WELCOME the real flate of things, V Ideal worlds adieu,
Where clouds pil'd up by fancy's hand
Hang low'ring o'er each view. Here the gay furthine of content Shall oild each humble feene : And life fleal on, with gentle pace, Beneath a fly ferene. Helorrian trees amidft my groves

I alk not to behold, ince e'en from Ovid's fong I know, That dragons guard the gold.

Nor would I have the phonix build In my poor elms his neft,
For where thall odourous gums be found To treat the beauteous gueft ?

Henceforth no pleafure I defire In any wild extreme ; Such as should full the captive mind In a bewitching dream.

Friendship I alk without caprice. When faults are overfeen : Errors on both fides mix'd with truth, And kind good will between.

Health, that may belt its value prove By flight returns of pain : Amplements to cativen life. Croffes to prove it vain.

Thus would I pais my hours away,
Extracting good from all:
Till time thall from my fliding feet
Poth this oncertain ball.

NEW-YORK, August 16. The following letter bas been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Cel lectors of the different ports in the United Statet

CIRCULAR to the COLLECTORS of the Customs. Philadelphia, August 4, 1703. SIR.

S I R.,
IT appearing that repeated contraveastions of our neutrality have, taken place in
the ports of the United States, without
having been difcovered in time for prevention or remedy, I have it in command
from the Prefident, to address to the collectors of the respective diffricts a partico

lar influction on the fubject.

It is expected, that the officers of the customs in each diffrict, will, in the course cultims to each diffrict, will, in the courie of their official functions, have a vigilant eye upon whatever may be paffing within the ports, harbours, creeks, inicis and waters of fuch diffrid, of a nature to contravens the laws of neutrality, and upon on discovery of any thing of the kind wil give immediate notice to the governour of the flate and to the attorney of the judicia diffrie, comprehending the diffrict of the customs within which any fuch contraven-

To sent the judgment of the effect on this heed I transmit herewith a fehedule of roles, concerning fundry particulars, which have been adopted by the Prefident, as deductions from the laws of neutrality, effab lished and received among nations. What of course be to be myined, as above men

Tioned.

There are fome other points, which, purfoant to our treatice and the determinations of the executive, I ought to notice to

you.

If mey vessel of either of the powers at war with France, should fend or bring within your diffind a prize made of the fullyfich people or property of France, it is immediately to be notified to the government of the power of the pow largett, people or property or France, it is immediately to be notified to the governous of the flate, in order that measures may be taken, portious to the 17th article of our treaty with France, to oblige such vessel and the prize, or oth prize when fent in without the capturing vessel, to defent in without the capturing vessel, to de-

No privateers of any of the powers at No privaters of any of, the powers at ar with France, coming within a difficil of the United States, ear, by the 2zd article of air treaty with France, enjoy any other privilege than that of porchaing fuch victuals as shall be necessary for her egoing to the next port of the prince of state from which she has been commission. If the should do any thing beside ship, it is immediately to be reported to the governor and the attorney of the district. You will observe by the nuter translation, that will observe by the rules transmitted, that the term privateer is understood not to exsend to veffels armed for merchandize and wer, and commonly called with us letters of marque, nor of courle, to veilels of war in the immediate fervice of the govern-

in the immediate service of the govern-ment of visities of the powers at war. No armed well-i which has been or half be originally fitted out in any port of the United States, by either of the parties at war, is beneforth to have afglom in any cited of other United States. If any forth armed wellel shall appear within your dis trich, fie is immediately to be notified to the governor and attorney of the diffrict prize that fuch armed veffel final bring

Al foot is a lift of fuch armed vessels of the above description as have hitherto come to the knowledge of the ex

The purchasing within, and exporting from the United States, by vay of mer-chandize, articles commonly called con-traband, being generally, warlike influ-ments and sailitary flores, is free to all the parties at wer, and is nor to be interfered ith. If our own citizens untertake to carry them to any of those parties, they will be abandoned to the penalties which the laws of war anthonic.

You will be particularly eareful to ob-erve, and to notify as directed in other uffances, the cafe of any citizen of the United States, who shall be found in the fervice of either of the parties at war.

In case any vessel shall be found in the

aft of contravening any of the rules or principles which are the ground of this infraction, the is to be refused a clearance until the fiall have complied with what the governor shall have decided in-refer-ence to her. Care, however, is to be ta-ken in this, not unnecessarily or corresionsbly to embarrals trade or to vex any of the parties concerned.

In order that contraventions may be the etter afcertained, it is defired that the ofbetter aftertrained, it is defired that the of-ficer who fall firfige on board any xef-fel arriving within your diffrict final make an accurate furvey of her then condition, as to milliary equipment, to be forwith re-ported to you, and that prior to the clear-ance a like furvey be made, that any tranf-greffion of the rules laid down may be af-

But as the propriety of any fuch infpecion of a velicl of war in the io vice of the government of a fereign na-tion is not without quefition in reference to the usage of nations, no attempt is to be made to inspect any such vessel until for ther order on the point,

The Prefident defires me to fignify to you his most particular expectation that the influction contained in this letter will be executed with the greatest vigilance, activity, care, and impartiality. Omitions will tend to expose the government to injurious imputations and suspicious, and proportionably to deflroy the good faith much importance not to engage every pro-per exertion of your zeal. With coliderrice, Iam, Sir, Your obedient fervant,

RULES adopted by the Prefident of the U

I. The critical arming and equiping of vessels in the ports of the United State by any of the belligerent parties, for mi-litary fervice, offensive or defensive, is ed unlawful.

II. Equipments of merchant veffels by of the United States, purely for the ac-

III. Equipments in the ports of the United States of vedlels of war, in immediate fervice of the government of any of the belligerent parties, which if done to other vedlels would be of a doubtful name, as being applicable either to commerce shich thall have been made prize of the refice in all nave their make prize of the febjusts, people of property of france, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, pursuant to the seventeeth article of our treaty of amity and com-

merce with France.

IV. Equipments in the ports of the United States, by any of the parties at war
with France, of veffels fixed for merchandize and war, whether with or without
committions, which are doubtful in their
nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful; except those which shall have made prize of th third which in the proper of the coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, pursuant to the feven. centh article of our treaty of amity and

Equipments of any of the veffels of France, in the ports of the United States, applicable to commerce or war, are deem

ports of the United States, of privateers of the powers at war with France, are deemed unlawful. VI. Equipments of every kind in the

VII. Equipments of veffels in the por olely adapted to war, are deemed unlaw ful ; except those firanded or wrecked, a in the eighteenth article treaty with France, the fixteenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the treaty with the United Netherlands, the ninth of our treaty with Profile; and ex-cept those mentioned in the nineteenth article of our treaty with France, the feven-teenth of our treaty with the United Neth-erlands, the eighteenth of our treaty with

VIII. Velich of einber of the parties to Englith Grammar,

not armed, or armed previous to the com-ing into the ports of the United States, which shall not have infringed any of the foregoing roles, may lawfully engage or enlift therein their own fubjects or citizens not being inhabitants of the United State except privateers of the powers at war with France, and except those vessels which that! have made prize of the subjects, people or property of France coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, porfoant to the ferenteeth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France
[Here follows a lift of privates s.]

August 22. A respectable merchant in Amsterdam

writes to his correspondent in Philadelphia, that "The Ruffian troops near Mayence have lately been beaten by the French and their first general supposed to have been killed."

Dialogue between a Mifer and a Pradigal.

Mifer W HA'', young fpentherit!

you are as profuse as cver. I fee!

Pradigat. Prither, old mammon.!! look on the lett: Then haft taults enough to mend.

Mifer. Why are then not a fool, to fquander fo much gold away upon thy clothes, when thou half folittle in thy pock

Predigal. And art then not a madman, to wear fuch flatby clother, when then half to mech money in thy bags?

Mijer, Thou will live to want what thou throwelf away upon back and belly, they will be thy ruin.

Predigal. Thy back and belly call thee madman, for then doff flayer them; thou

art now in want of the money thy bags hath already mined the.

Mijer. Thou fool I the money in my coffers is my great comfort. Be wife, learn to live like live like me.

Predigal. Thou madman I learn to

live like thee ! I can but do that when al

my gold is gont.

Mifer. Thou spentbrift! to how many octions art thou indebted, and how many persons are thousandebted, and how many duns hast thou eftery day. Pradigal. Thou miles! dost thou not live indebted to thyfelf, and does not thy

belly dun thee every honr ?

Mifer, Thou wilt foon he in gaol.

Pradigal. Thou art in one already, for
my very foul is imprisoned in the cheft thy very fool is any, where thy bags are, where thy bags are, Miler. Then wilt die a beggar.

Arger. I non will the a beggar.

Pradigal. Thou doft live one.

Mifer. Thy children will curfe then
when thou art lead.

Pradigal. Thise curfe ther whill then art alive, and will rejoice when then art proce to the DEVIL.

All perfors indebted to ROCER Wing are hereby informed, that unies their accounts and Notes with him are fettled with the subscriber, on or before the fight of November next, their ac-

counts will be put in foit. /
ABNER WILLIAMS. Williamsburgh, August 26. 1793. ourneymanTAYLOR Wanted immediately, one that is a good workman, Euquire of AARON WRIGHT, jon.

Northampton, August 21, 1793. . Spencer Whiting, HAS for fale, POWDER, per cwt, or fingle quarter cash, (at the Hartford

He withesto remind those who are in debted to him, that FLAX-SEED will be

Wanted a quantity of Check's FLAN-NEL CLOTH, for which a generous price will be given, if delivered before the last of October.

70SEPH LAZELL, BEGS leave to inform his gold of ready for fale, a good affortment of English & W. I. Goods, which he is determined to fell on the mot Which he is described to fell on the most READON ABUTE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Crockery and Glass Ware, Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the low-Said LAZELL gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and

all kinds of farm produce. Cummington - August 12,1793. To be fald at the Printing Office, Northamp

tom, The Young Ladies Ac cidence : Or,a thort and easy introductio

General Orders,

Head Quarters, Befow, July 18, 1791.

THE Commander in chief being of pinion there the THE Commander in their being of a pains that the law for repulsing and governing the billitia, which palled the Legillature at their lat Seffont in electronic description of the Commonwealth, on the most reputable footing; he flatten bindled no extension will be wanting on the part of his Feller Clinical Soldiers, to reader it competent to the defence of the State, under any committee the completed manner, this great and defence on the state of the State o cumilances whatever: To auxin in the compleated manner, this great and definible end, he cannot have a doubt, but that the fame glow of parination, which has prompted them to raife the Militia of Matchellers, to its notice the Militia of Matchellers, to its notice the prompted them to raile the Militia of Maf-fachofetts, to its prefent high faired did-cipline, will continue its force under the prefent Laws, and augment it to the high-eft point of which a Militia is exploit, com-poied of free Citizens, and governed by mild and lenient Laws of their own ma-

ing.
Although the Laws enjoin many daths upon both Officers and Privatel, and may be clearly underflood by them, yet the Commander in Chief thinks it necessing this time, to orge a more particular regard to fuch as require their immediate sure.

Of their, perhaps at this moment, none will more particularly call the attention of the Officers, than that of the carolineat, which must be compleated before the and day of September next; and the Adjunic General will fornish black Maker Rolls. for that purpose, with proper column in contain the names and equipment of era man,—The AdjurantGeneral will allo furnish the following Officers with the new Laws, conformably to a Resolve of the General Court, of the 20th of October, 1786, directing their diffribution, viz.—To eachGeneral Field and StaffOfficer, and each Captain, one Copy, for the bene-

to each Caplain, one Copy, for the benefit of their feeeral Corps.

The equipment and arrangement of the Cavatry, Artillery and Infratury, required by the prefent Actileting in some religible different from those directed by the former Law 3 the Officers of those Corps will streed as the Corps will street as the Corps w attend to the completion of the ferential terations (pecified, as fall as circumfanes

ill conveniently admit.

The Act directs everyOfficer to famile. himself with a Book containing the Roles of Discipline: This regulation is of the fifth importance to the discipline of the Militia; for by combining Theory with Practice, so Officer may foon become ac-quainted with his daty—but without the nowledge, he can never be capable of

inftrecting others.
Under the prefent Laws the Militia my be muflered Regimentally, once in con-alternate year, and in the intermediat year, by letter hodies. The Command-ing Officers of Divisions will therefore its ingo incern of Divisions will therefore the test orders as possible, for uncertaing the Militia within their respective commands, the prefent Season, in fash Bodica as they shall think proper, conformable to the Law, for Review, Information and Discipline; and they will repet such face the state of the property of th

those purposes.

Major General Davin Cons., have figned the command of the fifth Divisors. nd his relignation has been accepted.

By order of the Communder in Chief.

WILLIAM DONNISON, (Adjutant-General

General Orders For the FOURTH DIVISION of MILE

THE Major General having sized or the troops in this division previous re the passing the late Militia law, which does not require an annual review by Regiments, is now induced from the purports
of the faid aft and from feveral other confiderations to countermand the faid Geneend Order for review and inspection; the Officers commanding Regiments from my obligation to parade their onen in consquence of the faid orders. He however requires the Brigadier Generals to illustrate dens to the Officers commanding Regiment to parade their Regiment, by Battalion to parage their Regiment, or Banadas by Town or by companies, as they find deem most convenient, in conformity to be faid Act of the Legislature of this Coa-monwealth, and they will also cause all racancies in their respective Brigades to be filled as foon as may be.
WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Meje

(General 4th Divison Militia

Not one BLANK to a PRIZE.

Eaftern Stage Road Lattery, GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Councelliest, — Highest primary and the state of Councelliest, — Highest primary and the state of the sta 2000 dellars Tickets at 4 dellars each Printing Office, Springfield.

Alphon Sallard Rampskire

NORTHAMPTON, (Maffachufein) Printes and Publicated at WILLIAM BUTLER.

W E D N E S D A Y SEPTEMBER 12, 1793

[NUMB. 366.

APATRIOT of the WORLD to the French Nation.

FRENCHMEN!

Vol. VII.7

THE canle of Liberty, in which ye are engaged, is the common canle of and, It is, therefore mine; and as a patient of the world, I demand an audience; The eventful critis is too ferious for the many of compliment. Periffs, then, the next before that would flatter and beer you in this folemn moment of danger! too, every idea of deferring at of glorious duty ! To speak to all mankind, is the right of

Inhlophy. Then litten to her voice, and emider your own fituation !
Ye prefent the interesting speciale of a

met pariou, the peculiar expense of side affairs demands, at once temper-ner of deliberation, and forceful promptime of action. In this exigence, a recur-race to the past, may affist in estimating the present, and in pointing forward to the

To convince the votaries of wildom that remoch the critical moment of a vali re-plation in human affairs, I shall not here inicolarize the various progress of the a-strate, or recount the beneficent labours of philosophy. That the criss of empire in ferzed mankind, is a profound truth, tich mult be clearly feen by the differn in must be citally seen by the differ-ing eye of wildom. The first born loss of mublicasi in, the citizens of the new sold, have already fought through their mulationary conflict. Their French alhave now combating for the foverers uchy. The reft of the globe are under

rders for the revolutionary march. Frenchmen! In the cause of liberty, ye andvanced in front of the old w lebave Good, and yet fland alone, in Eu-Jeane (1906), and yet time alone, in the ge, againd a hygine configurey of del-pt—whole zeal in the came of iniquity, in fupended their rival hobilities, and colleded them for a general war against the principles of universal humanization and besterness. The tyrants of Europe, her configurations a warfit the Tempe. he confpired—not against the French man, or the French nation, as such—but rainst the principles of daiverful liberry slich have been proclaimed in France, Outse French, therefore, humanity, and histophy, now fix an ardent eye. At-

Ye have dared to meet the combined tare of the monarchies of Europe. Dare reyet more?—Dare ye meet yourfelves i liyedare, then hear the frink fentiments ly a mare I—Mar y meer your leves in Jir dire, then hear the fring, feithments if a raphilean I Ya! Hear me, Franks, the which paisendly concern your happined, and you have not the result of the moverful frairmity of manifed! Henanity his weep at stepic excellential the animal has compatible to the principle of st omining its deliberation eren, while which can be much to stage the fiberty of date; your National Convention has preferred to the feetbale of a complet defoct; the feetbale of a complet defoct; the feetbale of a complet defoct; the feetbale of a complet of the feetbale, at one can be preferred to a complet of the feetbale, and one of the feetbale of a complet of the feetbale by on the form that guard the rights of sensity and exhibiting a terrible pramile of any republican imberlity and, vine for any republican imberlity and, vine for any republican imberlity and vine for any or any neefal republicantions Sections and notice have differed the affairs of feare. Patriot foldiers have fallen vici-

ignorance, or the profiles of political cowardice, condemn, then, the france's lar fuow, this universal principle claims, as chifmatics. Ristons ferrocitier, affains with which I dure to addreft you! Yet! If it right, the fovereign empire of the moral principle denomness the profiles of the errodution.

It is not be a profit to the condens who first the country who first the condens who can be condens who condens w Suchare fome of the evils that have tar-

Such are fome of the erik that have tarhithed the large bonome of a gellant mation. I have pointed to them; but from
the wisk to rophusch you, but to call your
amentation to their cause, and their cuss.
The ghofts of your embarded enemies,
could they at once fpeak from their graves,
whole proclaim to the world, the plory of
your arms. The cause, then, of the calamities of France is. lamities of France, is not that her citizens want valour, but that her council

want aufdon and enfoltence. The radical vice of the Gallie flate is the discomposare, the disorganization of the social body. To the want of a liberal, equated, effective fuflem of focial union to the want of an organized fullem of re-publican policy, may be primarily, aferib-ed, the dilorders and vices but have too d; effective fyflem of focial unio long harrelled France, and tyranized over the principles of focial liberry. As a re-publican, I claim the right to denounce refe diforders and vices. Bar let not the

their different and vices. But let not the authorists to monarchy prefume to arraign them. No! Let govalite, remember the fytematic wirecones of tiled prerogative, and be dumb! Let some miliake me for the friend of heredizary defontint! For although to condem monomities that have although to condem monomities that have although I condemn enormities that have taken place in the course of the Gallic Revolution, I abbor the homicide (yftem of monarchy. In my zeal for its ministation, I find additional reasons against the antirepublican outrages perpetrated in France; and, as a friend to genuine republicanism, as menemy to every species of despottim, I denounce these outrages in the face of

the world.

In vain, Frenchmen, may it be urged, that the mad proceedings of fome of your suburities have been receiving. Can it be necessary to be tyrannical and unjoin?

In vain may members of the National Convention pretend, that despotic mensions were requirite to prevent yet greater either better the process of the position? If they had not the wifdom and magnanimity to provide for the fafety of France, without alling the defpot, they must have been incompetent to the majest aft. Indeed, their incompetence as a body, to the grand concerns before them fearcely appears to admit a rational doubt. Cholen in the moment of public agitation, the illiberal zealot has been honoured with an appointment of which philosophy pro-nounces him unworthy. The philosophi-cal merit, the releuts, and wirtnes, of some of the Convention are, however, acknowlof the Convention are, however, acknowing and bonoured. But the number of foch mirrobershat been left than your kappinen, and your glory required. In point of political capacity, the National Convention, as viewed in the mils, has appeared incompletent to the 'great affairs of a great empire—incompletent to to confine the left of the configuration of the configura great empire-incompetent to ordinate the grand propostrion of your public policy—intempetent to faith a the majedy of the French sarios. Political fanatistic has tolked philosophy. Prejudice has violated principle. The momentous (shipted of 200ss ryto piok has been madly neglected. The phan of government, which has been at length produced, in the one in form repects commendably, jet; as an whole, east; fane effectivel constraining of the true republic; is noturiously instegrate to your public estigence; and, at the prefent

true republic i is notorioully inadequate to your public existences, and, at the prefeat vivid moment, deferves mure contempt, that admiration.

Too often figured by pretended patriwird momenty deferres mure contempt, then admiration.

Too then finitered by pretended patriory do ye demand, Who, fris that now denounces the extreme of public bodies in Franct & Kpley, then, that it is a man, and unleft ye are more, or lets, than men, hear me for vince broads !—hear me for your own gon'! Do ye demand, Why I denounce inchescular !- Know, then, that I denounce inchescular !- Know, then, that I denounce then, because they are holdle to the pitches of right, declared by the the principles of right, drelated by the the principles of the property of the principle of the property of the property of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the affiliation of the to the principle of the affiliation of the property of the affiliation of the property of the principle poels, a reply that comports with republicanments have, difficiently the difficient faller with

from the cut of faller with

Finals I I yo delight in the feer republicanments have, difficiently the difficient faller with

Finals I I yo delight in the feer republicanment have difficiently for the united to him is,

from the fally, the project of the with the fall of the work, when the complete committed to him is,

from the fally, the project of the with the fall of the work, worthy to be particularly noted,

ters your faults; and curfe the man whof courageous friendship tells you the truth! then go!-receive the stripes of slaves, and five in finding !- go! - live !- the pi-ty of the wile, the feora of the brave, the jet of tyrans ! But, if ye are men, if ye are worshy the name of Frants, if ye have the fuldier efense of glury, yet dare to hear the rout! the truth !

The calamities of France are changeable o the errors of palt measures. Let this tinn and home! Reform het thate errors! and happier days will,most afforedly,fmil profesor country. Then wifely improve the prefent moment! Correct the evils of past folly, by calling wildom to your conn cile, and impartially estimate the confe

quences of your public measures ! In your political state, should ye search for the germe of public evils which ye have fuffered. Let us, then, note fome of the features that diffinguish the prominent exterior of your policy, and point to that order of things which is dictated by the

extensor your power, and point to may order of things which is dictated by the principle of republicanism?

Although the territorial distribution of Figure, as delineated by the Confirment National Affembly, marked fathliam is an exact a final a minor of qualitors, and extensive the fythem of government, which they framed, was, in some respects, vicionally holite to the republican principle. It was no more bossile to thus principle, it was no more bossile to this principle, it was no more bossile to this principle, in admitting an hereditary, instanced for the continuous control of the minor powers of final crip, and of the minor powers of final crip, and of the minor powers of final crip, and of the minor powers of the plant of the deliberative authority.

The principle of entired, and of physical and the feller fiftens—is accusate the physical capacity of the final holy, the polic capacity o surious intervolutions of human fociety— fweeping through the vall feries, of affo-ciated existence, as prograting, in regular gradation, from domestic fociety, through gradation, from comean-various intermediary affociations, to the community of the globe--regulating, with perfect exactitude, the concentrated revo lotions of the mandane spiten, and de-monstrating the are of perfectionating uni-verful fociety—the principle of RECIPEO-CITY IN THE SIMPLE AND SURLIME LAW OF UNIVERSAL ORDER. This ne-ceflary principle of focial jubilee, intell-able to all mankind, and perfectly defin-ted the of motival intercourfe in the articles affairs of the world, is the fingle and universal principle of equitable poli-cy, of focial order, liberty, peace: It is the principle of universal humanization, and PERFECT CIVIL GOVERNMENT It is this perfect principle which, in the

affirm of Junishiction, requires the re-cipical functions of the judge, and the ju-ror. It is this, which, in the concerns of voice of two co-equate chambers. It is this, which likewife demands, that the Ex-ECUTIVE power, reciprically controlled and controlling, should be capaciated, by its preventative energy, to check the march of legislative despotism. It is this, which, denouncing hereditary magistracy and every species of prerogative, requires an e effablished, by the sovereign will be rights of humanity. It is, in fine, this univerfal principle of formal perfection, which, for the purpole of mirertal equity, requires a regulation conditionate be or dinated by fociety, so as to enable the conditionated by fociety, so as to enable the conditionated posterior of power, by their retigened energies, to maintain their reference of their related offices, to permanently protect the conditional solutions are the struoms harmony, the respect felicity, of the affineized parts of the whole republick.

publick.

This pure, and purifying principle of the true republic, being the law of perfect juffice, thould prefide in every political

poled, as well as the past, plan of your deli-berative authority: It decidedly condemns your fond adhesion to fractional policy of a partial legislature, confising of dust one chamber; for it, necessarily, requires the legislature to confist of two confiscent organs, whose memal worce should express the reciprocal will of the public. Know ye not, that the perfection of the social bo-dy as well as of the individual, crasts the diffinit, yet affociated, organs of the heart, and of the brain? Does not philosophy teach, that the qualities of the heart, and of the brain, are both ellentially implicated in the human will, and that, if either of in the daman will, and that, if either of their organise taken from the fyflem, the requifite functions of humanity must crafe? Are not the lights of the understanding, as erflanding, 25 well as the energies of the heart, namelly, necessity to the proper conduct of human affeirs? Know ye not, that both fensionity, and mental firamets, are reciprocally effective to the character that infpires attachment, and veneration, and that the hap-py affociation of both should characterize

first an executive council, confiding of rival minificity, who have no common centre of union? What is this but a mean four for diffusing the focial four?—a prepoterous measure for dividing, diffurning, and diffusing, the physical carging of fociety? Do yeters to provide, by the focial conditation; for freely election a Social Country, a clarent power. ing a Social Chiler, a citizen to water, and in when, and in when, and in when, on his respectfullity, might be consided, for a limited term, the deposit of the exocupry power? The Columbian republic has not feared to constitute fisch a policy and is now enjoying the happy effect of this wife and equitable institution. But the want of unity a nor the only defect in executory power. Viewed with reference to the grand principles of constitutional order, its want of force, its radical weakness, its confirmabile inherelli-

dical weakness, its contemptible imberili-ty, is a palpable vice in the executive. Why is the conflituted depository of the focial forcedoomed to bow to the despotion. ional force comment to bow to the desponding of the deposition of legislative authority? The executory power, already enfeched by the diffusion of its parts, is yet forther decilibrated by making each minister responsible to the legislative functionaries. And, to complete its imberdility, the executive authority is denied the conflict or in the conflict of the legislative functional powers. er of opposing a rational barrier against Is-gillative ularpation. Do ye fear to au-thorize the executive depositary to exert o-ven the energies of reason in defence of the conflitational ordert Do ye izar to entrust this depository with the equitable power of examining the resolutions of the legislature and of referring enconstitutions at decrees, with the reasons against them, with the restons against them, berate reconfideration of the leto the temperate reconfideration of the le-piflators? The MAGNAMIMOUS CITIERS F THE NEW WORLD have dared to enrightful power of preventing wrong; and, fuch is the patriot firmeds of that epitome of his country, Washington, that they have already witneffed its public I difdein to flatter even this PHILOSOPHICAL DIDITE: He was capacitated, by the fosolution. He was capacitated, by the fo-cial conflictation, to defend it in this in-flance:—And, when the moment required, him to act, this Virginian citizen evinced, by his conduct, that, like the body of his countrymen, according to the exigence of official fidelity, he has the republican-