

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

THE Prince of Condé, who secretly lighted up this conflagration, advanced by moderate days journeys to court. He wished to be witness of the event, and to take suddenly, according to circumstances, the part which should appear to him the most advantageous. The Admiral, always circumspect, feigned to remain neuter. He retired to his estate at Chatillon, under the pretext of enjoying the sweets of private life, without meddling with affairs of the public, or of government; but in reality it was as much to aid the conspiracy, by his councils and information, as to avoid the accidents which might defeat an enterprize which he judged rash and dangerous. The conspirators, who were not agitated with similar anxieties, but full of the most flattering hopes, had begun their march in secrecy, carrying their arms concealed under their cloaths. They advanced separately by different roads, and in the order which had been marked out by their chiefs, towards Blois, where the court resided at that time. This city was open on all sides, and without fortifications, and the conspirators were to meet in its suburbs, on the fifteenth day of March, 1560.

But whatever might be the activity of their proceedings and the secrecy of their councils, they could not escape the penetration of the Guises. The favors, pensions and employments they conferred, and their great reputation, had attached to them so many creatures in the different provinces of the kingdom, that they were punctually informed of all the movements of the conspirators. It was indeed impossible that the march of so numerous a multitude could remain unknown, when conspiracies whose secrets are confined to a small number of persons, of the most consummate discretion and fidelity, are almost always discovered before their execution. Whether the secret was discovered by La Renaudie, or Avenelles, or discovered by the spies employed by the ministry, even in the houses of the principal conspirators, or whether information of it came from Germany; as soon as the Guises had received it, they deliberated on the means of defeating it.

The Cardinal of Lorraine, who was no soldier, advised to assemble the nobility of the nearest provinces, to draw from the neighbouring cities all the garrisons to form a body of troops, and to send orders to all the commandants and governors to take the field, and put to the sword, all the men whom they should find in arms. He presumed that the conspirators, perceiving themselves to be discovered, and informed of the measures taken against them, and which fame would not fail to exaggerate, would dissipate of themselves. The duke of Guise, more familiar with danger, and despising the transports of a multitude, without discipline or order, regarded the advice of the Cardinal, as more proper to palliate the distemper, than to cure it; adding that since it was so pernicious, and had insinuated itself into the heart of the kingdom, it was useless to temporize, and give it opportunity to break out with more violence. He thought it therefore, more prudent to dissemble, and affect ignorance of the enterprize, to draw in the conspirators, and give them time to discover themselves; that in such a case, their defeat and punishment would deliver France from a fatal contagion, which, as it discovered itself by symptoms so terrible, demanded violent remedies, and not simple lenitives. He added, that in punishing separately only a part of the conspirators, they should furnish matter to the ill intentioned, to calumniate the authors of this severity; that the people, little accustomed to such insurrections, would regard this as a chimera, and as a fable, invented by the ministry to crush their enemies, and establish their own power and authority: whereas, by overwhelming all the conspirators at once, when upon the point of execution, they should dissipate all false accusations, and justify in the sight of all the world, the rectitude and the sincerity of the intentions of those who were at the head of affairs.

Catharine agreed with the duke. No extraordinary preparation was made, which could excite a suspicion that the conspiracy was known. They only removed the King and the court to Amboise ten leagues from Blois. This castle, situated on the Loire, and in the midst of forests which fortify it, naturally, appeared to be a safer asylum: as it was easy to place in security the King and the two Queens, in the castle, while a small number of troops should defend the entrance of the village, which was of difficult access.

(To be continued.)

WILMINGTON, August 28.

A mine of copper, which from experiments made thereon, gave room to expect a valuable portion of gold, was begun to be worked upon the first of this inst. on the lands of Solomon Draper, Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

“ And at imagination bodies forth The forms of things, unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothings A local habitation and a name.”

CURIOSITY is so active a spring of the soul, that it can never be gratified by the contemplation only of such things as have a real existence. It hurries the imagination through all the unknown regions of space, in search of new and extraordinary game, and constitutes darkness itself, as the residence of a vast variety of marvelous beings. The magic delusions of the fancy have yielded the highest pleasure to men of genius, and made them look with disdain on ordinary characters and occurrences. Perhaps no problem better deserves a solution, than why men of the most sublime understandings, should so often mistake the wildest chimeras for important realities. A man of a vigorous genius is liable, with all others, to imbibe errors and prejudices in education. When these are carried into mature age, in spite of reason and reflection, it is obvious their effects will be conspicuous in proportion to the fertility of the genius that has cherished them. We accordingly find that men of the most celebrated talents, have also been distinguished for the most remarkable whims and singularities of opinion. There are so many sources of deception to which we are exposed in education, that it is impossible to guard the understanding against associating ideas which have no natural connection. Fables and stories of legerdemain are put into the hands of children to stimulate their curiosity to read, and before instructors are aware of it, the tender mind fosters a thousand false conceptions, which perhaps are never afterwards eradicated.

It will here naturally be enquired, whether the productions of fancy are suitable to be presented to a mind before it is capable of looking into the nature of what it contemplates. The imagination of every person creates a world of its own, which is not only widely different from the actual state of things, but opposite likewise to the fictions which other people conceive. By this departure from truth, men are not only at variance with nature, but with one another. I cannot suppose that falsehood ever assumes a shape that can give it an eligible character. Nor do I believe a youth can be indulged in imposing on his own credulity, without exposing him to a real inconvenience. The mind cannot be too soon or too constantly habituated to view things as they really are. It is frequently suggested as an excuse for allowing young people to imbibe erroneous ideas, that when they are more advanced in age, they will discern their errors and can correct them. But there is something so fascinating to the young mind in the charms of poetry, and even in the rhapsodies of enthusiasm, that it becomes a painful self-denial to dismiss the errors that have entered through those alluring channels. There can be no effectual security against the delusions of falsehood and error, but by never suffering the mind to contract an habit of viewing objects otherwise than their real character deserves. If we take a pleasure in reading the fictions of a poem or a novel, let us be told, they are no more than a fiction. If the images delineated be contrary to nature, or drawn in too glowing colors, let the deception be exposed, that our ideas may not be warped from the truth. Many of the most bitter misfortunes which afflict human life, are occasioned, in a great degree, by the fictitious value we affix to objects through the ardor of an unchecked imagination. There is no purpose to which the understanding can be applied that will so much promote our real happiness and honor, as in discerning the true character and the real value of whatever offers itself to our consideration.

BOSTON, September 1.

We are happy to inform the public, that an opportunity has been lately afforded of trying the effect of prizes, in exciting the emulation of Youth, in the public Schools of this town, by the generous donation of NOAH WEBSTER, Esq. of Hartford.—This gentleman, soon after the adoption of the new system of education, in order to shew his approbation of it, presented to the School committee twelve copies of his “ American selection of Lessons in reading and speaking,” neatly bound, gilt and lettered, to be distributed in prizes, annually, at the several reading schools, as the committee should direct.

The school committee, accordingly, gave information to the respective masters, of this donation; since which the committee have attended the examination of the two upper classes in each school, and having selected six of the most meritorious boys in each of those classes, conferred four books upon them, and they drew lots for the same in presence of this committee.

Our latest account is, by Capt. Hall, from the port of St. Andero, in Spain, which he left about the 15th July—at which time every preparation was making for war—and the declaration of it, by England, was momentarily expected:—The Spaniards, he says, were in high spirits; and that

all the fishermen had been impressed a few days before he left Spain, to man the fleet.

Many elaborate volumes have been written to ascertain the rights of war; as if murder and devastation, things essentially wrong, could be introduced to right by system. For what is war, but theft and robbery on a great scale? As burglary is nothing but a siege in miniature: Yet we do not find that the rights of theft, robbery, murder and burglary, have been as yet defended. The numbers concerned in any aggression, are so far from diminishing the guilt of the action, that they increase it in proportion to those numbers, because they can do more mischief than a few.

The number of persons in this town, taken in conformity to the act of the Legislature of the United States, at this period, exceeds 18000. Three or four years since, the whole number was but 14200.

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

In the city of New Haven, in 60 families, there have been raised the present season, no less than four hundred and forty two thousand silkworms. In the family of Mr. Abraham Thompson, 60,000 of the above number were raised; and it was with much satisfaction, in perusing the names of these persons who raised these valuable and industrious animals, we saw, that several young ladies had turned their attention thereto—one of whom, Miss Bersey Sherman, actually raised this season twelve thousand—and that one young lady, from 1200 cocoons, or silk balls, reeled eight ounces of the best of Silk.

PRIZES

IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prize of 3000l. No. 16,789.

Prize of 200l. No. 5704.—Prizes of 100l. No. 15,049, 23063, 4074, 23,758.

Prizes of 50l. 7719, 12650, 19780.

Prizes of 20l. 5416, 16894, 17092, 18916, 21321, 5667, 11806, 18355.

Prizes of 10l. 4224, 12571, 13213, 15610, 18940, 19688, 19737, 12124, 19310, 22667.

Prizes of 4l. drawn on Tuesday 1st inst.

Table with 10 columns of numbers (No. 807 to 24000) and corresponding prize amounts.

Wednesday.

Table with 10 columns of numbers (No. 613 to 23054) and corresponding prize amounts.