HYMNINTOVE Frem 16e Greek of Oppian.

REMENDOUS Love! omnipotent thy fway. Refile, fide for, yet a trible gay;
Thy power furrence, each possion to controll;
The power furrence, each possion to controll;
The wintry floring enchast the purple deep,
Huthd by the trait the onery furges fleep:
The fixed as fate this earthly fabric flands, Like the weak reed, it trembles in thy hands: The flatry heaving confess the pow'rful God, The Barry heaving contest the powring Con-buling Olympas trembles at thy nod; Thy exple-eye dark Pluno's realm forcess, There finades impervious to the foliar blaze: Thy frown how decadful on fall Lettle's conf! In vain oblivious aids the fair ring ghoft; Winftrung before thee is the filver Entring before mean by Apilo low: Thy deadly flaft can lay Apilo low: Proud waves thy banner through the zerial fields, Eva Jove's own lightning to thy lightning yields: Tip'd are thy arrows with confirming fire.

Tip'd are thy arrows with confirming fire.

With gair, with poilon, and with mad defire:

Unknown the limits of thy vaft domain. Thou mighty Lord of pleafure and of pain.

From the GINTLENEX and Lapits reum and Country MAGAZINE.

Mr. COVELLY.
The following prayer, which was Prince Engene's, was taken from a manufeript copy, that was brought into New England by a ledy, who came over in the veffel with governome bredier, when he came to take his governoment bere, is prefetted to you far a place in your Magazine; as it is calculated not only to warm the heart of the most devon christian; but to warm the heart of the most ported libertime with the love of goodness. May it have its defired cfirst and then your humble fervant will not think than his lathen your homble fervant will not think that his la-bour in transcribing it is lost, PHILOPATHIZE.

MY Gou lbelieve in thee, do thou frengthes me love thee, do abou confirm my hope. I am forty to my fine, do thou confirm my hope. I am forty to my fine, do thou increase my rependance. Indoor these as my fire principle—I defire thee as my laft end. I thank thee as my preprual benefactor; and I call upon thee as my Superme defender. My God, he thou pleafed to guide me by thy wildom. Rule me by thy judice, and keep me by thy poseer. To thee, I dedicate my throught, and werds, actions, and furferings: that henceforth I may think of thee, focat of thee.—all according to the will, because its in they interest my body, and fandily my foul: Enable me, O Goo, at he at home less, it receives my part inference, to conquer my thank temperation—to reduce the passion that are turbing for me, and to packing the virtues that become not. Fill me, O Loan, with a tender temperature. I deve to my receive my hor forming of the me, and to packing the virtues that become not. Fill me, O Loan, with a tender temperature. I deve to my receive my hoperhours, characterists, and a concerner, of they directive—an avertion to my informities—a laye to my receive the be fabruillive my floperhours, characterists in the fabruillive my floperhours, characterists and the fabruillive my floperhours, characterists. Y Gov Ibeliere in thee, do thou frengthes me to my friends, charitable to my esemies, faithful to my friends, and indulgate to my inferiors. Come, O Gop, and help me to overcome pleasure by morfication, covering for fisher alms—anger by meckness, and lakewammers by devotion.

Let me never forgetto be fervent in prayer, temper-

Let me never royectop et repent in pays, econge-ate infocal-exactl in my employments, and conflant in ray refourtions. Grant that I may be always proden in undertaking—courageous in daugett—patient on-der disposit means, and humble under foccess. Inforce me, O Long with a defire always to have a quiet conference—in outward roadelly—in edifying conver-fation, and a regular conduct. Let me always apply intion, and a regular conduct. Let me always apply myleft to refit nature ("" or rather the supercreable fellius of my appetites and pegenn" ")—affil grace, and endeaver to keep thy commandments. Do those contuctine, O Lown, of the meanure of earth, the preatmits of heaven—the fiderine's of time, and the length of ttennity. Grant that I may be prepared for Death—tear the judgement,—avoid hell; and obtain paradife through the ments of Jefus Christ, my Saviour and Redeener. AMEN.

through the ments of John China, my carroot and red deemer. AMEN. Who that reads the above prayer, by ran infidel, can quef-tion whether heaven was prefent with fuch a General?

LONDON, May 25-

LONDON, May 25.

Hydriphibit cared by cingaron.

Extra0 g a later from Peate.

"If you were here, you would be mach pleafed with a different made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a fmall province belonging to this republic. The difference is in the province of the hydrophobia, was cared by force fraughts of vinegar, given him lw midake, inficad of smoter portion. A plu fician of Podea, called Count Leoniffe, got intelligence of the event at Udine, and tried-the fame remedy upon a partient that was brought to the Padua hoffutal, adminifering, him a pound or vinegar in the two ring, another at noon, and a third at fourte, and the man was speedly and perfectly cured. cured. "I have diffirfed through Italy this discovery.

means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hove that you will make it known in England, by means of your public papers, and I am fure this allonm'ans of your public passers, and I am are this audit of the state of ftrengthen bis reifes.

Maing transdy will have as supply an effect there, as it had here, fold fined I be glad to be apprifted of it, that I stay relate it in my fad paper. As you have more rambling does in London than we have here, it is probable than the experiment will be foon tried, and, pleafe God, with good factefs. Your bemanity allures me to account on which his, as I have me to account your countymen with this, as I have done mine."

WAR DEPARTMENT, }

WAR DEPART MENT;
MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is beteby given to all the military, invalids of the United States, that the fums to which they are entitled for fix montgaof their annual penfou from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enforming, will be paid on the fail day by the Commifficant of Leans within the States respectively, under the almal creditation.

of Loan white the states rejectively, adder the aliast regulations, viz.

Every application for payment most be accompanied by the following rouchers.

18. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the fame is to field an invasible, and aftertaining the sum to which as such he is annually intitled.

and An alidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. come before me, and of the Justices of the comof in the State of and A. B. come of in the State of and the original could that he's the fame A. B. to whom the original of exhibit the

made over that per ice from and given, of exhibit the following in a copy (the certificate gived by the flate is be fellowing in a copy (the certificate gived by the flate is be rectified). That he force, for excited). That he force, a copy of welfel) at the time he was distilled, and that he won replied is and has resulted in and has resulted in a continuous and has resulted in a continuous for the last years, previous to ambite he while in

attorney, the faid attorney, belides the certificate and oath before recited, mult produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following forms. I. A. B. of county of flate of

1. A. E. of county of flat of do hereby conditante and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of my pention for fix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand feven hundred and ninery one, and ending the forth day of September of the fame year,

Signed and fealed in the prefence of

Willingery/

Acknowledged before me, Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respec-tive efficers, and also of the time the invalida died, tree cincers, san autoot the time the towns due whose persons they may claim. By command of the President of the United State, H. KNOX, Scentary of W.R.

AN excellent Farm lying in Conway, containing about Two Hundred and twenty Aures, well watered, two Hundred and twenty Aures, well watered, two Hundred and twenty of Fruit Trees, & pleasy of Sugar Maples, conveniently finance for the puryoff of making Sugars, a convenient dwelling houfe and Barry, and other Buiksings, four good wells—the whole will be fold or a Part, as may beft fuit, the purchaft—Apply to DAVID FIELD, on the Premieralities more than a Mile well of the Meeting Houfe.

Conwar Angolf v. 201. Conway, Augost 2, 1791-

STRAYED from the jubscriber about the middle of last May, a black more COLT, with a subite face, a natural traiter. Also a servel borse COLT, with a white face, a mainful traiter, but hat. Wheever will take up faid Colts, and give information where they may be bad, or return them to the fubferiber, fail be band/omely

DANIEL WARNER, jaz. Northampter, July 26, 1791.

CTRAYED or Stolen from the perture of Mr. E-phraim Fitch on the 2d infl. a bright bay mare colt, three years old pail, a black mane and tail larely dock-ed. Shod before, has one white hind foot, a few white hairs just above her Nofe, a natural Trotter. Whoever will return faid mate, to faid Fitch, or the Sobleriber, or give information Whoever will return 131d mate, to tale retend to Sobleriber, or give information where the may be found thall receive a generous reward.

SPENCER WHITING.

Worthington, Angull 17, 1791.

Aken up by the fubicriber on the third Day of Jone laft, a dark red COW, with a lined back, a bout 4 or 5 years old, no antificial mark. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take her

THOMAS MIGHELLS.

Conway, August 8, 1791.

Conway, August 8, 1791.

R AN away from me the Subjectiver, on the wight of the 1th inft. on Appreciate Bry, named Suit Stuber, jun, 17-years all; 5 feet 8 inches bigh, light bair, duri constitution, bad to when he would away, a dark Brown Cant and Fig. Jone Breeches, and Worfed Studings. Whereor will take up feld Bry and return him to me, a. It have from Canter record and no charges plain. Sail have two Coppers reward and no charges paid." ELIJAH NASH.

Hatfield, Angust 11th 1791.

C. A. S. H.

A ND the highest price given for Old Silvers, Copper
and Bright, by

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Planed word, to be

Printing-Office, Northangian, May 1/91'
R O P O S A L For Printing by Subfraiption, THIRTY FOUR. SERMONS,

On the most ofeful and important SUBJECTS

Adapted to the FAMILY AND CLOSET. By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M. Late President of the College in Princeton.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed a
SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVINS.
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. And another discourse on the same ocasion, together with an ELEUAS POEM, Joshe memory of Mr. DAVIES,

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION

RESIDENT DAVIES charteirs as a Receive a for well known, and the Sermonshire propoled toby re-printed have fo long judly been celebrated, for mish caquired after by the ferious and judicious, and are for much needed for the promotion of personal and fine thy religious, that we approve of the defigm, will seed it our countraince and, with it univerful forces.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pasior of the Church in Hadley.

RUFUS WELLS, Pasior of the Church in Whenly,

Wherely,
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Patter of the Church
in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.
The work shall be printed with a fair Type on

good Paper, & will be put to prefail foor as fat-bundred copiesare fubferhed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subferher will be Fifteen fal-ings, handfomely bound and lettered, (a)tho the Ea-guin Estimon coils nearly double that fant.)

IV. Those who subferibe for fix sets shall have a feventh Gratis

V. The Money to be paid as foon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by William Baller,

SUBSCRIPTIONS are reversed by a man ber of Gentle-the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentle-men in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged. Massachusetta Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY

CLASS Second,
CLASS Second,
SCHEME of the 2d class of the femi-annual State
Lottery, to commence drawing on or before
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NOT TWO 2LANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to 2 deduction of truelve and an half per cent. for the ple

Prizes.	Dollars	Dollars.
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The State of the S	2000 ars	6000
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6	1000	6100
10.	500	5000
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80	100	Egga
90	50	4500
100	40	4000
120	30216	3500
161	20	3210
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for Ticken in the shove Class, may be had of the feveral MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ondo-mand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.) DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, S Managers GEORGE R. MINOT,

Boffon, Apil 14, 1791. N. Blake, & Co.

A Their flore a few rods north of the ferry at Hardord, have for fale by Wholefalband Resal Well-India and N. England Rum, of a fuperior Sugars, Well-India and N. England Rum, of a fuperior guality.
Melsifics,
Genera, in catheor cates,
Bobes, and Green Teas,
Coffre,
Warranted and common Choosiste,
Cotton Wool,
C R OJC K E R Y W AR E,

Well afformed in criterior harrett

An Afforment of
GIASS WARE,
With a variety of other articles in the Greeny Lens

GIASS WARE,
With a variety of other articles in the Ginetry lies,
all of which will be fold on the most resignable Testes
for eath or most kinds of Constry, protect.
Confant attendance given, and the inalled favous
gratefully attnowledged.
Hantord, August 1791.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, August 31,1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

BY AUTHORITY.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE FRENCH AMBAGGABORS AND MINISTERS.

City of a latter from the Minister of Parties Affrica, al-drifted by the King, to all the dishaftators and Min-ther of his Majelly, in Parties Courts.

"SIR.

THE King had charged me to inform you othat it is his will that you make known his featurents, refeeling the Revolution and the French Conditionion the court at which you refule. The fame orders are transmitted to the amballadors and miniters of France, at all the courts of Europe, to the end that no doubt may remain with regard to bis majety's intentions, his free acceptation of the new form of government of his trerocable cant to maintain it. his irrevocable outh to maintain it.

s recocable data to maintain it.
His m-jufty has convoked the States General of his
agdom, and refolved in his council that the comny should, in that assembly, have a number of Demost in that assenting dates in miner of De-puties equal to those of the two other orders then exis-ing. This eft of provisional legislation which the cir-cumstances of the moment did not allow to be more favourable, fufficiently approunced his majefty's with to reflore the nation to all its rights.

irefore the axion to all its right.

The States General mer, and took the pirle of the National Affembly; and in a thoir time, a coasticution-fixed to facure the happinets of France, and of the mounth, took place of the ancient order of this guarder which the apparent power of the king only ferred to conceal the real power of certain arithocratic hodies.

The National Affembly adopted the representative form of government, conjuined with hepolitary monarchy. The legislative hody was declared permannity the choice of the minters of public working, of maginates, and induces was given to the people; the execution of the minters of public working, and maginates was induced with a people; the execution of the minters of public working.

firster, and judges was given to the people; the exe-cutive power was conferred on the king, the power of chaffion on the Monarch. The public force, both in-ternal and external, was organized on the fare-principles, and in conformity with the fundamental balls of a distribution of powers. Such is the new conditution

of the Ringdom.

That which is called a revolution, is no more than the abrogation of numerous abules that have been ac-cumulating for age, through the errors of the peo-ple, or the power of the ministers, which was never the power of the king. Those abuses were no lefs preju-gicial or the ration than to the mourach. Authority, shead to the nation than to the monarch. Authority, while phappy seigns, had never coeffed to attack their abuses, but without being able to defirry them. They exit as longer; the nation, now the fovereign, has no citizens but fuch as are equal in rights, no defpot but the law jun organs but public efficers, and of those officers the king is first. Such is the French resolution.

This must naturally have for its enemies all those This mall naturally have for its enemies all those who, in the lift moment of error, regret, on account of perfonal advantages, the abuses of the ancient government. Hence the apparent divition which fluesdy lifely in the kingdom, and which is daily becoming lefts being exprang some fewer laws and circumlightees which time will correct; but the king, whole true powers and the station who will correct but the king, whole true powers and the station who to transfer be diffired from that of the nation, who have no air but the happiness of the people, and no authority but that which is delegated to him, the king has subpred without hesitation, a happy conflimtion. and adopted without actuation, a copy community which will at once regenerate the nation, the monarchy and his authority. All his powers are preferred to him, except the dreadful power of making laws. It him, except the dreadful power of making laws. It irmains charged with file power of negociating with foreign nations, with the care of defending the kingdom, and repelling its enemies; but the French action will in future have no external enemies, but its agtriflors, no internal enemies but those who, full flattering themselves with rain hopes, believe that the will of twenty-four millions of men, reflored to their para-ral rights, after having organized the kingdom in fach a manner as to leave only the memory of ancient forms and abufes, is not an immoreable and irrescenble con-

fliming.

The most dangerous of the forensies are they who affect to differentiate doubts of the forensies of the Moureh. Their men are more to blame, or much decrived. They suppose themselves the friends of the king, and they are the only enemies of royalty. They would have deprived the King of the love and the confidence of a great nation, if his principles and his probably had been felk known. What has the King on the new that he confidence to these this he confidence to these this he confidence to the thing of the lower than the transit of the transit Franch confliction as his titles to glory! After har-ing accepted and fanctioned all the laws, he has neg-lected no means of causing them to be executed. Since the ment of February, of the laft year, he has premif-ed in the bofom of the National Affembly, to maintain them. He has taken as out to do for, in the midd of the general federation of the kingdom. Digothed by the little of the reflorer of Franch Liberty, he will

transmit to his son more than a crown; he will transmit a confinitional royalry.

The enemics of the constitution are constantly re-

The enemies of the confliction are conflandly re-feating therebe King is not happy, as if it were poffi-ble for a King to enjoy any happinels but the happinels of his people. They fay that his authority is leftened, as if anthurity, founded on force were not left power-ful, and more precarious than authority founded on as it authority, founded on force were not lefs power-ful, and more precasions than authority, founded on law. Finally that the King is not free: a calumny a-trocious, if they fuppole that his will esual be confirma-ed; ablurd, if they take for a want of freedom the con-feat repeatedly experieds by his Majelly to remains-mong the citizens of Paris, a confern that was due to, their parionism, even to their fears, but above all to their love.

their love.

Alofe columnies however, have reached foreign churst they have been repeated there by Frenchmen, who are voluntary exiles from their country, influed of thairing its glory, and who, if they are not enemies, have at leaft deferted their flations as citizen. The King, fir, charges you to defeat their intrigues and their projects. The fame calemaies, while they friend the failed ideas respecting the French revolution, have sendered the intentions of French travellers fospected by feveral neighbouring nations, and the King expressly orders you to protect and defend them. Represent the French condition in the fame light as that in which the King views it; and leave no don't of his intension to maintain it to the uthout of his power. By fecting the liberty and the equality of the citizens, that conditation founds the national profession in the that confliction founds the national proficeties on the moft immovable hafts; it confirms the eval authority by the laws; it pierents, by a glefrous revolution; re-volution which the shafes of the old government would probably from have affected by a difficultion of the em-pire, and finally, it will conflirm the happiness. of the King. To justify it, to defend it, and to conflict it as the rule of your conduct neglet to be your first duty. I have frequently before (communicated to you has Majethy's feature of the rule of the property of the pro-

Magify a featiment on the beat the after the infor-mation he has received of the opinion andearoured to be (thabifined at foreign Court, respecting what is pall-ing in France, he has ordered me to charge you to make known the content of this letter to the govern-ment with which was reside; and that it may be fill more public, he Majelly has ordered it to be printed. (Signed) MONTMORIN.

Philadelphia, 74/1, 25, 1791.
The above is a faithful translation of a letter commonicated to meoficially by Mr. Omo, Charge des Affaires of France, and tendered public at his define THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

The following accume of the condess of M. De In Raysette, received from Paris expectable the feweral dates, Effectives table recorded in the beart of every good man.

ON Thursday evening M. de In Fayette, shocked at not having been able to maintain discipline a

at nor having been able to maintain discipline a-mong the national Guards when his Majethy properfed to depart from St. Cloud, fent his refignation, accompa-nied also with those of the other flaff officers.

All good citizens, all those who, in their hopes of the future, do not rejoice in the calamities of the pre-sent, are assisted with a circumfance that small contri-

feet, are addided with a circumbance that small contribute greatly to the public inpotented.

Twenty three batalions have waited on their late General, and requeited him to withdraw his religonation. A detachment of the National Goards allowent to the municipality, to repell their mediation, & to befrech them to join in their fopplications with them. At eleven o'clock at night, Mr. Bailly, and the other Magilfrates, accordingly, waited on M. de la Fayette, and were immediately admitted. The appartment, the contivated, and the firrest, were crowded with the military, nowwithstanding it raised very hard.

the contribute, and the intent yet chowde with the military, notwithfunding it raised very hard.

Madam do la Fayerte appeared at miliaight at a halcony, and addrefing herfelf to thole on the outlide, lamented in the politiff mannee poffille, that the hoste could not contain them all, and at the fame. Time tetti-

could not contain them all, and at the fame, time testi-fied how unch the was characted with their zeal for the perion of her bushand.

M. de la Fayerte foon after made his appearance, and promified to attend the general council next day; and there pieve a decribe, andwer. He accordingly repair-ed there are nine o'clock, last, night, and hald forme pronounced the first featurest or his faceto, hefore he was fuddenly ratern III, fainted on the foot and remain-ed fo lone; we have condition, that the previous was aled to long in that condition, that the meeting was ad-

On the 21ft, at niner clock in the evening well an incipality went in a body to M. de la Fayetta's to endeavour to pressil on him to returne the command of the Narional Guard.

There they remained until one o'clock in the morning, without having been a victo make any impedition on the General, who conjunct firm in his first se-

olve.
The next dayM, de laFayette Scot word to the May-The next day M, de large enter that wand to the May-or that it was his intention to mend the General Connell of the city, at sine in the excising. At two of clock in confequence of this notice, the Tribones were crowded with people. The Connell General negative first the star of clock, and proceeded to diffus fereral fully of the which immediately conpens the Municipality.

Municipality.

At half path nine, M. de la Fayette arrived, sittended by a great many depotations, from the Parifian army.

The moment that he entered, he was welcomed. my. The moment that he entered, he was welcomes with the most thundering applause. He then began his

with the months of the present of the freedom of the observed that it was improper that freedom hould attach themselves to an individual, and that their respect was exclusively due to the laws and to ill conflictional authority. He remarked that without observed in the confliction of the washermentated, liberty is deflroyed, dience, anarchy was perpetuated, liberty is deflroyed, and the mod horrible defposition inevitably follows:

"After having ferred twenty two months as Gen. he should think it an honor to ferre as a common fuld-

He was then manimos fly requested to reform the He was then manimon dy requelled to refirme the command which be have refigured. My de Langeltump delivered a freech, in which he most energetically die feribed the fentiments of the stury. He observed, that the motives alligned by the Gen. for refiguring his commands, had been predefitive of universal anxiety; and that the inhabitants of the whole expand were unanimously in withing that M. de la Fayette would return the command of the foreign lastical constants for affecting, that M. de la Fayette, who was striving to concert the continuous of his fool, in who was fairing to conceal the emotions of his foul, in ran-endeavoured in Spein. He gree pile, his tongoe fal-tured And he fairned away. He was immediately for-ported, and conducted out of the hall.

Another account of this washfalloning green as ful-

Anoner account at the transfer of the 23d, to give his angiver in perion to the General Council. He appeared driefed in the plain habit et a citizen. Thousands of offices were heard prumising to sky time, and

finds of voices were heard promising to skey ton, end as sky the leven.

On the 14th, when he appeared in the Hotel dvVille, he made the following speech:

"GEVILEMEN.

"I come here to atknowledge, with all-the fension, and the following speech:

"I come here to atknowledge, with all-the fension, and the fension of the states and the states are full to be of fervice to the nation, and next to be beloved by it, roacknowledge your underferred goddness, and to, express my lorprise that an individual shoold be made of so much consequence in a country where the laws alone claim the referct of every body. Were my condoct to be guided by my feelings on the present jour any resignation was not the reful of personal confiltention, I cannot be influenced by a personal regard for individuals.

widoals. ... I trust that the National guards, the majority of "I (roff that the National guards, the majority of whom are above the inducence of party and the enemial of licentionlands, are fentily affected at the exaft which have difocuraged me. They know that every confinitional authority has been difregarded, that urden have mentioned with contempt, that public force has been retained with contempt, that public force has been employed to prevent the execution of the laws infleed of protecting and enforcing them.

"We are citizent; we are free, but without obsditation to the laws the contempt and enforcing them."

"We are citizens; we are free; but without obeditions to the laws, nothing remains except confolium, and rarchy, and defportion. This repiral, the cradle of the Revolution, instead of enlightening and supporting these to whose care the National Authority is earnified, distributed that the work of the control of the support of the control of the cont

Fifter as I did, that it was their dary to confider obedi-ience to the laws, monig a free people, as paramount to all other obligations; that they would respect personal liberity, that they would practic the burles of the citi-zens, and that they would be the champions of religious tiberity. Courage and vigilines are necessary, burst-bove all things, unanimity is indispensible. "It has been, and it full my optation, that the con-flication will receive greater advantages in confequence