

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XXI.

My foul aches,  
To know, when two authorities are up,  
Neither supreme, how soon confusion  
May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take  
The one by the other. SHAKESPEAR.

WHEN the King is of age, and affits at the States General, the deputies had the power to consent to his demands; to propose what they judge necessary for the good of the different orders of the state; to make their submissions in the name of the people to new imposts; to establish and accept of new laws, and new regulations; but when the minority of the Prince, or some other incapacity hinders him to govern by himself, the states have a right in case of contestation, to elect the regent of the kingdom, to nominate to the principal offices, to form a council, and, if the masculine posterity have failed in the royal family, they may elect a new Monarch, following however, the dispositions of the salique law. Excepting these cases of necessity, the Kings were accustomed to assemble the States General, in urgent conjunctures, and to determine, according to their advice, in affairs of most importance. "In effect?" says Davila, "what energy may not the resolutions of the Prince derive, from the concurrence of his subjects? What can be more conformable to the true spirit of monarchical government, than this harmony between the sovereign and the people?" In truth, Davila, tho thou art a profound Historian, thou art but a superficial Legislator. History answers the question, that no energy at all, nor any thing but division, distraction and extravagance were derived to the resolutions of the Prince, till the states were laid aside. In the language of my motto, two authorities were up, neither supreme, and confusion entered 'twixt the gap. Nothing can be more directly repugnant to monarchical government than such assemblies, because they set up rivals to the King, and excite doubts and questions, in whom the sovereignty resides. If a negative is given by them, to the will of the Prince, they become a part of the sovereignty, annihilate the Monarchy and convert it into a Republic. If they are mere councils of advice, they become scenes of cabal, for aspiring grandees to force themselves into the ministry.—Never indeed was it more necessary to new model the government, and regenerate the nation, than in the present conjuncture, when the rivalries of the grandees, and the differences in religion, disturbed the whole kingdom, and demanded the promptest remedies.

Upon the reiterated orders of the court, the deputies of the Provinces, had resorted to Orleans, from the beginning of October 1560, and the King having arrived in person, accompanied by the most of the Lords and great officers of the crown, they waited only for the discontented Lords and Princes, to open the Assembly. The Constable and his sons, were, as usual, at Chantilly. The King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé, were still at Bearn. The King had written to them all, to invite them to the States; and altho they had not explicitly refused, they invented pretexts upon pretexts, to excuse themselves, and gain time. These affected delays distressed the King and the ministry. They apprehended, with reason, that the refusal of the Princes of the blood, arising from their own suspicions, or upon some certain information of what was intended against them, would defeat all the projects and preparations, founded only on the hope that they would assist at the States General. The Prince of Condé, could not be in doubt that they had drawn, either from the prisoners of Amboise, or from La Sague, or from the conspirators arrested at Lyons, evidence sufficient to discover his designs. No motive, therefore, could determine him to place himself a second time, at the discretion of a court where his enemies were all powerful. The King of Navarre thought differently. Less culpable, or more credulous than his brother, he believed, that by going to the States, they should obtain, without difficulty, that reform in the government, which had already cost them so much labor; whereas, by refusing to be present, they would betray their own interests, and leave the field open to the ambition and violence of the Princes of Lorraine. He could not believe, that under the eyes of the whole nation assembled, a King scarcely out of his infancy, an Italian Princess, and two strangers, would dare to imbrue their hands in the blood of the Princes of the royal house, which the Monarchs the most absolute and the most vindictive, had ever regarded as sacred. All these motives determined him to venture to the States, with the Prince, to whom he represented, that they would infallibly condemn him unheard, if he continued obstinately to absent himself from court: whereas, by appearing there, and gaining to his interests the deputies in the States, there was every reason to hope, that if, on judging him with rigor, they should blame his proceedings, the equity of his pretensions, would afford him a favourable colour, and in the last extremity, his birth would obtain him a pardon. All the confidants and

partizans of the Princes, supported this advice, except the wife and mother-in-law of the Prince of Condé, who constantly rejected it, and judged that his life was aimed at, and that of all the courses he could take, that which was recommended to him was the most dangerous.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 2.

Latest European Intelligence.

PAPERS by the Packet mention a recent engagement on the 9th and 10th of July between the Russian and Swedish fleets, which was maintained with much firmness and obstinacy on both sides.—The action commenced about half past 9 in the morning of the 9th, and continued without intermission till midnight—at two the next morning the Swedes renewed the attack, and continued the engagement till nine; by which time the Russians were entirely defeated. The Swedes lost two gun boats, blown up, and a large vessel sunk by a bomb, the crew saved.

The King commanded in person, and took, run ashore or destroyed, forty-two Russian frigates and gallees.

Most of the gallees had guns from 12 to 30 pounders, and the greatest part carrying 30 each, of different calibres.—One hundred and ten officers, and 2000 men, are made prisoners; amongst which are the Russian Brigadier Denisow, and the Prince of Nassau's flag captain. Trophies, &c. are bringing in every moment.

P E A C E.

"Yesterday about half past one o'clock the following letter was received by the Lord Mayor, and immediately sent by his Lordship to Lloyd's Coffee-House, and the Bank.

"Whitehall, August 6.

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that a Messenger is arrived from his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at Madrid, with the account that, in compliance with his Majesty's demand of satisfaction for the capture of the British vessels at Nootka, a declaration was signed on the 24th of July, by Count Florida Blanca in the name of his Catholic Majesty; and that the same was accepted in his Majesty's name, by his Majesty's Ambassador, who was thereupon to proceed to the discussion of the matters depending between the two courts, with a view to a Defensive Arrangement.

"The declarations above referred to, will be immediately published in a Gazette Extraordinary, which will be forwarded to your Lordship as soon as it is printed. "I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient

"And most humble Servant,

"W. W. GRENVILLE.

"The Right Hon. Lord Mayor of London."

On this the bustle at the Stock Exchange became undefinable—the number of long and short faces mixed, exhibited a scene which our readers may easier conceive than we can describe.—The Consols mounted to 80 1/2 half, and the other funds in proportion.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall August 5.

This morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Majesty's principal Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, with dispatches from the Right Hon. Alleyne Fitz Herbert, his Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at that court, containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter-Declaration having been signed and exchanged, on the 24th of July last, by his Excellency Count Florida Blanca, his Catholic Majesty's Minister and principal Secretary of state, on the part of the Catholic King.

DECLARATION.

His Britannic Majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the port of Nootka, situated on the north-west coast of America, by an officer in the service of the King! The undersigned Counsellor and Principal Secretary of state to his Majesty, being thereto duly authorized, declares in the name and by the order of his said Majesty that he is willing to give satisfaction to his Britannic Majesty for the injury of which he has complained; fully persuaded that his said Britannic Majesty, would act in the same manner towards the King, under similar circumstances; and his Majesty further engages to make full Restitution of all the British vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels, for the losses which they shall have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained:

It being understood that this declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior discussion of any right which his Majesty may claim, to form an exclusive establishment at the port of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms.

At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

Le Comte de Florida Blanca.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

His Catholic Majesty having declared, that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects, in the Bay of Nootka, and the Count de Florida Blanca having signed, in the name and by order of his Catholic Majesty, a declaration to this effect; and by which his said Majesty likewise engages to make full restitution of the vessels so captured, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses they shall have sustained; the undersigned Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty to the Catholic King, being thereto duly and expressly authorized, accepts the said declaration, in the name of the King; and declares that his Majesty will consider this declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his Majesty has complained.

The undersigned declares, at the same time, that it is to be understood, that neither the said declaration signed by Count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the undersigned, in the name of the King, is to preclude or prejudice in any respect, the right which his Majesty may claim to any establishment which his subjects may have formed, or should be desirous of forming in future, at the said Bay of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this Counter declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms, At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

Alleyne Fitz Herbert.

John Bull grumbles hideously—abuses the Ministry, and swears that the Spanish "satisfaction is no satisfaction at all."

Other information corroborative of the above has been received in town from Madeira; with the addition of the following particulars: That all warlike preparations are to cease for three months; and that before the expiration of that time, winter will effectually suspend every naval operation.

Our readers will observe that the concession made by Spain, is only for the vessels taken in Nootka Sound. The right of the English to trade on the North-west coast of North America, is to be the subject of future litigation. At present the conduct of Spain does not appear very humiliating—for she has paid only for what she has taken.—But the British nation must be greatly disappointed when they find that Spain is not to pay the expenses of the British armament:—And that the demand for the vessels taken, was only 200,000l. sterling:—Whereas the extraordinary expenses of fitting the English navy for sea, amount to near two millions. This, as Teague says in the play, "is gaining a loss."

(Columbian Centinel.)

DUBLIN, July 30.

Sunday morning at nine o'clock, the goldsmiths and independent corps of Dublin volunteers paraded at Tholsel, to the number of nearly three hundred.

All the officers and privates on this occasion mounted the national cockade, composed of tin, painted green, and cut into the form of a ribbon, and puffed round a medallion, on which is painted, in gold, the harp and imperial crown, armorial insignia of Ireland—and out of the cockade springs a label, which mounts above it in the form of an inverted crescent, inscribed in gold, with the word "National."

LONDON, August 2.

Their are great quantities of the stones of the Bastille for sale about town. This stone sells at so much the pound, and brings more than our best prime beef.

Lord Hardwicke is spoken of as successor to Lord Westmoreland in the Viceroyship of Ireland should the latter not choose to remain there.

The tumults in France, seem in many places to be reviving. At Avignon, Orange, and the adjacent parts they are encreased to a point little short of open war.

Nor is Lyons more quiet: all the barriers are thrown down, and all subordination destroyed. Some pretend that the inhabitants have declared themselves independant, and have armed themselves in defence of their ancient rights.

The large army that is assembling on the borders of France by the King of Sardinia, gives great apprehension to the revolutionists. The Sardinian ambassador being questioned on this subject by a Parisian a few days since, answered very coolly, that as an ambassador, he could say nothing: but as a man, he thought that if the plague reigned in any country, it was right in its neighbours to prevent the contagion from being communicated.

The Uniform of the National Guards of France is decreed by the National Assembly, and is to be Imperial blue, white lining, scarlet cuffs and facings, white collar, and white edgings, yellow buttons, with the words *district of*—inscribed on them. On the flaps of the coats turned up, the word *Constitution* on one side, and *Liberty* on the other—Vests and Breeches, white.