation on the construction of Locks, by Joseph Braman, Engine maker, of Piccadilly," wherein is a description of a lock, which bids defiance to the practice above alluded to, and also every other effort that is in the power of human ingenuity to invent. The contrivance is simple, yet possesses all the properties essential to inviolable security.

A Laplandar, has lately arrived in the metropolis, who proposes to furnish the Lords of the Admiralty with proper winds, upon any future occasion. This ingenious foreigner, it is said, has made several experiments, and has received so much praise from their Lordships, that he means shortly to obtain a Patent, after which he will exhibit his various winds to public inspection in the house where *Dudley Broadstreet* formerly went into a pint bottle.

PARIS, — March 10.

General Paoli, on his way to Corsica, arrived here. He was received at once into the Constitutional Club; and on the eighth instant, was presented to the King.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
 PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Began and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT providing the Means of intercourse between the United States and foreign Nations.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorized to draw from the treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars annually, to be paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, for the support of such persons as he shall commission to serve the United States in foreign parts, and for the expence incident to the business in which they may be employed: *Provided*, That exclusive of an outfit, which shall in no case exceed the amount of one year's full salary to the minister plenipotentiary or chargé des affaires to whom the same may be allowed, the President shall not allow to any minister plenipotentiary a greater sum than at the rate of nine thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and other expences; nor a greater sum for the same than four thousand five hundred dollars per annum to a chargé des affaires; nor a greater sum for the same, than one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per annum to the Secretary of any minister plenipotentiary: *And provided also*, that the President shall account specifically for all such expenditures of the said money as in his judgment may be made public, and also for the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify, and cause a regular statement and account thereof to be laid before Congress annually, and also lodged in the proper office of the treasury department.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the space of two years, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States*,
 and *President of the Senate*.

APPROVED, JULY THE FIRST, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State*.

AN ACT to satisfy the Claims of JOHN M'CORD against the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to John M'CORD, out of the duties arising on import and tonnage, the sum of eight hundred nine dollars seventy-one cents, being the amount of his account against the United States, as settled and admitted by the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury, on a bill of exchange dated the 5th of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, drawn in Canada for supplies by General William Thompson, General William Irvine, and other officers, in favor of William Pagan, on Messieurs Meredith and Clymer of Philadelphia—and the further sum of five hundred dollars, in full of all his claims and demands against the United States, as well for lands and rations granted by several resolutions of Congress, to Canadian sufferers, as on any other account whatsoever.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States*,
 and *President of the Senate*.

APPROVED, JULY THE FIRST, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State*.

AN ACT for the relief of NATHANIEL TWINING.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the penalty, amounting to five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty one cents, incurred by Nathaniel Twining for a failure, in neglecting to transport the mail between Charleston and Savannah, from the month of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, until the first of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, pursuant to a contract made with the late Post-Master-General, shall be, and the same is hereby remitted.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States*,
 and *President of the Senate*.

APPROVED, JULY THE FIRST, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*.

(TRUE COPY.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State*.

THE TABLET.—No. CXXIX.

"A post is an enthusiast in jest, and an enthusiast is a post in good earnest."

ENTHUSIASM denotes a bold, independent mind. It not only dares to disown the restraints of laws and ceremonies; but disdains to listen to the voice of reason, or to observe the rules of prudence. There is no doubt, a natural propensity in the mind of every person to be more or less of an enthusiast. Those who discover the fewest traces of such a character may still have had as strong an original bias to it, as others in whom the impulses are more lively and glowing. The difference between them may partly exist in natural constitution, but it is more the effect of a different set of habits acquired in education, or by their not having had equal advantages in mingling with rational, enlightened society. There have been good as well as bad consequences resulting to mankind from the effusions of an enthusiastic temper. We commonly use it, rather as a

term of reproach than applause, but strictly speaking it does not convey either. I call every man an enthusiast who entertains a belief in any point, either of religion, politics, business, literature or pleasure, stronger than the general sense of unprejudiced people will authorize. If the reader conceives this definition is too loose, I will thank him to qualify it to his own liking. Men may fix their attention upon some particular object, perhaps accidentally in the first instance, and by contemplating too intensely upon it, their minds cherish an extravagant idea of its importance. They make the warmth of their feelings in its favor, a criterion by which to judge of its excellence. It lies uppermost in their thoughts, and becomes, in an high degree their darling hobby-horse. They control none of its motions and obey all its impulses. But we must not too soon or too severely pass our censure upon such a conduct. It will be found that many of the most useful institutions that exist in the world, and many of the most salutary reformations that have been accomplished, owe their origin solely to efforts, stimulated by the ardor of enthusiasm.

Customs and opinions that have been long established not only acquire common consent in their favor, but the whole dexterity of the reasoning faculty is employed in framing specious arguments for their support. Some warm headed man differs from the general sentiment and calls it error, while he feels a conviction that he is specially illuminated, and pretends that his feelings are the infallible test of truth. His belief is irresistible to himself, nor can it be broken by the remonstrances of reason, or the pungency of ridicule. If he cannot clearly explain his ideas, he is still presumptuously confident they are right. He may perhaps draw other people into some reflection on the matter, even while they call it a delusion. If however the point in question should prove nothing more than the suggestions of an overheated fancy, the fervor of the enthusiast will soon subside and his project sink into oblivion. But if he is pursuing a track which reason can finally justify, though it was not consulted at the origin, he may gain some worthy adherents and perhaps succeed in carrying his object into full effect.

Men of an ardent, restless spirit may fancy they have made some new discoveries of truth, in religion or natural philosophy. The first traces of such a belief may be too indefinite to be described, but they impel the mind into pursuits with irresistible force. The person under such vigorous impressions talks incoherently, and in a manner unintelligible to every one but himself; but he cannot readily be diverted from the tendency of his impulse. When he goes into company he introduces his favorite topic, and wonders how people can listen so coldly to the superior light of his conversation. In short his mind is conjured up into an irrefragable belief that his project is practicable and important, and his feelings are so invigorated, that his language assumes the most extravagant licence of poetry. The poor man, however with all his zeal and exertions may turn out unfortunate. In the course of his pursuits he may accidentally strike out light which some cooler mind discerns, and takes the business up a new with honor and success. One projector after another may in this manner furnish the world with new and important discoveries. Science and morality may progress to an higher state of perfection; when there will be less occasion for the boldness of enthusiasm to set projects on foot, as there will be less ignorance and prejudice to oppose rational attempts at improvement.

CHARACTER of the KING of SWEDEN.

THIS Monarch is generally allowed to be one of the most amiable and popular Princes in Europe. He has a particular gift to gain the heart of every one. His conversation in public is full of wit, politeness, and a kind attention to make every one easy—in private, he speaks with the cordiality and simplicity of a friend—He grants favors with apparent satisfaction to himself—and knows how to refuse without giving uneasiness.

His clemency is founded on his great sensibility, which could never yet permit him to punish with death or infamy any one personally known to him. He has often wished that he might never unavoidably be forced to such an act of severity, because the remembrance would ever make him unhappy.—It may be said that he inherits his father's heart, with the genius of his mother. Had he been a private man, he would have made his fortune either in the line of politics or literature.

His knowledge in history and diplomatics is prodigious—his public speeches in the Diets, and upon other occasions, have an uncommon force and elegance, worthy of such a speaker—and several plays he has composed for the newly constituted National Stage, are of a richness in their composition, and purity in their morals, that bespeak the Prince and the Legislator. Notwithstanding all the pains he had taken to prevent being known as the author, it soon became no secret that they were from the pen of Majesty.