

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 16.
Yesterday at noon a Committee of the Commercial and Trading Interests, consisting of about one hundred gentlemen, waited on the President of the United States at his house, and presented the following Address:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
SIR,
SENSIBLE that nothing is wanting to the happiness of the people of the United States, but to continue in peace under their excellent laws and government, the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to express to you the high esteem they entertain of the wisdom and goodness which dictated your late proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be observed by the United States in the war between Great Britain and France now engaged. A war which, however it might serve the interests of your Committee for the time, they, as the Friends of ALL MEN, and of all Nations, are bound to deplore.

Impressed with an opinion, that in an unoffending conduct towards all the world, consists the true policy of America, it is their determination not only to pay the strict regard to the proclamation themselves, but to discontinue in the most pointed manner any contrary disposition in others; examples of which they are persuaded will seldom occur—the sentiments justly expressed being, as they have satisfaction to find, the common language of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1793.
To which the PRESIDENT made the following REPLY, GENTLEMEN,
FULLY persuaded that the happiness and best interests of the people of the United States will be promoted by observing a strict neutrality in the present contest among the powers of Europe—it gives me pleasure to learn that the measures which I have taken to declare to the world their disposition on this head, has given general satisfaction to the citizens of Pennsylvania.
The Friends of humanity will deprecate war wherever it may appear; and we have experienced enough of its evils in this country to know that it should not be warily or unsuccessfully entered upon—I trust therefore that the good citizens of the United States will shun the world that they have as much wisdom in preferring peace at this interesting juncture, as they have heretofore displayed valor in defending their just rights. (Signed)

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
The above address was signed by about three hundred persons.
May 22—Yesterday afternoon arrived here the Brig Sally, from Cape Francois. She left the Cape on the 25th. We have collected the following intelligence by conversing with several witnesses on board the Sally, respecting Democratical's Defection.

On the 7th, the frigate La Concorde arrived at the Cape from Brest, which port she left on the 9th of April. On board this frigate General Galbani arrived, as commander in chief of St. Domingo. From him many of the passengers, with whom we conversed, had their intelligence.

Democratical really went over to the Austrians some time in the beginning of April. He rampered first with the old commissioners to Belgium; informed them that he would leave the Frenchmen unmanageable under a republic, and that they required all the vigor of republican energy to keep them in a proper degree of subordination. He next communicated his charge of sentiment to the Convention by letter, (who probably received the information from the commissioners as from a leath) and explicitly declared to them that France must have a king.

The passengers in the Sally, do not appear acquainted with the circumstance of commissioners being dispatched by the Convention to apprehend him; but mention that Bourbonville was sent off to take the command of the army.

Dumouriez, they say, before he quitted his post, made known his sentiments to his army, particularly to a body of about 12,000 most attached to him. These latter debated a moment whether they should join him, but at last determined to remain firm. His chief major, some passengers affirm, enters mention that a great number of his officers accompanied him in his disgraceful flight.

This frigate's conduct of Dumouriez has been accounted for by supposing, that some great change in the complexion of the parties in the Convention may have occasioned the adoption of some violent measure against him; that his enemies laying hold of the circumstances of his rapid retreat may have obtained a decree of accusation against him. To avoid this, and the fate of which these proceedings were only preliminaries, he was obliged to fly as the unfortunate La Fayette had done before him. But if we are to believe the fact of his declaration to the commissioners, and to the convention, of his having changed his sentiments as to the fundamental principle of the revolution, and as to the accounts through London, given, in as well as that through Cape Francois, and that directly from American sources, it then it is undeniable that the change is not in the Convention, but in Dumouriez himself.

It may still remain a doubt whether Bourbonville, and the commissioners sent to apprehend Dumouriez, may not have been carried off with him; but of a most important fact we may rest assured, that not one private followed the disgraceful example of their general.

Apollos King,
TAKES this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that he has just received a beautiful assortment of **English and India GOODS,** which he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any in the county, almost all kinds of country produce will be received in payment.
Chesterfield, May 27th, 1793.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun,
INFORMS his Customers and the Public, that he has just received a general assortment of **English & Hard Ware Goods,** suitable for the present season, which his customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible, likewise Brandy, W. I. and New England Rom, by Barrel or less quantity do, Molasses, Brown Sugar, Ruffia and Sweets Iron, Indigo, 10 and 1/2 Nails, Cape, Madeira, and Malaga Wines, Japan Cannisters, Raisins, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, 8 by 6 Window Glass, Sad Irons-Croquet saws, Steel plated hand Saws, and Sals do,—Coffee, Nutmegs and Ginger, Powder and Shot, Lead, Iron Shovels,—like-wise has a quantity of Seythes and other kinds of Blacksmith's work manufactured at his Blacksmith's shop near the Meeting house, by an approved Workman, good credit will be taken for any of the above articles.
Easton, May 28, 1793.

Just opened and for sale by
ARAD BROWN,
At the House of Mr. Elijah Wright, jun. West of the Meeting-House in Easton, a complete assortment of fashionable **ENGLISH & HARD-WARE GOODS,** Among which are the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE Satin, Light and Dark colored Broadcloths, Striped Swaddown, Drilled colored Fancy Cord, Cassimere, Velvet, Jane Fustian, Nankeen, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, of various colors; Furroire, do, Moreen, Shalloons, Durans, Calicoes, Modes and Satins, Black and White Tissines, Sarcenet, Plain Lawn, Flower'd and Strip'd Aprons, Laces of different kinds—Plain and Strip'd Mullin, Handkerchiefs and Apron do.—White Cotton and Wash'd Hosiery, Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, Silk and Twist, Pins and Needles, Ribbons of all kinds.—A beautiful assortment of Fans—Thread from No. 10 to 66—Wafers and Sealing Wax, Paper & China Shapes, Satin Laces, Irish Linen, Writing Paper, Unbleached, Morocco Pocket-Books, Flated and Seal Paper, Japan'd Snuff-boxes, Rakers and Picknetts, Cans, Bras Knobs, Tobacco Boxes, Shuff do, Large and Small Spoons, Flated Shot and Case-pickles, Knives and Forks, Cheek Locks, H and HL Hinges, Shoe Hammers, Spectacles, Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Gimbels of all kinds—Snuff, Tignall Tobacco.—With many other articles too numerous to mention.

Those gentlemen and ladies who wish to purchase, are requested to call and see if they can't be well accommodated by him, as he has many of his best wares in this part of the neighboring towns. Most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and 3 months credit will be given for any of the above goods. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's humble servant,
ARAD BROWN.

Spencer Whiting,
HAS just received an elegant assortment of **English & Hard Ware Goods,** which he engages to furnish his customers and others with, on the best terms for ready pay, or if agreeable, on his usual terms of Credit.
He has likewise,

Well India Rem, per Cinnamon, Nutmegs, bar, or less, Allom, Coppets, French Brandy, Ruffs, Brindones, Malaga Wine, Powder and Shot, Fresh Raisins, 10 and 1/2 Nails, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, 6 by 8, and by 9 Window Glass, &c.

A General Assortment of Crockery Ware.
WANTED—One **half** dozen of **TOP CLOTH**,—Seven pence per pound for good **BUTTER**, if delivered soon.
WORTHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to **GEORGE GREEN,** a non-resident proprietor of land lying in Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that his lands are taxed in a rate, county and town taxes, to the amount of two pounds eleven shillings and five pence; unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of June next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue on said 25th day of June, at the House of James Converse, in said Norwich, as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with interest and charges.
JAMES CONVERSE, Collector.
Norwich, May 28th, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber, for the year 1793;—that unless they are paid on or before the 15th of July next, the direction of the law will be attended to for the collection of the same.
CHARLES STARKWATHER, Col.
Northampton, June 4, 1793.
WANTED a quantity of **White Oak Bark,** for which Eighteen Shillings per cord will be given, if delivered by the 20th of July, by
BRADGMAN & RICE.
Northampton, June 5, 1793.

The Blind Man of Chesterfield,
HAVING lately received from New York a general assortment of
GOODS,
(much larger than usual) fashionable and suitable for the season; selected by sentiments of gratitude as well as by motives of interest presents his acknowledgements to his friends & customers for their benevolence to his person and family, and for their benevolent assistance in his efforts in trade for years past, which has afforded him the means of a comfortable subsistence.
He wishes for the continuance of their favor, and flatters himself, their continuation for the singularity of his circumstances, (having been totally blind 14 years) together with their long experience of his firm and upright dealings, will be inducements of civility and interest to multiply their favours and thereby add to their property.
SOLOMON RUSSELL.
Chesterfield, June 3, 1793.

FRESH GOODS
JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE, BY
JOHN HART,
Among which are the following fashionable articles, viz
SUPERFINE MUSLIN
and Croset, Drab, Slate, Scarlet, Blue, & Dark Green Broad Cloths, Dark Bottle Green, Slate, and Sky Blue colored Cassimere, & Cuffings, Janses and Pillars, 7 1/2 and 9 1/2 Linens, Strip'd and Plain Nankens, Jean, Linen and Mullin, Laced and Twist, Ribbons of all kinds.—A beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes; of the newest and most fashionable Patterns. Furniture do. Men's and Women's Hats, Morrens, Tibretrens, Shalloons, Durans, Taccotas, Laces, Modes and Satins, Black and White Tissines, Sarcenet, Lawan and Cambricks, Flower'd and Strip'd Lawn Aprons. Laces and Edgings, Black, Bauandop, and Linen Handkerchiefs. Plain, Check'd, & Spotted, Black and Jaconet Mullins. Laces and Mullin Handkerchiefs. Spotted and Plain Lawan, Trench Nets and Mullins.

Laws and Mullin Handkerchiefs.
Spotted and Plain Lawan, Trench Nets and Mullins.
N. B. All those indebted to said HART, whose time of Credit hath expired, are requested to make payment.
Hatfield, May 30, 1793.
Katampton, June 3, 1793.
William Edwards,

PROPOSES to enlarge the **TANNING** business in the ensuing season, he will consequently want a great quantity of **OAK BARK**, than usual for the execution of those who will furnish him with the same, he will give **SIXPENCES** per sack, for any quantity, and for such as shall be delivered previous to the 15th of July, he will pay one third part in CASH.
NORTHAMPTON, MAY 29, 1793.
NOTICE is hereby given to **JOHN LANE,** a non-resident proprietor of land in the county of Hampshire, that his lands are taxed in a rate, county and town taxes, to the amount of two pounds eleven shillings and five pence; unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th day of June next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue on said 25th day of June, at the House of James Converse, in said Norwich, as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with interest and charges.
DANIEL SPOONER, Collector.
Hatfield, May 27, 1793.

BAY RICHMOND,
WILL cover this season, at the Stable of 10th St Show, in Camington, at 6s the best, 12s the second, from 19 to 24s to colure a foal. He covered above 140 mares this season.
Likewise a 1/2 CR will cover at the above stable the same price of the horse—all that choose to engage in this trade at a month old, shall receive 4s for each mole, and at the age of 3 or 4 years. All those indebted for the use of said horse, that is more than one year standing are desired to make payment.
Camington, May 20, 1793.

Broke into the inclosure of the
subscriber, on Saturday last, a pair of two year old STEERS. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
PAUL WARNER.
Camington, May 10, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.
Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1793. [NUMB. 355.]

Printing-Office, Northampton, June 12, 1793.
PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
DISSERTATIONS
ON THE
PROPHECIES,
Which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the world.

By **THOMAS NEWTON, D.D.**
Late Lord Bishop of Bristol.
IN ONE VOLUME.

CONDITIONS.
I. The work shall be well executed, on a handsome new type, and good paper, and will contain about 600 pages, Octavo.
II. The price to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be **TEN SHILLINGS,**—the money to be paid on delivery of the Books.
III. Those who subscribe for nine books, shall have a tenth gratis.
N. B. The above work will be put to Prepress immediately.
* * Subscriptions are received by **WILLIAM BUTLER,** the intended publisher—and by a number of gentlemen in whose hands subscription papers are lodged.

GENERAL DUMOURIEZ
TO THE
FRENCH NATION.
SINCE the Commencement of the Revolution, have I devoted myself to the maintenance of the Liberty and Honour of the Nation.

The services I rendered in the year 1791, are the most memorable. Minister of foreign Affairs during three months, I elevated and sojourned the dignity of the French name throughout all Europe. I was called by an odious Cabal, by whom I was charged of having plundered six millions of Livres, destined for secret services. I have proved that this sum I did not expend half a million.
Having quitted the career of Politics towards the close of the month of June, I commanded a small army in the Department of the North—This Department I was ordered to quit with my troops at the very time the Austrians entered in force that part of the Republic. I disobeyed the order, saved the Department, and an attempt was made to come on me by surprize, for the purpose of conveying me to the Citadel of Metz where I was to be condemned by a Council of War to suffer death.

On the 28th of August, I took upon me, in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thousand men, without either discipline or organization. I defeated the progress of eighty thousand Prussians and Hessians, and forced them to retreat after they had sacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the Saviour of France, and then it was that the most wicked of men, the opprobrium of Frenchmen, in a word, Marat began to calumniate me without intercy. With a part of the victorious army of Champagne, and some other troops, I entered on the 9th of November, the Belgie provinces, where I gained the forever memorable battle of Jemmap; and, after a succession of advantages, entered Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, towards the close of that month. From that moment my destruction was resolved on: and I have been accused of alighting, now to the title of Duke of Brabant, now to the Standard, and again to the Dictatorship.
To reward and crush my success, the Minister Fliche, supported by the criminal faction, to whom all our efforts are to be ascribed, suffered the victorious army to do every thing, and succeeded in disbanding it, by famine and nakedness. The consequence was, that more than fifteen thousand men were in the hospital, more than 25000 deserted through misery & disgust, and upwards of ten thousand deserted forever!
I transmitted to the National Convention sixty Frenchmen's remonstrances, which I followed up by repairing in person to Paris, to engage the Legislators to apply a remedy to the evil. They did not even condescend to read the memorial I delivered in. During the twenty-four hours I spent at Paris, I heard almost every night sounds of pretended federates demand my head; and labours of every description, as well as injuries and insults followed me, even into the country house to which I retired.

Being delivered in my resignation, I was retained in the service of my country, because it was proposed

to me to negotiate the suspension of the war against England and Holland, which had conceived as indispensable to the safety of the Netherlands. Whilst I negotiated that successfully, the National Convention itself refused to declare war, without making any preparations and without either power or means for its support.

I was not even advised of this Declaration, and learned it through the medium of the Gazette only. I hastened to form a small army of new troops who had never fought, and with these troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myself master of three strong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland, when I learned the disaster of Aix-la-Chapelle, the raising of the siege of Maastricht, and the sad retreat of the army. By this army I was loudly commended. I abandoned my conquests to fly to its support; and considered that I should be criticised for my difficulties by a speedy success only. I had my commissions in arms to the enemy. On the 16th of March I made a considerable advantage at Tordouze. On the 14th I brought the enemy to a general action; and the next day fought under my charge very victorious. The left wing after having attacked imprudently, fled. On the 19th we retreated honourably, with the brave men who were left together, for a space of the army disbanded itself. On the 21st and 22d we fought with the same courage, and to our firmitude owing the preservation of the remains of an army which breathes solely for the Liberty, for the reign of the Law, and for the extinction of Anarchy.

It was then that the Marquis, the Robertspierres, and the rest of the Convention plotted the fall of the Generals and more especially of mine. These villains, bribed with the gold of foreign power, to complicit the disorganization of the armies, caused almost all the generals to be arrested. They kept them in the jail of Paris, to September 1793; for this it is that those months have coined a word, to hand down to posterity the remembrance of the horrid massacres of the first days of September.

Whilst I was employed in re-composing the army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the 1st of April (yesterday) four commissioners reached me with a decree, purporting that I should be brought to the bar of the Convention itself. The Way March, Bourdonville, my pupil, was weak enough to accompany them, to succeed me in my command. The persons who were in fault of their perfidious emissaries, informed me themselves, that different groups of assassins, either fugitives from or driven out of my army, were dispersed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I spent several hours in endeavoring to convince the commissioners of the imprudence of this arrest. Nothing could shake their pride, and I therefore acceded to the whole of them, to serve me as hostages against the crimes of Paris. I instantly arranged with the Imperialists a suspension of arms, and marched towards the bar of the Convention itself. The Way March, Bourdonville, my pupil, was weak enough to accompany them, to succeed me in my command. The persons who were in fault of their perfidious emissaries, informed me themselves, that different groups of assassins, either fugitives from or driven out of my army, were dispersed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I spent several hours in endeavoring to convince the commissioners of the imprudence of this arrest.

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None Louis the 16th perished, without a judicial trial and without a tribunal; and 'tis thus that the decree of the 19th of Nov. has provoked all nations by holding out to them our aid, provided they will disorganize themselves. 'Tis thus that the unjust and impolitic decree of the 15th of December, has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands and would have brought about the massacre of the whole of our army, by this nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not feared that very army by my proclamations. 'Tis thus that a decree established the bloody tribunal which places the lives of the citizens at the mercy of a small number of iniquitous judges, without recourse or appeal to any other tribunal. 'Tis thus that during the last month all the decrees have been marked by the stamp of infatigable avarice, by the blindest pride and more especially by the desire of maintaining power, by calling to the most important posts of the state, no other than daring, insupportable and criminal men; by driving away, or murdering men eminent and of a high character; and by supplanting a phantom of a republic which their crimes in administration and policy, as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. These 700 individuals, despoiled, devalued, calumniated and reviled each other, and have already, and that frequently, thought of poisoning the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to conclude a treaty, and hold criminality allies itself to feeble virtue, to prefer a power as unjust as it is unsteady. In the mean time their Committees devour every thing, that of the National Treasury absorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this convention done to mankind, and what it has provoked against all the powers of Europe? 'Tis this disorganized the army, instead of reinforcing and recreating the troops of the line, and the ancient battalions of national volunteers which would have formed a respectable army. Instead of recompensing these brave warriors by promotion and praise, their legislation have left the battalions incomplete, naked, disbanded and discontented. In the same way have they treated the excellent cavalry; & the brave French artillery is in the same manner exhausted, abandoned, and in want of every necessary. They notwithstanding create new corps, composed of the scullions of the 2d of September, and commanded by men who have never served, and who are in no other way to be dreaded unless by the army they surcharge and disorganize. The convention sacrifices every thing to these satellites of tyranny, to these cowardly headlappers. The choice of officers, and that of administrations are in every particular the same; we see throughout the tyranny which flatters the wicked, because the wicked alone can support tyranny. And in its pride and its ignorance, this convention orders the conquest and disorganization of the whole Universe; it says to one of its generals, Go and take Rome, and to another, fully furnished and furnished, go to Spain; to the third, dispossessing commissioners, similar to those horrid Roman processes against your Cicero declaimed, may be sent forth. In the worst season of the year, it sends the only fleet it possesses into the Mediterranean, to split and founder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilst it exploits the fleet at Brest to the fury of the storms; by sending them in quest of an English fleet that has not yet left its port.

In the mean time a civil war spreads through all the departments. Some of the insurgents are excited by fanaticism, the necessary effect of persecution; others by an indignation at the tropical and frolics end of Louis-XVI and others finally, by the natural principle of resisting persecution.

Atms are every where taken up; murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary supplies & provisions intercepted. The English foment these troubles, and will by their success, supply fuel to them at their pleasure. Soon will every one of our certain disappear on the ocean—a foot will the northern department cease to receive supplies of corn from Italy and Africa, and already have those from the north and from America been interrupted by the formidable arms of enemies. France will become, in fact to all other foreign powers, and the ferocity of our cannibals will but excite our calamities.

Frenchmen! we have a rallying point which can fill the mangle of anarchy; 'tis the constitution we swore to maintain in 1789, 1790, and 91, 'tis the work of a free people; and we shall remain free, and recover our glory, by refusing our contribution.

Let us display our virtues, more especially that of mildness; too much blood has already been spilled. If the mountains by whom we have been disgraced should choose to fly, let us leave them to meet their punishment elsewhere; if they do not find it in their own cramped hearts, but if they wish to support anarchy by new crimes, then shall the army punish them.

In the generosity of the enemies we have often grievously outraged, I have found the fecundity of external peace. Not only do they treat honestly and attentively our wounded, sick, and prisoners who fall into their hands; and all this in despite of the calamities spread by our agitators to readers as ferocious; but they engage

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