

John Rogers Esq.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST, 28, 1790.

[WHOLE No. 144.]

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XVIII.—CONCLUDED.

L'un et l'autre parti cruel également,
Ainsi que dans le crime, est dans l'aveuglement.

THIS discourse pronounced with a military tone, had already agitated minds before disposed to take arms, both from attachment to his house, and their private interests. But the Admiral, Coligni, who weighed more maturely all the consequences of such an enterprize, alone ventured to oppose the opinion of the Prince, by advising to employ in the execution of his design, a mean more proper to ensure the success of it. "It would be," said Coligni, "too desperate a resolution to expose so openly to the hazards of war, the fortunes of the house of Bourbon, and of so great a number of persons allied to their blood, or attached to their interests. We are not supported by any forces at home, or alliances abroad. We have no fortified places, and are without troops, and without money. In the impossibility to act with open force, let us substitute policy in the stead of force. Let us endeavor, without discovering ourselves, to employ other arms, to execute for us, what we are not in a condition to undertake for ourselves. The kingdom is filled with a multitude of people, who have embraced the doctrine lately introduced by Calvin. The severity of the researches made for them, and the rigour of their punishments, reduce them to despair, and to the desire as well as necessity of braving every danger to rescue themselves from a destiny so horrible. They all know, that the duke of Guise, and especially the Cardinal of Lorraine, are the principal authors of the persecution; that this last pursues ardently their destruction, in the Parliaments and in the King's councils, and never ceases to rail at their doctrines, in his public harangues and private conversations. If the discontents of this multitude have not blazed out, it has been merely for want of a leader capable of guiding it, and of animating it, by his example. If they should be stimulated ever so little, they will blindly confront the greatest dangers, in the hope of delivering themselves from the misfortunes which threaten them. Let us avail ourselves of this resource; let us encourage this multitude, already disposed to commotions; let us give a form to their designs; let us arm their hatred against the Guises; let us put them in a condition to attack these strangers, in good order and with advantage. Our designs, in this way, will execute themselves, without exposing or committing us, with our appearing to have any part in them. In augmenting our forces with all those of the Calvinists, we shall support ourselves by the protection of the Protestant Princes of Germany, and of Elizabeth Queen of England, who patronize openly the new religion. Our cause will become better and our pretext more plausible. We will reject upon the Protestants the boldness of their enterprize, and we shall convince the whole world, that it is neither interest nor ambition, but simply the difference in religion which has excited us to arms."

It should be remembered here, that Davila was a Catholic, and Coligni a Protestant. The latter, one of the greatest, altho the most unfortunate men of his age, was as sincere in religion, as pure in morals, and as honourable in the whole conduct of his life, as any one of his contemporaries. That he was desirous of engaging the Bourbons and Montmorencys to favor the Calvinists and liberty of conscience, is probable: but he is represented by the best French Historians, as so much attached to the King, as to have been even suspected by his party. The harangue which Davila puts into his mouth, is too much like a mere politician, and too little like a philosopher or a christian, to be consistent with his character.

PAINTINGS.—AMERICAN GENIUS.

BROWN, the Duke of York's portrait painter, has exhibited several pictures in his usual style of excellence. That of *Glanville Sharpe*, Esq. chairman of committee of slave trade, is undoubtedly his best performance.

Brown's whole length of the *Earl of Strathmore* is a spirited figure, and a true *fac-simile* of that gallant and elegant young officer.

Lord *Loughborough's* portrait, by Brown, is painted by order of lady *Erskine*.

Mr. *West* has lately painted a fine Head of Dr. Price.



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 making further Provision for the payment of the Debts of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act, intitled, An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, divers duties were laid on goods, wares and merchandize so imported, for the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures; And whereas the support of government and the discharge of the said debts, render it necessary to increase the said duties:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of December next, the duties specified and laid in and by the act aforesaid, shall cease and determine, and that upon all goods, wares and merchandize (not herein particularly excepted) which after the said day shall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, there shall be levied, collected and paid the several and respective duties following, that is to say: Madeira wine of the quality of London particular, per gallon, thirty-five cents; other Madeira wine, per gallon, thirty cents; Sherry wine per gallon, twenty-five cents; other wines, per gallon, twenty cents; distilled spirits, if more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dycas's hydrometer, per gallon, twelve cents; if more than five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, twelve and an half cents; if of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, thirteen cents; if above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, fifteen cents; if of more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, twenty cents; if of more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, twenty-five cents; molasses, per gallon, three cents; beer, ale and porter in casks, per gallon, five cents; beer, ale and porter in bottles, per dozen, twenty cents. Teas from China and India, in ships or vessels of the United States, bohea, per pound, ten cents; fouchong and other black teas, per pound, eighteen cents; hyfon, per pound, thirty-two cents; other green teas, per pound, twenty cents: Teas from Europe, in ships or vessels of the United States; bohea, per pound, twelve cents; fouchong and other black teas, per pound, twenty-one cents; hyfon, per pound, forty cents; other green teas, per pound, twenty-four cents: Teas from any other place, or in any other ships or vessels, bohea per pound, fifteen cents; fouchong and other black teas per pound, twenty-seven cents; hyfon per pound, fifty cents; other green teas per pound, thirty cents; coffee per pound, four cents; cocoa per pound one cent; loaf sugar per pound, five cents; brown sugar per pound, one and an half cent; other sugar per pound, two and an half cents; candles of tallow per pound, two cents; candles of wax or spermaceti per pound, six cents; cheese per pound four cents; soap per pound, two cents; pepper per pound, six cents; pimento per pound, four cents; manufactured tobacco per pound, six cents; snuff per pound, ten cents; indigo per pound twenty-five cents; cotton per pound, three cents; nails and spikes per pound, one cent; barr and other lead per pound, one cent; steel unwrought per one hundred and twelve pounds, seventy-five cents; hemp per one hundred and twelve pounds, fifty-four cents; cables per one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred cents; tarred cordage per one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred cents; untarred cordage and yarn per one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred and fifty cents; twine and pack thread per one hundred and twelve pounds, three hundred cents; salt per bushel, twelve cents; malt per bushel, ten cents; coal per bushel, three cents; boots per pair, fifty cents; shoes, slippers, and goshoes, made of leather, per pair, seven cents; shoes and slippers made of silk or stuff, per pair, ten cents; wool and cotton cards, per dozen, fifty cents; playing cards per pack, ten cents; all china ware, looking glasses, window and other glass, and all manufactures of glass, (black quart bottles excepted) twelve and an half per centum ad valorem; marble, slate, and other stones, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars, and other utensils of marble or slate, and generally all stone and earthen ware, blank books, writing paper, and wrapping paper, paper hangings, paste boards, parchment and vellum; pictures and prints, painters colors including lamb black, except those commonly used in dyeing, gold, silver and plated ware, gold and silver lace, jewellery and paste work, clocks and watches, shoe and knee buckles, grocery, (except the articles before enumerated) namely, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, amitted, currants, dates, figs, plumbs, prunes, raisins, sugarcandy, oranges, lemons, limes, and generally, all fruits and comfits, olives, capers and pickles of every sort, oil, gun-powder, mustard in flour, ten per centum ad valorem; cabinet-wares, buttons, saddles, gloves of leather, hats of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of them, millenary ready made, castings of iron, and slit and rolled iron, leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of which leather is the article of chief value, except such as are herein otherwise rated, canes, walking-sticks and whips, clothing ready made, brushes, anchors, all wares of tin, pewter, or copper, all or any of them, medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dyeing, carpets and carpeting, all velvets, velverets, satins and other wrought silks, cambrics, mullins, muslins, lawns, laces, gauzes, chintzes, and colored calicoes, and nankeens, seven and an half per centum ad valorem. All goods, wares and merchandize imported directly from China or India in ships or vessels not of the United States, teas excepted, twelve and an half per centum ad valorem. All coaches, chariots, phaetons, chaises,

chairs, colos or other carriages, or parts of carriages, fifteen and an half per centum ad valorem; and five per centum ad valorem upon all other goods, wares and merchandize, except bullion, tin in pigs, tin plates, old pewter, brass, tutenague, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, salt petre, plaster of Paris, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, raw hides and skin, undressed furs of every kind, the sea-stores of ships or vessels, the cloaths, books, household furniture, and the tools or implements of the trade or profession of persons who come to reside in the United States, philosophical apparatus specially imported for any feminary of learning, all goods intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place, in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported, and generally, all articles of the growth, product or manufactures of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize, which, after the said last day of December next, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, except in the cases in which an additional duty is herein before specially laid on any goods, wares, or merchandizes, which shall be imported in such ships or vessels.

And be it further enacted, That all duties, which shall be paid or secured to be paid by virtue of this act, shall be returned or discharged in respect to all such goods, wares or merchandize, whereupon they shall have been paid, or secured to be paid, as, within twelve calendar months after payment made or security given, shall be exported to any foreign port or place, except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, which shall be retained as an indemnification for whatever expense may have accrued concerning the same.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid on dried and pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on other provisions salted within the said States, which after the said last day of December next, shall be exported therefrom to any foreign port or place, in lieu of a drawback of the duty on the salt which shall have been expended thereupon, according to the following rates, namely, dried fish per quintal, ten cents, pickled fish and other salted provisions, per barrel, ten cents.

And be it further enacted, That where duties by this act are imposed, or drawbacks allowed on any specific quantity of goods, wares and merchandize, the same shall be deemed to apply in proportion to any quantity, more or less, than such specific quantity.

And be it further enacted, That all the duties which by virtue of the act intitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," accrued between the time specified in the said act for the commencement of the said duties, and the respective times when the collectors entered upon the duties of their respective offices in the several districts, be, and they are hereby remitted and discharged, and that in any case in which they may have been paid to the United States, restitution thereof shall be made.

And be it further enacted, That the several duties imposed by this act shall continue to be collected and paid, until the debts and purposes, for which they are pledged and appropriated, shall be fully discharged. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature of the United States from substituting other duties or taxes of equal value to any or all of the said duties and imposts.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, AUGUST THE TENTH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS

ON THE LATE

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, &c.

CONTINUATION.

THE National Assembly, possessed by the same mischievous demon of democracy, have actually proceeded to abolish titles and reduce pensions.

I hope a few impartial reflections on this very interesting point, may in some measure obviate the pernicious tendency of such levelling republican notions.—As the French noblesse always sacrifice to the graces, they derived their captivating politeness, and inimitable address, from the assiduity of this pleasing devotion. They gave a decided ton to society in exact proportion to the distinctions of rank and birth. A simple *monsieur* edged in, as he could, through the half opened door of a lady's assembly-room; but whenever an archbishop, a prince of the blood, or an ambassador, was announced, "*ouvrez les deux battants pour monseigneur l'archeveque*," was the fashionable language. A nice and fastidious observer, who had been used to good company, could instantly discover *duc et pair*, a simple duke, a marquis, a viscount, or count by the condescending hauteur, the dignified familiarity, or graceful negligence of returning a bow, or presenting a snuff-box to an inferior, with as much precision as if he had examined their respective patents.

But all these enchanting accomplishments will be soon neglected. The eye of taste will speedily lose this exquisite discrimination, which was never before attained in ancient or modern times. *L'amour, la chasse, le service, l'agrément de la société, les mots heureux, les petits soins*, will give place to the trieste of party; and the ennuis of politics, to the tumults of faction, and the conflicts of ambition. The gay and seducing attendance of the toilet will be deserted for the senate; and a tedious debate on the constitution will arrest the attention more than a new dance at the ope-