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[Whole No. 452.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XIX.—CONTINUED.

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

THE first measure advised by Dandelot and the Vidame de Chartres, was that a large number of those who professed the Protestant religion, should assemble and present themselves without arms at court, to petition the King for liberty of conscience, the public exercise of their religion, and permission to have temples for that purpose. Davila, the Catholic and Italian, has recorded in this place, all the party exaggeration of his mistress and the Guises. He says that if the petition of the Protestants was severely and haughtily rejected, as it indubitably would be, they were to march immediately troops assembled secretly from all the Provinces; that these should suddenly appear under different leaders who should be appointed for them, that finding the King unguarded and the court without defence, they were to massacre the duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine, with all their creatures; and oblige the King to declare, regent and lieutenant-general of the kingdom, the Prince of Condé, who should grant them a cessation of punishment and liberty of conscience. It was believed at the time and published, that the chiefs of the conspiracy, had given secret orders, if every thing succeeded to their wishes, to put to the sword the Queen-mother, the King himself, and his brothers, that the crown in this way might descend to the Princes of Bourbon. But Davila himself acquits them of this atrocious accusation, by adding, that none of the accomplices having avowed this horrible design, neither when on the rack, nor of their own accord, but all on the contrary having formally denied it, I cannot relate it as a fact. We know very well that fame, aided by the vain terrors of the people, and the malignity of the great, takes a pleasure in magnifying objects to infinity.

The plan being thus concerted among the conspirators, they divided the provinces and employments, among the principal Calvinists, that the execution might be attended with as much order and secrecy as possible. Barri, de la Renaudie assumed the principal part, and put himself at the head of the enterprize. This was a person celebrated for his travels and adventures. His wit and courage had acquired him credit among the Huguenots. He wanted neither spirit to undertake nor vivacity to execute. The disarrangement of his fortune had reduced him to the alternative of procuring himself a better condition by some daring attempt, or of terminating his misfortunes by a sudden death. Although issued from the first nobility of Perigord, he had wandered long in different countries, and had at length taken refuge in Geneva, where by his subtilty he had acquired some consideration. Such was the birth and character of the principal leader of the conspiracy, who was soon followed by a great number of associates, some excited by a zeal for religion, others by the attractions of novelty, and others simply by that natural iniquity, which never permits the French to languish in idleness.

La Renaudie confided to the chiefs among them, the care of assembling their partizans and conducting them to the rendezvous. The intelligence with which he distributed provinces, introduced a kind of order into this confusion. Castelneau had the department of Gascony, Mazers that of Bearn, Dumefnil that of Limosin, Mira beau that of Saintonge, Couville, Picardy; Mourans, Provence; Maligni, Champagne; Saint-Marie, Normandy; and Montejean, Brittany: all famous for courage, distinguished by their nobility, and considered in their cities and cantons, as heads of the party. These factionaries, after having assembled at Nantes, a city of Brittany, some under the pretext of a lawsuit, and others under that of a marriage, repaired with great diligence to the posts which were assigned them. In a few days, and with admirable secrecy, they there gained an infinite number of persons of all conditions, ready to sacrifice their lives for an enterprize, which their preachers assured them tended to the advantage and tranquillity of the state.

(To be continued.)



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES  
PUBLISHED

*By Authority.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described.

**BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register of the treasury shall, and is hereby required to grant unto Sarah, the widow of the late major-general Earl of Stirling, who died in the service of the United States, a certificate to entitle her to a sum equal to an annuity for seven years half pay of a major-general, to commence as from the fourteenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, in conformity to the act of the late Congress, passed on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty; the amount for which the said certificate is to be granted, to be ascertained by the secretary of the treasury, and on similar principles as other debts of the United States are liquidated and certified.

**And be it further enacted,** That the said register shall grant unto Frances Eleanor Laurens, the orphan daughter of the late lieutenant colonel John Laurens, who was killed whilst in the service of the United States, a certificate to entitle her to a sum equal to an annuity for seven years half pay of a lieutenant-colonel, to commence as from the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, according to the act of the late Congress of the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty; the amount for which the said certificate is to be granted, to be ascertained by the secretary of the treasury in manner aforesaid.

**And whereas** no provision hath heretofore been made for discharging the arrears of pensions due to officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who were wounded and disabled whilst in the service of the United States: Therefore,

**Be it further enacted,** That each of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were so wounded and disabled, and who are now placed on the books in the office of the secretary for the department of war, as a pensioner, or to be so placed in conformity to any law of this Congress, shall receive from the register of the treasury, who is hereby required to grant the same, a certificate, to be liquidated and settled in such manner as the secretary of the treasury shall direct, for a sum equal to the pension annually due to him, to commence from the time he became entitled thereto, or from the time to which the same had been paid, as the case may be, which shall be ascertained and certified by the said secretary for the department of war, and which annuity shall be liquidated to the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, from which day the United States have assumed the payment of the pensions certified by the several states. And in case of the death of any person so entitled, the certificate shall pass to his heirs or legal representative or representatives.

**And be it further enacted,** That the widow or orphan of each officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier who was killed or died whilst in the service of the United States, and who is now placed on the books in the office of the said secretary, as entitled to a pension, by virtue of any act of the said late Congress, or any law of this Congress, and for whom provision has not been made by any state, and to whom any arrears of such pension are due, and which have arisen prior to the said fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall receive a certificate therefor in like manner, and on the same principles, as certificates are by this act directed to be given to officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were wounded or disabled as aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States,*  
and *President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE ELEVENTH, 1790.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY.)  
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

**RESOLVED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all surveys of lands in the Western Territory made under the direction of the late geographer, Thomas Hutchins, agreeable to contracts for part of the said lands, made with the late Board of Treasury, be returned to, and perfected by the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to complete the said contracts: And that the said Secretary be, and is hereby authorized to direct the making and completing any other surveys that remain to be made, so as to comply on the part of the United States with the several contracts aforesaid, in conformity to the terms thereof.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States,*  
and *President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE TWELFTH, 1790.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY.)  
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

### ORIGIN OF CARDS.

CARDS were invented in the reign of Charles VI. king of France, to amuse him during the intervals of that disorder which conducted him to the grave. The world would have suffered no loss, had his majesty been suffered to die in peace without this invention.

P A R I S.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

June 19.

A Deputation was received from the conquerors of the Bastille: The assembly decreed, "that each conqueror of the Bastille should, in the name of the Assembly, receive a suit of cloaths and arms complete, with his name inscribed on the sabre, and a mark of distinction put on the coat."

M. Alexander de Lameth informed the Assembly, that a deputation was coming to Paris from French Comte and Alsace, which countries were represented by slaves chained round the pedestals of statues. He then moved, that all such symbols of servitude should be removed.

This motion was seconded with a further demand, that, as a consequence of the declared Rights of Man—the titles of Duke, Marquis, Count, &c. be suppressed.

M. de Foucault enquired how the Assembly would recompense the soldiers of the Bands of Piedmont, to whom Henry II. gave letters of Nobility in these words—"I make you noble, and count, for having saved the state."

The Marquis de la Fayette replied, "We would put down that John or Thomas had saved the state."

M. Alex. de Lameth observed that Duke, Count and Marquis, did not sound better than Charles Fox, George Washington, or Benjamin Franklin.

After a violent debate, and much opposition, the Assembly at last passed two decrees, which were in substance—

"The National Assembly, at the approach of the great day of the General Confederation, wishing to set all the French the example of fraternity, decrees, That the symbols of servitude at the foot of the statues of the Kings in the capital, shall be immediately destroyed.

"The National Assembly, considering that hereditary Nobility cannot subsist in a free state, enacts in consequence, that the titles of Duke, Count, Marquis, Baron, Excellency, Greatness, Abbe, and the like, shall be abolished, and that all the citizens shall take, in future, their family and patronymick names; that no one shall in future cause liveries to be worn, or take a coat of arms; that incense shall no longer be burnt in the temples, unless in honor of the Divinity; that the title of Monseigneur shall not be given to any individual or body; but at the same time, no injury shall be offered, under pretence of executing the present decree, to property, or to public or private monuments, nor shall any one be forced to lay aside his liveries in Paris till the 14th of July, and in the Provinces till the expiration of three months."

JUNE 25.

A deputation was introduced of 863 conquerors of the Bastille, with Mr. Bailly at their head. These brave fellows, finding that the honorable decree passed in their favor by the Assembly had excited the envy of their fellow citizens, and the enemies of the commonweal were making use of this opportunity to disturb the public peace, generously declined the advantages to which they were entitled, rather than occasion any disturbance.

The meeting was terminated by a decree, expressed in these terms:

The National Assembly, affected with the noble patriotism of the brave citizens who conquered the Bastille, accepts the renunciation of the distinctions which had been granted them by the decree of the 19th inst. The National Assembly farther decrees, that there shall be made in the verbal process the most honourable mention of their generous sacrifice.

LONDON, June 30.

Mr. Major, one of the King's messengers, arrived last night at the Secretary of State's Office, with dispatches from Mr. Fitzherbert at Madrid.

A Council was immediately held; and if any thing can be inferred from the proceedings of the night, and the present situation of affairs, the hopes of peace seem farther removed than ever.

There was no accompanying messenger to the Spanish Ambassador; but agreeable to the courtesy of the times, Mr. Major was entrusted with dispatches for his Excellency the Marquis del Campo also; and, from every circumstance that has since transpired, the rupture that was before only dreaded, seems now no longer problematical.