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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1790.

[WHOLE No. 130.]

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.

HAMBURGH, 2 March.

WE learn from Warsaw, that the Marquis de Lucchesini, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy, has returned the 18th Feb. from Berlin, and in the last place from Dresden. The issue of his negotiations are said to be, that the elector of Saxony, faithful to his principles of moderation and wisdom which have hitherto secured the happiness of his subjects, will embrace the system of neutrality, in case of a rupture with Germany—to render which respectable, he will arm himself, which resolution is carrying into effect, by orders for assembling the Saxon army the beginning of this month at Spremberg.

Extrait of a letter from Geneva, 27 Feb.

“Justice has at length prevailed over private interest, and every other passion, which in republics induce one party to oppress the other. Such of the representing party, as were still in exile, have been restored to their former condition and places, which they occupied before the revolution of 1782. The proposition was at first agreed to in the council of two hundred. The lesser council adopted it next—and the General Council sanctioned it by a plurality of 984 voices against 120. When the news of this resolution was published, a general joy announced the common wish of the whole city. This return of concord is regarded in Geneva as the fruit of the French revolution.

They write from Berlin, the 2d March, that by virtue of a convention concluded with Poland, the city of Dantzick, on this side the Warta, will pass under the Prussian dominion the 1st July next.

PARIS ACCOUNTS.—Feb. 28.

In the session of this day when the Abbe de Montesquieu was declared for the second time President of the Assembly, the following articles, respecting the organization of the army, were decreed.

Article 1.—The King is the Supreme Chief of the army.

Art. 2.—The army is essentially designed to fight against the enemies of the country.

Art. 3. No body of foreign troops can be introduced into the kingdom, nor admitted into the service of the State, but by virtue of a legislative body, seconded by the King.

Art. 4. The pay necessary for the army shall be fixed by succeeding legislatures.

Art. 5. Neither the succeeding legislatures, nor the Executive power shall abridge the right which every citizen has to be admitted to all military employments and promotions.

Art. 6. No military soldier or officer shall be deprived of his employment but in consequence of legal judgment.

Art. 7. Every military person in service, shall preserve his right of residence, notwithstanding his necessary absence by service. He shall be capable moreover of exercising every function of an active citizen, if he possess the other qualifications required by the decrees of the National Assembly, and if at the time of election, he be not in garrison, in the Canton where his residence is situated.

Art. 8. Every military person, who shall have served for sixteen years without interruption and reproach, shall enjoy, in the fullest manner, the rights of an active citizen, and shall be freed from the necessity of holding property, and paying the contribution required to be eligible.

Art. 9. On the 14th of July annually, all the military corps shall take the civic oath.

Art. 10. The Minister of War, and other military agents of the Executive Power, are subject to responsibility, in the manner and form as shall be established by the Constitution.

Art. 11. The venality of every military employment is suppressed.

Art. 12. The Assembly also decrees as a constitutional article, that it belongs to each legislature to enact annually. 1st. The sum necessary for the expenses of the army. 2d. The number of men of which the army shall be composed. 3d. The pay of each grade. 4th. The rules of ad-

mission to promotion in each grade. 5th. The form of enrolment, and conditions of engagements. 6th. The admission of foreign troops in the service of the nation. 7th. The laws relative to military crimes and punishments. 8th. The treatment of the army in case of disbanding.

Art. 13. The Assembly moreover decrees, that the committee of Constitution shall be charged to prepare as quick as possible, drafts of laws.—1st. Respecting the employment of the military forces in the interior part of the kingdom, and their connection both with the civil power, and the National guards. 2d. Respecting the organization of tribunals, and the forms of military judgment. 3d. Respecting the means of recruiting and augmenting the military forces, in time of war, suppressing the drafting of the militia.

Art. 14. It finally decrees, that the King shall be requested to present immediately to the National Assembly, a plan of organization, to enable the Assembly to enact and deliberate without delay, respecting the different objects, which are to originate from the legislative power.

Art. 15. The National Assembly moreover decrees, that the pay of every French soldier, commencing from the 1st May next, shall be augmented to 32 deniers, observing the usual gradual proportions.

Accounts from Brussels, 11 March.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has sent a memorial to the States of Brabant, expressing his disapprobation of the measures which led to the revolution, proposing a general amnesty, and terms of reconciliation, granting every thing the States formerly claimed from the late Emperor. Letters were also received from the Arch Duchess Maria Christina of Austria, and Duke Albert of Saxe Tefchen, all which the States have ordered to be printed and sent back to the General Congress. From the spirit which animates the Belgic nation, there is no probability that the propositions, however reasonable, will be attended to.

The disputes between the oligarchy and democratical party have in some measure been compromised. The form of the oath to be taken by the volunteer companies has been so qualified as to have been accepted by them. After taking the oath the Volunteers unanimously elected Duke d'Ursel their commander in chief.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

“Hear Spartans, and obey the voice divine,
“That issues from APOLLO'S sacred shrine;
“Let Kings, the guardians of the Spartan name,
“And awful SENATES, righteous statutes frame;
“These let th' assenting people ratify,
“And keep unbroken order's sacred tie.”

FEAR GOD, AND HONOR THE KING, were formerly among some of the first lessons taught our children—and doubtless a very useful one—to instil thus early a just regard to the protecting and ruling powers, is laying the best foundation for an easy participation under their genial influence.

The Americans under a government, so mild and yet so equal, are indulged to exercise, unrestrained, every faculty they possess.—The licentious perhaps, in such circumstances may have far too much liberty, but the more virtuous under the same, may improve and enjoy all that men can wish, and freemen are heirs to. While a people are so unlimited in their pursuits, it is not indeed unnatural they should form a system, or scale to act upon, not dissimilar to their government; and we have too melancholy proofs of this in some of the States, to doubt the truth of the observation, that an example from government of chicanery and repeated violations of their most solemn engagements with the public, and a want of an honest stability in their laws, has the most direful effect on individuals in their private transactions with each other.—Hence the necessity and stimulus (if in a political view only), for those who are so dignified as to compose the grand council of the nation, and on whose decisions so much is now depending, to be the most exemplary in every step in their private walks as well as public conduct—and to weigh every motion, and its tendencies, (as well what on first view may appear to have a limited effect, as those which assume a bolder crest, yet unexpectedly end in vapour), with the utmost caution, gravity and conscious integrity; and pursue the most eligible, with a firmness becoming the fathers of a country. As it is the characteristic of our countrymen to seek for evi-

dence, or at least a plausibility from their own reasoning, of the usefulness of a measure, before they will acknowledge the same as a child of their own—this urges the necessity of the greater circumspection; for they have not the most distant idea of that prodigy in government, to believe implicitly (as is universally the case in the old world) all is right, because the king, or their own representatives have done it, and so shut the door against enquiry and research; one of the most gratifying, and probably one of the most useful privileges, to republicans, that we enjoy. The consequent prejudices of a beaten track are not yet erased, though it might indeed be supposed, that fields of clotted blood from our very best citizens, would now effectually cover every trace of congeniality, and like the silent grave separate us forever from the least affinity, both in laws, rules and manners to that country which was once our greatest pride to call, like the prating babe, mother, altho we had no real wants.—To this cause I am ready to impute one of the grossest of errors, that darkens every page in all our rules of court—although no people ever had so fair an opportunity, to benefit from lessons of self-experience, from every nation in the world, and from many centuries past—but a wilful blindness is sure the malady.

The greatest boast of an Englishman is said to be his right of trial by jury—and in words pompous enough, the same has been conveyed to us.—In theory it has an engaging appearance; and as it is sacred in its decision, I hold it in just estimation, and would not, as has certainly been the case, that Lawyers, where lucre has been depending on the issue, and the verdict has run counter to their flattering engagements with their clients, should have their taunting scurrility to this highest of all appeals, pass with impunity. To have a cause depending on a jury, composed of my own fellow citizens and neighbours, I cannot but venerate the establishment; but the juror's trial (for so I call it), without the right of appeal, I hold in the utmost horror and detestation—for it surely is nothing less than a Bastille, barricaded by the strongest injunctions of legal dignity.—And in this situation, twelve men, must, whether right or wrong, deliver in their verdict without one dissenting voice—in the more solemn cases, where life is depending, I do not so much condemn the method; even in such cases, I cannot see why a large majority could not be sufficient, as the present deciding mode.—But in common cases, the propriety of room for a proportionate number of dissenting voices is evident to those who know, that it is a moral impossibility for any promiscuous number of men to view the same objects, through the same medium; therefore allowances ought to be made, if any regard may yet be had, to the honest scruples of the conscientious man—who in such a dilemma has (for I do not doubt my informant) risked his life in the violent hands of the affirming party; or gorged through the throat of sensibility, acquiesced in the award raised by the very first member, confident enough to state the case under deliberation in his own way, be it ever so absurd.—Horrid sketch! at this day, though no less true, of the boasted and established rules of American courts of justice.

I wish most ardently, that as our supreme legislature are about forming courts, and rules of courts, the few hints thrown out on this subject, may be adjusted as in their wisdom may appear most suitable to the genius of the people. It must be their highest ambition and honor to govern well.

LYCURGUS.

IMPROVED GRIST-MILL.

WE, the subscribers, being present at the first exhibition of Mr. John Britton's Grist-Mill, on the stream or creek called Doctor's Creek, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, formerly owned by William Tapscott, now erected on the plan of the Rotatory Trunk, the late improvement of Mr. J. Rumsey—and having been well acquainted with the performance of the water-wheel, formerly used in the same, do give it as our opinions, on due examination, that less than half the quantity of water is now expanded—and that it grinds the same quantity of grain in the same time, which was formerly done by the water-wheel.

Monmouth County, } WILLIAM TAPSCOTT,
June 26, 1790. } ISAAC SHREVES, Miller.
Edw. KILMAN, Mill-Wright.