

Unumque regem, sua multitudo contulaverat.

EACH party expected its own regent. The ancient usage, and laws often confirmed by the States, called of right to the function, the King of Navarre. But what a reverse? What an appearance? To confide the person of the young King, and the government of the kingdom to a Prince suspected of a conspiracy against the state, detained as a prisoner, and the accomplice of a brother condemned to death!

The *Guises* had governed with supreme authority under the late King, and attempted the most violent measures. By committing to them the same power, it was easy to follow the same plan and execute the same designs. But they were not of the royal blood: how, commit to them the tutorage of a young King, contrary to all the laws of the monarchy? What envy, what jealousy, what oppositions would they not have to contend with, from the nobility and the *grandeens*, who would be discontented with their power, and aspire to despoil them of it?

The States had sometimes confided the regency to the mothers of Kings, during their minority, and in the present competition of so many interests and contending factions, it was not prudent to place in other hands, the life of the King, and the conservation of the state.—But a woman, a stranger, without partisans, and without support, could she maintain her ground against two such powerful factions, ready to support their pretensions by the force of arms? The *Guises*, foreseeing what might easily happen, leagued themselves with the Cardinal de *Tournon*, the Duke de *Nemours*, the Marshals de *Brissac* and *Saint Andre*, *Sippiere*, governor of Orleans, and many other great Lords, with whose influence they reinforced their party, to defend their lives and preserve their power. The King of Navarre, conceiving happier hopes for the future, united, more strictly than ever, with the *Charillons*, the Admiral and Cardinal, the Prince de *Porcien*, *Jarnac*, and many others of their partisans. He secretly armed his friends, and dispatched courier after courier to the Constable. The two parties, having thus placed themselves in a posture of defence, the whole court, and the troops divided themselves among them, and even the deputies of the States took their party, each one following his passions, his interest, or his principles.

Never did the necessity of a third mediating power, or an umpire, appear more plainly than in this case. Had there been a constitution in France, and had that constitution provided, as it ought to have done, a third party, whose interest and duty it should have been to do justice to the other two, and every individual of each, there would have been little danger to the peace, liberty or happiness of the people: for such an intermediate authority, by doing justice to all sides, would have been joined and supported by the honest and virtuous of all sides, and by this means would have controuled both parties by the laws. But in this instance it seemed impossible to form a third party. Agitation and terror reigned every where. It was dreaded every moment that the friends of the King of Navarre, and those of the *Guises* would come to blows. All their measures and devices tended mutually to destroy each other. Nature itself, however, without much aid from any constitution, produced an effect. Although this unbridled ardor of ruling, inflamed as it was by private animosities, hindered not the two parties from rendering publicly their obedience to the King, this submission had no other principle than a jealousy and mutual apprehension, that the one party would snatch from the other the first place in the government. This motive only, and not any respect for a constitution, had made both parties eager to appear to be the first to do homage to Charles the IXth: and on the day of the death of his brother, he was unanimously recognized as lawful sovereign. This step tended insensibly to re-establish order and authority. The Queen-mother saw that it would not be safe to trust the life of her young children, nor the administration of the state, to either of the parties, one of which was extremely irritated and embittered, and the other full of assurance and haughty pretensions, both well supported and ready to proceed to the last extremities. She desired to continue mistress of her children, and of the government of the state: She proposed, to this end, to remain as a mediatrix; and thought that the two parties, unable to agree among themselves, and neither being unable to triumph over the other, they would both unite in her favor, and abandon to her, by concert, an authority which the opposition of their competitors would hinder them from obtaining for themselves. We see in this instance that the tripple balance, is so established by providence in the constitution of nature, that order, without it, can never be brought out of anarchy and confusion. The laws therefore should establish this equilibrium, as the dictate of nature and the ordinance of providence.

(To be continued.)

Extract from the Charge of the Hon. Chief Justice PICKERING, to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Dover, Sept. 14.

THE reason given by *SOLON* for not providing a law against parricides, might be assigned for not compelling a free and enlightened people to keep schools, namely, that he thought it impossible any could be guilty of so unnatural a barbarity. One would conceive it equally unnecessary to make a law requiring a parent to love his children; for the same affection, duly regulated, would prompt him to provide for their instruction; this is a duty every parent owes to his offspring—every citizen to his country—and every man to his God. If a child should be brought up without a common education, it is more than probable he must drudge through life, become a servant to all—the dupe and sport of the crafty and designing. Though knowledge alone, may better the head more than the heart, yet, without it, the heart cannot be good. An early and good education is the most probable mean to preserve a child from the devious paths of vice, and lead him in those of rectitude—“Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.”

Having glanced at the natural and moral consequences of this cruel neglect, let us for a moment advert to the political. If knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, be essential to the preservation of a free government, then the want of these, must inevitably prove its destruction. Where ignorance prevails, tyranny triumphs; for the truth of which we have the concurrent testimony of ancient and modern history, confirmed by our own observation. Can we then neglect the education of the rising generation, the hope of our land, when their and our all, so greatly depends upon it? Let us rouse from our supineness, and emulate each other in promoting the means, and cherishing the interest of literature! Did America ever need men of learning and knowledge more than at the present juncture! Or will the period shortly arrive, when she will no longer want such characters to fill the various departments in the national or state government?

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

VIRTUE is not the sole qualification, but is a primary qualification for a good ruler. It is necessary in regard to the present administration of government: and it is no less necessary in regard to the virtue and happiness of the rising generation. If we aid and encourage the promotion of a vicious citizen, whatever talents he may possess, we are guilty of a kind of treason against the State, by committing it into hands, in which it cannot safely be trusted; and we hasten corruption and ruin on those who are to succeed us, by putting a kind of sanction on vice and holding up honor as its motive. As long as a free people bestow honor with discretion, their government will be upheld in righteousness, they will be safe and happy under it, and their children will receive it pure from their hands. But if their elections should become corrupt, and their appointments should be made without regard to virtuous merit, they may see their freedom hovering to depart: she breathes only in a pure atmosphere: a contaminated air soon expels her. A corrupt and degenerate people are unworthy of her smiles; and they will not long enjoy them.

IF I were to advise a young man how he might rise to honor, one of my first lessons would be, CULTIVATE A MODEST OPINION OF YOURSELF. There is not a more despicable character than an arrogant conceited youth. If you assume airs of self-importance, you may be assured of universal contempt. If in all companies you engross the conversation, obtrude your own opinion on those who are wiser than you, and treat their's with neglect; if you make yourself the subject of your discourse, and repeat, with self-applause, what you have said on such an occasion, how solidly you once confuted such a man, and how wittily you answered another, you may be pleased with the display of your talents; but you will pass with others only for an impertinent coxcomb. I have heard it remarked of Doctor *Franklin*, that in conversation he seldom appeared confident of his own opinion, or directly contradicted the opinion of any in the company. He suggested his sentiments by way of enquiry; and while he was capable of instructing, seemed to suppose all better informed than himself. He communicated his thoughts without apparent design. He seemed to aim at his own information.

(American Mercury.)

LONDON.

The late Dr. *JAMES MALONE'S* Recipe for a cold, which he most strenuously recommended.

TAKE a large tea-cup full of linseed, two penny worth of stick liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put these into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar-candy powder, a table spoonful of old rum, and a table spoon full of the best white wine vinegar or lemon juice.

Note. The rum and vinegar are best to be added only to the quantity you are going immediately to take; for, if it is put into the whole, it is apt in a little time to grow flat.

Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome.

This recipe generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time may be said to be almost an infallible remedy. It is a most sovereign and balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger fresh colds in going out. It has been known to cure colds that have been almost settled in consumptions in less than three weeks.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Oct. 18.

CAUTION TO MARINERS.

THE Commissioners of Pilotage for the port of Charleston, (S. C.) give notice, that a *Wind Mill* has lately been erected on the point of *Cape-Roman*, which, at a distance, has the appearance of a Light-House, and may have the effect to deceive strangers approaching the coast.—In sailing in with the *Wind Mill*, you must not come into less than seven fathoms water.—bringing it to bear N. N. W. you are abreast of the point of *Cape-Roman* shoal, and Charleston Light-House then bears S. W. by W. distance 12 leagues.

Extract of a letter from *James Stimson, Esq. Russian Consul, at Gibraltar, August 30, 1790.*

“By this opportunity, I have thought well to forward a dispatch for the President of the United States, committed to my care, and which I request you to forward. I trust it conveys an assurance of peace towards you with the new Emperor of Morocco. Spain is the only nation with whom he has hitherto shewn any disposition to quarrel. He has demanded Ceuta, which has been refused him, and he is making preparations for besieging the garrison; an undertaking I am satisfied he is by no means equal to. An Ambassador from Spain has been lying in *Tangier Bay* these 16 days, with a very great present for the Emperor, but will not land until he shall agree to give up all pretensions to Ceuta, which he has not yet done.

“The Portuguese Squadron continues to be stationed here during the summer months, for the purpose of preventing the Algerines from passing to the Westward, which we have reason to believe they do effectually. I continue firmly of opinion that you have but very little chance of making peace with Algiers, during the present Dey's life. His death may, according to the course of nature be daily expected. Inclosed I send you a list of the 14 surviving Americans at Algiers, on the 9th last month, six I find died of the plague in '87 and '88. I have taken the liberty of writing The President some particulars on the subject.”

“Prisoners names: Ship *Dolphin*, Capt. *O'Brian*, *Andrew Montgomery*, *Jacob Fenavie*, *William Patterfon*, *Philip Slosh*, *Peleg Loring*, *John Robertson*, *James Hall*: Schooner *Mary*, Capt. *Stevens*, *Alexander Forsyth*, *James Carhart*, *George Smith*, *John Gregory*, and *James Hermett*.”

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 31st day of December next inclusive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimensions proposed by the late Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princess Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpose to the United States. It is desired, that the proposals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation shall be of brick or stone, and as the cost and charges of those materials vary, it is expected, that a corresponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-House is to be of stone, and sunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty seven feet six inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the base is to be twenty six feet, at which place the thickness of the walls is to be six feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the stone work is to be seventy two feet, where the diameter is to be sixteen feet six inches, and the thickness of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the east, and four in the west. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glassy kind, if of stone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dressed stone.

On the top of the stone work is to be a floor of joists, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eave, which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water.

The lantern is to be supported by eight posts of wrought Iron of three inches square and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the stone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outside thereof of about six feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lantern is to be ten feet high, having a semicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole space between the posts supporting the lantern, is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be made of iron, each sash is to have twenty-eight panes of glass, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the sashes on the fourth west side is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lantern is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of strong brass wire, to preserve the glass from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lantern are to be well fastened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be so placed as to be turned by a large vane on the spire above it, that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of six inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lantern.

A close stove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern, which is to be furnished with eight lamps, each capable of containing six quarts, hung in two tiers over each other transversely. There are to be six flights of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two conductors, to secure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame house is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet square, two stories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finished with lath and plaster.

A vault for the storage and safe keeping of the oil is to be built of stone at a convenient distance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built, and it is to be furnished with eight strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be secured by a strong door.

Good security for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper stages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion; or, if a suitable difference should be made in the terms, cash will be advanced for the purchase of materials and provisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of Old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and which the said Act have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Paymaster General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.