

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XXI.—CONCLUDED.

My foul aches,  
To know, when two authorities are up,  
Neither supreme, how soon confusion  
May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take  
The one by the other. SHAKESPEARE.

THE Constable, whom the court affected to urge less, because he was in a place where he might be more easily compelled, had commenced his journey with more confidence in appearance, but in reality with more precaution. He had not abetted the discontented but with his counsels, which only tended to demand justice of the States, without plotting conspiracies, or exciting insurrections. A refusal to go to court might fortify the suspicions conceived against him: He therefore employed artifice and dissimulation, to delay his arrival and regulate his proceedings by the example of the Princes. Arrived at Paris, he pretended to be attacked with the gout, and returned to Chantilly to re-establish his health. He again attempted to proceed, but under the pretext that the change of air and the motion of the carriage incommoded him, which his advanced age rendered plausible enough, he travelled by little day's journeys, frequently by cross ways, at a distance from the great road, where he made long delays, to prolong the time, till the arrival of the Princes. His sons, in persuading him to hasten his march, represented to him, that neither the Queen-mother nor the Guises would ever dare to attempt any thing against a man, so respected as he was in the kingdom. The Constable, instructed by experience, answered them, that the ministry could govern the state at its pleasure, and without opposition, though they seemed to be preparing for themselves a formidable one, by calling the States General. That this conduct enveloped some mysterious intrigue, which he should be able to unveil, with a little patience. This judicious reflection abated the ardor of the young Lords, and the Constable continued to temporize.

Nevertheless the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé had been received on the frontiers by the Marshal de Thermes, who, under the pretext of paying them the honors due to their rank, followed them with a large body of Cavalry, to make sure of the cities become suspected, by the deposition of La Sague. At the same time, he ordered possession to be taken by other troops, both of Cavalry and Infantry, of all the roads, which the Princes left behind them, lest a change of their resolution should determine them to return. As soon as it was known at court, that the Princes had entered the kingdom, and were so well observed by De Thermes, they arrested, all on a sudden Jerome Grollot, Bailif of Orleans, accused of intelligence with the Hugonots, to cause a revolt of that city in favor of the discontented Princes; and by order of the King, they sent to prison the Vidame of Chartres, who had been imprudent enough to remain in the Capital. They had not the same success in attempting to seize Dandelot. As prudent and subtle in providing against dangers, as ardent and daring in forming designs, he retired suddenly to the coasts of Brittany, resolved to embark for England in case of necessity. The Admiral, whose address and dissimulation, according to Davila, had hitherto conducted every thing, without discovering or exposing himself, was among the first in the States General, with design there to labor in favor of his party. The King and the Queen had received him as usual, with benevolence. He employed himself in following with his eye, all the measures of the court, in order to give information of them, secretly, and with extreme precautions, to the Constable and the King of Navarre.

All these delays were exhausted, when the Princes of the blood arrived at Orleans, the 29th of October, without any person's going out to receive them, except a small number of their most intimate friends. They found not only the gates of the city guarded, but bodies of guards placed and batteries erected in the strongest posts, in the cross streets and public places: precautions which the court had not usually taken in times of war. They passed through the midst of this formidable apparatus, and came to the King's Lodge, where they kept a more exact guard, than at the headquarters of an army. Arrived at the gate, they would have entered on horse-back, according to the right attached to their rank: but they found only a wicket gate open, and were obliged to alight in the open street, and few persons appeared to receive or salute them. They were conducted to the King, whom they found sitting between the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine, surrounded by the Captains of his guards. He received the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé, with a coldness very different from that affability which the Kings of France are accustomed to practice to all their subjects, but above all to the Princes of their blood. He conducted them soon to the Queen-mother, where the Guises did not follow them. Catharine of

Medicis, who wished always to appear neuter and disinterested, received them with ordinary demonstrations of friendship, but with an affected sorrow, and artificial tears. The King continued to treat them with the same coldness, and addressing himself to the Prince of Condé, he began to reproach him, that without having received from his Majesty, either displeasure or ill treatment, he had in contempt of all laws, divine and human, excited several times his subjects, inkindled a war in different parts of his kingdom, attempted to seize on his principal cities, and conspired against his life and that of his brothers. The Prince, without emotion, answered with firmness, that these accusations were so many calumnies forged by his enemies. We must proceed then, replied the King, by the ordinary ways of justice, to discover the truth. He went out of the apartment of the Queen, and commanded the Captains of his guards to arrest the Prince of Condé. The Queen-mother, forced to consent to this measure, but who had not forgotten that things might change, from one moment to another, exerted herself to console the King of Navarre. The Prince complained of none but the Cardinal of Bourbon his brother, who had deceived him; and suffered himself to be conducted to a neighbouring house, destined for his prison. They had walled up the windows, doubled the doors, and made it a kind of fortress defended by several pieces of artillery and a strong guard. The King of Navarre, astonished at the detention of his brother, breathed out his grief in complaints and reproaches to the Queen, who, casting all the blame on the Duke of Guise, as Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, endeavored only to exculpate herself. To the King of Navarre, they gave for a lodging, an house, at a little distance from that which the King occupied, and guards to observe his motions; so that, excepting the liberty of seeing whom he pleased, he was in all other respects treated and confined like a prisoner. At the same time they arrested Bouchart his secretary, with all his letters and papers; and Madeleine de Roye, mother-in-law of the Prince, with all her letters and papers, at her seat at Anisi. Although they held the gates of Orleans shut, and suffered no person to go out, the news of these transactions were announced to the Constable, who was still but a few leagues from Paris. He suspended his journey, resolved to pass no further, but to wait and observe the consequences of these events.

Thus the mystery suspected by the Constable was unriddled. The States General were summoned only as a net is laid, artfully to be sprung upon game. This game were the Constable and Princes, and their principal friends. They were a mere stalking-horse, behind which to shoot a wood-cock; and that wood-cock was the Prince of Condé. Although of the two authorities which were up, the Court and the States, neither was supreme; yet the one we see might be taken by the other. We shall soon see that confusion entered by the gap.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indebts of Interest, and Bills of Old Emiffion, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Paymaster General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

The printers of the several States are requested to insert this.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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
	1073	1 ditto.	600
			Dollars, 1200.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 23, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 31st day of December next inclusive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimensions proposed by the late Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princess Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpose to the United States. It is desired, that the proposals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation shall be of brick or stone, and as the cost and charges of those materials vary, it is expected, that a corresponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-House is to be of stone, and sunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty seven feet six inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the base is to be twenty six feet, at which place the thickness of the walls is to be six feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the stone work is to be seventy two feet, where the diameter is to be six feet six inches, and the thickness of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the east, and four in the west. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glassy kind, if of stone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dressed stone.

On the top of the stone work is to be a floor of joists, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eave, which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water.

The lantern is to be supported by eight posts of wrought Iron of three inches square and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the stone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outside thereof of about six feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lantern is to be ten feet high, having a femicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole space between the posts supporting the lantern, is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be made of iron, each sash is to have twenty-eight panes of glass, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the sashes on the south side is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lantern is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of strong brass wire, to preserve the glass from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lantern are to be well fastened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be so placed as to be turned by a large vane on the spire above it, that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of six inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lantern.

A close stove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern, which is to be furnished with eight lamps, each capable of containing six quarts, hung in two tiers over each other transversely. There are to be six flights of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two conductors, to secure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame house is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet square, two stories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finished with lath and plaster.

A vault for the storage and safe keeping of the oil is to be built of stone at a convenient distance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built, and it is to be furnished with eight strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be secured by a strong door.

Good security for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper stages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a suitable difference should be made in the terms, cash will be advanced for the purchase of materials and provisions.

The Printers in the several States are requested to insert this.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 9, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

(The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two Months.)

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 Corporation Dock.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday. Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

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.

To be let, from 1st November, THE HOUSE in which the Editor now lives:—A good situation for a Boarding-House—being formerly occupied in that business.

Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.—Price 1s7.