

Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, MARKET STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 55, of Vol. II.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1790.

[Whole No. 159.]

Discourses on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONTINUED.

Utrumque regem, sua multitudo consalutaverat.

CATHARINE hoped, that by conducting with ability, the reins of the state would return to her hands. She first thought of making sure of the Princes of Lorraine. A negotiation so delicate and thorny, ought not to be confided to any but the ablest hands. The Queen, after having cast her eyes on several persons, fixed them at last on the Marshal de Saint Andre, as the man of the court the most proper to assure her success. She sent for him, and after several discourses, the result was, that it would be impossible to terminate the differences of the two parties, without tumult and war, but by relaxing somewhat of their pretensions, by ceding a part on both sides, and making the Queen the arbitrix of their interest. That by this plan, the two parties, without yielding one to the other, would appear, from respect, and for the peace of the public, to give way to the mother of their King, who should hold the equilibrium between the *Guises* and the *Bourbons*.

The Queen was a politician refined enough to pretend that she was indebted for this council to the prudence of the Marshal, rather than that she had suggested it to him, which was the fact. The Marshal, judging without passion that this project would be very convenient to the slippery and perilous situation in which the *Guises* stood, undertook to negotiate with their party. Upon the proposition which he made of it to the Duke and Cardinal, and which they brought into deliberation in an assembly of their confidants; the opinion of these, and even of the two brothers, were divided. The Duke, who had more caution and moderation than his brother, yielded to the accommodation, which was to leave him in possession of the governments and riches which he held from the liberality of the late Kings. But the Cardinal more ambitious and more violent, rejected all compromises, and pretended that they would preserve their power in the same degree, as they had exercised it under Francis 1st. The sentiment of the Duke was approved by the Cardinal de Tournou, the Marshals *Brisac* and *Saint Andre*, and above all by *Sepiere*, the advice of all which personages had a weight, which accompanies an high reputation for prudence justly acquired. All judged it sufficient for the *Guises* to preserve their credit and honors, and preserve themselves for circumstances more favorable; and the result they communicated to the Queen by *Saint Andre*, and left to her the choice of means the most proper to treat with the King of Navarre.

There remained still a greater obstacle to overcome: to appease the faction of the discontented Princes: an enterprize which many thought impossible and chimerical: but the Queen, who perfectly knew the characters and dispositions of the persons with whom she had to treat, did not despair of obtaining her end. The King of Navarre had for his principal confidants, *Descars Gascou*, and *Leoncourt*, Bishop of Auxerre. *Descars* had a contracted genius and little experience; *Leoncourt* was a designing politician, but solely intent upon his own fortune. The Queen secretly gained both, by approaching each on his weak side. She dazzled *Descars* with presents and amused him with specious reasonings. And she excited in the Bishop of Auxerre, hopes of ecclesiastical benefices and dignities which he could not easily obtain by the sole credit of the King of Navarre. They both promised, under the pretext of giving faithful and sincere council to their master, to favor the negotiations which tended to bring the two parties together, and commit the regency to the Queen mother.

The Dutchess of *Montpensier*, carried the first proposals of accommodation. Her candor and frankness, had gained the confidence of the Queen: and her taste for the new opinions, had attached her to the King and Queen of Navarre. In the progress of things, *Carranges* and *Lansac*, Lords of consummate prudence, entered insensibly into this negotiation. By means of these persons the Queen proposed to the King of Navarre three conditions. 1. To set at liberty all who had been arrested for the conspiracy of Amboise, the Prince of *Conde*, *Madam de Roye*, and the *Vidame de Chartres*; and to annul by the Parliament of Paris, the sentence against the Prince. 2. To create the King of Navarre, lieutenant-general of

the kingdom, on condition that the Queen had the title and authority of regent. 3. To obtain of the King of Spain the restitution of Navarre. The confidants of the King of Navarre, exaggerated to him these advantages; they represented to him that the name of regent, a title without reality, was but an empty and specious sound, for which he would be abundantly recompensed by the power and authority, which would be given him over the provinces; prerogatives in which consisted the effective government of the kingdom. That the glory of delivering the Prince of *Conde*, by the humiliation of his enemies, joined to the hope of re-establishing forever his house, in its original splendor, left him no room to hesitate. It is not a time, said they, to contest with rigor against enemies so powerful. You have to combat the prejudices, which your enterprizes against the state have excited. Why, upon the brink of a precipice, do you indulge chimerical hopes? *The deputies of the states are almost all, devoted to the will of the Queen and the Guises, who have chosen them at their pleasure and gained them to their interests.* If the affair is left to their decision, it is to be feared that their partiality, will incline them to exclude the Princes from the government, and commit it to the *Guises*, which would infallibly accomplish the final ruin of the house of *Bourbon*.

These reasons shook the resolution of the King of Navarre, and disposed him to follow these councils: but he was still restrained by the Prince of *Conde*, whose keen resentment and desire of vengeance, rather than solid reasons, excited to advise the contrary. The Duke of *Montpensier* and the Prince de la *Rhoche-sur-yon*, supported those who negotiated an accommodation. Both were of the house of *Bourbon*, but of a branch more distant from the royal stock, and had not meddled in these troubles. (To be continued.)

MR. LEDYARD.

[The following is extracted from different parts of the Journal of Mr. Ledyard, who was sent out from England by the Association, for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa.]

A TRAVELLER, who should, by just comparisons between things here and in Europe, tell his tale; who, by a mind unbewitched by antecedent descriptions, too strong, too bold, too determined, too honest, to be capable of lying, should speak just as he thought, would, no doubt, be esteemed an arrant fool, and a stupid coxcomb.—Per example, an Englishman who had never seen Egypt, would ask me what sort of a woman an Egyptian was? If I meant to do the question as much justice by the answer, as I could in my way, I should ask him to take notice of the first company of gypsies he saw behind a hedge in Essex; and I suppose he would be fool enough to think me a fool.

“August 14. I left Alexandria at midnight, with a pleasant breeze north; and was at sun-rise next morning at the mouth of the Nile, which has a bar of sand across it, and soundings as irregular as the sea, which is raised upon it by the contentions of currents and winds.

“The view in sailing up the Nile is very confined, unless from the top of the mast, or some other eminence, and then it is an unbounded plain of excellent land, miserably cultivated, and yet interspersed with a great number of villages, both on its banks, and as far along the meadows, as one can see in any direction. The river is also filled with boats passing and re-passing; boats all of one kind, and navigated in one manner, nearly also of one size, the largest carrying ten or fifteen tons. On board of these boats are seen onions, water-melons, dates, sometimes a horse, a camel (which lies down in the boat) and sheep, goats, dogs, men and women. Toward evening and morning they have music.

“Whenever we stopped at a village, I used to walk into it with my conductor, who, being a Musselman, and a descendant from Mahommed, wore a green turban, and was therefore respected, and I was sure of safety: but in truth, dressed as I was, in a common Turkish habit, I should have walked as safely without him. I saw no propensity among the inhabitants to incivility. The villages are most miserable assemblages of poor little mud huts, flung very close together without any kind of order, full of dust, lice, fleas, bed bugs, flies, and all the curses of Moses: people poorly clad, the youth naked—in such respects

they rank infinitely below any savages I ever saw. “The common people wear nothing but a shirt and drawers, and they are always blue. Green is the royal or holy colour; none but the descendants of Mahommed, if I am rightly informed, being permitted to wear it.”

P A R I S, August 8.

THE mystery made yesterday in the National Assembly of the names of the two Members accused by the Chatelet, of having been concerned in the scenes of violence that passed at Versailles, the 5th and 6th of October, 1790, is sufficiently explained by the following report of that tribunal, published this day, viz.

CHATELET, August 5 and 6.

“THE Chatelet of Paris has been sitting these two days past, to hear the report of the investigation of the affair of the 5th and 6th of October last.

“By judgment without appeal (*en derniere resorte*) it has been ordered, That information should continue to be taken, and that in the mean time, a person of the name of Nicholas, (known by the designation of the man with the long beard) Mademoiselle Teroin de Mericourt, a man of the name of Arnaud, a name of Louise Keine le Duc, and a man of the name of Blangy, should be apprehended.

“That certain persons unknown, (thirteen in number, several of whom were dressed in women's clothes, and whose description we think useless to give) be likewise apprehended.

“As also, that M. Louis Poil, Joseph d'Orleans, and Mirabeau the elder, deputies of the National Assembly, appearing to be liable to be apprehended, copies of the depositions shall be presented to the National Assembly, in conformity with the decrees of the 26th of June, sanctioned by the King, that the Assembly may take such steps as it may think proper.”

THE mysterious packet was opened on Monday last, by the committee, when, the proofs appearing sufficiently strong, the two members accused, were immediately taken into custody.

“The young Mirabeau (le Vicompte) is supposed to have been a party, as, on their apprehension, he immediately disappeared. The object of this conspiracy, it is said at Paris, was to remove the King, and that on that occasion, he owed his life to accident.

“Opinions are however divided, and the Duke and M. Mirabeau are not without their supporters, who say that the whole is a plot of the Marquis de la Fayette!”

The Viscount Mirabeau is said to have absented himself, since Wednesday last, from Paris, and from his duties at the National Assembly, without any one's knowing what is become of him. It is suspected by some that he had favored M. Bonne Parvardin's escape from prison; and hearing of his being taken into custody, did not chuse to wait the event. The latter gentleman was expected to be brought a prisoner to Paris to night, and from his examination much insight is expected to be got in the supposed project of a counter-revolution. Some of the public pretend that this project is not yet given up, and that frequent councils are held at Aix-la-Chapelle, by M. de Broglie, and several refugee lieutenant-generals. In the mean time the examination of d'Hofer and Petit Jean still continues, but no information can be obtained from them.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

JULY 26.

The patriotic contribution of MONSIEUR was this day announced to amount to 500,000 livres, the fourth of his annual income. The subscription of this prince rendered an early homage to the equalizing decree of the Assembly. It was simply Louis STANISLAUS XAVIER, DE FRANCE. No vestige of his distinction of Monsieur, or of his title of Comte de Provence, remained; and the subscription of the next brother to the King was not to be distinguished from that of the most obscure citizen. It was natural to expect so exemplary a tribute to the laws, from this respectable Prince, whose conduct through the whole progress of the revolution has been so unsuspecting and unoffending.

AUGUST 1.

MR. NECKER's letter was read, in vindication of himself from the charges of M. Camus, relative to the anticipations in favor of M. le Comte d'Artois, and *Madame de la Mark*. He denied positively the substance of either accusation: what, however, he had done, was undoubtedly at the command of the sovereign. His epistle was conceived in terms of strong dissatisfaction and disgust. He complains of unjustifiable distrust towards a man, who had ever anxiously labored for the prosperity of the nation. In noticing the calumny cast upon him by an unknown person, relative to the concealment of 600 millions of the national treasure, he thus expresses himself:

“I earnestly request that the assembly will severely search into the particulars of that accusation, and by a speedy examination of my account deliver me from the aspersions of my enemies. I am the more anxious—I hope becomingly so—for such an audit, as it will be the herald of my approaching peace, in a retirement from the tempests of active life, and the constant torment of continual vigilance. Yes, gentlemen, I will then depart in the honest confidence of integrity and zeal. Certain that my duty has never been deviated from a moment, I shall, with alacrity, submit to whatever scrutiny the representatives of the nation may deem necessary in my particular to make; not dreading investigation, where disclosure will be surely honorable, as more clearly evincing to the world the purity of my purposes, and the difficulties of my office, and how hardly indeed I have laboured—to be rewarded at length with suspicion and clamor.”

To so much firmness and free representation, from a great man, oppressed by affairs absolutely inextricable, the Assembly were by no means insensible. The deepest impression was made upon the minds of all present, assisted too by the indisposition of the sovereign.

L O N D O N, SEPTEMBER 2.

Great efforts are to be made, soon after the meeting of the next parliament, to have the trade to Hudson's Bay thrown open indiscriminately to all the subjects of Great-Britain. It is thought the Hudson's Bay company, at present consisting of only nine or ten persons, will be the less anxious to have their exclusive privilege continued, as they do not now find their trade with the countries about that bay, so advantageous as before we get possession of Canada. The company's charter was granted to them in the year 1670 for an exclusive trade to those parts, and ever since they have kept up a constant annual intercourse, with four large ships navigated by 130 seamen. Their several Forts are now garrisoned by about 150 or 200 men. They export commodities to the value of 16,000*l.* and bring home returns to the value of 29,000*l.* which yield to the public revenue 3734*l.*—This commerce, small