

place my personal good in competition with the interests of the State."

M. Calonne's ideas of the interest of a State are curious. The State must be supported, as if the people were made for the State, and not the State for the people. But the true interests of the State of France are now establishing upon this great and unerring principle, derived from heaven and inherent to nature—

SALUS POPULI, SUPREMA LEX!

There is in the National Assembly a Committee which is named *le Douze* (the Twelve) whose office it is to report to the National Assembly their researches and information respecting every circumstance which may interest or effect their newborn liberty. A member of this Committee presented on this day (Saturday) their first report, which was respecting a Pamphlet published at Paris and Versailles. It is entitled *Memoires sur la Bassile*, and contains a detail which outrages every feeling of humanity!

Mr. Clarkon is gone to renew the bonds which unite the societies of London and Paris, to engage the latter to accelerate the examination of the common cause, and offer, in the name of the former, every possible aid by money or otherwise.

As an auctioneer was lately selling some china and other articles in an old house in Plymouth, just as he was knocking down the busts of Milton, and was solicitous to have them bought, saying, "I will not stand upon it—'Tis a pretty article, Gemmen—Agoing agoing, agoing"—Just as he pronounced—Gone—the beams gave way, the house fell in; and Shakespeare, Milton, the China, the Auctioneer, and a large company tumbled into the abyss of a beer cellar. Much scrambling ensued, not a little fainting, and pulling of caps; but, after a great deal of trouble and fatigue, the whole company got up again, with only a few broken noses and scratches, except poor Shakespeare and Milton, who both lost their heads in the affray.

The laws said to be promulgated by the States of France, are worthy the remarks of this government, as they point out many errors in our own laws that ought to be corrected.

Among the religious whimsicalities of the day, none are more ludicrous, than the National Assembly of France obliging the Fathers to have *Te Deum* sung in all the churches, for the abolition of *Tythes*.

This day the Jewish ceremony of marriage will be solemnized in the synagogue in Duke's Place, between a wealthy Portuguese Jew merchant, and a young Jewess, who is also very rich.

A magnificent entertainment will afterwards be given in Whitechapel, by the new married couple; upwards of two hundred persons are invited.

It appears that the charges of these entertainments, which are very costly, are constantly defrayed by the Bridegroom; but the presents to the Bride, made in the evening by the guests, more than equal the expences of the day.

By a Jewish merchant arrived here from Constantinople we learn that Sultan Selim has put himself at the head of a numerous army, who, proud of their commander, and animated by a religious and patriotic fervor, unknown for many years to the Mussulmen armies, are preparing to pour on the Russians with a fury which they will not easily resist. Before the Sultan took the command of the troops, he convened the Divan (private counsel) and addressed them to this effect:—"My fathers," (said he) have been accustomed to deposit in the *Hafney* (a treasure under ground) whatever sums remain after defraying the yearly expences of the State. This immense treasure accumulating for many prosperous centuries, and hitherto untouched, was not certainly intended by our wise ancestors to remain buried under ground, but was rather hoarded up as a great and effectual resource against the day of adversity—against dangers such as those which now threaten the religion and the empire of the Mussulmen."

The Divan assented to their young Sultan. The *Hafney*, for the first time, was exposed to the sun, and presented a mountain of gold, which dazzled the eye, and defied the powers of calculation; after this, attended by the *Mufti*, the *Cadi*, the great officers of State, by whatever, in short, is august or venerable in the Ottoman Empire, the royal warrior went forth, and produced in public the *Keiujuk Kerit*, or great standard of the Mussulman religion. Inflamed with sudden enthusiasm at the sight of the standard, the citizens flocked round their Sultan, and swore to defend to the last drop of their blood the religion of God, and of his prophet. Selim distributed with a liberal hand the treasures of his forefathers; exhorted the soldiers and citizens to remember the valor and the victories of their ancestors; and assured them, that he was determined no longer to trust to his *Viziers* the command of his armies, but to put himself at the head of his troops, and to pour upon the infidels that terror and consternation which never failed to attend the Ottoman arms, when conducted by his forefathers.

That law which leaves the least arbitrary power of the judge is the most perfect law.

A Lord Chancellor presiding in a court of equity, is certainly imperfect, because there is an ar-

bitrary power in an individual, though there is an appeal to the House of Lords, but which few can avail themselves of, on account of the expences; and if an appeal should take place, the Chancellor presiding in that Court must have a personal interest in supporting his own decision. Why a jury should not decide in equity as well as law, must arise from a stretch of absolute power, supposing an appeal being to the King in the person of his Chancellor, though the laws point out the ultimate appeal, which very seldom happens to the House of Peers.—In its form it is law, but in its practice tyranny, being left to the erroneous judgment or whimsical humour often of an obstinate individual.

EXTRACT FROM SYMPATHY.

A POEM. By Mr. PRATT.

ONCE, and not far from where those seats are seen,
Just where yon white huts peep the copse between,
A damsel languish'd, all her kin were gone,
For God who lent, refus'd them one by one;
Disease and penury, in cruel strife,
Had ravish'd all the decent means of life,
E'en the mark'd crown, her lover's gift, she gave,
In filial duty for a father's grave,
That to the honor'd clay which caus'd her birth,
Might slumber peaceful in the sacred earth,
Chim'd to its grass-green home with pious peal,
While hallow'd dirges hymn the last farewell;
At length these piercing woes her sense invade,
And lone and long the hapless wanderer stray'd,
O'er the bleak heath, around th' unmeasur'd wood,
Up the huge precipice, or near the flood;
She mounts the rock at midnight's awful hour,
Enjoys the gloom, and idly mocks the shower;
Now scor'd her fate, then patient bends the knee,
And courts each pitying star to set her free,
Then starting wilder, thinks those stars her foes,
Smites her sad breast, and laughs amidst her woes;
Oft would she chace the bee, or braid the grass,
Or crop the hedge-flower, or disorder'd pass;
Elf, restless loiter in the pathless mead,
Sing to the birds at roost, the lambs at feed;
Or if a nest she found the brakes among,
No hana of her's destroy'd the promis'd young;
And when kind nature brought the balmy sleep,
Too soon the woke to wander and to weep;
Across her breast the tangled tresses flew,
And frenzied glances all around she threw;
Th' unsettled soul those frenzied glances speak,
And tears of terror hurry down her cheek;
Yet still that eye was bright, that cheek was fair,
Tho' pale the rose, the lily blossom'd there.
A wandering swain the beauteous Maniac found,
Her woes wild warbling to the rocks around;
A river roll'd beside, aghast she ran,
Her vain fears starting at the sight of man;
And, save me, God! my father's ghost! she cry'd,
Then headlong plung'd into the sloshing tide.
The youth pursues—but wild the waters rose,
And o'er their heads in circling furies close,
Not Heav'n-born Sympathy itself could save;
Both, both, alas! were whelm'd beneath the wave.

And lives the man, who senseless could have stood
To see the victim buffet with the flood?
Whose coward cheek no tinge of honor feels,
Flush'd with no pride at what the Muse reveals?
If such a man, if such a wretch there be,
Thanks to this aching heart, it is not me.

Hail, lovely griefs, in tender mercy giv'n,
And hail, ye tears, like dew-drops fresh from heav'n;
Hail, balmy breath of unaffected sighs,
More sweet than airs that breathe from eastern skies;
Hail, sacred source of sympathies divine,
Each social pulse, each social fibre thine;
Hail, symbol of the God, to whom we owe
The nerves that vibrate, and the hearts that glow;
Love's tender tumult, Friendship's holy fires,
And all which beauty, all which worth inspires,
The joy that lights the hope-illumined eye,
The bliss supreme that melts in Pity's sigh,
Affection's bloom quick ruffling to the face,
The choice acknowledg'd and the warm embrace;
Oh power of powers, whose magic thus can draw,
Earth, air, and ocean, by one central law;
Join bird to bird, to insect, inf-
From those which grovel up to those which think:
Oh, ever blest! whose bounties opening wide
Fill the vast globe, for mortals to divide,
Thy heav'nly favors stretch from pole to pole,
Encircle earth, and rivet soul to soul!

VERSAILLES, AUGUST 14.

The King filled the vacant places in the ministry on the 4th instant. His Majesty informed the National Assembly of his choice by letter, which forms one of the most precious monuments in the annals of monarchy. For the purpose of producing still greater unanimity in every department of administration, and to prevent the influence of favor or predilections, the King has ordered that henceforth all nominations to offices, employments or church benefices, magistracy, foreign affairs, war, marine, finance, and the King's household, shall be decided in open council. It was the King's intention to nominate M. Neckar chief Minister; but M. Neckar receiving that proof of his Majesty's confidence with respectful gratitude, begged that he would neither bestow upon him rank or title. This Minister having demanded of the King to be relieved of a great part of the finance department, his Majesty has re-established the office of Comptroller-General, and given it to M. Lambert, whose application and integrity are already well known. He will unite his labors with the King's, in presence of M. Neckar first minister of finances, who with the King's permission has reserved to himself the royal treasury, and the taking of his Majesty orders for the nomination to places and employments.

The revolution at Liege, though sudden, has every appearance at present of being wholly effectual. The tranquility of the place has been since undisturbed.

"As all men are tyrants by nature, all prone to covet and grasp at the rights of others; the great law of SAFETY TO ALL, can no otherwise be assured than BY THE RESTRAINT OF EACH FROM DOING INJURY TO ANY."

WE are apt to entertain an idea that man in a savage state is wholly relieved from the forms and burthens of society: But this arises from a very cursory view of animal existence. Where life is, there society exists, from the instinct of a summer's day, to the being that is formed for immortality. It is evident that had the world in its original formation, been stocked with inhabitants at once, who were destitute of the social principle, the globe would long since have been depopulated, and become a useless mass in creation. From the imperfection of the reasoning powers of man in his uncultivated state, he is in the first instance doubtless impelled from necessity to adopt rules and orders for that subordinate species of society in which he finds himself placed. But this by no means proves that rules and orders would be unnecessary were mankind exempted from the dominion of those passions which disturb the peace and happiness of life: For order is as essential to enjoyment, as it is to the harmony, and beauty of the Creation.

It has long been a prevailing opinion that the necessity of government arises from the weakness and folly of mankind: That it is not calculated by its effects to increase the pleasures of life; but in its very nature is designed to abridge the natural privileges and to lessen the joys of existence. This sentiment has produced much mischief to society, by giving a pernicious bias to the human mind; it has weakened the powers of government, by strengthening the innate principle of opposition to all legal restraints, and if carried to excess or into extensive operation, will never fail to subvert the Constitution and the laws of the country where it prevails.

Mankind are prone to extremes. When the infamous and degrading doctrines of the *divine rights of Kings, of passive obedience, and non resistance*, were exploded, and driven out of every free State. This discovery succeeded; that the institution of civil government is not in itself eligible, but must be submitted to as a measure of necessity. The Experience of the United States under their new Constitution, will if they are wise, refute this doctrine: For while under a wise and just administration of government, they realize higher degrees of felicity, than the society of uncultivated minds can possibly afford, though exempted from the hostile passions, they will be led to acknowledge, that so great, so rich a source of happiness, as a wise, free, and energetic government always proves to mankind, must constitute part of that system which has for its author, the GOD OF HARMONY AND ORDER.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 17.

His Excellency the Governor having received the Proclamation of the President of the United States, has, in consequence, and agreeably to an ancient usage, issued his proclamation, appointing the Day assigned in the former as a DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING in this Commonwealth.

His Excellency the Governor has preceded his Proclamation by that of the President of the United States.

It is reported, that Gen. SEWARD, in reviewing a body of militia lately, and directing them to go through their firings, had his head grazed by a ball, which carried off some of his hair.—The General without taking any notice of the Matter, ordered them to reload, to march six paces and rest their arms. He then ordered them to be examined by the non-commissioned officers, who found one of the pieces, belonging to a man who was brother to one of those killed in the late rebellion, to be charged with two balls; on which he was committed to prison. He must, however, be discharged, for want of a sufficient proof of his criminality.

NEW-HAVEN, OCTOBER 21.

On Saturday last the Legislature of this State, now in session in this city, having received information of the approach of the President of the United States of America, passed the following resolve, viz.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven, October, A. D. 1789.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Edwards, Governor Griswold, Mr. Tracy, Major Hart, Mr. Dana, Mr. Learned, Mr. Ingersoll, Col. Seymour, Col. Loring, Col. Grosvenor, Mr. Davenport, are appointed, with such gentlemen as the Honourable Council shall join, a committee to prepare and report an address from this Legislature, to the President of the United States on his arrival in this city, and to meet the President at some convenient distance from said city, and attend him to his lodgings, and to present such address as shall be ordered, and to attend the President on his journey as far as propriety shall in their opinion require.

Tell, JAMES DAVENPORT, Clerk.

In the UPPER HOUSE.

John Chester, and James Hillhouse, Esquires, are appointed a committee to join the committee of the House of Representatives,

Tell, GEORGE WILLYS, Sec'y.

The Legislature also requested his Excellency the Governor to order his company of guards in this city, to attend the committee in escorting the President.

At the time appointed by the President, the committee presented him with the following address:

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

IMPRESSED with the sentiments which animate the millions of our fellow-citizens, We, the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, cannot, on this occasion, be silent.