

The following beautiful ODE was sung at Liverpool at the celebration of the Anniversary of the 14th July.

OVER the wine covered hills and gay regions of France, See the day-star of Liberty rise; Thro' the clouds of detraction, aweared, advance, And 'hold in new course thro' the skies.

An effluence to mild, with a lustre so bright, All Europe, with wonder surveys, And from detards of darkness, and dungeons of night, Coatside for a share of the blaze.

Let Burke, like a hat, from its splendor retire, A splendor too strong for his eyes; Let pedants, and fools, his effusions admire, Intrap in his cobwebs, like flies.

Shall frenzy, and sophistry, hope to prevail Where reason opposes her weight; When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale, And this balance yet trembles with fate?

Ah who 'mid the horrors of night would abide, That can taste the pure breezes of morn; Or who, that has drank of the crystalline tide, To the feculent flood would return?

When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart meets, Ah who can the transport decline? Or who that has tasted of Liberty's Sweets, The prize, but with life, would resign?

But 'tis o'er—high Heaven the decision approves— Oppression has thronged its fold in vain; To the Hell the tyrant, Superstition removes, And Tyranny bites his own chain.

In the records time a new Era unfolds— All Nations exult in its birth— His Creation, benign, the Creator beholds, And gives a new Charter to Earth.

Catch its high import, ye winds, as ye blow! O bear it ye waves, as ye roll! From regions that feel the sun's vertical glow, To the farthest extreme of the pole.

Equal Rights, equal Liberties, to the nations around, Peace and Friendship its precepts impart— And whenever the scepters of Avarice shall be found, May he bind the decree on his heart.

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY CLASS Second.

The Managers of the State Lottery, assure the public, that the second Class of the semi-annual Lottery, will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On Thursday the 13th of October next, or sooner, if the tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several lotteries commenced drawing at the hour signified, to they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

S C H E M E.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE. 25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of reserve and a half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.	Dollars	Dollars
1 of	10000 is	100
2	3000 are	6000
3	2000	6000
6	1000	6000
10	500	5000
20	300	6000
30	200	6000
40	150	6000
50	100	10000
100	50	5000
150	40	6000
200	30	3200
250	20	2000
300	10	60680
750	5	125000

8488 Prizes. 16612 Blanks

25000 Tickets. 67 Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand, of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun. DAVID COBB. SAMUEL COOPER. GEORGE R. MINOT. JOHN KNEELAND. } Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791. ALL Persons who have any demands against the estate of Samuel Elder, late of Chester, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, and those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

W. ELDER, Executor. N. B. Four months are allowed to bring in their accounts. No account will be allowed after. Chester, Sept. 12, 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, A NEW Edition of WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOHN BAX LOW, is this day published and for sale by Haden & Goodwin, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

L O S T,

In the North Common in Northampton, the 1st inst. a red whitefaced bug hom'd two years old HELF. ER—Whoever will find said Helfter, and deliver her to Mr. DANIEL BUTLER of Northampton, or the subscriber, shall have a generous reward. LUKE BONNEY.

Chesterfield, Sept. 26, 1791.

Military Bounty Lands.

WANTED to purchase Twenty MILITARY BOUNTY RIGHTS OF LAND, for which a generous price in Cash will be given, by WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Sept. 12, 1791.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, his friends and customers in particular, that he is determined to continue the CLOTHES BUSINESS, at his Shop in Williamburgh, where ALL KINDS of business in that line, will be done with neatness, and dispatch—pay made easy as possible, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.

ROGER WING. Williamburgh, Sept. 28, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof, THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT; CONTAINING,

- I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America and adorned with Cuts, viz. Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Philip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldrop—Story of the taking of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Pitcaut of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.
- II. Rudiments of English Grammar.
- III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.
- IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.
- V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children. By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun. Attorney at Law.

Bring the Scythe left it cut thee.

STOLEN from the subscriber at Mr. SIMON ENWARD'S Door last Sunday night, a SCYTHE, about 3 feet 8 inches long, a flint Smith for a man of a middling size—Whoever will bring said Scythe to the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward and no questions asked.

JOSEPH PHELPS. Northampton, Sept. 21, 1791.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. SAMUEL DENNIS (a person of low stature, and fair complexion) failed from Savannah on board the sloop Abigail, in the month of December last, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and either intentionally, or through stress of weather, put into Cape-Francois; since which we have numerous reports of his having gone to some other West India Island, disposing of the cargo, and embracing the same; likewise accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where search was made, but he absconded. We have also undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, and reports, that on absconding, he went to New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, of which place he is said to be a native.

New, in order to bring the above mentioned Dennis to justice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons, who will deliver him up to any good in the state of New-York, or Pennsylvania, to that we may have him prosecuted at the law direly; and in case a recovery of property ensues, we offer the above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A. LA WRENCE, Jun. (For full and others entered in said Shipments.) Philadelphia, August 8, 1791.

W K the subscribers being appointed Commission-ers by the Hon. Ebenezer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. Josiah Warfield, late of Charlestown, deceased, (represented insolvent) and six Months being allowed to the Creditors of said Estate, from the first Day of September, 1791, to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we shall attend that business at the House of Capt. Josiah Warfield, Esq. in Heath, on the last Monday in February next, from two to seven o'clock, in the afternoon.

JAMES WHITE, } Commissioners. JOHN BROWN, }

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Josiah Warfield, late of Charlestown, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber appointed Administrator on said Estate, for settlement.

HUGH MAXWELL, Administrator. Heath, Sept. 5, 1791.

Printing Office, Northampton, May 1791. P R O P O S A L

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY-FOUR SERMONS, On the most useful and important SUBJECTS: Adapted to the FAMILY AND CLOSE.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIS, A.M. Late President of the College in Princeton. IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed, a SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIS. By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. And another discourse on the same occasion; together with an EPILOGIC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIS.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N.

PRESIDENT DAVIS's sermons as a Preacher is so well known, and his Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much acquired after by the serious and judicious; and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family-religion, that we are persuaded the design will afford it our countenance and with it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley. RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately. SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

C O N D I T I O N S.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put in press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be Fifteen Ed. ings, handfully bound and lettered, (with the English Edition costs nearly double that sum).

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a sermons gratis.

V. The money to be paid for each as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by William Estlin, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

P R O P O S A L S

For printing by subscription, The Writings on Government, of the celebrated

THOMAS PAINE, to wit,

The AMERICAN CRISIS, 12 Numbers, COMMON SENSE, (both written during the late war) And THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

The writings of Mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic; by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man; are, to a people like the Americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest importance, to remind them of their privileges—to guard them against the political errors for which they are so apt to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representative government, over that of every other; and the necessity of the most ferocious and obstinate against innovations and encroachments of a false and unwholesome, and unconstitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers, therefore, propose, to induce the citizens of the United States, to possess themselves of so invaluable a publication as the one now offered.

C O N D I T I O N S. I. This work will be printed on an elegant type on good dry paper, in octavo.

II. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price to subscribers 1/6 for every hundred pages (The number of pages will amount to between 3 and 400.)

IV. The money to be paid on publication of the work.

V. Those who subscribe for 12 shall have 13th gratis—those who procure 24 subscribers shall be entitled to one for their trouble, and bookellers shall receive the customary allowance.

* Subscriptions received by C. R. and G. Webster, the publishers, in Albany—and by the Printer hereof.

SAVE COST.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Book or Note, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same by the middle of October next—Payment will be received in Cash, Butter, Flour, Seed, or Beef—in particular, any one who engaged his Flour, Seed, or Butter, the last season, and did not fulfil their engagements, may expect immediate call if not prevented by payment. All who neglect this invitation may expect to pay, in addition to their respective Accounts, Justice's Sheriff's and Attorney's fees.

SETH DWIGHT. Williamburgh, Sept. 7, 1791.

C A S H. And the highest Prices given for all kind of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

By ERASTUS LYMAN. Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Vol. VI.]

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER. ADDRESS.

From the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE, to the REPRESENTATIVES of the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA, in answer to one from the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, dated the 1st of July of the Legislature.

NEXT to the favourable, sagacious of the people of France, from whom the National Assembly derive their power, there could be no incentive better calculated to encourage them to proceed, until they have finally completed their labors, than the approbation of the Representatives of Pennsylvania.

In the midst of perplexing silence of those surrounding nations, who are blinded by prejudice or awed by despotism, it was grateful to the National Assembly, and affords a happy preface, to hear, re-echoing from afar, proclaimed by fraternal affection, the congratulatory voice of America.

We now are establishing (under the constitutional authority of a King) that liberty which you have been able to secure under governments of a republican form: Liberty, not derived from chattered grantor privileges which subvert by the introduction of hereditary distinctions, that equality of rank, which in the social state is the unalienable birthright of man: And which, encroaching on the sacred sovereignty of the people, by pretensions founded on birth or adventurous rights, still exhibits on the bold and resolute features of a regenerated nation, the fears of its ancient fealty.

A country, fit to receive and nourish the seeds of this precious liberty, was only to be sought for in the transatlantic world—It was there, amongst an infant people, pure, and uncorrupt, that the higher virtues were to be found suitable to carry into effect, those speculative truths, against which ignorance and habitual error have waged continual warfare.—Truths, which from the pride and arrogance of the feudal system, have been diffidually inferred in the list of Utopian opinions, fit only for the dreams of the philanthropist, and not for the practical purposes of government.—After the successful experience of America, it was still difficult to copy the example and introduce among the degenerated nations of Europe, this valuable discovery of the new world, it required the enlightened energy and unerring efforts of a numerous people, to support a doctrine which was combated by such powerful enemies, and opposed by such inveterate prejudices. But at length the revolution is effected, and already do the rights of man, engraven on the most durable materials, adorn the temples of liberty in the two hemispheres.

France is fully sensible of the benefits she has derived from the influence of your example: She gratefully remembers that in the bosom of PENNSYLVANIA, distinguished for her wisdom, that the legislators of America first announced to the world, the true principles of the social system.

May the citizens of that glorious and happy country, discover in the Decree of the National Assembly, the sentiments by which the first friends of their independence continue to be animated: May this act of the people of France, more closely uniting the two nations by the kindred tie of congenial principles, increase their mutual relationship, cement their interests, and perpetually recall to their recollection, that they are reciprocally indebted to each other for the recovery of their freedom.

By order of the National Assembly of France, J. V. BUREAUX PUY, President. Paris, June 6, 1791.

SHORT ACCOUNT of the life and character of LAMAR HUTCHESS, late Geographical to the United States.

HE was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, His parents dying while he was young, an unaccountable modesty would not permit him to apply for protection or employment to his relations, who were very respectable at New York, and would have been ready to assist him: He rather chafed to seek some business, and accordingly before he was sixteen went to the Western country, where he was soon appointed an ensign, and paymaster general to the forces there. After some time he became Deputy engineer, and soon distinguished himself at Fort Pitt, the plan of which he laid out, and which was executed under his command, by order of General Bouquet, an account of whose transactions and campaigns was drawn and published by him in Philadelphia in 1765.

He afterwards lived a number of years in Louisiana, during which time the accurate observations and remains made on the country in general, rivers, harbors, &c. and the character of the people, are sufficiently shown in the description which he published a few years ago, and is the best extant. After a variety of battles

with the Indians, while he was with the army in West-Florida, he rose, solely by merit, to a Captain's commission, which he enjoyed a number of years, until his love for America obliged him to give it up.

Being in London when the war broke out, he sailed there until 1779, when he published this work—and pamphlet explaining it. His zeal for the cause of the United States made him refuse a very profitable employment then offered to him, at the same time requesting leave to sell his commission, which was not granted. His abilities, readily in his resolution not to take up arms against his native country, was probably the cause of the number of mistresses he met with, and the ill treatment he received from an obstinate and blindfold administration.

For holding a supposed correspondence with Dr. Franklin, then our ambassador at the court of France, he was thrown into a dungeon, his papers seized, and he held 12 cool, in one day. After living six weeks in this place, during which time not one spark of light was admitted into his cell, and having undergone a long examination before Lords Amherst and Sandwich, and the rest of the execrable junta which ruled at that time with unlimited sway, he was liberated: And having resigned his commission, he sailed over to France, where he staid some time to recruit the debilitated state of his body. He then sailed from London to Charleston, where he joined the southern army under General Greene: But not long after this, the war closing, he was appointed Geographical general to the United, which employment he held until his death, which happened at Pittsburgh, the 20th of April, 1788.

He was esteemed and beloved by all who had the happiness of knowing him. He was remarkable for his piety and charity, a complacency of temper, patience and resignation under sickness, and an universal benevolence, which so eminently distinguished him, that all in declaring him to have been "an Iffraicite indeed, in whom there was no guile."

The M O R A L I S T. THE Persians have been renowned for excellent precepts of Morality. In turning over a translation of an excellent Persian work, I lately met with the following—

It is recorded that one of the pious and devout, in imitation of the Messiah, travelling the world around, had measured the fields and deserts with the foot of perambulation.—He one day stumbled over a valley, and in his fall a sepulchre, at the head of which was a plate stone, with this inscription—

"We built a thousand cities; afterwards sought one measure of barley with a measure of pearls, but could not obtain it, and died of hunger."

"Thy portion of the world, O man, is a single one, therefore seek not for ten, or if thou do, say, 'Will it be gained?'"

L O N D O N, July 19. M E M O I R, ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND FRENCH NATION.

By LOUIS JOSEPH BOURBOIS CONDÉ, To assure to the decree of the 13th of June.

PROSCRIBED by a misled people, and to long to express the sacred language of truth, I now come to the expression of the nation, to continue to implore and calumny, and to be open my whole soul.

I know that I have been, and still am, daily exposed to the shafts of malignity; I know that the bare mention of my name serves as fuel to public hatred; but I must at length tear off the language from the eyes of my cruel enemies, and present myself to them in the armor of truth.

A simple account of my conduct since the revolution will, perhaps, open the eyes of a noble, but volatile, humane, but inconsistent people, who, always extreme in their hatred as in their love, suffer themselves to be carried away by the impulse of the present sentiment.

On the 14th of July, 1789, in the moment of a terrible explosion, I thought it my duty to quit the capital to escape from evils, perhaps from crimes. Soon after I thought it right to leave France, to take away all pretence for fresh outrages. This voluntary exile was a sacrifice to the public tranquillity. At a distance from my country, I waited, in melancholy expectation, the moment when the French nation should permit me to return, and was far from thinking that my expectation, perpetually deceived by new troubles, and fresh calamities, would be satisfied to find a delicious moment incessantly removed to a distant period, and that calumny and hatred, guarding the entrance of France, would prevent my approach to it. I was far from imagining that a progressive series of honors and superstitions would

bring on the greatest of crimes, and that a King, lately the delight of his subjects, would be kept in his own palace as a State Prisoner. I and that (ah, how could I think it)—poverty will with difficulty believe it)—I should myself be tempted to consider this cruel spectacle as one of those tormenting visions, which sometimes harass our souls in sleep!

I must draw the veil over these affecting scenes; excruciations cannot describe them; they can only be felt. Ah! what language can paint the impressions made upon my mind by the sight of my King, the heir of St. Louis and Henry the VIII, drinking the cup of bitterness, exulting with outrages, and sinking into the depths of misery, after having in a short space of time borne every kind of misfortune, and felt every variety of suffering?

How shall I at this time dare to speak of myself! How shall I paint the injustice I have experienced, when I see before me still greater? Can I compare my sufferings with those of the king? No matter; I must speak, I must lay open my heart, since frankness is required of me; it shall be worthy of a Condé; it shall be worthy of a Frenchman.

I have been represented as the sworn enemy of the French nation; who, notwithstanding in my hatred, have been endeavouring to raise counties against them in all the courts of Europe; as an enemy eager to bring fire and sword into the heart of his own country; and I am now indolently represented as a tiger about for blood, watching the favourable moment to treat its prey in pieces.

Actually, neither my ancestors nor myself were ever the partisans of despotism; and the history of France produces many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family—Henry Condé fought for liberty of conscience; and the second Henry of the same name attacked the despotism of the Regent and his Ministers during the minority of Louis XIII, and openly declared himself the Protector of the *Tiers Etat*. The Great Condé, united with the Parisians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was desirous of the assembling of the States-General in Paris. I even advised the King to take this measure. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a sincere wish for the restoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal decree, then participated by almost the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now consume her, and if the desire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterness might we now reproach ourselves.

But it is not the thing itself but the abuse of it which has destroyed the kingdom: It is envy, jealousy, ambition, and the insatiable thirst for power, which have produced many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family—Henry Condé fought for liberty of conscience; and the second Henry of the same name attacked the despotism of the Regent and his Ministers during the minority of Louis XIII, and openly declared himself the Protector of the *Tiers Etat*. The Great Condé, united with the Parisians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was desirous of the assembling of the States-General in Paris. I even advised the King to take this measure. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a sincere wish for the restoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal decree, then participated by almost the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now consume her, and if the desire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterness might we now reproach ourselves.

But it is not the thing itself but the abuse of it which has destroyed the kingdom: It is envy, jealousy, ambition, and the insatiable thirst for power, which have produced many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family—Henry Condé fought for liberty of conscience; and the second Henry of the same name attacked the despotism of the Regent and his Ministers during the minority of Louis XIII, and openly declared himself the Protector of the *Tiers Etat*. The Great Condé, united with the Parisians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was desirous of the assembling of the States-General in Paris. I even advised the King to take this measure. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a sincere wish for the restoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal decree, then participated by almost the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now consume her, and if the desire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterness might we now reproach ourselves.

But it is not the thing itself but the abuse of it which has destroyed the kingdom: It is envy, jealousy, ambition, and the insatiable thirst for power, which have produced many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family—Henry Condé fought for liberty of conscience; and the second Henry of the same name attacked the despotism of the Regent and his Ministers during the minority of Louis XIII, and openly declared himself the Protector of the *Tiers Etat*. The Great Condé, united with the Parisians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was desirous of the assembling of the States-General in Paris. I even advised the King to take this measure. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a sincere wish for the restoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal decree, then participated by almost the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now consume her, and if the desire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterness might we now reproach ourselves.

But it is not the thing itself but the abuse of it which has destroyed the kingdom: It is envy, jealousy, ambition, and the insatiable thirst for power, which have produced many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family—Henry Condé fought for liberty of conscience; and the second Henry of the same name attacked the despotism of the Regent and his Ministers during the minority of Louis XIII, and openly declared himself the Protector of the *Tiers Etat*. The Great Condé, united with the Parisians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was desirous of the assembling of the States-General in Paris. I even advised the King to take this measure. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a sincere wish for the restoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal decree, then participated by almost the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now consume her, and if the desire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterness might we now reproach ourselves.

But it is not the thing itself but the abuse of it which has destroyed the kingdom: It is envy, jealousy, ambition, and the insatiable thirst for power, which have produced many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family—Henry Condé fought for liberty of conscience; and the second Henry of the same name attacked the despotism of the Regent and his Ministers during the minority of Louis XIII, and openly declared himself the Protector of the *Tiers Etat*. The Great Condé, united with the Parisians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was desirous of the assembling of the States-General in Paris. I even advised the King to take this measure. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a sincere wish for the restoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal decree, then participated by almost the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now consume her, and if the desire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterness might we now reproach ourselves.

But it is not the thing itself but the abuse of it which has destroyed the kingdom: It is envy, jealousy, ambition, and the insatiable thirst for power, which have produced many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family—Henry Condé fought for liberty of conscience; and the second Henry of the same name attacked the despotism of the Regent and his Ministers during the minority of Louis XIII, and openly declared himself the Protector of the *Tiers Etat*. The Great Condé, united with the Parisians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was desirous of the assembling of the States-General in Paris. I even advised the King to take this measure. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a sincere wish for the restoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal decree, then participated by almost the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now consume her, and if the desire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterness might we now reproach ourselves.

But it is not the thing itself but the abuse of it which has destroyed the kingdom: It is envy, jealousy, ambition, and the insatiable thirst for power, which have produced many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family—Henry Condé fought for liberty of conscience; and the second Henry of the same name attacked the despotism of the Regent and his Ministers during the minority of Louis XIII, and openly declared himself the Protector of the *Tiers Etat*. The Great Condé, united with the Parisians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was desirous of the assembling of the States-General in Paris. I even advised the King to take this measure. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a sincere wish for the restoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal decree, then participated by almost the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now consume her, and if the desire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterness might we now reproach ourselves.

But it is not the thing itself but the abuse of it which has destroyed the kingdom: It is envy, jealousy, ambition, and the insatiable thirst for power, which have produced many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family—Henry Condé fought for liberty of conscience; and the second Henry of the same name attacked the despotism of the Regent and his Ministers during the minority of Louis XIII, and openly declared himself the Protector of the *Tiers Etat*. The Great Condé, united with the Parisians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.