

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XX.

Faible enfant, qui de Guise adorait les caprices
Et dont on ignorait les vertus et les vices.

ALTHOUGH the insurgents were dispersed, and their leaders executed, the Bourbons and the other grandees of their party, the secret authors of the conspiracy still lived. The council of the King, in examining into the motives of the late troubles, agreed without difficulty, that they were the work of the Princes of the blood; and that, to maintain the authority of the King and the Ministry, the only sure means would be to rid themselves of the chiefs and authors of the conspiracy, as perturbators of the public repose, as favorers of Heresy, and as rebels, who attempting the person of their sovereign, had violated the fundamental laws of the monarchy. But the Princes of the blood, were too nearly on a level with the King; they had too much influence with the people; they had too much power in the state.—The King indeed was furious, the Queen-mother was anxious, the Guises afraid of losing their power: But the Constable Montmorenci, the King of Navarre, and the Prince de Conde, all supposed to be at the bottom of the evil, had so much consequence in the world, that nothing but dissimulation and irresolution prevailed in the cabinet.

The Council, after disguising under a veil of deep dissimulation, its real design, resolved at length, to convoke the assembly of the States General, in whom resides the whole authority of the Kingdom. Two reasons determined them: first, That to execute the important resolution of the King against the Princes of his blood, it would be useful to have it confirmed, by the unanimous, or at least the apparent consent of the nation. The second reason was, that by declaring that they meant to deliberate in this assembly on the measures necessary to compose the present troubles, to regulate the affairs of religion, and to adjust the administration of the state, for the future, the King would have a plausible pretext, to summon about his person, all the Princes of the blood, and all the officers of the crown, without giving them umbrage; and that they would be inexcusable not to come, since they were promised, that the deliberations should be concerning a reformation of government, which they appeared so much to desire. Kings, says Davila, never see with pleasure, or indeed voluntarily, these assemblies of the States General, where their authority seems to be eclipsed, by the sovereign power of the nation, whose deputies represent the whole body.

Upon this passage, the French writers cry out, "It is a stranger who speaks, ill informed of the fundamental constitution of our monarchy." "This Italian imagines that the royal authority was suspended, during the session of the States General. But it was the royal authority which called them together: without it, they could not have assembled: and the same authority had a right to dismiss them at its pleasure: it is therefore evident that their power was always subordinate to that of the Monarch." But this consequence does not follow. The royal authority in England, has the power of convoking, proroguing and dissolving Parliament: yet Parliament is not subordinate to the royal authority, but superior to it; as the whole is superior to a third part. The sovereignty is in Parliament, or the legislative power; not in the King, or the executive. So the sovereignty might be in the States General, comprehending the King. If there are "twenty examples of the States General convening and separating, by the simple orders of the King;" if "the Dauphin, Charles Vth, during the detention of King John his father, convoked several times the States General, and dismissed them when he judged proper," it will not follow from all this, that the States were not a part of the sovereignty: nor will it follow that they had no authority but to advise and remonstrate. "If the sentiments of the Italian author were true," add these writers, "it would follow that the authority of Parliaments and courts or companies, whose power is nothing but an emanation from the royal authority, would be suspended, during the session of the States General; a pretension absolutely contrary to the usages and maxims of the kingdom." But how does it appear, that the power of the Parliaments and courts or companies, were emanations of the royal authority? There is more probability that they were originally committees of the States General, and in that case their power would not be suspended, unless it were expressly suspended by a resolution or order of the States. But if these tribunals were only a part of the executive power, and constituted by the King, it would not follow from this concession, that the States General were no part of the sovereignty or legislative power. Is there one national act upon record, which acknowledges the King of France to be an unlimited sovereign? If there is not, the opinion of Davila appears to be better founded, than that of his Critick. There was always a rivalry between the royal authority and that of the States, as there is now

between the power of the King and that of the National Assembly, and as there ever was, and will be in every legislature or sovereignty which consists of two branches only. The proper remedy then would have been the same as it must be now, to new model the legislature, make it consist of three equiponderant independent branches, and make the executive power one of them; in this way, and in no other, can an equilibrium be formed, the only antidote against rivalries. The rivalry between the Kings and States General in France, proceeded in the struggle for superiority, till the power of the former increasing and that of the latter diminishing, the States General were laid aside after 1614, and the crown on the head of Lewis XIVth, in fact, but not of right, became absolute: in the same manner as the rivalry between the Popes and general councils proceeded, till the latter were discontinued and his Holiness became infallible—in short, every man, and every body of men, is and has a rival. When the struggle is only between two, whether individuals or bodies, it continues till one is swallowed up, or annihilated, and the other becomes absolute master. As all this is a necessary consequence and effect of the emulation which nature has implanted in our bosoms, it is wonderful that mankind have so long been ignorant of the remedy, when a third party for an umpire, is one so easy and obvious.

(To be continued.)

ADDRESS

Of the HEBREW CONGREGATION in Newport, Rhode-Island.
To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

SIR,
PERMIT the children of the stock of Abraham, to approach you, with the most cordial affection and esteem for your person and merit—and to join with our fellow citizens in welcoming you to Newport.

With pleasure we reflect on those days—those days of difficulty and danger, when the God of Israel, who delivered David from the peril of the sword, shielded your head in the day of battle; and we rejoice to think, that the same spirit who rested in the bosom of the greatly beloved Daniel, enabling him to preside over the provinces of the Babylonish empire, rests, and ever will rest, upon you, enabling you to discharge the arduous duties of CHIEF MAGISTRATE in these States.

Deprived as we heretofore have been of the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now (with a deep sense of gratitude to the almighty disposer of all events) behold a government erected by the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE—a government, which to bigotry gives no sanction—to persecution no assistance; but generously affording to ALL liberty of conscience, and immunities of citizenship: Deeming every one of whatever nation, tongue or language, equal parts of the great governmental machine. This so ample, and extensive federal union, whose base is philanthropy, mutual confidence, and public virtue, we cannot but acknowledge to be the work of the great God, who ruleth in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, doing whatsoever seemeth to him good.

For all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, which we enjoy under an equal and benign administration, we desire to send up our thanks to the ancient of days, the great preserver of men, beseeching him that the Angel who conducted our forefathers through the wilderness into the promised land, may graciously conduct you thro all the difficulties and dangers of this mortal life—And when like Joshua, full of days and full of honors, you are gathered to your fathers, may you be admitted into the heavenly paradise, to partake of the water of life, and the tree of immortality.

Done and Signed by order of the Hebrew Congregation, in Newport, (Rhode-Island).

[Signed] MOSES SEIXAS, Warden.
Newport, August 17, 1790.

To the HEBREW CONGREGATION, in Newport, Rhode Island,

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE I receive with much satisfaction your Address, replete with expressions of affection and esteem, I rejoice in the opportunity of assuring you, that, I shall always retain a grateful remembrance of the cordial welcome I experienced in my visit to Newport, from all classes of citizens. The reflection on the days of difficulty and danger which are past, is rendered the more sweet from a consciousness that they are succeeded by days of uncommon prosperity and security.

If we have wisdom to make the best use of the advantages with which we are now favored, we cannot fail, under the just administration of a good government, to become a great and a happy people.

The citizens of the United States of America, have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy: A policy worthy of imitation.—All possess a like liberty of conscience, and im-

munities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people, than another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection, should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

It would be inconsistent with the frankness of my character not to avow that I am pleased with your favorable opinion of my administration, and fervent wishes for my felicity. May the children of the stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants—while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and figtree, and there shall be none to make him afraid.

May the Father of all Mercies scatter light, and not darkness, in our paths, and make us all in our several vocations useful here, and in his own due time and way everlastingly happy.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

- At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,
 - At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.
 - At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.
 - At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.
 - At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.
 - At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the Ohio, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.
 - At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.
 - At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami Village, before described.
 - At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.
 - At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.
 - At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.
 - At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.
 - At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.
 - At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and at Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.
 - At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.
 - At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusive.
 - At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazou inclusive.
 - At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Ocochepo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusive.
- Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.
- The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.
- One pound of bread or flour,
 - One pound of beef, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of pork,
 - Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
 - One quart of salt,
 - Two quarts of vinegar,
 - Two pounds of soap,
 - One pound of Candles,
- per. 100 rations;
- The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.
New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 17)

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Household of the PRESIDENT of the United States, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement, at his late Dwelling in Broad-Way, before the 15th of September.
August 31, 1790

NOTICE.

THE Managers give Notice, that the Drawing of the New-York City Lottery, concluded this day, and that an accurate list of the fortunate Numbers will be published with all possible expedition. The Prizes will be paid by the respective Managers, on Monday the 20th instant, agreeable to the conditions of the Lottery.
September 4.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of
MANGLE MINTHORN.
Corporation Clerk.
(2 w. t. f.)