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[Whole No. 164.]

## Discourses on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONTINUED.

Utrumque regem, sua multitudo consulataverat.

THE Prince of Condé and the Admiral, irritated to see suppressed a party, upon whose number and forces they had founded all their hopes, and not being able to hinder the execution of the Edict, which all the parliaments and most of the inferior tribunals pressed into execution with great ardor, imagined another expedient: it was to engage the ministers of the Hugonots to demand a public conference, in presence of the King, with the Catholic Prelates, upon the controverted points. This indirect method appeared to them proper to obtain insensibly, a liberty of conscience. The Cardinal de Tournon, and several other Catholic Prelates, opposed this request: they remonstrated that it was useless to dispute about religion, with people who were very obstinate, and who persisted in a doctrine condemned by the church. That if they wished to lay open their reasons, they might address themselves to the council of Trent. The Cardinal of Lorraine was of opinion in favor of the conference; whether he flattered himself that he should confound the Hugonots, by his irresistible reasoning, and convince those whom he thought seduced, or whether, as those who envied him gave out, by making an ostentatious exhibition of his eloquence and erudition, he wished still further to increase his reputation and glory, in so celebrated an assembly: Whatever were his intentions, it is certain that by not opposing the demand of the Protestants, he draws into his sentiment the prelates, who yielded to the solicitations of the King of Navarre. This Prince, who had long desired to hear a dispute in form, between the Catholics and Hugonots, to clear up his own doubts, supported with warmth the demand of the Protestants. They sent therefore safe conducts to the ministers refugees at Geneva, and assigned for the place of conference Poisy, a little city, five leagues from Paris.

The King appeared at Poisy, with all his court, accompanied by the Cardinals of Bourbon, of Lorraine, of Tournon, of Armagnac, and of Guise, who were to assist at the conference on the part of the Catholics. The most distinguished Bishops and Prelates, several Doctors of the Sorbonne, and other Theologians of the most celebrated universities of the kingdom, were present. There appeared on the side of the Hugonots, Theodore Beza, Peter Martyr Vermily, Francis de Saint Paul, John Raymond, John Virel, with several others, who came from Geneva, or Germany. Beza explained his doctrines, with great pomp of eloquence; and the Cardinal of Lorraine answered him, with what he called proofs and authorities, drawn from the Scriptures and the fathers of the Church. The council judged proper to withdraw the young King, because the tenderness of his age not permitting him to discern the truth, there was reason to fear, that he might be surprized by some dangerous opinion, contrary to the faith. After several debates, the assembly separated without deciding any thing.

The Catholics gained only one advantage: The King of Navarre was not satisfied with the Hugonots, having observed some variations of their ministers in the doctrines which they maintained. Some followed literally the sentiments of Calvin; others inclined to the doctrine of Luther; these adhered to the profession of faith of the Swiss, those to the confession of Augsborg. Shocked with this inconsistency, as he thought it, this weak Prince began to be disgusted with the new opinions, and to attach himself to the Catholic religion. But the Hugonots drew from this conference all the fruit that they had promised themselves. As soon as they came out of it, they boasted highly that they had demonstrated the truth of their belief, convinced the Catholic doctors, confounded the Cardinal of Lorraine, and obtained of the King permission to preach their doctrine. In fact, of their own private authority, they began to assemble, wherever they pleased, to hold publicly their sermons, with so great an affluence of people, and so great a concourse of nobility, as well as others, that it was no longer possible to restrain them.

When the magistrates attempted to hinder their assemblies, or the Catholics attempted to chafe them from the churches where they met, the Hugonots run to arms, and defended themselves. The two parties attacked each other

with fury, under the names of Hugonots and Papists. The whole kingdom was in a flame. The power of the magistrates lost its energy; the people were in continual terror and alarms; the collection of the revenues was interrupted, and in the bosom of peace, an intestine and cruel war was seen to be kindled. The Queen-mother and the King of Navarre, mixed with these excesses, seeing that the severity of the Edict of July, had only increased the disorders, convoked another assembly of deputies from all the parliaments of the kingdom, to be informed by them, of the state of each province, and to deliberate upon the most proper means of re-establishing tranquillity. *The views of the ministry changing continually, as the interests of ministers and the passions of the great varied; it was not astonishing, that after so many measures taken, abandoned, reassumed, affairs should still remain in greater disorder, and a more strange confusion.* It was indeed impossible that such frequent variations should restore good order, which an equal and uniform conduct could alone maintain. *(To be continued.)*

ERRATUM in our last: Before the last word in Davila, insert the word "both."

### MR. BOWDOIN.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.

ON Saturday morning last, at one o'clock, Death, with inexorable hand, summoned to the world of spirits, (to the unspeakable loss of the public, and his friends), the very much respected, and highly revered character, the

Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.  
Aged 64 years,

and yesterday afternoon, his remains were respectfully interred in his family tomb, in this town,

#### ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Independent Company of Cadets, commanded by Col. BRADFORD,—with arms reversed, and Drums muffled.  
attended by a Band of Music.  
The Officers of the Independent Companies,  
The Officers of the Boston Militia,  
and of the Militia in the neighboring towns.  
The Society of the Cincinnati, and Officers of the late American Army,  
The Medical Society.  
Governors and Officers of Harvard-College,  
The Trustees and Members of the Humane Society,  
The Council and Members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.  
The gentlemen Clergy, of the town of Boston, and the neighboring towns.  
The Physicians to the deceased.

The Rev. Mr. THACHER.  
Pall supported by

Hon. Judge LOWELL,	CORPSE	Rev. Presid. WILLARD,
Hon. Mr. GILL,		Hon. Mr. RUSSELL,
LIEUT. GOVERNOR,		General LINCOLN.

#### THE RELATIONS.

The Deacons and Committee of the Rev. Mr. Thacher's Church,  
The High Sheriff of the County,  
The Hon. Chief Justice JAY, and the Hon. Judge CUSHING,  
Foreign Consuls,  
The Members of the Hon. Council, in town.  
The Members of Congress, in town,  
The Members of the Hon. Senate, and House of Representatives in town.  
The Secretary and Treasurer of the State,  
The Selectmen and Overseers of the town,  
The Town-Clerk and Treasurer,  
The Marine Society,  
The Gentlemen of the Insurance Offices,  
Friends and Acquaintance.

After the carriage of the deceased, followed his Excellency THE GOVERNOR, in his carriage.  
And as great a collection of carriages of all kinds, as we ever recollect to have seen assembled on a similar occasion.

Captain JOHNSON's company of Artillery assembled upon the common, and discharged their pieces during the procession.

The streets were crowded with mourning citizens:

Largely had Gov. BOWDOIN shared in the distinctions of the world. To the honor of Harvard College, he was educated at that Seminary of Learning; and so highly was he distinguished for his abilities, that at a very early age he was elected a Representative of the town of Boston, in which office he was continued, until he was elected one of the Council of the then Province of Massachusetts Bay, where he served with great reputation, until negatived by Governors BERNARD and GAGE, for his decided and able opposition to British measures. He took a distinguished part in the revolution, having been President of the Council of this State, for a number of years during the war; was President of the Convention that formed the State Constitution, and since the revolution, he has been Governor of this Commonwealth. He died President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in this State; President of the Humane Society; Doctor of Laws in the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Dublin, and of the Society of Arts in Great Britain.

No trait in his character was perhaps more distinguished, than his last, his death: Inspired by religion, and upheld by the father of mercies, he endured a most painful sickness, with the greatest firmness and patience; and received the stroke of death, with a calmness, a resignation, and composure, that marked the truly great and good man.—Thus has died, if not the pride, at least one of the brightest ornaments of his country, and of human nature.

It must afford general satisfaction to the public at large, when it is known that the family of the Hon. Mr. Bowdoin, deceased, set an example worthy of general imitation, in conforming to the bye-laws of the town, respecting the wearing of mourning.

The Hon. Mr. Bowdoin, has, we hear, among other legacies, left handsome donations to the University at Cambridge; to the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and to the poor of the Rev. Mr. Thacher's Church.

ROME, (ITALY), August 7.

SOME Frenchmen are arrested almost every day in this metropolis. The order extends to every rank, strangers, priests, or hereticks; they are immediately conducted to the frontiers, and wished a good voyage, after being first strictly enjoined to appear no more in the Pope's dominions.

BERLIN, (PRUSSIA), August 8.

Since the signature of the articles of pacification, the armies of General Uedom and Henkel, have received orders to unite, for the formation of a body of 60,000 men, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick.

That experienced leader marches into Russia, immediately upon the Empress's declaration that she will not accede to the proposals for peace between her and the Porte.

His Majesty gives up his claim to Dantzick and Thone, to demonstrate that the object of his arming was merely the establishment of peace and the welfare of humanity, Bucharest is to be the seat of negotiation.

M. Belgin goes as ambassador from Prussia to Constantinople.

LONDON, September 10—14.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FIRE AT MADRID.

This dreadful fire, that has been burning upwards of ten days, has nearly destroyed in Place Mayor, one of the handsomest squares of the capital, and the most filled with tradesmen's shops—a third part of it, with a row of houses of an adjacent street, upwards of 80 in all, have already fallen a prey to the flames; which the public prayers, many soldiers and workmen, with a small engine, and several squirts, have not been able to extinguish. The fire began at midnight: forthwith the miraculous image of St. Roch was uncovered and brought, in procession, to the square, but the conflagration, notwithstanding the presence of the Saint, and the fervent prayers of the multitude, did not rage with less violence. The holy sacrament succeeded but with as little success; the Duke of Medina Celithen substituted the sacred image of our Saviour, belonging to the Capuchin's convent in his hotel. These successive pious efforts lasted more than six hours, during which time it was visible that the workmen preferred prayers to exertions. The Dominicans have been reproached with having refused to bring forth our lady of Atocha, a Madonna, who never fails of success. The fire, it is said, was owing to a private gentleman's devotion, who kept, night and day, many lighted tapers before the shrine of a wonderful image.

Wednesday evening the New Year was ushered in by the Jews, with that solemnity which distinguishes that holiday from all others. The men appeared in their different Synagogues clothed in shrouds; the women all in white; which cast a very awful reflection on the ungodly among them; for it is presumed, that on that festival the almighty sits in judgment for poor sinners; and on that account the Jews invoke angels, patriarchs, and deceased friends, to intercede for their iniquities.

After the conquest of Zettin, the Turks were constrained in their flight to abandon a great number of children; previous to which they fastened round the necks of these little unfortunates, a note, on which was written as follows: "May the God of mercy inspire with pity those into whose hands this innocent child may fall. Praise and glory to thee, all-merciful God; Thou hast formed man for life. Wherefore dost thou suffer thy children to destroy each other?—Ah! miserable orphans! Abandoned by the author of thy existence—God alone can be thy guide and thy protector."

Our Northern neighbours punish with exemplary severity a crime which is every day committed in this metropolis with impunity. The butchers blow up their meat to distend the skinny fibres, and give the meat the appearance of fatness.—Veal, in particular, is every day blown up with breath issuing from lungs infected, perhaps, with the worst of all diseases—but, in fact,