

Discourses on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONTINUED.

Utrumque regem, sua multitudo contulaverat.

THIS Prince (the King of Navarre,) began gravely to acknowledge that the Hugonots disguised their passions and their interests, under the veil of christian charity, and the cloak of religion. Moreover, he was made to apprehend that the Admiral, with his policy, would persuade all France to believe that the King of Navarre followed blindly his councils. They piqued his jealousy, by representing to him that the Calvinists highly blamed his sloth and indolence, while all their affections and attachments were to the Prince of Conde, whose courage, promptitude, and magnanimity, they never ceased to exalt and celebrate. A last consideration of extreme importance, touched a nerve of exquisite sensibility: The King of France and his brothers were of feeble and delicate complexions, ill constituted, subject to dangerous distempers, and too young to have children. The succession to the crown, regarded him as the first Prince of the blood, and to declare himself the head and protector of the Hugonots, was to place between the throne and him, an impenetrable barrier. To smooth his way the more easily to the throne, he inclined to re-unite himself to the Catholic party, to attract the favor of the Pope and the King of Spain, and to attach to himself the forces of the faction, which was the best united, and the most powerful. He began to distrust the councils of the Queen his wife, blindly devoted to Calvinism, and naturally an enemy of pacific measures. The magnificent promises and persuasive discourses of the legate, and of *Mannriquez*, joined to so many other motives, determined him finally to unite himself with the Constable and the Duke of Guise. They declared loudly in words and by writings, that they were leagued only for the defence of the Catholic religion: but their views were, in reality, much more vast. The King of Navarre abandoned one party, in which he found himself eclipsed by his brother, to attach himself to another, in which they offered him more brilliant hopes. And the *Guises* entered into this convention, only to re-establish their credit and ancient grandeur.

Such was the union, which taught the French the art of forming leagues and combinations, without the knowledge of their sovereigns. The Hugonots represented it in the most odious colours, and called it the triumvirate. The Queen Jane conceived a lively resentment of this unexpected resolution of her husband. Full of indignation to see him become the most ardent persecutor of her favorite religion, in which she flattered herself she had confirmed him; she resolved to quit the court, and retired into Bearn, with the Prince Henry, and the Princess Catharine, her children, whom she instructed in the reformed religion, declining all further society, and commerce with her husband. The Queen-mother was not less alarmed with a change so sudden and incredible. *The triumvirate destroyed all the projects of an equilibrium, which she had founded, on the distrusts and animosities which divided the grandees.* She dreaded as much, for the safety of her children, as for her own authority. These reciprocal variations, these combinations of interests, totally opposite to each other, announced clearly enough to her understanding, that this union concealed high hopes, and vast designs. She knew that the *Guises* had unraveled her artifices, and that burning with ambition, they sought every means of re-entering into the ministry. Moreover, what probability was there, that the King of Navarre would renounce the friendship of his brother, and of his most faithful partizans, to unite with his most cruel enemies, if he had not been assured of great advantages in such a change. She was not ignorant of the empire which is held over human hearts, even the most upright, by ambition and the thirst of ruling. Finally, considering every thing which threatened her, she could not dissemble her own weakness, nor that of her children. Forced by these reflections to trust no longer, either the sincerity of the King of Navarre, nor the demonstrations made by the Catholics, of having no design of making any innovation in the government; a prey to constant terrors, alarms and suspicions, nothing was capable of calming her inquietude. She passed often whole nights, in conference with her confidants, and among others with the Bishop of Valence, and the Chancellor *De L'Hopital*: Their counsels, and above all, the critical position in which she stood, determined her to form a coalition with the Prince of Conde and the Admiral, to favor their designs, and support herself with their forces, in order to counterbalance, as much as possible, the power of the opposite faction: alledging among other motives, to her Catholic confidants, that God himself permits evil for the sake of good: and since the Hugonots had caused so many disorders, it was but just to make use of them, to cure the distempers which had infected the heart of the state.

(To be continued.)

[—660—]

THE MISTAKEN SHEPHERD.

THE hapless Shepherd of the plain,
If his lov'd Daphne frown,
Desponding, thinks his suit in vain,
Aside his crook is thrown.

His oaten pipe no more is tun'd,
His flocks untended stray;
He feels too deep the eye-struck wound,
And sighs his hours away,

But speed, fond Swain, thy Charmer seek,
Who loves thee, and is kind;
And only frowns, because you speak
Too little of your mind.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the first Quality—by Retail,

No. 17,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market-Streets.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Commodious Boarding House,

No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,
WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with
GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING,
By the Week, Month, or Year, and on the most moderate terms.
Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.—[2aw.3m.]

At the

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, South side,

WILL be negotiated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and

Public Securities,

BUSINESS transacted in public offices in the city, and such Paper-Money and Certificates furnished, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND discounted.

HOUSES, Farms, Lands, and Lots, bought and sold, let or leased, and Houses, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging procured for Strangers, or others.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Clerks, School-Masters, Waiters, Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and other Maids, and those of other professions, who come well recommended, may hear of employ; and Employers be supplied, by applying to

FRANCIS WHITE.

Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

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 BRVSON'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.

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 26th of December 1788, the house occupied by WILLIAM HASELTON, of the Delaware State, 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 Wm. Haselton on the above date.

1788.			
October 24,	4873	of 500 dollars each,	} favor of JAMES HASELTON.
	4874		
	6359	one of 1400 dollars,	} ELIZABETH HASELTON, Administratrix of JAMES HASELTON, deceased.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1790. [62 Cl. law.]

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-Office 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,	} pr. 100 rations.
One pound of Beef, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of Pork,	
Half a gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whisky,	
One quart of Salt,	
Two quarts of Vinegar,	
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.

SUBSCRIBERS in the City and State of New-York—and to the Eastward as far as Boston, will please to pay their arrearages to Mr. P. Wetmore, at the Post-Office, New-York—who will also receive subscriptions for the Gazette.

The price of this paper is 3 dolls. pr. ann. and 5d. single number.

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Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at No. 69, Market-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the union of the States—to extend and protect their commerce—to explore and arrange the national funds—to restore and establish the public credit—will require the energies of the patriots and sages of our country—hence the propriety of increasing the mediums of knowledge and information.

AMERICA, from this period begins her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the empires, states, and kingdoms, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, suggest the most important mementos—these, with the rapid series of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that freedom and government—liberty and laws, are inseparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new constitution; for however various the sentiments, respecting the merits of this system, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity of an efficient federal government.

A paper, therefore, established upon national, independent, and impartial principles—which shall take up the premised articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement—and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant, THE EDITOR.

April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the present government of the United States:—Its principal objects are comprised in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the best abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed interesting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extensive circulation it has obtained: It shall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the spirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—Freedom, Government, Union and Peace constitute the happiness of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their present enjoyments, and future hopes, suspended on the preservation of these essential pillars of human felicity: In an ardent wish to promote these great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to these it has been—and shall be sedulously devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental transactions, and interesting information on the most important subjects of life, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original design, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the seat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby solicited:—Those who may wish to form a judgment of the work, are respectfully informed that the first volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inspected at the house of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

The second volume commenced in April last: The Editor can supply the numbers complete from that period—which contain the laws of the second session of Congress—and the debates and proceedings of the house of Representatives, during four months of the session.

Among the innumerable blessings derived to the people of the United States from the present general government, there is none productive of happier effects than that spirit of UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP which has in a great measure eradicated party and local distinctions, and now forms a great national feature in the American character.—The Editor, therefore, with confidence, takes his station in the capital of the United States, being fully persuaded, that in proportion to his merits, he will receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FENNO.