

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XIX.

Mais l'un et l'autre Guise ont eu moins de scrupule.
Ces chefs ambitieux d'un peuple trop crédule,
Couvrent leurs intérêts de l'intérêt des cieux
Ont conduit dans le piège un peuple furieux.

THE eloquence and authority of Coligni, prevailed with the others to embrace the party of the Calvinists, to whose doctrines, were secretly devoted several of the noblemen then present in the assembly. The common voice was in favor of this advice, which affording hopes, as near accomplishment, and better founded, diverted them from taking arms of a sudden, and concealed for some time, the view of dangers, to which the most determined do not expose themselves, but in the last extremity.

After Martin Luther had introduced into Germany, the liberty of thinking in matters of religion, and erected the standard of reformation; John Calvin, a native of Noyon, in Picardy, of a vast genius, singular eloquence, various erudition and polished taste, embraced the cause of reformation. In the books which he published, and in the discourses which he held, in several cities of France, he proposed one hundred and twenty eight articles, in opposition to the Creed of the Roman Catholic Church. These opinions were soon embraced with ardor and maintained with obstinacy, by a great number of persons of all conditions. The asylum and the center of this new sect, was Geneva, a city situated on the lake anciently called Lamanus, on the frontiers of Savoy, which had shaken off the yoke of its Bishops and the Dukes of Savoy, and erected itself into a republic, under the title of a free city, for the sake of liberty of conscience. From this city proceeded printed books, and men distinguished for their wit and eloquence, who spreading themselves in the neighbouring provinces, there sowed in secret the seeds of their doctrine. Almost all the cities and provinces of France began to be enlightened by it. It began to introduce itself into the kingdom, under Francis Ist. in opposition to all the vigorous resolutions which he took to suppress it. Henry IId. ordained, with inexorable severity, the punishment of death against all who should be convicted of Calvinism. The Cardinal of Lorraine, was the high priest, and the proud tyrant, who counselled and stimulated the King, to those cruelties and persecutions, which, by shedding the blood of all the advocates of civil liberty, might have wholly suppressed it, if the unexpected death of Henry IId. which the Calvinists regarded as a miracle wrought in their favor, had not occasioned some relaxation under Francis IId. The Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine, persisted in their bloody persecuting resolutions; but they did not find in the Parliament, nor in the other magistrates, the same promptitude to execute the orders which they gave in the name of the King.

Theodore Beza, a disciple of Calvin, celebrated for his eloquence and erudition, had already converted several persons of both sexes, and of the first nobility of the kingdom: and it was no longer in stables and cellars that the Calvinists held their assemblies, and preached their sermons, but in the houses of gentlemen, and in the palaces of the great. The people called them Huguenots, or Aignossen. Confederates. The Admiral Coligni and several other noblemen, had indeed embraced the new doctrine as it was called: but the Calvinists, restrained by the fear of punishment, still held their assemblies in secret, and the great dared not declare openly for them.

The Bourbons, finding France in a condition so favorable to their present interests, embraced greedily the proposition of Coligni, and they deputed Dandelot and the Vidame de Chartres to negotiate this affair with the Calvinists. These able agents, who had both embraced Calvinism, easily found a multitude of persons disposed to communicate to others the project in contemplation, and to make the necessary preparations for its execution. The Calvinists agitated without interruption by the terror of dangers and punishments, served them with so much promptitude and concert, that they placed things in a train, in a short time to succeed.

To be continued.

OXFORD, June 11.

ON Friday last, at 10 o'clock at night, Dr. Beddoes, Mr. Edwards, a commoner of Pembroke College, and Mr. Sadler, the famous English aerostatist (which latter gentleman invented a very simple and excellent apparatus, with which gas may be collected with the greatest ease and expedition) sent up a balloon from Pembroke College garden, filled with hydrogen gas from marshes, to represent and account for the production of meteors, which it did in a very satisfactory and pleasing manner. When the balloon had gained a certain height it suddenly caught fire; after it was consumed, the air with which it was filled still retained its globular form, and continued rolling about at a great height, for a considerable time, and gave such an amazing light, as almost to resemble the sun.

LONDON, June 21.

The preparations made in Sweden for keeping a fleet in constant readiness for sea, exceed those of any other country in Europe. At Carlesroon they have begun to hew out of the solid rock thirty docks, in which twenty sail of the line and thirty frigates will be entirely rescued from the weather, while their stores and ammunition remain in galleries, between each dock, in such readiness, that they may be conveyed on board in 24 hours.

General Schoenfelt is proclaimed Military Dictator of the Belgic Provinces; and he exercises his authority with great severity. He lately shot two of his officers with his own hand, alledging they were traitors, at the same time, he caused thirty soldiers, who fled in the engagement to be hanged.

These rigid measures will restore discipline, or cause a general revolt; it is difficult to say which.

The King, and the royal family of France, it is determined, shall assist at the ceremony of the confederation on the 13th of July next. His Majesty is to head a deputation of sixty. The ceremony is to take place on the *Champs de Mars*—the field of Mars.

A few days ago, the following melancholy accident happened: A young gentleman, who was the next day to have been married to an amiable young lady, the daughter of a tradesman in the city, in a playful moment, pulled the chair away as she was going to sit down, in consequence of which she fell with her head upon the fender, and fractured her skull, and died in two hours afterwards. The gentleman has been ever since in a state of insanity.

PEACE BETWEEN THE KING OF HUNGARY AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Private letters from Berlin announce the conclusion of peace between the two Kings. It is strongly suspected that the King of Prussia has been prevailed upon by the king of Hungary to forget all animosities, and to join his forces to those of Austria, with a view to effect a counter revolution in France, and prevent the further progress of liberty in Europe.

France will undoubtedly strike the moment England is engaged, no matter with what power, were it even the states of Barbary. The King will be desirous of a war, the Ministers to a man will leave no stone unturned to engage the nation, and their having neither voice nor party in the assembly, will not be the least check upon the measures they will take to make every necessary preparation.

The French in general say the English will be out negotiated: Spain, say they, is determined upon a war, and her present aim is to get her fleet into safety before hostilities begin.

TO THE PRINTER:

SIR,—As the season is now approaching, in which children in general are very much troubled with worms, owing to their eating too much fruit, or from other causes, I send you the following recipe, which I have known to be a sovereign remedy.

Recipe for the worms:—

Boil a little wormwood or tansy in water, strain it off, and add a table-spoon of beaft gall, and a little sweet oil or butter.—To be given by way of clyster every other day.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

The frequenters of the *Caffe Procope*, the famous literary coffee house at Paris, have lately distinguished themselves in an extraordinary manner in expressing their veneration for the character of the late Dr. B. Franklin, and their sorrow for his death.

The club of the friends of the revolution who meet there, got a bust of him erected, and had it surrounded with cypress; and on Monday the 14th June, the chandeliers were covered with crape, the great club room hung with black, and on the door were inscribed these words;—*Franklin est mort*, [Franklin is dead,] various emblematical representations of his genius and his works were painted. Around at the lower end of the room, his bust, crowned with wreaths of oak, was placed on a column, and under it the word—*Vir*, [a man;] on each side were placed spheres, maps, cypress leaves, &c. and beneath a serpent gnawing its tail—a symbol of immortality. And on the 15th the club distributed food to the poor, in honor of the memory of the great American Patriot, Legislator and Philosopher.

BURLINGTON, August 24.

On Monday the 17th instant, departed this life, in the 45th year of his age, the Honorable David Brearley, Esq; Judge of the New Jersey district. He sustained his last illness with that fortitude and resignation, which evince the good man in the hour of death. Ever remarkable for gentleness of manners, humanity and probity, he conciliated the affection, friendship, and confidence of all who knew him. Firmly attached to the liberties of America, and a strenuous assertor of her independency, he very early took a decided part in the late contest, and was four years engaged in her service, as a Lieutenant Colonel in the field—from whence he was taken, and presi-

ded in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey as Chief Justice for ten years. The several appointments conferred on him by Congress and his native state, he faithfully and impartially discharged, with honor to himself, and the approbation of the public.

The unavailing sorrow of his widow, and seven children, and the sighs of his friends and neighbours, particularly the poor, will remain the best and most lasting monuments of his character in private life.

Being grand master of masons in New-Jersey, his remains were interred in Trenton, in masonic form, and the ceremonies peculiar to the Ancient Craft, attended by the largest and most respectable collection of masons and citizens ever known there on the like occasion.

STOCKBRIDGE, August 24.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

Mr. *Moses Barnum*, of this town, has, since the month of August, 1789—filled no less than five thousand three hundred and ten yards of cloth—and of thin cloth, dressed three thousand two hundred—in all, eight thousand five hundred and ten yards.—The foregoing affords a pleasing specimen of the progress of manufactures in this part of the country.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

On Friday last, in the afternoon, a young woman, by the name of *Eunice Seward*, aged about 18 years, crossed the river in a small canoe, just above a place known by the name of *Hatch's Mills*, in this town, together with her brother, who on reaching the other side stepped out of the boat, and the young woman, rather imprudently, set off alone to recross the river, but the current running very rapidly, the boat drifted down the river, and immediately went over the dam, and overfet; the young woman was drowned:—Diligent search was made for the body which was not found till the next morning, about thirty rods from the mill.

On Wednesday last, at Dalton, a daughter of *Capt. Park*, about 11 years old, passing over the *Housatoonuck*, alias *Stratford* river, on a large log, which served as a footbridge, being taken giddy, fell into the stream, and floated down several rods, then gained her feet and stood several minutes, begging for assistance from the children on shore; in attempting to move towards shore, the stream being very rapid, she could not stand, but fell, and floated down a considerable way, went under some logs which lay partly in the river, and was drowned. She was found and taken up in less than an hour; a Doctor happened to be present—every attempt was made to revive her, but it proved fruitless.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

European Advices by the Ceres, Capt. Angus, arrived at Philadelphia.

The Poles have agreed to the passage of the Prussian troops thro that kingdom to Silesia: The Empress begins to discover a pacific disposition towards the Porte: She has lately interdicted the circulation of newspapers, and political pamphlets in her dominions—"but the wind bloweth where it listeth"—and even the very stones will cry out in the cause of liberty.

Lieut. Gen. Solano is commander of the Spanish fleet: The Court of Spain was to give a definitive answer to Great-Britain the 11 June: The patriots of Brabant have fortified their camp at Andois, and are recovered from the panic occasioned by their late defeat—a body of Austrians who attacked the out posts were defeated: The Turkish soldiers receive a ducat for the head of every christian soldier they kill: Marshal Prince Potemkin has been suddenly recalled from his command of the Prussian army, by the Empress: The King of Sweden, in the late action with the Russian fleet of galleys, besides 38 vessels taken, sunk 10 gun boats, destroyed the dock-yards at Fredericksham, and burnt 40 gun boats, and 50 transports with provisions: Accounts from Brussels announce a very extraordinary spirit among the people to support the revolution, and complete their emancipation from the house of Austria: Impressing seamen continues in Great-Britain and Ireland—the Squadron at Spithead, the 21 June, ready for sea, consisted of 21 sail of the line: The new Emperor of Morocco has lately put to death the Vice-Consul of Spain, with circumstances of diabolical cruelty: In addition to this, he has, it is said, made the Jews in his dominions the victims of his rapacity, by giving up their property to the pillage of the soldiery. He is said to have commenced his reign with great moderation, compared to the conduct of his immediate predecessor!! The King of Prussia left Berlin the 10 June to join his grand army in Silesia. The English papers say, that France is in as distracted a situation at present, as at any period since the commencement of the revolution: Other accounts speak in encouraging terms of their fast approaching to the time, when their government will defy the assaults of internal fraud, or external violence.

In the National Assembly it has been decreed. *That on all public occasions their President should walk on the right hand of the King.*

The Parliament being dissolved, the English newspapers abound with electioneering addresses and speculations.