

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XX.—CONTINUED.

Faible enfant, qui de Guise adorait les caprices  
Et dont on ignorait les vertus et les vices.

FRANCIS III, in this year, 1560, issued a proclamation concerning the affairs of the nation, and declared that he had resolved to assemble at Fontainebleau, all the Princes and the Notables of his kingdom, in order to take their advice concerning the urgent necessities of the state. He granted to all his subjects full liberty to come there in person or by deputies, or to send memorials to lay open their grievances, with promise to give them a favorable hearing, and to grant all their requests as far as equity and reason would permit.

The real intention of the Guises at this time, was to take vengeance of their rivals: but to conceal this design under the most profound dissimulation, until a favorable moment should arrive, to carry it into execution. A series of refinement in artifice, was practised to put off their guard, the Prince de Condé, the Comte de Montmorency, the Admiral Coligni, and all the others of their party: at the same time that arrangements were made in all the Provinces, and troops were assembled about the court, under commanders who were in its confidence.

About this time died the Chancellor Olivier, destroyed, as was reported, by chagrin at the cruelties practised at Amboise, and was succeeded by Michel de L'Hopital, who united to a profound erudition, a consummate experience in business.

To show the universal prevalence of emulation and rivalry, of jealousy and envy, not only between opposite parties, but among individuals of the same party, it is necessary to observe here, that De L'Hopital, notwithstanding his genius, so penetrating and so fruitful in resources, was elevated, with great difficulty, to this eminent dignity by the Queen-mother, in opposition to the Guises, who insisted long for Louis de Morvilliers. Catharine began to dread the too great elevation of the Guises, and wished to confer this important office on a subject entirely devoted to her interests.

At the assembly of the Notables at Fontainebleau, were found the chiefs of both parties, excepting the Princes of Bourbon, one of whom, however, the King of Navarre, sent his secretary La Sague. After the customary speeches of the King, Queen, Chancellor, Duke of Guise and Cardinal de Lorraine, Coligni arose, approached the King, and presented him a paper, saying that it was a petition of those of the reformed religion, who had instructed him to present it to his Majesty, founded on the faith of edicts by which he had permitted all his subjects to lay open their grievances. He added, that although it was not signed by any one, yet if his Majesty should order it, one hundred and fifty thousand men were ready to subscribe it. The petition demanded only liberty of conscience, and to have churches for public worship in the cities. The Cardinal de Lorraine, with all that impetuosity, which, the natural vehemence of his temper added to the ardor of his spiritual zeal and temporal ambition, inspired, called it seditious, insolent, rash, and heretical: and added, that if to intimidate the youth of the King, Coligni had advanced that it would be signed by one hundred and fifty thousand rebels, he would be responsible for a million of good citizens, ready to repress the impudence of the factious, and compel respect to the royal authority.

As to the differences of religion, those who inclined to Calvinism, proposed to demand of the Pope, a free general council, where they might discuss and decide by common consent, the matters of controversy: that if the Sovereign Pontiff should refuse to grant one, the King ought, after the example of some of his wise predecessors, to assemble a national council. But the Cardinal of Lorraine, answered that there was no occasion for any other council than that which the Pope had already called at Trent, which had already reprehended and condemned the doctrines of the innovators, opposed to the Romish church.

As to the constitution and government of the state, after an infinity of propositions and discussions, suggested by the variety of interests, Montluc or Marillac, by the secret order of the Queen, proposed an Assembly of the States General: and the two parties, with one voice consented. The Constable, the Admiral and their partizans, by the hope of obtaining a change in the ministry, the Queen-mother and the Guises, because they hoped to destroy their rivals. An edict was accordingly passed at Fontainebleau, for holding the States General, and the secretaries of state expedited letters patents to all the Provinces of the Kingdom, with orders to send, in the month of October, their deputies to Orleans, there to hold the States General.

To be continued.

Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor. Price 1/7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar to his friend in America, dated June 16, 1790.

THE Effendi, who is the Prime Minister, kept his [The Emperor of Morocco] death concealed several days, during which time he sent the treasure with a strong guard to the capital, and dispatched a courier to Muli El-Azed, informing him of the death of his father. El-Azed in an instant ordered himself to be proclaimed in the tomb of Absalem, Emperor of Morocco, mounts his horse, and goes direct for Tetuan, at which place I was at the time of his arrival. He was received by every one with open arms, and declared Emperor in all their places of worship. The first order that he gave was, that every Jew in that city should be put to death.—This was nearly being carried into execution, but a worthy fellow who had been with him during his travels requested that he would suspend his order, as being contrary to the laws of Mahomet and God. The new Emperor then ordered every man, woman and child of the Jewish religion to be stripped naked, their goods, money and property of every kind to be given to his troops. This was actually done:—and of all the scenes that ever I saw, this was the most horrid.—Think within yourself to see thousands of beautiful women going round the streets in the greatest distress, without a single rag of clothes upon them. My rooms were as full of women as they could stow, and I do declare to you, that every article of clothes, blankets, sheets, &c. save what I wore, were appropriated to their use. My pen cannot describe to you the horrid situation they were in, cut, beat, and abused by every rascal they came near. Many hundreds of their women were ravished by the black troops. This horrid scene being over, he enquired for the Spanish and English Vice-Consuls, who were both Jews. He ordered them both to be tied up by their heels, there to remain until they died. At the request of the English Admiral, the English Vice-Consul did not suffer, but a much better man, the Spanish, suffered as above.

The many cruelties he has committed would be too much for me to describe, or you to read. He next proceeded to Tangiers, Salée, &c. but in place of acting as he had done at Tetuan, he was advised to exact large sums of money, which was done all along as he passed. He is now created Emperor all over the Empire. It was generally thought he would meet with opposition from some of his brothers, but in place of that wherever he made his appearance they fled.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 8.

IT is recommended to those who put up beef for a foreign market—1st, That in cutting up their beef they would use a long sharp knife to cut the flesh, and a steel plate back saw to cut the bone, instead of an ax or cleaver, as the cutting and sawing leaves the meat square and unbruised, and fair to the eye after salting and packing.

2d. A sure way of putting up beef to remain good and fit for any market for the space of years—Apply to a barrel of pick'd or mess beef, cut in 4lb. or 6lb. pieces, half bushel Liverpool salt, 2 or 3lb. coarse brown sugar, 4oz. salt-petre—pack it close—let your cask be well hoop'd and pickled. This has been experienced by a friend this 40 years, who never lost any so put up.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CIDER.

THE apples after being thrown in a heap should always be covered from the weather. The later the cider is made the better, as the juices are then more perfectly ripened, and less danger to be feared from fermentation. Nothing does more harm to cider than a mixture of rotten apples with the sound. The apples ought to be ground so close as to break the seeds, which gives the liquor an agreeable bitter. The pumice also, should be pressed through hair bags, and the juice strained through two sieves, the uppermost of hair, the lowermost of muslin. After this the cider should be put into open casks, when great attention is necessary to discover the exact time in which the pumice still remaining in the juice, rises on the top, which happens from the third to the tenth day, according as the weather is more or less warm. This body does not remain upon the top more than two hours; consequently great care should be taken to draw off the cider before it sinks, which may be done by means of a plug. When drawn off, the cider is put into casks. Particular attention is again required to prevent the fermentation, when the least inclination towards it is discovered. This may be done by means of a small quantity of cider spirits, about one gallon to the hoghead. In March the cider should be again drawn off, when all risk of fermentation ceases. Then it should be put into good sweet casks, and in three years from that time is fit for bottling. Old wine casks are to be preferred; those which contained rum are ruinous to cider. Large earthen jars might be made with or without glazing, which would

be preferable to any wooden vessels whatever. This is the English method of making cider, and when compared with the hasty process usual in America, no wonder their cider so infinitely excels ours. Daily Advertiser.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proposals for printing this paper stipulated, that it should be published at the seat of the federal government:—Pursuant to this engagement, "THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES" will, from the beginning of NOVEMBER next, be published at PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscribers, who may please to continue their patronage of the Publication, will be supplied from Philadelphia as soon as possible after it is out of the press, on the present terms.

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 a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of	10000	is	10000
2	3000	are	6000
3	2000		6000
6	1000		6000
10	500		5000
30	200		6000
80	100		8000
90	50		4500
100	40		4000
120	30		3600
161	20		3220
200	10		2000
7585	8		6084
8388 Prizes.			125000
16612 Blanks.			

25,000 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 CORB, } Managers.  
SAMUEL COOPER, }  
GEORGE R. MINOT, }  
JOHN KNEELAND, }

Boston, July 28, 1790.

NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

PRIZE of	£.	3000	£.
1	2000		2000
2	1000		2000
4	500		2000
6	300		1800
12	200		2400
40	100		4000
80	50		4000
200	20		4000
300	10		3000
7000	2 10s.		17500

7676 Prizes. } 23000 Tickets, at 40s. each £. 46000  
15324 Blanks. }

Subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.

THIS LOTTERY is for the purpose of raising the residue of the sum, granted by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed 8th of February, 1790, to defray the expenses incurred by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY-HALL.

The drawing will commence on the First Monday in January next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the end of the drawing; and the prizes will be paid by the Managers.

Tickets are to be sold by the Subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,  
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.  
New-York, September 1, 1790.

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.		Dols.
March 13.	1636	1 Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1 ditto.	600
			Dollars, 1200.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication.  
New-York, July 26th, 1790.  
HOLKER.

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

NOTICE.

THE Managers give Notice, that the Drawing of the New-York City Lottery, concluded this day, and that an accurate list of the fortunate Numbers will be published with all possible expedition. The Prizes will be paid by the respective Managers, on Monday the 20th instant, agreeable to the conditions of the Lottery. September 4