

Discourses on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONTINUED.

Utrumque regem, sua multitudo contulaverat.

THE King of Navarre, before he concluded with the Queen, demanded of her by the immediate negotiators, two new conditions. 1. That they should take away from the *Guises* all the employments they had at court. 2. That liberty of conscience should be given to the Hugonots. From the time that *Calvin* had begun to preach and to write, the first seeds of his doctrines had been sown in the court of Henry, King of Navarre, and Margaret of Valois, his consort, father and mother of the Queen Jane; and as the minds of these Princes were indisposed to the See of Rome, which had stripped them of their states, under pretext of an excommunication, fulminated by the Pope, Julius the second, against France, and its allies; in the number of whom was the King of Navarre; they were easily persuaded of a doctrine contrary to the authority of the Pope, and which taught that the censures by which they had lost their states, were null. The Calvinistical ministers, frequenting the court of these Princes, there taught their opinions, which had cast so deep roots into the mind of Queen Jane, that she had abandoned the Catholic faith to embrace Calvinism. Since her marriage with Anthony of Bourbon, she persisted in the same sentiments. She had nearly converted her husband, by the vehement eloquence of *Theodore Beza*, *Peter Martin Vermily*, and other ministers who retired into Bearn, there to preach their opinions in full liberty. The Prince of *Conde*, the admiral, and the other chiefs of the party of the Princes of the blood, having also embraced Calvinism, some with sincerity, and others to disguise their political views, under the pretext of religion, the King of Navarre persisted more constantly than ever, to declare himself protector of the Hugonots. For this reason, he demanded that they should grant to the Calvinists liberty of conscience, as an essential condition of the treaty, opened with the Queens. This Prince answered that to deprive the *Guises* of the dignities they held at court, would be to go directly against the agreement which was in negotiation, and the resolution taken to restore the tranquility of the Kingdom. That these Lords who were very powerful, and actually armed, would not endure an affront to public and outrageous: but that, supported by the Catholics and the majority of the states, they would exert all their forces and efforts, to maintain their ground. She promised however to employ, in due time, all her address, to diminish their credit and power. As to the liberty of conscience, she convinced them that it was a point too delicate, to be granted all at once: That the Parliaments and even the States, would not fail to oppose it: But she promised, in secret, that in governing with the King of Navarre, she would labor in concert with him, by indirect and concealed ways, to seize all favorable occasions to grant to the reformed all the liberty of conscience that might be possible. The Queen, yielding to the necessity of the conjuncture, gave these promises, without any intention to observe them: She therefore delayed the execution of them, with all her address. In fact, she knew, or at least believed, that nothing was more contrary to the grandeur and interest of her children, than totally to depress the *Guises*, who served, admirably well, the purpose of balancing the power of the Princes of the blood. On the other hand, the liberty of conscience granted to the Hugonots, would have offended the See of Rome, and the other Catholic Princes, and scattered forever, as she pretended, disorder and dissention in the kingdom.

The coalition was on the point of conclusion, when the King of Navarre declared that he would determine nothing, without the advice and consent of the Constable, who had cured all his gout, fluxions and rheums, or in other words, dismissed his pretexts and approached Orleans. It was therefore necessary to invent new projects, to surmount this obstacle, which many imagined the most difficult of all. The Queen knew to the bottom, the character of the Constable, and that nothing flattered him more, than the part of umpire or moderator in every thing that passed around him. She thought that by restoring him the supreme command of the army, and by assuring him, that it was from him that she wished to hold her own grandeur, and the safety of her children; she would fix him easily in her interest, and detach him equally from both parties. Thus, with the advice of the King of Navarre, and the *Guises*, who were returning to pacific sentiments, and seemed to submit all to her will; she ordered the captains of the guards, and the governor of Orleans to surrender to the Constable, at his entrance into the city, the command of the armies, and to acknowledge him for their chief. These marks of honor awakened in the breast of Anne of Montmorency, the ancient sentiments of devotion and fidelity, which had attached him for so many years to the father and grand-father of the King. Arriving at Orleans, he turned to the

captains and said, with his ordinary dignity, that since the King had restored him his command, they might dispense with guarding his Majesty so exactly in full peace; and that without employing the force of arms, he would make his matter respected through the whole kingdom and by all his subjects. Arrived at the palace, where the Queen loaded him with honors, he rendered his homages to the young King, and with tears in his eyes, conjured him to fear nothing from the present troubles, for that he and all good Frenchmen, were ready to sacrifice their lives for the support of his crown. The Queen encouraged by this discourse, the first proof of the success of her contrivances, entered without delay into secret conferences with the Constable, before that others had time to entertain and to gain him. She protested that she expected every thing from him, both for her children and herself; that the royal authority and the public good were no longer but idle names, for two factions embittered against each other, for their mutual destruction; that she despaired of preserving to her children under age, a crown envied and attacked by such powerful enemies; unless his fidelity, of which he had so long given such shining proofs, should cause him to embrace the defence of the young monarch, of a kingdom torn with divisions, and of all the royal family. These words in the mouth of a woman, a mother, a Queen in affliction, made so deep an impression on the mind of the Constable, that he consented to the accommodation ready to be concluded with the King of Navarre. Flattered with the humiliation of the *Guises*, and re-established in the functions of the first trust in the kingdom, he renounced all interests of faction, and resolved to unite with the Queen, for the preservation of the state, in which he aspired only to reassume the place which he had merited by his long services.

Concord being thus established, by the authority of the Constable, they assembled the council: All the Princes and officers of the crown assisted at it; and the Chancellor having, according to custom, made the propositions in presence of the King, they concluded unanimously that the Queen should be declared regent of the kingdom, the King of Navarre lieutenant-general in the Provinces: the Constable, generalissimo of the armies, the Duke of *Guise*, grand-master of the King's household, and the Cardinal de *Lorraine*, superintendent of the finances.

The Prince of *Conde* was now discharged from Prison, and an Arret of the Parliament of Paris, conceived in honorable terms, discharged him from all the accusations against him; and the sentence was declared null and irregular, as the work of judges incompetent in the cause of the Princes of the blood. The *Vidame de Chartres*, died of chagrin in the Bastile, before the coalition was finished. Thus ended the year 1560.

(To be continued.)

VERSES,

Said to be written and sung by a Negro-Girl, on her lover who was drowned in her sight.

POOR ORA tink on YANCO dear,  
Tho' he be gone forever:  
For he no dead, he still live here\*:  
And he from her go never.  
Like on de sand me mark him face,  
The wave come roll him over;  
The mark he go, but still the place,  
'Tis easy to discover!  
Me see, sometime, de tree, de flower,  
He droop like ORA surely;  
And den, bye-bye, dere come a shower.  
He hold him head up purely.  
And so sometime me tink me die,  
My heart so sick he grieve me;  
But in a little time me cry  
Good deal, and dat relieve me.  
\* Her bosom.

Improvements and Additions to Mr. BOWEN'S  
Exhibition of Wax-Work,

Viz.  
HIS Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq.—A Philadelphian Beauty.—Peace, (an elegant figure) with her Olive Branch.—Plenty, with wreaths of Flowers, basket of Fruit, &c.

TICKETS, at one quarter dollar, may be had at Mr. JAMES BRYSON'S, No. 4, Third, below Market Street; where the exhibition is open from 10 o'clock in the Morning, until 9 every Evening.

N. B. MINIATURE and PORTRAIT PAINTING done at the same place, on reasonable terms. Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }  
October 14, 1790. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the 30th day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The Rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following Articles, viz.  
One pound of Bread or Flour,  
One pound of Beef, or 3/4 of a pound of Pork,  
Half a jill of Rum, Brandy, or Whisky,  
One quart of Salt,  
Two quarts of Vinegar, } pr. 100 rations.  
Two pounds of Soap,  
One pound of Candles.

Separate Proposals may be made for each place, specifying the lowest price pr. ration.—No credit is required.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }

Sept. 28, 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 Princeps 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 sixteen 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 semicircular 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 west 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.

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, Clothing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of Old Emission, 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 which the Legislature 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.

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