

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

Auguste verité !
C'est a toi, de montrer aux yeux des nations
Les coupables effets de leurs divisions.

WHEN one family is depressed, either in a Monarchy, or in any species of republic, another must arise. While, in the reign of FRANCIS 1st. they thus humbled the branch of the Bourbons; there arose two other powerful families, who soon obtained the administration of affairs: The house of Montmorency, and that of Guise; both, indeed inferior to the Blood Royal; but both illustrious by the splendor of the most ancient nobility. That of Montmorency produces Titles, which prove its descent, by an uninterrupted succession, from one of the principal Grandees who accompanied PHARAMOND in his first expedition. It has the glory of having been the first French house which received baptism and the Christian Faith. The memory of this distinction is preserved in the motto of their arms, *God help the first Christian Baron*; a splendid testimony both of the antiquity and religion of their ancestors. ANNE of Montmorency, who united a vast genius, directed by prudence, to a grave and imposing deportment—who combined a singular address to a patience never to be exhausted in the intrigues and affairs of the Court, which change so often their aspect, sprung from this stock. His high qualities merited the confidence of FRANCIS 1st. After having passed thro all the military gradations of the State, he was at first elevated to the dignity of Grand Master of the King's household, and after the death of the Duke of Bourbon, to that of Constable—in one word he concentrated in his person, the command of armies, and the principal administration of all the affairs, civil and political, of the kingdom.

The house of Lorraine, of which that of Guise is a branch, derives its original, from the highest antiquity. It reckons among its paternal ancestors, GODFREY of Bouillon, the famous leader of the Crusades, who by his valour and piety conquered the kingdom of Jerusalem; and by the female line it traces its descent from a daughter of Charlemain. ANTHONY, of Lorraine, chief of this rich and powerful family, reigned over his people, with an absolute authority; CLAUD, his younger brother, went into France to take possession of the Duchy of Guise, and there recommended himself by his valour.—After the battle of Marignan, where he commanded the German troops, he was taken out from an heap of dead bodies covered over with blood and wounds; his cure was thought to be a miracle, and he held afterwards the first rank among the greatest captains of France. The houses of Guise and Montmorency, had rendered services of such importance to the State that it was difficult to determine, which of the two merited the pre-eminence. In the splendor of their birth and the extent of their domains, the Guises had the advantage. In the favor of the King, the family of the Constable was most advanced, and saw itself at the head of affairs. Nature which has established in the universe a chain of being, and universal order, descending from Arch Angels to microscopic animalcules, has ordained that no two objects shall be perfectly alike and no two creatures perfectly equal. Although among men, all are subject by nature to equal laws of morality, and in society have a right to equal laws for their government, yet no two men are perfectly equal in person, property, understanding, activity and virtue—or ever can be made so by any power less than that which created them; and whenever it becomes disputable between two individuals or families which is the superior, a fermentation commences, which disturbs the order of all things until it is settled and each one knows his place in the opinion of the public. The question of superiority between the Guises and Montmorencys had the usual effects of such doubts. But as nothing is less stable than the fortune of courtiers, in ill-ordered governments, they both experienced reverses, towards the end of the reign of FRANCIS the 1st. That jealousy, which never has an end, because it is always well founded, which reigns in every government, where every passion and every interest has not its correspondent counterpoise, actuated the King. The two ministers not being subject to any regular plan of responsibility, were become dangerous rivals of their master; their enemies knew how to insinuate suspicions. The Constable fell into disgrace for having persuaded the King to trust the promises of CHARLES the Vth. and to grant him a free passage through France, as he went to chastise the rebellion of Ghent. The Emperor not keeping his engagements, the King and the court accused the Constable of having failed, either in prudence or fidelity. He was obliged to leave the court and return to private life, to conceal himself from the pursuits of his enemies. The Duke of Guise was also constrained to quit the court and give way to the storm, for having incurred the displeasure of the King, by causing to be raised upon the frontiers without his consent, certain troops, which he sent to the Duke of Lorraine, his brother at that time at war with the Anabaptists.

The Constable, and the Duke of Guise, thus disgraced, were replaced by two ministers of consummate experience, indefatigable industry and acknowledged abilities; the Admiral D'ANNEBAUT and the Cardinal de TOURNON. The mediocrity of their fortune and extraction, excited little apprehension, that they would ever arrive, at that high power, of which the King had reason to be jealous, and which he dreaded in the hands of his subjects. This Prince, who understood mankind, and was become unquiet and suspicious since his disgraces, had long resolved to dismiss from his person, the Constable and the Duke, notwithstanding the long confidence with which he had honored them; believing that he should not be able to govern, according to his own mind, while he should have about him two persons, whose credit and reputation were capable of balancing his will. He dreaded in the Constable that profound experience and that lively penetration, from which he could not conceal his most hidden secrets. Every thing was to him suspicious in the Guises. Their illustrious birth, their restless humour, their active genius, that ardent character to embrace every occasion to aggrandize themselves, and that ambition capable of forming projects the most vast and daring. As the judicial courts had no independence, and there was no regular judicature for impeachments, there could be no rational responsibility. The King could inflict none but arbitrary punishments; there was no tribunal, but the States general and their committees, and among these the ministers had as many friends as the King. The ministers therefore thought themselves, and as the constitution then stood they really were, so nearly equal to the King in power, that they might do as they pleased with impunity. They presumed too far, and the King was justly offended: but had no remedy, but in the assassination or dismissal of his ministers—he chose the latter; though in the sequel we shall see many instances in similar cases, of the former; in the last years of his life this monarch, if we may call by that name a Prince who was in effect, nothing more than the first individual in a miserable oligarchy, secretly recommended to Prince HENRY his son, to distrust the excessive power of his subjects, and especially of the house of Guise, whose elevation would infallibly disturb the repose of the kingdom. FRANCIS now saw and felt, that the house of Guise was become, as the house of Bourbon had been before, a dangerous rival of the house of Valois.

Ambition, disappointed and disgraced by a King, commonly becomes obsequious to the heir apparent, or ostensible successor. In 1547, Henry the second, the successor of Francis the first, disregarding the advice and example of his father, dismissed from his court and service, the Admiral and Cardinal, though possessed of the secrets of the state; and placed again at the head of affairs, the Constable Anne of Montmorency, and Francis of Lorraine, son of Claud Duke of Guise, who soon engaged the confidence of the young King, and regulated every thing at his court. Their authority was equal: But, as has been once observed, nature has decreed, that a perfect equality shall never long exist between any two mortals. The views, the conduct and the characters of the two ministers, were unlike in all things. The Constable advanced in years, was naturally fond of peace: Formed by a long experience in the art of government, he enjoyed a high reputation for wisdom, and held the first place in the conduct of affairs of state. The Duke, in the flower of his age, captivated by an elevated genius and sprightly wit, united with a robust constitution and a noble figure, the affections of the King. Henry treated him, almost as his equal; admitted him to his conversations, his pleasures, and those exercises of the body which were suitable to his age and inclination. His affection for the Constable, was rather veneration: His attachment to the Duke was familiarity. The conduct of the two favourites was very different; the one an enemy of all show, urged with a certain severity, from which age is seldom exempted, the necessity of economy. He even opposed the profusion of the Prince. His austere virtue inspired a contempt for foreigners, and rendered him little solicitous for the affection of the French. The Duke of Guise affable and popular, gained by his liberalities and politeness, the hearts of the people and the soldiers. With a generous warmth, he protected the unfortunate, and conciliated the esteem of strangers.

Inclinations and conduct so opposite, soon produced jealousies, between the two ministers, equally beloved of the King. To insinuate themselves further into the royal graces, and make themselves masters of his favors, they exerted all their skill, address and efforts. Their emulation and ambition were stimulated by their nearest relations, and private friends. The Constable was irritated by his Nephew Gaspard de Coligni, Lord of Chatillon, who had succeeded to the Admiral D'Annebaut, and who was not less distinguished for his policy, than eminent for valor. The Duke of Guise was animated, by the Cardinal Charles of Lorraine, his brother, who united

the splendor of the Roman purple, to a noble figure, profound erudition and uncommon eloquence.

Hence forward the demon of rivalry, haunted the two houses of Guise and Montmorency: and fortune did not fail to open a vast career, to the animated emulation of the two competitors.

LONDON, March 15.

Wednesday morning early a Courier arrived with the official account of the death of the Emperor Joseph II. which happened at Vienna on the 20th ult. at five in the morning; he was in the 40th year of his age, in the 26th year of his reign as Emperor of the Romans, and the 10th as King of Hungary and Bohemia. He succeeded to the imperial crown on the demise of his father, Francis, on the 18th of August, 1765; to the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria on the death of his mother, Maria Theresia, the 29th of November, 1780. He was twice married, to a Princess of Parma, and a Princess of Bavaria; but having left no issue, the hereditary dominions of the House of Austria devolve on his brother Peter Leopold Joseph, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The National Assembly, among their other retrenchments, have cut off 2000l. per annum from the salary of their Ambassador, in this metropolis; and that at a time in which, from the multitude of his countrymen that are his constant visitors, he can certainly ill support the want of the sum.

MR. HOWARD'S DEATH.

What the friends of humanity, and the admirers of unexampled benevolence have often and anxiously predicted, has at last occurred—the amiable and virtuous Howard has fallen a victim to his persevering and unrivalled philanthropy. The excellent man paid the debt of nature on the 20th of January, at Cherson, after an illness of twelve days.—His disorder was a violent fever caught at the hospital at that place, where he had been administering medicine to many poor wretches who languished under the same malady.

Thus fell a man who was not only an ornament to his country but to human nature. The name of Howard has long been held high in the annals of England; but the philanthropic Howard, has extended the fame of the British virtue over all the globe; and the dreariest abodes of misery and disease have echoed with the praises of him, whose greatest delight was, “in going about to DO GOOD.”

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of PHILIP DENMAN, now confined in the common gaol of Newark, in the county of Essex, That the Honorable Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, have appointed Tuesday the 28th day of May next, for the creditors of said Philip Denman, to meet at the Court house in Newark, at nine o'clock of the day aforesaid, and shew cause to the judge of the said Court if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent debtors estate should not be made, and he discharged according to the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey in such case made and provided.

PHILIP DENMAN.

Newark, April 14, 1790.

To be SOLD,

For CERTIFICATES, Or exchanged for LAND, TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry-Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premises is a brick dwelling house containing ten rooms; a smaller brick house with four rooms; a house with a brick front with two rooms: In each house is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing spring is near one of the kitchens; a frame stable and a coach-house with stables. From the dwelling house both the North and the East rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleasure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit part of the land has also been sown with timothy and clover. To be sold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland even it covered with wood, provided it is situated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the same, viz. At the Potowmac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the sea shore, on Santee Edisto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not sold at private sale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be disposed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-House.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premises. New-York April 10, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market, WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as usual. New-York, April 8, 1790. if.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP, A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS. Among which are the following Articles: BOOK Mullins 8-4 6-4 5-4 HUMMUS, Jackonet do. Long Cloths, Handkerchiefs, of various kinds, Cassas, Chintzes, Seerfucksers, Gingham, Boglapores. A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS. With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece Package, low for cash.

John Smith & Peter Wendover SAIL-MAKERS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general that they have commenced business in copartnership in the line, under the Firm of SMITH and WENDOVER, in the Sail Loft in Front Street, opposite VAN ZANDT'S Wharf (near the Coffee-House) formerly occupied by CARMER and SMITH, and late by JOHN SMITH. Those Gentlemen who will be pleased to favor them with their custom may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and on as short notice as can be expected. NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1790.

Subscribers for the Gazette of the United States may be furnished with the numbers complete, from the commencement of the second volume.