

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XIX.—CONCLUDED.

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

EAGLE EYED, high soul'd ambition, seldom misses its opportunity. The Guises resolved to profit of a conjuncture so advantageous to cement and increase their power, by causing the fall of their rivals to promote their own elevation, as poisons are sometimes, by uncommon skill converted into remedies. They entered the King's apartments, without the knowledge of the Queen, affecting with terror to exaggerate the danger; they declared all was reported to be plotted against the government, his most faithful subjects, and his royal person. They remonstrated to him, that the danger was imminent, that the conspirators were already at the gates of Amboise, with forces much more formidable and numerous than had been suspected. Finally they demanded orders, the promptitude and energy of which should be proportioned to the grandeur and proximity of the danger. The King, naturally timid as well as weak, and at this moment forcibly stricken with the greatness of the danger which threatened him, ordered the Queen, and all his ministers to be called, to consult on the means proper to repress the impetuosity of so violent a rebellion. Nothing was seen on all sides but subjects of terror: Every measure that was proposed appeared hazardous. The Cardinal of Lorraine exhausted all his artifices and all his eloquence to exaggerate the danger and increase the irresolution. The king incapable of deciding, and of sustaining the weight of government in circumstances so critical, nominated, of his own mere motion, the Duke of Guise, his Lieutenant General, with full and complete authority. He added, that not feeling himself adequate to act, he abandoned to the prudence and valor of the Duke, the conduct of his kingdom, and the care of appeasing the troubles which agitated it.

Catherine, although she felt an indignation at this bold attempt, could not oppose it, without an open rupture with the Guises, in a moment when the safety of the State depended on their union. She perceived the occasion there was for a Chief, whose experience and reputation might take place of the imbecility and irresolution of the king, as likely to enervate the courage of his own troops, as to increase the insolence of his enemies. Monarchs the most absolute, and even republics the most jealous of their liberty, had often conferred the supreme authority on a simple man, when the greatness of dangers had appeared to require a resource so extraordinary. Besides these views, which regarded the preservation of her son and his States, she foresaw the carnage, which could not fail to be made, and that the hatred of the Princes of the blood, and the enmity of the people would fall necessarily on the Duke of Guise commanding alone, with an absolute authority.

The integrity of the Chancellor Olivier, was still an obstacle; little satisfied that an authority so unlimited should be granted to a subject, he appeared to suspend his judgment. His credit and firmness might have prolonged, if not defeated the measure. The Queen Mother however determined him, by alledging, that as soon as the storm should be dissipated, they might restrain by new edicts and fresh declarations the excessive power to be given to the Duke, and confine him within the bounds of duty and reason; that it was the interest of all, that the effusion of blood should be done by the sole orders of the Duke, and that neither the King, his relations, or ministers, should appear to dip their hands in it. The Chancellor persuaded by these reflections, sealed the commission, giving to the Duke of Guise the title and authority of Lieutenant General of the King, in all the provinces and territories of his obedience, with absolute power, as well in civil as military affairs.

The Duke as soon as he had obtained the dignity and authority which he had always desired, turned his attention to suppress the conspiracy. He made able and soldierlike arrangements for defending the castle and village of Amboise, and sent out parties of cavalry as well as infantry to attack the insurgents. A detail of their skirmishes would be as little interesting, as it would be to the purpose we have in view. La Renaudie fought with a bravery which well became the Protestant cause, and fell with Pardaillan, his antagonist, in the combat—though his soldiers collected in haste, could not stand against veteran troops.—A Capt. Ligniers, one of the conspirators, terrified at the greatness of the danger, in the moment of execution, or stricken with remorse, or desirous of making his court, abandoned his accomplices, and galloped by another road to Amboise. He detailed to the King and Queen, the quality and number of the conspirators, the names of their chiefs, and the roads by which they were approaching. The Prince de Conde was immediately put under guard, by order of the king, to hinder him in any manner from favoring the

enterprise of the insurgents, as he had promised them. The conspirators in fine were defeated and dispersed. Some perished in the flames of the houses to which they fled—others were hanged upon the trees in the neighbourhood, or on the battlements of the castle. Multitudes were massacred in the neighbourhood of Amboise; the loise was covered with dead bodies—the blood run in streams in the street—and the public places were filled with bodies hanging on gallows's. The punishment of these miserable men, tormented by the soldiers, and butchered by executioners—severities, which the Guises, thought necessary, became the source of carnage, and of rivers of blood, which deluged France for many years in a most tragical and deplorable manner.

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

AS there are various accounts respecting Mr. M'GILLIVRAY, the famous Chief of the Creek Indians, the following short sketch may be depended on, it being related by one of his old school-fellows:—About the year 1759, Alexander M'Gillivray, then a youth of 10 years of age, was sent by his father from the Creek nation to this city, and committed to the care of Mr. Farquhar M'Gillivray, a relation of his father's by whom he was placed under the tuition of Mr. George Sheed, who was then, and now is an eminent English master, having acted in that capacity upwards of forty years in this city, with great reputation. He was taught the latin language by Mr. William Henderson, one of the masters of the free school, and who was lately one of the Critical Reviewers in London. At the age of 17, Mr. M'Gillivray was sent to Savannah, and placed in the counting-house of General Elbert—he was afterwards some time in the house of Messrs Alexander Ingles and Co. During his apprenticeship he was so fond of study that he devoted much more of his time to reading of history than to the acquisition of mercantile knowledge. On this representation being made to his father, he was sent forth to the Creek nation, since which he has been raised to his present exalted station, his countrymen, the Creeks, having chosen him their king; and his Catholic Majesty, having, it is said, promoted him to the rank of a Brigadier General in his service. His letters, which have at different times been made public, plainly evince the strength of his understanding—and his general character, as a man of undaunted courage and unblemished integrity, is very generally agreed on by such as have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) August 20, 1790.

ADDRESS

OF THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND BRETHREN OF KING DAVID'S LODGE.
TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of King David's Lodge, in Newport, Rhode-Island, joyfully embrace this opportunity, to greet you as a Brother, and to hail you welcome to Rhode-Island.

We exult in the thought, that as Masonry has always been patronized by the wise, the good, and the great, so hath it stood, and ever will stand, as its fixtures are on the immutable pillars of faith, hope and charity.

With unspeakable pleasure, we gratulate you as filling the Presidential Chair, with the applause of a numerous and enlightened people—whilst at the same time, we felicitate ourselves in the honor done the Brotherhood, by your many exemplary virtues, and emanations of goodness proceeding from a heart worthy of possessing the ancient mysteries of our Craft, being persuaded that the wisdom and grace, with which Heaven has endowed you, will ever square all your thoughts, words and actions by the eternal laws of honor, equity and truth; so as to promote the advancement of all good works, your own happiness, and that of mankind. Permit us then, illustrious Brother, cordially to salute you, with *Three times Three*, and to add our fervent supplications, that the Sovereign Architect of the Universe may always encompass you with his holy protection.

MOSES SEIXAS, Master, } Committee.
HENRY SHERBURNE, }

By Order, WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, Sec'y.
Newport, August 17, 1790.

TO THE MASTER, WARDENS AND BRETHREN OF KING-DAVID'S LODGE, IN NEWPORT, RHODE-ISLAND.
GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE the welcome which you give me to Rhode-Island with pleasure—and I acknowledge my obligations for the flattering expressions of regard contained in your address with grateful sincerity.—Being persuaded that a just application of the principles on which the Masonic Fraternity is founded, must be promotive of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interest of the Society, and to be considered by them as a deserving Brother.—My best wishes, Gentlemen, are offered for your individual happiness.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

SEPTEMBER 10.—DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5/6.	Do. 22 inch do. 11. 6s.
Antigua Rum, 4/9. a 5/.	Do. 18. inch do. 18s.
St. Croix, do. 4/8.	Butt white oak staves, 35s.
Country, do. 3/3.	Pipe do. do. 9s.
Molasses, 2/8.	Hoghead do. do. 61. 10s.
Geneva, 5/6.	Do. do. heading, 81.
Do. in casks, 30s.	Irish barrel do. staves, 41.
Muscovado Sugar, 80s. a 72s.	Hoghead red oak do. 51. 5s.
Loaf, do. 1/4.	Do. French do. 51.
Lump, do. 1/3 1/2.	Hoghead hoops, 41.
Pepper, 3/.	White oak square timber } 10s.
Pimento, 1/6.	per square foot, }
Coffee, 1/3. 1/4.	Red wood, per ton, 181.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3s. a 6s.	Fustick, 101.
Do. French, 18s. 10s.	Beaver, per lb. 12s. a 16s.
Sugar, 26s.	Outer per skin, 9s. 3s.
Superfine Flour, 54s.	Grey fox, 4/7.
Common do. 46s.	Martin, 4/10.
Rye do. 30s. a 28s.	Raccoon, 3/6 a 7/6.
Indian Meal, 18s. 20s.	Muskkrat, 10d. a 14d.
Rye, 5s. pr. bush.	Beaver hats, 64s.
Wheat, 8s. a 9s.	Castor do. 48s.
Corn, (Southern) 3/6.	Chocolate, 14d.
Do. (Northern,) 4/.	Cocoa, 70s. a 80s.
Beef, first quality, 60s.	Cotton, 2/.
Pork, first quality, 105s.	Tar, pr. bar. 18s.
Oats, 2/2.	Pitch, 14s.
Flax-seed, 4/6.	Turpentine, 22s. a 23s.
Ship bread per cwt. 21s. 24s.	Tobacco, James River, 2d. a 3 1/2d.
Country refined } 281. a 301.	Do. York, 4d. a 3 1/2d.
bar-iron, }	Do. Rappahanock, 2d a 3 1/2d.
Do. bloomery, 261.	Do. Maryland, coloured, 5 1/2d.
Swedes do. 451.	Do. Western-shore, 2d a 3 1/2d.
Russia do. 301.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60s.
Pig-iron, 81 10s. a 91.	Do. bars, 68s.
German steel, 9d. per lb.	Do. Shot, 68s.
Nails American, by cask. } 14d.	Red lead, 68s.
per lb. 4d. }	White do. dry, 95s.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d.	White do. in oil, 51. 12s.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9 1/2d.	Salt-petre hams, 7 1/2d.
Do. do. do. 10d.	Spermaceti candles, 3s.
Do. do. do. 12d.	Mould do. 11d. a 1/.
Do. do. do. 20d. } 7 1/2d a 8 1/2d.	Tallow dip, 9 1/2d.
Do. do. do. 24d.	Soap, 5d. a 8d.
Pot ash, per ton, 401. 10s.	Castile soap, 9d. a 10d.
Pearl ash, 571.	English cheese, pr. lb. 15d.
Bees-wax per lb. 2s.	Country do. 5d. 6d.
Mackarel per barr. 26s. a 30s.	Butter, 10d.
Herrings, 18s. 16s.	Hylon tea, 9s.
Mahogany, Jamaica, } 10d.	Squin do. 6/6.
per foot, }	Bohea do. 2/7.
Dominica, do. 9d.	Gunfeng, 2s. a 2/6.
Honduras, do. 7d.	Starch Poland, 8d.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton. 81.	Snuff, 2/3.
Do. chipped, 141.	Allum salt, water mea- }
2 inch white oak } 101. 10s.	fuze, pr. bush. }
1 inch do. 51.	Liverpool do. 2s.
2 inch white pine plank, 81.	Madeira wine, } 601. a 901.
1 1/2 inch do. 61. 10s.	pr. pipe, }
1 inch do. 31. 10s.	Port, 481.
2 inch pitch pine do. 101.	Lisbon, pr. gal. 5s.
Do. 22 inch do. 11. 8s.	Teneriff, 4s.
Cedar 2 inch do. 11. 10s.	Fyall, 2/3.
1 1/2 inch do. 61. 10s.	Spermaceti do. 61.
1 inch do. 41.	Shake-down hds. 3/6.
Pitch pine scantling, 31. 8s.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 150s.
Cyprus 2 feet shingles, 11. 10s.	Nail rods, pr. ton, 341. 361.
	Lintseed oil, pr. gal. 4s.
	Whale do. pr. barrel, 50 a 60s.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the Massachusetts semi-annual State Lottery, which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.	of	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	10000	10000	10000	
2	3000	3000	are	6000
3	2000	2000		6000
6	1000	1000		6000
10	500	500		6000
30	200	200		8000
80	100	100		4500
90	50	50		4000
100	40	40		3600
120	30	30		3200
161	20	20		2000
200	10	10		60600
7585	8	8		

8388 Prizes.

16612 Blanks.

25000.

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, Franklin's-Head, Court-Street, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. }
DAVID COBB, } Managers.
SAMUEL COOPER, }
GEORGE R. MINOT, }
JOHN KNEELAND, }

Boston, July 28, 1790.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of
MANGLE MINTHORN.
(2 w. t. f.) Corporation Dock.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Household of the PRESIDENT of the United States, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement, at his late Dwelling in Broad-Way, before the 15th of September.
August 31, 1790.