

the exertions of all the citizens on a just and true level. It ought not to be omitted, that the wisest and most celebrated writers in England, constantly and publicly assert that, where there is no exclusive corporation, the competition will regulate the price, much better than any artifice—among many facts which are adduced in support of their opinion, the following is cited, viz.—The method of fixing the affize of bread, established in the reign of George II. could not be put in practice in Scotland, on account of a defect in the law, its execution depending upon the office of Clerk of the market, which does not exist there—this defect was not removed until the reign of George III. the want of an affize, as is declared by an eminent Scotch writer, occasioned no sensible inconvenience, and the establishment of one in a few places, where it has yet taken place, has produced no sensible advantage—in the greater part of the towns of Scotland, however, there is an incorporation of Bakers who claim exclusive privileges. In Massachusetts there is no incorporation of Bakers—they enjoy no exclusive privileges—they possess no authority to restrain or limit their number—or to combine, in any manner, for the purpose of raising the price of their labor, or the profits of their stock—The only apology, then, for such a law in England, happily for its citizens, does not exist in America.

This law is enforced in a few towns only—and the citizens immediately injured by its operations, are small in number, compared to the rest of society, who, though erroneously, may fancy themselves gainers by its existence—to this supposed self interest of a majority of the community we must impute the continuance of a statute which yet remains a blot in the history of American jurisprudence.

It is not generally known that Dumbrier had in the earlier part of his life distinguished himself as a captain of infantry. In a celebrated engagement he was left for dead on the field of battle. In consequence of ill health, he was permitted to transfer his services to a civil line. His return from a diplomatic to a military capacity, has been distinguished with his former spirit and address. The victory at Jannappe may be attributed to his conduct. He fought with his bayonet in the ranks. Like Marshal Saxe, he threw his staff in the middle of the enemy. Knowing the nature of his troops, he placed them so deep, so that the first ranks, pressed forward from behind, found it impossible to retreat. Thousands were cut to pieces, but the fresh succession of ranks rendered them at last irresistible.

On Friday the Senate of this Commonwealth had under their consideration the bill sent from the House of Representatives for altering and amending the incorporation laws of Philadelphia—the principal of which is, to vest the judiciary, legislative and executive powers, exercised by the corporation, in different bodies.—A motion was made by Mr. Morris to postpone the first section, for the purpose of introducing a substitute, the purport of which was, to let the present mayor and aldermen retain their powers during the time for which they were elected into office. This motion for postponement, after some debate, was carried in the affirmative, 10 to 7, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Coars, Edie, Hoge, Hanna, Jenks, Morris, Sellers, Schmyser, Scott and Thomas—10.

Noes—Messrs. Brown, Heister, Montgomery, Moore, Smiley, Smith and Kennedy, 7.

The substitute was then under consideration and agreed to; some other amendments were proposed by Mr. Morris, particularly a clause for altering the corporation, so as to assimilate it to the constitution of the United States, by dividing it into two branches. This was debated, and finally agreed to, viz.

That there shall be a common council and a triennial council.

The following is copied from a St. Eustatia paper of March 8.

PARTICULARS of the EXECUTION of LOUIS, XVI.

[Extracted from a French Paper, January 22.]

ON Sunday night he visited his family for the last time, and after spending some time with them he returned to his own apartment and supped as usual; he slept tolerably well that night, and arose about 7 o'clock on Monday morning, when after some time spent in private devotion with his confessor, he informed the officer he was ready; the carriage being sent for, he, with his confessor appointed to attend him, went in, and proceeded to the place of execution, guarded by a party of the national guards; when they arrived there he ascended the scaffold with great firmness; as soon as he got up, the executioner cut off his hair, at which he shewed some emotion, but soon recovering himself, he advanced to the front of the scaffold, where he addressed the populace in the following manner:

FRENCHMEN, I die innocent; it is from the scaffold in the presence of Almighty God I tell you so. I forgive my enemies and hope— Here a confused cry of *Grace, Grace*, was heard from the people around the scaffold; on which he was stopped and hurried to the block, where his head was severed from his body at one stroke; the executioner carried it twice round the scaffold, and then, with the body, it was thrown into a basket and conveyed to Magdalen, where a grave was prepared with some quick-lime in it.

The blood which flowed from Louis XVI. was gathered up, by some in paper, and by others in white handkerchiefs, and this was done by persons who had not the air of attaching a political superstition to it—Two young men of good appearance were particularly noticed; one of them who was a foreigner, and had the appearance of an Englishman, gave 15 livres to a child and requested it to keep a very handsome white handkerchief in the tracks of blood that remained—the other young man seemed to have much at heart the obtaining the ribband which tied the queue, and some of the hair of Louis, for which he paid a louis d'or.

The national convention consists of 740 members, 737 of whom were present at the last debate respecting the king, and upon its being put to the vote whether he should suffer death, six hundred and ninety-three gave their voices in the affirmative; and of this number was Philippe Egalite, the ci-devant Duke of Orleans, and cousin German of the King.

The King made three requests to the national convention after his condemnation, namely, That he should be allowed a fight of his family for the purpose of taking a final adieu; that he should be buried in the Cathedral church of Sens, by the side of his fathers; and a respite of his sentence for three days, in order to prepare himself for eternity—The first was granted—the two last were rejected.

The following is extracted from the same paper. Letter from the Marine Minister, Written to Citizen Montel, Governor of St. Lucia.

Paris, Jan. 2, second year of the Republic.

THE Executive Council has learned, from your dispatches of the 4th and 8th of October, that you did not join in the rebellion of Martinique; that, faithful to your country, you were ready and willing to spill your blood to defend it against tyranny or usurpation—and that the brave soldiers under your command, together with the inhabitants of St. Lucia, acted with concord and unanimity, and were actuated by the like conduct.

The National Convention have seen with indignation the excess of those miscreants who stile themselves the Counter-Revolutionists of the windward islands, have decreed that a powerful force should be sent to chastise the rebels. Ships of the line, frigates, and transport ships are ready to put to sea, commanded by Captain Duval; they have on board battalions of those brave troops, of those intrepid volunteers who have banished the Germans from the territories of the republic, and who have in one month finally conquered the Belgic provinces. They burn with impatient desire to suppress the rebellion, and notwithstanding the celerity of the preparations they complain of the tardiness of the execution. To prevent

delays, several reinforcements are to succeed them with the utmost dispatch, accompanied, if necessary, with avengers to the unfortunate patriots.

The nation, always just and severe—great and magnanimous, does not wish to confound the innocent with the guilty, nor to shut the door to repentance. Clemency speaks in their favour, and civil commissaries will be sent out with the troops to endeavour to obtain by meekness that which must be ultimately enforced by her invincible arms;—but if they are misled by ill-advisers, unhappy will be the lot of those who will dare to contend with the national power. The French people have shook a throne, they have made kings tremble, and they are determined to annihilate all malcontents.

Inform the inhabitants of St. Lucia from the executive council; testify to them their satisfaction at the sentiments they have manifested; assure them that they will receive the necessary assistance which the exigency of their situation requires, and that the nation will ever regard with attention her faithful subjects.

I request you will make the contents of this as public as possible.

(Signed) MONGNE.

Some remarks have lately appeared in the papers respecting the preference given in certain public appointments to foreigners. A writer under the signature of *Russell*, who has favored the public with various speculations during the course of the past winter, undertakes to defend the policy of such appointments, in an essay which appeared not long since in the federal Gazette.—The following is an extract from a publication in the General Advertiser of yesterday in answer to *Russell*:

“Would *Russell* present his property to a stranger in preference to a sister or a brother? If merit was to decide the donation, perhaps he might meet with an equal if not a superior degree of merit in a stranger, why then will he not give it to the most deserving? Our country is our common parent, and in the distribution of its benefits kindred are to be considered before aliens. It is to be hoped that genius, information, and virtue are not quite so rare, that with foreign manufactures, we must be obliged to import foreigners to govern our country! Hitherto our progress in the one is unequal to European improvement, I have the pride of country so much about me as to suppose, that in the other we are not exceeded by any nation upon earth.”

COMMUNICATIONS.

The man who has a great deal of money wishes to get more. Accordingly we see men who have enough, risk all to get more, which they do not want, and would not, if they had it, know what to do with it. Often by their running imprudent risks they lose all. The human mind will not stand still. A people rich in liberty are very apt if they cannot have more, to wish for something different. Having all, they cannot increase their stock, but they would change it. Many are fond of trying new things, and in this temper precious old ones are often flung away. It is not true to affirm, that oppression only, will excite a desire for change. It is in the nature of man, and the freest nation may be made to sigh for new schemes of politics with all the ardor of suffering freemen.

Those who sow jealousies and discord in the union have the address to hold up the allurements of new theories, as specious in argument, as they would prove pernicious in the trial. Liberty is certainly one of the fairest gifts to man; it is his state of perfection.—But like his state in paradise it is surrounded with temptation. The serpent is every where tempting the people to pluck the fair fruit.—Those who tempt, would be the first to revile and torment them in their fallen state. May the Liberty of America which has not yielded to suffering and danger, escape the arts of those assassins who flatter to destroy—who would pull down government under the pretext of gaining more li-

berly to a nation which already has all.

Our self sufficient political reformers condemn the speculative systems of finance and banks and all the mysteries of money transactions as well as of the cabinet. Who would expect to find these lovers of plainness and simplicity—these water-of-fact-men who hate fine spun reasonings, the very dupes of their own, vicious and crack-brained speculations! Yet so it is—our new lights, our inspired reformers disdain to be guided by the light of experience, or to adapt their politics to the nature of man. To suppose that man has passions and appetites, and that the good of all may require that each should be put under some check, is aristocratic—it is usurpation.—They would build their work on present fury and enthusiasm. They would very properly found their Babel on a quagmire. Trace the theory of our fault-finders and mark its inconsistencies. They hate banks, yet they always favor the making more.—They hate fine spun theories, yet all their schemes are repugnant to nature and experience. They suppose men devils as soon as they get into office, and yet they affect a purity in their theory of government, that angels would scarcely prove able to carry into effect. They are consistent and uniform in one object only, and that is to say and do any thing to make the government of the union detested.

Extract of a letter from the Westward.

“I know not whether the appearances of reform in England and Scotland are to be considered as favorable to liberty. I should have liked better to find Mr. Pitt continue in the pride of his power till the people themselves burst their shackles. I fear if the reform is to come from government it will be like the amendments of the federal constitution—a tub to the whale.—It may be otherwise, and will doubtless be a more peaceable way, but it is still building on a bad foundation.

“I like the spirit from which the present fashionable address of *Citizen* proceeds; but, like a new cut in cloaths, I cannot help thinking there is a little affectation in it.—This feeling a little time will remove, especially as the appellation is of an endearing nature—I should like better to have the name only. As you know fashions take some time to arrive here from the metropolis, I must take a little time to reconcile myself to it; and get others here to keep me in countenance. For this once you will therefore excuse me, and not think me an aristocrat if on the outside I retain the former appellation. But here I shall subscribe myself, My dear Fellow-Citizen, Most sincerely yours.”

Mail. Israel Smith, Esq. is re-elected a representative in Congress from the state of Vermont.

A New-York paper says, the King and court of Great-Britain have put on mourning for the death of Louis XVI.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Ann,	Torris,	Honduras
Brig Isabella and Ann,	Hampton,	St. Eustatia
Hannah,	Carmel,	Port-au-Prince
Sch'r Nancy,	Block,	Richmond
Farnham,	Thomas,	Virginia
Sloop Dove,	Merchant,	Newburyport
Abby,	Eames,	Boston
Alfred,	Shuhan,	Hispaulola

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/3
3 per Cents,	10/2
Deferred,	11/3
Full shares Bank U. S.	15 per cent. prem

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS A BRIDGE is to be built over Raritan River, at the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey—to accomplish which, will require the service of many carpenters and masons of experience; Notice is therefore hereby given, that any person or persons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to the subscribers, on or before the first day of May next, may have an opportunity of contracting for the same.

JOHN BAYARD,  
JACOB HARDENBURGH,  
JOHN DENNIS, Sen.

Brunswick, March 24th. 1830