

TO CELIA.
TELL me, my Celia, why do I cry,
 Of men so much afraid:
 Celia, tis better far to die
 'A mother than a maid.

The rofe, when, pall its damask hue,
 Is always out of favor;
 And when the plum hath lod its blue,
 It looses too its flavor.

To vernal flow'rs the rolling years
 Restoring beauty brings;
 But faded once, thou'lt bloom no more,
 Nor know a second spring.

MORAL EXTRACT.
NEWBORN and Friends are a class of social em-
 pires, demanding a reciprocity of affection,
 kindness, mutual aid and assistance.

So great is the number and population of the human
 species—such the nature of the soil, the danger of
 enemies, and accommodations for business, that in gen-
 eral, they find it convenient and necessary to cluster in
 to vicinities and neighborhoods. In these, interference
 of interest, rivalry, evil-speaking, neglect, and
 a thousand accidents, are apt to excite jealousies, dis-
 affection and jangling.

The rule for maintaining good neighborhood, is
 for every one to do to others, as they would have
 others do to them—to speak evil of no man—to reveal
 secrets not be officious in other people's matters—
 to be occasionally obliging, and careful to return bene-
 fits—To take heed of giving offence, and never take it
 without good reason—to harbor no grudges or grudges,
 nor retain a grudge, fallen dislike—to reward not evil
 —to be ready to forgive, and gloriously pass over a
 little affront or supposed transgression—to be ambi-
 tious for excelling others in every act of goodness, ac-
 counting it more blessed to do good than to have it re-
 turned, to give than to receive from others.

To be neighborly and friendly is one stroke in a
 good character. The good man showeth favor, and
 leniency: and the good neighbor takes care to make a
 favorable return of his loan.

OF RELIGION.
IT may be observed, in proportion as men loose the
 animosity derived from difference of sect, they be-
 come more attached to the fundamental parts of reli-
 gion. We have less zeal than our ancestors, but we
 have more chivalric charity; that philanthropy which
 distinguishes the present age, and which was quite un-
 known in the most refined periods of Greece and
 Rome, is the real fruit of the gospel.—Those fine ef-
 fusions of feeling, which characterize the works of
 Sterne and Rousseau, are all derived from this precept,
 "Love thy neighbor."

It is the philanthropic writings of the present day
 that have effected the French revolution; it is that
 general feeling which is now felt as opportunity by all
 that are not interested in it; but from whence this
 feeling, unknown to antiquity, can be derived but from
 that religion which delights in relieving the oppres-
 sed?

Who can speak of religion without calling to mind
 D. Blair?

So predominant indeed is this spirit (universal
 charity) throughout the christian dispensation, that even
 the vices and corruption of men have not been able
 to do together to defeat its tendency. Though that dis-
 pensation is far from having hitherto produced its full
 effect upon the world, yet we can clearly trace its
 influence in humanizing the manners of men: Remar-
 kable in this respect is the victory, which it has
 gained over those powers of violence and cruelty which
 belong to the infernal kingdom. Whenever christianity
 is prevalent it has discouraged, and in some degree
 abolished slavery. It has reformed human nature from
 that ignominious yoke under which, in former ages,
 the one half of mankind groined. It has introduced
 more equality between the two sexes, and rendered the
 conjugal union more rational and happy; it has abated
 the ferociousness of war; it has mitigated the rigour of
 discipline; mitigated the cruelty of punishment; in a
 word, it has reduced mankind from their ancient barba-
 rity, into a more humane and gentle state.

A CHILD LOST.
LEST my Child, named Margaret Morgan, aged a
 about four years, last spring, with a certain Nicholas
 Williams, a Frenchman, then living near Liberty-
 Town, for him to take care of until returned from Phi-
 adelphia, to which place I was then going on business.
 And now, on my return, find that said Williams is
 moved away, with my child, to some place that all my
 vigilance has failed in finding out. Therefore any
 person who can give account where the said Williams
 now resides or can be found, and will take the trouble
 to convey such intelligence to the Printer in Hagar's
 town, (Vir.) will thereby confer a most lasting obli-
 gation on a poor disconsolate Mother, thus bereaved of
 her Child, and who has no reward to offer other than
 gratitude.

N. B. Said Williams is a Silvermith, but molle fol-
 lows peddling; and I am told, that he and his wife
 (who is an Irish woman) call the child their own.
 (67) The different Printers in the United States, who
 possess a sympathy for the maternal feelings, will be
 pleased to publish the above.

TAKE NOTICE!
WHEREAS Lovick, wife of me the subscriber,
 has forsook my house without any just cause:
 All persons are warned against harboring or trusting her
 on my account, for I declare that I will pay no debt
 which she may contract after this date.

JOSEPH TUTTLE.
 South-Hadley, Nov. 27, 1792.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,
 is now opening a very extensive and beautiful assort-
 ment of English and India

G O O D S,
 consisting of
 A complete assortment of
 Broadcloths of the most
 fashionable colours.
 H and HL Hinges,
 Patent Hinges, Brads do.
 Buttons and Screws.
 Covered and other Efent-
 cheons.
 Penknives,
 Razors, do in cases,
 Razor Straps and cases,
 Locks of all kinds,
 Taylor's Shears,
 Common do, Shep do.
 Scissors,
 Led Pens, and Crambles,
 Brass Pegs, Knobs, and
 Thumb Latches.
 Center and Pad Bits.
 A large assortment of Cafe
 Knives.
 Carving do.
 Brass hinged Shovels and
 Tonges, Common do.
 Blades of various kinds,
 Saws and Pencil.
 Sleigh Bells, Cery Combs,
 Candle Sticks of different
 kinds,
 Steel Sawyers, Spike and
 other Gimlets.
 Steel and other Tobacco
 Boxes.
 Tempel and other Speci-
 alties.
 Carpenters and Joiners
 Tools.
 Shoe-Makers, do.
 Chapel Needles, of all
 do. numbers.
 An assortment of Tea Trays
 and Wine Waiters, and Sam-
 per Trays.
 Writing and Letter Paper,
 Dutch Quill,
 Scissors Wax, and Wafers,
 Cross Cut Saws, and other Plan,
 Hand and Tennant do,
 8 by 6 and 7 by 9 win-
 dow Glafs.
 Weaver's brushes, do.
 Hearth, do. Hoofing, do.
 Sledge, do. Docking, do.
 Files and Raps, from 4 to
 16 inches.
 ALSO,
 An assortment of GLASS, CROCKERY and STONE
 WARE—WOOL and COTTON CARDS, wholesale
 and retail.
 Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

WRIGHT and STODDARD,
 HAVE just received at their Stores in Northamp-
 ton and Westampton, a general assortment of
G O O D S,
 suitable for the present season, which they will sell as
 reasonable as at any Store in this County.
 They receive most kinds of Country produce in
 payment.
 N. B. Cash, and the highest price given for
SALTS of LYE.
 Northampton, December 12, 1792.

STRAYED from the subscriber the Summer past,
 a yearling STEER, a Brownish color, with some
 white about his neck, with a crop in the left ear, two
 holes through the same.—Whoever will give informa-
 tion of said Steer, or bring him to the subscriber, shall
 be handsomely rewarded.

PHARES CLARK.
 Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

THE Members of the corporation call-
 ed the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Con-
 necticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are here-
 by notified, That a meeting of said corporation will be
 held at the House of Capt. Samuel Clarke, In-
 holder, in Northampton, on Monday the twenty-fourth
 day of December current, at one o'clock in the after-
 noon, and then to act on the following matters, viz:
 To receive reports from any agents or committees,
 appointed to procure further advice and information
 on the business of calling, and to procure further
 surveys of the places proposed for making such canals.
 To determine whether the Corporation will take any
 further measures at present for obtaining further in-
 formation from any persons supposed to be experienced
 in such business.

To consider the expediency of making any speedy
 provision of Timbers, tools, implements, and other ar-
 ticles necessary for carrying on the business in the next
 spring and summer, and to appoint agents or commit-
 tees, to procure the same, and to raise any further monies,
 the charges thereof, and to raise any further monies,
 that may be needed for any other purpose relative to
 the said general design—and to make any other votes,
 orders and resolutions on the said business, that may be
 then thought proper.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.
J. DWIGHT,
J. WILLIAMS, Directors.
B. PRESCOTT,
 December 10, 1792.

Levi Shepard,
 HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
**WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND
 RUM.**
 HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE
**MADEIRA, } WINES, { FVAL,
 SHERRY, } MALAGA,
 A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN,
 FRENCH BRANDY,
 SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR,
 RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, Lard HYSON and
 HEA TEA, SPANISH INDICO.**

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
 AS USUAL,
DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS
 of almost every kind. **PAINTER'S COLOURS,**
 the quality, **FLAX SEED OIL,** by the barrel
 gallon, **SPIRITS of TURPINE, VARNISH,**
PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assort-
 ment of **HARD WARE,** a variety of beautiful **LOOK-
 ING GLASSES,** Philadelphia and Swedish **IRON**
 bell of English and American blisters **STEEL,** Ger-
 man do, 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glaz. 20, 10, 16,
 12, 18, &c. Likewise—a complete assortment of
English and India Goods.

A number of **BED SACKS,** with suitable coat to
 lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the best
 cloth.

WANTED a quantity of **BEES-WAX,** and
SHIPPING FURRS, for which **CASH** will be paid.
 N. B. Many of the above **GOODS** may be had on
 3 months credit, or on contracts for **FLAX,** (or other
 produce) as said Shepard, designs to pursue the Dutch
 Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of con-
 sequence he will want a very large quantity of **FLAX**
 that is well dressed, the present year.
 Northampton, November 14, 1792.

Malt Works.
THE Subscriber here leave to inform the public that
 he has procured an English Malster, one who has
 served a regular apprenticeship at that business, and
 thinks himself that he shall be able to give entire Satisfac-
 —is now ready to receive Barley, those who wish
 Maltin exchange, shall be supplied as fast as it can be
 made and in general on delivery of the Barley. Grain
 and other Pay to the satisfaction of the Seller will be
 given to those who wish to dispose of their Barley, by
 the Public's Humble Servant,
B. PRESCOTT.
 N. B. One thousand bushels of **CHARCOAL,** from
 from brands, is wanted, in the course of this & the next
 month.
 Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

ELAZAR, & W. PORTER,
HAVE now received a large and useful assort-
 ment of English and West-India
G O O D S,
 which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash and
 most kinds of Produce.

They have likewise for sale,
 Painter's Colours, Dying Drugs, and Dmgs and Me-
 dicines. Want still to purchase, Pork and Beef, for
 which good Pay will be made.

ALL Persons indebted to
 the subscribers whose accounts and obligations are of
 more than one year standing are desired to make im-
 mediate payment.

ELAZAR and Wm. PORTER.
 Hadley, Dec. 4, 1792.

Simeon Butler,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has
 just commenced the business of **BOOK BIND-
 ING** in this town, nearly opposite the new School
 House, where he purposes to carry it on in
 all its various Branches; having been regularly bred in
 the business, he flatters himself, he shall be able to give
 entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him
 with their commands. Merchants Account Books writ-
 ten on any pattern, may be had on the shortest Notice:
 Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

HIS FOR SALE,
 Psalm Books, Webber's Spelling Books, all parts, by the
 dozen or single, at the same price as they can be bought
 for in Hartford.—Writing Paper, Account Books of
 different sizes. Ink Powder, Sealing wax, Bibles, Teb-
 nament, Enick's Dictionary, Bennett's Letters, Chap-
 Books. A variety of Books suitable for children. &c. &c.
 Any of the above articles, or Cash, given in exchange
 for Rags.
 Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Oliver
 Partridge, Esq. late of Hatfield, deceased, are
 desired to call on the subscriber, that their ac-
 counts may be adjusted.

SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, ad. Executor.
 Hatfield, Dec. 17, 1792.

WANTED to Purchase,
 A QUANTITY of LEAF
TOBACCO,
 For which good pay will be made, by
JOSEPH CLAFF, jun.
 Eastampton, Dec. 19, 1792.

CASH and the highest price given for
BEES-WAX, by the printer here.
 Northampton, Nov. 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1793. [NUMB. 321.]

Proceedings of Congress.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20.
MR. White reported a bill to regulate trade and
 intercourse with the India Tribes—which was
 read, and committed for Monday next.
Mr. Williamson gave notice that he should at a
 future day, move for a committee to bring in a bill to
 amend the act establishing a copper coinage.

A letter was communicated by the Speaker, from the
 Secretary of the United States, enclosing his Specie
 report for the quarter, ending September 30, 1792
 read, and ordered to be printed.
 In committee of the whole on the report of the Sec-
 retary of the Treasury, relative to the appropriation
 necessary for the support of government for the year
 1793, including the incidental expenses.—Mr. Sedgwick
 in the chair.
 The report was read by the chairman.
 A motion was made for the committee to rise, that
 another time may be allowed to examine the items of
 the estimate, and that if members might come pre-
 pared with propositions conformable to the report after such
 examination.

Another motion was made, that the committee
 be kept for the purpose of a reference to a select
 committee.
 These motions were objected to on different prin-
 ciples. It was urged that the committee ought to en-
 dure the business immediately—and where articles
 are urged which wanted explanation, they might pass
 them over, for the future examination.
 The motion for the committee's rising was agreed
 to. Mr. W. Smith, moved that the committee of the
 whole should be discharged for the present, and that a
 select committee should be appointed to examine par-
 ticularly into the items of the estimate, and report
 thereon to the House.—This motion was opposed, after some
 debate, by a motion that the committee of the whole
 should rise to sit again, which was carried.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.
 In committee of the whole.—Mr. Sedgwick in the
 chair.
 The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the
 petition of the executors of Edward Carnes, was taken
 into consideration.—The petition was for the payment
 of about half the balance of an account settled with
 the navy board of the United States, in Massachusetts
 —which balance had not been discharged by reason of
 the said Board's not having settled their accounts with
 the public.—A general provision in the case is sug-
 gested by the Secretary—Mr. Goodhue offered a resolu-
 tion in conformity to the spirit of the report—but
 this was considered as being too complex—and the
 following was agreed to.—Resolved as the opinion of
 the committee, that a select committee ought to be ap-
 pointed, to inquire whether any and what measures are
 necessary to be taken, to facilitate the settlement of
 claims against the United States, not barred by acts of
 limitation—founded on certificates, or settlements
 made by any officer or officers, or settlement authori-
 zed on the United States to raise certificates, or to make
 settlements on their behalf—and who have not settled
 their accounts, and to report the result of their inquiry.
 This resolution being reported to the House,
 was adopted—and Messrs. Goodhue, Fitzsimons, Day-
 ton, Parker, and Niles, appointed the committee.—
 The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was refer-
 red to the same committee.

Mr. Dayton laid the following motion on the table,
 That the House do resolve, that a list
 of the names of the invalids returned to his office by
 the judges of the circuit courts—with an account of the
 circumstances attending the respective cases.
 In committee of the whole on the appropriation
 for 1793. A long and useful debate took place re-
 specting detailing the items of expense either in the
 journals of the House or in the Act; some were in
 favour of both, in order to give more full and
 complete satisfaction to the people.—It was objected that
 as the details are published in the Report—and were cir-
 culated in the newspapers, the object was fully an-
 swered—and the motion was not called, after a debate on each
 side a period of two years would hardly be sufficient to
 make one appropriation law.—It was at length deter-
 mined by the committee, that the items should be en-
 tered on the journal. Progress was made in the dis-
 cussion of the Report—and the committee had leave to
 sit again.

Mr. Williamson's motion respecting the copper
 coinage, was referred to a select committee.
 A report on the petition of Abigail Harr, was read,
 which was in favour of the petitioners—Laid on the
 table.—Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.
The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the
 Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a plan for the
 reduction of the public debt.—The same being read,
 it was ordered that 200 copies be printed for the use of
 the House.
Mr. Dayton's motion, laid on the table on Friday
 last, was called up by that gentleman's viz:
 That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before
 this House a list of the names of the soldiers returned
 by his office for pensions, by the Circuit Courts, in
 pursuance of the act, entitled, An act to provide for the
 settlement of the claims of widows and orphans, limited
 by the limitation heretofore established, and to regulate
 the claims to invalid pensions; together with the
 names of the said pensions, and the causes assigned for
 disability, accompanied with a statement of such facts
 and circumstances as may relate thereto.

Mr. Dayton's motion was agreed to.
Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed for the
 purpose, brought in a bill to determine the northern
 boundary of the territory ceded by the State of North-
 Carolina to the United States, to read the third time.
 In committee of the whole, on the Secretary's re-
 port of the Estimate of Appropriations for the year 1793,
 Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.
 The committee proceeded in hearing a recital from
 the chairman of the items in the estimate. The sum
 specified for the contingencies of the war department
 was struck out, and a blank left. The reading of the
 estimate being finished, Mr. Fitzsimons submitted sundry
 resolutions pursuant thereto, which were read and
 laid on the table. The committee then rose, reported
 progress, and had leave to sit again.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to ascertain
 the fees demandable on admiralty proceedings in the
 courts of the United States. Mr. Dayton in the
 chair.
 The committee made some amendments, they then
 rose, and reported progress.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.
The bill for determining the western boundary of
 the territory ceded to the United States by the State
 of North Carolina, was read the second time, and
 committed for Thursday next.
 A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treas-
 ury, conveying the accounts of the Commissioners of
 Loans, &c. pursuant to a resolution of the House.
 These accounts were referred to the committee of the
 whole on the estimate of appropriations.
 Order of the day on the estimate of appropriations,
 in committee of the whole.—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.
 The papers above mentioned, received from the Sec-
 retary of the Treasury, on which the estimate of the ex-
 pense of the Loan Office was founded, were read.
 The accounts of the Loan Officers of Massachusetts,
 New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia,
 were particularly called for, and read in detail. The
 expenses of these officers were very different, owing to
 the business being much greater by reason of transfers,
 in some States than in others. The amount of the ex-
 penses was generally commensurate.—It was observed,
 that some of the bills, which the House ought not to be
 adopted,—or, that those for whose advantage these
 numerous transfers are made, should bear a due pro-
 portion of the expense occasioned thereby. Several
 alterations or corrections were made in the estimate
 respecting this article.

The sum of 200,000 dollars for the contingencies &
 incidental expenses of the War Department, having
 been struck out, Mr. Steele moved that the blank be
 filled with 5000 dollars.
 This motion was withdrawn, and was succeeded by
 another to the following purpose.—That the President
 of the United States be required to certify to the House
 before the House a statement of the items constituting
 the sum in the estimate proposed to be appropriated
 for contingent, incidental, and conjunctual charges in
 the war department.—This motion was objected to as
 informal in itself, and contrary to the practice of the
 House—it was urged that the proper mode would be
 to call on the officer at the head of the war department,
 lay before the House the necessary documents: It was
 accordingly moved, that the words President of the
 United States be struck out of the motion—and that
 the Secretary of War should be directed to lay before
 the House, &c. The motion for striking out was left on
 the table, and the question on the motion as originally
 made was put and carried.

The resolutions moved yesterday by Mr. Fitzsimons,
 were again read—the third time it appears were agreed
 to.—The fourth, respecting a loan, was withdrawn.
 The committee rose and reported progress.
 The resolution above stated being reported to the
 House, was agreed to.
 Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee on the report from
 the Secretary of State, relative to the fund appropriat-
 ed for the support of the intercourse of the United
 States with foreign nations, brought in a report, which
 was read:—and laid on the table.

A report on the petition of Abigail Harr, was read,
 which was in favour of the petitioners—Laid on the
 table.—Adjourned until Monday.

commissioners for treating of peace with the Creek In-
 dians was taken into consideration—the committee
 had agreed to fill the blank with 1200 dollars, and
 reported accordingly. The propositioned some debate
 on the subject, in which the merits of the application
 of the commissioners were critically examined.—
 Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Kitchel, and Mr. Wil-
 liamson opposed the report of the committee—Mr.
 Boudinot, Mr. Willidge, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Page
 spoke in favour of it.

The question on entering to the report of the com-
 mittee was negatived ayes 21 nays 25.
 A motion to fill the blank with 1100 dollars was
 laid: motion for 900 was agreed to—the bill was or-
 dered to be engrossed, and then the House adjourned.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.
 The bill for allowing 500 dollars to the commission-
 ers employed in treating with the Creek Indians, for
 their extra expenses, was taken up in the House, and a
 question taken on passing the bill, and it passed in the
 negative; yeas 20 nays 21.

The report was taken up, of the committee in fa-
 vour of the petition of John Dandaz on behalf of the
 heirs of George Galpin, formerly a commissioner of
 Indian affairs; the report recommended a compensa-
 tion of 500 dollars from 1773 to 1780, for services ren-
 dered to the United States; the House debated on the
 adoption of this report for some time, and on taking
 the question, 21 yeas for, and 23 nays against it.
 Several petitions were read, respecting pensions to
 the widows of persons killed on the 4th of November
 1791.—Both certified of James Weeks—Supplies
 furnished by Noah Phelps—Lodis furnished by Eater
 Johnson—Medicines furnished by Walter Smith, &c.
 Some of which were referred to the heads of de-
 partments, others to select committees, and the rest
 laid on the table.

The report of the committee on the memorial of
 Moses Young, being one of the orders of the day, was
 taken into consideration.—It states that the memorialist
 has a just claim on the United States for the full
 amount of his salary at the rate of 750 dollars per
 annum, from the 18th of October 1790 to the 30th of
 August 1792, including the usual allowance of three
 months for arrears of salary.—The committee recom-
 mending the same, and that the balance ought to be
 paid by the United States.

Mr. Young was secretary to Mr. Laurens on his em-
 bassy to Holland during the term mentioned in the
 report, and was captured and imprisoned, Mr. Laurens
 in the tower, and the memorialist in Forton prison
 (England) for high treason.—The various difficulties he
 underwent were recited by Mr. Smith, S. C. Mr.
 Murray, and some other members, who advocated his
 claim, the hardships he suffered in making an escape
 from the prison to France, &c. &c. Mr. Young taking
 the question to adopt the report of the committee, it
 passed in the negative, yeas 17, nays 27. Mr. Smith moved
 that the whole subject should be recommitted, but this
 did not carry—19 yeas for, and 25 against it.
 Mr. Goodhue gave notice that he would call up the
 cooling bill tomorrow.—Adjourned.

DUBLIN, Ohio, 25.
 Extract from the mail's arrived this day, dated Lon-
 don, Oct. 12, 13, 15, 16.

NATIONAL CONVENTION
 SATURDAY—OCTOBER 6.
 Letter from Citizen Gen. Cadane,
 Spees, 25 of October, 1792.

"CITIZEN MINISTER."
 IT gives me pain to inform you that I have been ob-
 liged to give a cruel example of severity to prevent
 the degradation of the unfortunate town, the plunder-
 ing of which I was so happy as to stop at the time it
 was taken, though carried by assault—having been obliged
 to give the enemy from street to street. Without
 doubt, happy enough to possess the confidence of the
 soldiers, and to have convinced them by order which
 I had given, to spare my entrance into the Empire, and
 by the speech which I delivered at the moment when I re-
 viewed them, and took the oath, and which I send you
 a copy. I was congratulating myself, Citizen, on the
 success of my cause.
 Yesterday, the 16 current, every thing was calm
 at eight o'clock in the morning, at which period some
 of the refuse of the army began to plunder the
 houses of the Canons; I immediately ordered the Gen-
 eral to beat, and the whole army which I had hith-
 erto induced to remain in the town, to retire to an
 encampment. In the evening, three battalions
 whom I had left there as a garrison began again to
 plunder—I was, however, able to stop them by parol-
 ling their irregularity on a great excess.
 A battalion of grenadiers, and above all the
 National Volunteers, behaved with the greatest