

From the DUBLIN CHRONICLE, of the 5th APRIL.

Mr. Burke's speech on the Minister's proposition to increase the naval armament.

MR. Burke rose, as he said, to make a few observations upon what he considered the most extraordinary event that had passed in that House since he had the honor to sit in it. He observed, that he could not account for the measure when he considered the talents of the right hon. gentlemen, which for one he had been ready often to acknowledge. In the part he should take, or in the opposition he should give to this uncommon step of Ministers, he disclaimed all party considerations whatever. If any acrimony against any one person at any time found its way into him, he declared that whenever he discussed any public or constitutional question it was neutralized and even dulcified. This was exactly the case at present; he said that he had never heard of such moderation as the right hon. gentleman had set up; it was in his opinion a cruelty—it was telling the Russians that they might have continued the war, and though aggressed, and of course entitled to revenge themselves on the aggressors, yet that they must relinquish the conquests they should make, and be content to be put on their former footing. Thus the *uti possidetis* was to be held before them.—But the uncommon part in what he beheld of Ministers, was the including Turkey in the balance of Europe. It had been considered an Asiatic country, and ought so to be held without in any degree striking the eye in its attention to the European balance of power. Had it any Ambassador at our Court, at Berlin, or at Copenhagen, &c.? Did it pay any regard to us, or consider us in any other light than as heretics? Was not our Ambassador there treated like a dog? "For my part (says Mr. Burke) my way of reasoning may be considered as upon the old principle; but I very much dislike this anti-crusade. I am not for favoring such barbarians, and oppressing Christians, to the detriment of civilization and hindrance of human refinement."—"Why (said he) are we to be alarmed at the Russians' capture of a town?—the empire of Turkey is not dismembered by that. We are in possession of Gibraltar, and yet Spain is not dismembered."—In respect to confidence, it was not capable of definition—much of it must be left to discretion. He was ready to allow that "a Minister without any confidence would be no better than a slave; and if too much confidence were implicitly reposed in him," said he "we should be slaves ourselves." He could not see the smallest reason for our alarms at the aggrandisement of Russia, or fears for the depression of Turkey. The right hon. gentleman might call this by the name of Moderation; but would it be deemed so by the world? Was it not an insult to every other power? Was it necessary, in order to preserve the balance, that every State or Power should continue exactly in the same state? or could that balance be affected by the loss of Oczakow to the Turks? It was fine talking of what we are to do with Russia by a naval armament. "We were to conquer America," said Mr. Burke, "and I gave my opinion what would be the fruits of the attempt." Mr. Burke concluded a most eloquent speech, by observing, that if these interferences are to take place at any time by the haughty and assuming Ministers of any State, they ought to be in favor of freedom and the cultivation of Christian fellowship, and not in espousing the cause of Barbarians who have not the smallest regard for us in return.

Sir James Murray said a few words after Mr. Burk upon the same side, when the question was loudly called for, and the gallery ordered to be cleared. The House now divided—

For the Amendment	—	135
Against it	—	228
Majority	—	93

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHE,

THE influence of the present constitution of the United States extends, not only to the situation, but also to the language of America. The republican principles of the government, inhaled into the majority of the citizens, have given rise to the employment of the word *federal*, as a recommendatory epithet. We have *federal beer*, *federal cakes*, *federal manufactories*, and a long list of *federal et cetera*. Passing through a certain part of this metropolis, I was struck with a new application of the word: On a Schoolmaster's sign was written, "Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. taught upon a *federal* system." I was at first diverted with this idea of honest *Quil*; but began afterwards to consider that there was more reason in his use of the word *federal* than I was aware of. Our modern Schools are called *places of education*:—We are, it is true, instructed there in languages and sciences; but whence do we get our other knowledge? Not in *Universities*.—Our religious sentiments are inherited from our parents; our morals are acquired from our companions; our ideas of government are the consequences of early prejudices in favor of the constitution of our native land, rather than rational principles adopted by reason from a knowledge and consideration of the government of other countries. But, were these made part of the instruction of our youth in public Seminaries; * were young persons taught to

* [The ingenious and philanthropic NOAH WEBSTER, anticipating the idea of the above writer, some time ago published a Federal Catechism for the use of Schools.]

think for themselves; were they rationally instructed in the glorious principles of equal liberty; were they impressed with an early sense of their religious and social duties, we should not then have much reason to complain of the degeneracy of mankind; we should have better and more enlightened members of society—men fit to be citizens of a republic. Such an education would in reality be upon a FEDERAL SYSTEM. C. Y.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E,

WRITTEN ON LEAVING THE PLACE OF MY NATIVITY.

HIGH up the heavens the Sun in radiance moves,
Gilding thy varied beauties, happy Place,
Whose charms, by birth and time endear'd, my spirit loves,
And mourning leaves, a distant way to trace.

Now let me check the rising sigh
To mark, with melancholy eye,
Thy scenes which, lingering, from my view retire:
Thy domes, slow-moving from the fight;
Thy Lake, which gleams a fainting light;
Thy dim-discovered spire.

Dear scenes of youthful joy—farewell!
Farewel the Street which evening hail'd her own,
Charm'd with the scattered moonlight o'er it thrown,
Liftening, with sweet attention, while the knell
Rung o'er the echoing fields, of Summer's early bell.
Farewel the Street, where winter, robed in snow,
Roar'd with wild tempest in the ear of night;
Where Friendship, powerful, could his might o'erthrow,
And win Affection's house of calm delight.

Farewel thou venerable Dome,
Where the mild Sabbath call'd my constant feet.
Still let me think how frequent on thy seat,
Deep-musing tho't hath found a heavenly home.

For there the soul, when bigot rage was raised,
And fiery zeal threw crimson o'er the face,
Or when the vengeance of the Lord was praised,
And torture shook the tenements of grace;

Or priestly warmth uprais'd the rod;
Or Dullness nodded o'er the word of God;
Could look with mild complacency around;
And aye where inborn worth was found,

Or goodness glow'd upon the face of youth,
Or native innocency shone,
Or beauty soften'd on the lip of truth,
Or dove-like Purity fix'd her throne;

Could gaze with fond delight,
Grow better at the sight,
Grateful would swell for what was given,
And rise, in glowing rapture, up to heaven.

To the still-winding River's moonlight banks;
The slowly-rising Hill, which leads along
To where the Grove, rich scene of Quips and Cranks
And side-supporting laughter, becks the jocund throng;

One penfive, last farewell, now loads my sorrowing song.

Farewel dear *Inmates* of my soul!
Now let no grief your minds controul;
Now heave no silent, secret, sigh;
Or hang in tears the mournful eye;

Or lift the hands, in anguish wrung;
Or wake to speech the flattering tongue.
Is't not enough in pain to part?
Spare, spare, the agonizing heart.

Science hails me to her seat;
Bright Ambition urges on;
Fame to Glory tempts my feet.
Seize on knowledge ere 'tis gone.

Learning opens her varied stores;
Age his stream of treasure pours;
Meek-eyed Piety requires;
Mild Humanity desires;

Pity points, thy gain, the skies;
Come! the Voice of Nature cries.

Father of Heaven! I bow with soul resign'd,
My former joys shall aid my better part;
All meaner cares be banish'd from my mind
My toils my Country claims, and God my heart.

E L L A.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

A concise abstract of the New Constitution of France, accepted by the King, and ratified by the People, July 14, 1790.

CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLES.

THE Government of France shall be monarchical.

The Person of the King shall be inviolable and sacred.

The Crown shall be indivisible and hereditary from male to male.

The National Assembly shall be permanent and composed of one house.

Every Legislature shall sit two years, and all the members shall be re-eligible.

The King shall have a suspensory negative upon the laws proposed by the National Assembly; which negative shall have effect until the meeting of the third Legislature after that by which the said laws shall have been proposed.

The King may invite the National Assembly to take an object into consideration; but the right of proposing laws shall be vested exclusively in the Representatives of the nation.

The Supreme Executive power shall be vested exclusively in the King; he may from time to time enforce the laws by proclamation.

Every ordinance of the King shall be signed by his Majesty, and attested by a Secretary of State.

The Judiciary power shall be entirely distinct from the two others; but justice shall be administered in the name of the King.

The impost shall be granted but for the time which will expire at the day of the following session.

The King's approbation of a law shall be expressed in the following words, "The King consents and will execute." The King's negative shall be thus, "The King will examine."

The Legislature may present its decrees to the King, either separately or collectively at the end of each session.

The kingdom shall be divided into thirty-three departments, each department into districts, and each district into cantons of about four square leagues.

The election to the National Assembly shall be made by the electors chosen in the departments.

Each department shall have an administrative assembly.

Each city, town, borough or community shall have a municipality.

The Representatives to the National Assembly, shall be considered as Representatives of the Nation, and not of any particular department. Therefore they shall not be liable to be recalled in any case whatsoever. The same rule shall be observed with respect to the members of department or district assemblies.

All active citizens shall have a right to assemble in primary meeting by cantons. To be considered as an active citizen the following qualifications are required, 1st. to be a Frenchman, either by birth or naturalization; 2d. to be twenty-five years old; 3d. to be an inhabitant of the Canton; 4th. to pay a contribution of the value of three days labor; 5th. not to be a servant at wages.

With these qualifications non-Catholics and Jews shall be entitled to the rights of active citizens.

The canton assemblies shall annually make a list of all the citizens above 21 years of age, who shall take the civic oath, without which they shall have no right to elect or to be elected.

Bankrupts and insolvent debtors, or sons who neglect to pay their share of the debts of their fathers, shall be excluded from all elections.

In the country, 900 inhabitants shall form two primary assemblies; but in cities, 4000 inhabitants shall have only one primary assembly.

The primary assemblies shall appoint one elector for each number of 100 active citizens. None shall be appointed an elector unless he pays a contribution of the value of 10 days labor.

The electors chosen by all the primary assemblies of a department, shall elect the members to the National Assembly according to the plurality of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the oldest of the candidates shall be preferred.

The number of the Representatives to the National Assembly, shall be equal to the number of departments multiplied by nine. This representation shall be estimated according to the compound ratio of territory, population and contributions, that every department may have in the National Legislature, that influence, to which it is entitled by its territory, population and wealth. In consequence of this distinction, some departments will have only five or six representatives, and others twelve or thirteen.

To be eligible to the National Assembly, it shall be required to pay a direct contribution of the value of a mark of silver, and to be in possession of landed property.

The electors shall appoint Suppleans or supplementary members, equal to the third of the number of the numbers of the National Assembly.

Elections shall be the only title of the functions of representatives, to the National Assembly.—The liberty of their votes shall not be impeded by any particular mandate or instructions.

The same electors shall appoint the members of the department assemblies, whose number shall consist of thirty-six for each department.

The electors of the same district shall appoint the members of the district assemblies, whose number shall be 12 for each district.

To be eligible to these assemblies, it shall be required to pay a contribution of 10 days labor.

These assemblies shall be permanent, and half of their members shall be renewed every two years.

Each administration of a department or district, shall be divided into a council and directory. The council to be assembled once in a year; and the directory to be always in activity. The directory of departments to be composed of eight members, that of districts of a less number.

The councils of departments shall not sit longer than one month, and those of districts no longer than two weeks.

The administration of departments shall, under the inspection of the legislative body, and in conformity to the national decrees, be intrusted with the following powers: 1st. To assess in the districts the contributions imposed upon each department, and the districts, to make a re-partition of the same amongst the municipalities; 2d. to cause the rolls of assessment to be made amongst the taxable inhabitants of each municipality; 3d. to superintend the regular payment of contributions; 4th. to ordain the expences assigned upon those contributions.

They shall moreover, under the inspection of the King as the supreme head of the nation, superintend, 1st. the police of the poor and vagabonds; 2d. the hospitals, prisons and houses of