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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1790.

[WHOLE No. 136.]

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.—No. XVI.
(CONTINUED.)

*Opposant, sans relâche, avec trop de prudence
Les Guises aux Condés, et la France à la France.
Toujours prête à s'unir avec ses ennemis
Et changeant d'intérêt, de rivaux, et d'amis.*

WHILE all minds, were held in agitation at Court by these events, the Bourbons saw themselves, notwithstanding their proximity of blood, and pretensions to the crown, contrary to the usage of the nation, excluded from employments and honors. Except when the necessity of a war, or the exercise of some office of little consequence, which remained to them, required their presence, they appeared not at Court. It is true, that the Count D'Aguien, one of the Princes of this house, had advanced himself by his merit and valour. The King had given him the command of his army in Piedmont. The battle of Cerizolles, which he gained against the Spaniards, had raised his reputation. But this advantage was too transitory to raise the house of Bourbon. This Prince died by accident, in the flour of his age, and his brother, the Duke D'Anguien was killed at the battle of St. Quintin. There remained therefore none of the children of Charles of Bourbon, but Anthony Duke of Vendome, and King of Navarre, by his marriage with Jane of Albret; Louis, Prince of Conde, killed afterwards at Jarnac, and Charles, Cardinal of Bourbon, proclaimed King afterwards by the Leaguers, under the name of Charles the tenth.

The chiefs of the house, were now, Anthony Duke of Vendome, and Louis Prince of Conde, his brother, both sons of Charles of Vendome, who, after the revolt of the Constable de Bourbon, and the captivity of Francis the first, by his moderation and disinterestedness, had somewhat calmed the hatred which had been violently kindred against those of his blood. These Princes, depressed by the Guises, whom they called strangers and new comers from Lorraine, complained bitterly, that except the right of succession to the crown, which no man could take from them, they were deprived of all their privileges, and especially of the honor of residing near the person of the King. That they scarcely held any rank in a court, where their birth called them to the first places after his Majesty: and that such conduct was equally inconsistent with reason and equity. The King however, maintained with inflexibility, the power of the Guises against all remonstrances and complaints. The Bourbons endured with less impatience, the elevation of the Constable Montmorency: on the contrary, they were severely mortified to see his credit diminish. United with him by an alliance, by views and by interests, they flattered themselves they might obtain by his means a decent rank, if they could not re-ascend to that which their ancestors had possessed. But now, deprived of that hope which supports the unfortunate by softening the sentiment of their ills, they bore with still greater impatience their disgraces.

Anthony of Vendome, a Prince of a mild and moderate character, appeared to support them with more tranquility than the others, because he meditated great designs. He had married Jane of Albret, only daughter of Henry, King of Navarre, and after the death of his father in law he had taken the crown and title of King. His project was to recover his kingdom of Navarre, of which the Spaniards had made themselves masters, for several years, during the war, between Louis the XIIIth, and Ferdinand the Catholic. The Kings of France, to whose interest this state had been sacrificed, had attempted several times to reconquer it. The Spaniards, who could easily march troops to its relief, had hitherto defended it. But the two crowns, being then upon the point of concluding a solid peace, the King of Navarre, hoped to comprehend in the treaty, and to obtain a restitution of his hereditary states, or, at least, an equivalent. He was confirmed in this thought, by the birth of a son, to whom he gave the name of Henry, in memory of his maternal grandfather. This is the Prince, whom, the splendor of his victories raised, after long and bloody wars, to the throne of France, under the name of Henry the fourth, and whose exploits and virtues have merited the name of great. He was born the 13th of December, 1554, at Pau, the capital of Bern. This birth, which filled with joy the King and Queen of Navarre,

inspired them with more ardor, to recover their dominion. Anthony chose rather to interest the King of France, to demand this restitution in the treaty of peace, than to solicit in quality of first Prince of the blood, governments and dignities in the kingdom. It was this, which engaged him to dissemble with more patience and moderation than the rest, the injustice done to his house. The King, persisting in the design of lowering continually the Princes of the blood, or perhaps irritated at the refusal of Anthony, to exchange Bearn and his other states, for cities and territories situated in the interior of the kingdom, had dismembered from Guinne, of which the King of Navarre was governor, as first Prince of the blood, Languedoc and the city of Toulouse, to give the government of it, to the Constable. But the King of Navarre, shewing little repentment of this injustice, pursued constantly his first views. (To be continued.)

The reader is desired to correct the following errors of the press in our last, "Discourses on Davila," fourth line from the top first column, dele apostrophe from the "Montmorency's"—11th line from bottom first column, for "captive" read captivate.

TRANSLATED

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COLONIES,
Presented to the National Assembly, in the name of
the Committee appointed for that purpose, the 23d
March, 1790.

By Mr. BARNAVE, Deputy from Dauphiny.

CONTINUED.

ARTICLE FIRST.

1st. THE decree of the National Assembly of the 8th of this month, respecting the Colonies, and the present instructions having been sent by the King, to the governor of the colonies of St. Domingo, the governor shall be bound immediately after their reception, to communicate them to the colonial Assembly, should one exist already formed; to notify them in like manner to the provincial Assemblies, and to give legal and authentic knowledge of them to the inhabitants of the colony, by proclaiming and fixing them up in all the parishes.

2d. If a colonial Assembly exists, it may if it pleases declare that it judges the formation of a new colonial Assembly more advantageous to the colony than the continuation of its own powers, and in this case, they shall immediately proceed to new elections.

3d. If on the contrary, it conceives its continuation most advantageous to the colonies it may commence its operations according to the mode pointed out by the National Assembly; but without being capable of using the power granted to the colonial Assemblies to execute certain decrees, until the intention of the colony with respect to its continuation has been proved, agreeable to the forms hereafter set forth.

4th. Immediately after the proclamation and fixing up the decreed institutions in each parish, every person who shall have attained the full age of 25 years, proprietors of real estate, or for want of such property, shall have been settled in the parish for two years, and paid taxes; shall assemble together to form the parochial Assembly.

5th. The parochial Assembly being formed, shall commence by taking into full consideration, the decree of the National Assembly of the 8th inst. and the present instructions, to proceed in the execution, in the manner following.

6th. If no colonial Assembly antecedently elected, should exist in the colony, or if that which existed has declared that it judges it most expedient to form a new one, the parochial Assembly shall immediately proceed to the election of deputies to the colonial Assembly.

7th. For this purpose, there shall be made out a statement and an enumeration of all the persons of the parish, absent or present, possessed of the qualities expressed in the 4th article of the present instruction, to determine in proportion to their number, that of the deputies which ought to be sent to the colonial Assembly.

8th. This enumeration being made, the number of the deputies to be nominated, shall be determined, at the rate of one for one hundred citizens; observing, 1st, that the last hundred shall be judged complete, if it amounts to the number of fifty citizens, so that for 150 citizens there shall be two deputies; for 250 citizens,

three deputies, and so on. 2d, That no regard shall be had in the parishes where there shall be more than 100 citizens, and the fractional number below 50, so that for 149 citizens, there shall only one deputy be appointed, and so on. 3d, In the parishes where there shall be less than one hundred citizens, a deputy shall nevertheless be appointed, however small the number of citizens shall be which may be found therein.

9th. After having determined the number of deputies which they have to nominate, the provincial Assemblies shall proceed to this election, in the manner which shall appear most suitable to them.

10th. The parochial Assemblies shall be at liberty to give instructions to their deputies, but they cannot charge them with any orders tending to constrain their opinions in the colonial Assembly, and still less to insert any clauses tending to withdraw them from the sense of the majority; if a parish should give such orders, they shall be deemed null, and the colonial Assembly shall pay no regard to them, but the elections of the deputies shall not be invalidated.

11th. The deputies elected by the parochial Assembly, shall immediately repair to the town of Leogane, and shall there determine the place where the colonial Assembly ought to sit.

(To be continued.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

July 30th, 1790.

In Obedience to the Order of the House of Representatives,
Of the twentieth of January last,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Respectfully Reports,

THAT in the formation of a plan for the disposition of the vacant lands of the United States, there appear to be two leading objects of consideration; one, the facility of advantageous sales according to the probable course of purchases; the other, the accommodation of individuals now inhabiting the western country, or who may hereafter emigrate thither.

The former, as an operation of Finance, claims primary attention; the latter is important, as it relates to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the western country. It is desirable, and does not appear impracticable, to conciliate both.

Purchasers may be contemplated in three classes—Moneyed individuals and companies, who will buy to sell again—Associations of persons who intend to make settlements themselves—Single persons or families now resident in the western country, or who may emigrate thither hereafter. The two first will be frequently blended, and will always want considerable tracts. The last will generally purchase small quantities. Hence a plan for the sale of the western lands, while it may have due regard to the last, should be calculated to obtain all the advantages which may be derived from the two first classes. For this reason it seems requisite that the General Loan-Office should be established at the seat of government. 'Tis there that the principal purchasers, whether citizens or foreigners, can most easily find proper agents, and that contracts for large purchases can be best adjusted.

But the accommodation of the present inhabitants of the western territory, and of unassociated persons and families who may emigrate thither, seems to require, that one office subordinate to that at the seat of Congress should be opened in the north-western, and another in the south-western government.

Each of these offices, as well the general one as the subordinate ones, it is conceived, may be placed with convenience under the superintendance of three commissioners, who may either be pre-established officers of the government, to whom the duty may be assigned by law, or persons specially appointed for the purpose. The former is recommended by considerations of economy; and it is probable would embrace every advantage which could be derived from a special appointment.

To obviate those inconveniences, and to facilitate and ensure the attainment of those advantages, which may arise from new and casual circumstances, springing up from foreign and domestic causes, appear to be an object for which adequate provision should be made in any plan that may be adopted. For this reason, and from the intrinsic difficulty of regulating the details of a specific provision for the various objects which require to be consulted, so as neither to do too much nor too little for either, it is respectfully submitted, whether it would not be advisable to vest a considerable latitude of discretion in the commissioners of the general loan-office, subject to some such regulations and limitations as follow, viz.

That no land shall be sold, except such in respect to which the titles of the Indian tribes shall have been previously extinguished.

That a sufficient tract or tracts shall be reserved and set apart for satisfying the subscribers to the proposed loan in the public debt, but that no location shall be for less than five hundred acres.

That convenient tracts shall from time to time be set apart for the purpose of locations by actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding to one person one hundred acres.

That other tracts shall, from time to time, be set apart for sales in townships of ten miles square, except where they shall adjoin upon a boundary of some prior grant, or of a tract so set apart; in which cases there shall be no greater departure from such form of location, than may be absolutely necessary.

That any quantities may nevertheless be sold by special contract, comprehended either within natural boundaries or lines, or both.

That the price shall be thirty cents per acre to be paid, either in gold or silver, or in public securities, computing those which shall bear an immediate interest of six per cent. as at par with gold and silver, and those which shall bear a future or less interest, if any there shall be, at a proportional value.

That certificates issued for land upon the proposed loan, shall operate as warrants within the tract or tracts which shall be specially set apart for satisfying the subscribers thereto, and shall also be receivable in all payments whatsoever for land by way of discount, acre for acre.

That no credit shall be given for any quantity less than a township of ten miles square, nor more than two years credit for any greater quantity.