COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, September 27, 1793.

ORDERED, That *Joseph B. Varnum, Thomas Dawes,* and *J. Bowdoin,* Esquires, with such as the hon. House may join, be a committee to wait on the Governor, with the following answer to his Excellency's Speech, delivered at the opening of the Session.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, September 27, 1793.

READ and concurred, and Messrs. *Brigham, Jarvis, Bacon* and *Whiting,* are joined.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

To his Excellency

John Hancock, Esquire.

GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

May it please your Excellency,

THE resolution adopted upon the subject on which the Legislature has been convened, will convince your Excellency, how justly we appreciate the vigilance and propriety of your conduct on this interesting occasion.

With respect to the suit of *William Vassel,* against the Commonwealth, no answer Will be made; but at the same time, it may not be improper to observe, that if he shall exhibit to the Legislature, an equitable claim against this Commonwealth, in manner heretofore practised, justice will be extended to him, in common with all others.

The Legislature need only add, Sir, that they earnestly wish for the happy recovery, and re-establishment of your Excellency's health, as a relief and comfort to your friends, and a blessing to your country.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS

In SENATE, September 23, 1793.

WHEREAS a decision has been had in the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States, that a State may be sued in the said Court, by a Citizen of another State, which decision appears to have been grounded on the second section of the third article in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a power claimed, or which may be claimed, of compelling a State to be made defendant in any Court of the United States, at the suit of an individual or individuals, is, in the opinion of this Legislature, unnecessary and inexpedient; and in its exercise, dangerous to the peace, safety, and independence of the several States; and repugnant to the first principles of a federal Government.

Therefore Resolved, That the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the United States, be, and they hereby are instructed, and the Representatives requested, to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures in their power, to obtain such amendments in the Constitution of the United States, as will remove any clause or article of the said constitution, which can be construed to imply or justify a decision, that a State is compellable to answer in any suit by an individual or individuals, in any court of the United States: And his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to communicate the foregoing resolves to the Supreme Executives of the several States, to be submitted to the consideration of their respective Legislatures.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, September 27, 1793.

Read and concurred,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

By the Governor approved, Sept. 27, 1793.
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—attest.
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

From the Phila. General Advertiser.
Mr. Bache,

IN the present situation of this city, and stage of the prevailing disorder, would it not be proper to suspend opening the churches for a few Sabbaths to come; until at least it shall please the *Almighty* to mitigate the severity of this dreadful and all-chastising scourge among us? The gentlemen of the faculty unanimitingly tell us that contagion and disease are communicated from one person to another, by contact, respiration and getting within the atmospheric effluvia of persons who have the noxious matter in their bodies, or impregnated with their cloaths; and in case of public assemblies at this time in our city, it is indubitable, that many such infected persons must be in the crowd; who would unavoidably, disseminate certain death among the congregation. The Lord is good and indulgent: Not requires of his frail and feeble creatures thus to hazard their lives, when it may be dangerous in times of public contagion and calamity, to assemble and meet together in his temples. It is presumed therefore, that the clergy in general would do well to notify to their congregation, respectively, to retire (in their families) to their closets—there to commune with their own hearts; *beseeching the divine goodness to avert the present evil from us, to grant us his holy grace, that we may repent of our evil doings, and conform our lives and actions hereafter, to the honor and glory of God, the good of others and the salvation of our own souls.*

HUMANUS.

From the Federal Gazette.

Mr. Brown,

Please to give the following a small corner of your paper;—I address myself at this time to the Clergy, and religious characters, who remain in town.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is allowed on all hands, that the epidemic prevailing in this city, is highly contagious. Our proud theorists may theorize as they please, and tell us that not above 40 or 50 persons in the whole city are infected with the malignant fever.—But facts are stubborn arguments, and there is no reasoning against them. A man, who with bold ignorance, makes such an assertion public, is not fit to be reasoned with: he might with equal propriety assure us, that, Darkness is Light, and the Moon the greater light that rules by Day.

You, my brethren, I doubt not, have been strictly affected with the judgment of God on this irreligious and licentious city. You have frequently and earnestly approached the throne of Grace, to implore grace and mercy, in the time of need. This is right, and becoming your character as men and christians; but at this stage of the calamity, I question much the propriety of assembling the people in public. You have been, and still are praying to the Lord, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that he would stop the progress of the calamity. But how is it consistent with the prayer, at the same time, to take the most effectual methods to spread and accelerate its progress? The contagion is communicated daily, by contact, by respiration, by the breath and effluvia of the infected. Becontent: give not away to a wild enthusiasm. The religion of Jesus is rational. In some of its sublime truths above reason; but never contradictory to it. The collecting of great assemblies at this time under the pretext of trusting in the Lord, has struck my mind as bearing a near resemblance to the temptation offered to the Lord:—"Cast thyself down headlong, faid the subtle enemy, for it is written, he shall give his angels charge over thee," &c. Presumption on the one hand is as great an evil as despondency on the other. Perhaps it might be better to refrain from assembling our dear flocks for one Sabbath or two, until we see if the Lord will be gracious, and turn his wrath from the city; at least to such a degree as to render it more safe to assemble. I am respectfully, Yours, &c.

ROBERT ANNAN.

From the *Royal Danish American Gazette.*

[Printed at Christenstedt, St. Croix.]

THE subscriber having met with the misfortune, totally to be shipwrecked, on the 12th day of February last, in the bay of Boston, called Cohasset; on a naked rock, near a place named Brush Island; where he with his crew was for thirty-six hours exposed to a most severe gale with the frost and a thick snow, thro' which they could not be discerned; but as soon as the thick clouds began to disperse, they instantly, to their great joy, observed in the forenoon, the people on shore endeavouring to come out to them with boats in order to save them; though the sea ran so high that their boats were thrice filled with water, and one of the boats shattered, whereby six of the hand were nearly lost. Notwithstanding this, the feeling people on the shore did keep up their spirits, and the Parson there, named Mr. SHAW, then present, encouraged them, by addressing them thus: *My friends! I need not remind you of the services, we as human beings owe one another; being fully convinced of your good disposed minds, but this is an extraordinary case, in which we must shew ourselves; there are the lives of twenty men in question, to be saved, who will, most certainly, be frozen dead in less than an hour; come, my friends, I'll enter the boat for one man, although I am a bad mariner*"—and, all the rest followed the Reverend, joyfully; they took us off the rock, made their home, ours, attended us in our sickness, and carefully saved what they could from the ship and cargo, even to trifles, as watches, buckles, buttons, spoons, with other gold and silver ware, belonging to the subscriber, which they delivered him every night, coming from their work. The probity of these strangers, affilling us in our distress I cannot express less in retaliation, but by my warmest and sincerest thanks, voluntarily acknowledging, that the land possessed by such individuals, is happy, and the unfortunate man drove to their shore, cannot but fall into the hands of upright, honest men. This I think incumbent on me to publish.

H. P. KLEIN.

June 22d, 1793.

BOSTON, October 2.

The objects of the combined powers, now leagued against *France,* appears to be as follows:—

The *English* and *Spanish* fleets to invest the French cities in the *Mediterranean,* to attract the attention of the republick to that quarter; and to assist the *Sardinians* in recovering their country; and in entering *France.*

The *Spaniards* crossing the *Pyrenees,* are to penetrate into *France,* and by capturing the fortified places, to establish a *cordon* of posts sufficient to prevent the introduction of *French* principles into *Spain;* and to assist in the restablishment of the refractory priests—The fleet under Lord Howe is faid to land a force in *Britanny,* to assist the rebels, if any are left unconquered.] The *Prussians* are to enter *Alsace* and *Lorraine;*—The Austrians to march in the Duke of BRUNSWICK's track to *Paris,* and the *English* to attack *Dunkirk.* This is the *work* faid to be *cut out* for the present campaign; whether the French will not spoil the fashion of the suit and to alter the allusion, teach them all,

The true war dance of Brunswick *rells,*
And manual *exercise of bells;*
Make them give up, like Saints, *complete,*
The arm of flesh, *and, trust the fleet;*
And work, like Christians, unassembling,
Salvation out by fear and trembling."

Is yet in the womb of time; and cannot be developed under a number of weeks.

When the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg* took possession of the city of *Conde,* he did it, not in the name of LOUIS XVII. but in the names of the *Emperor of Germany,* and *King of Prussia.* Thus it appears plain, that the *partition* of *France* is the object of the combined powers. What *England* is to receive, *dividend day,* is unknown; certainly not *Valenciennes.* If she can take *Dunkirk,* against which she has bended her force, that possibly may be hers.—If not—she may *get*—some *millions more* in debt—and the pleasing satisfaction of having "*paid the piper.*"

DANBURY, Sept. 30.

In a late hurricane at Nevis, 2 Guinea ship, with 300 Negroes on board, was overset. All on board, except 16 seamen, who saved themselves by getting on the keel, were drowned. The Negroes belonged to a man who had seven vessels employed in that traffick, and was drowned with them.

KEENE, Sept. 25.

RAPE and MURDER!

We hear from the town of Raby, in this State, that on the 14th inst. a rape was committed on the Body of a woman, by a person, whose name we have not yet learnt. But, owing to the shrieks of the unhappy woman, a man by the name of Dickey, ran to her assistance, who immediately threw the perpetrator of this horrid deed upon his back, and putting his foot on his breast, pressed with such violence, as put an immediate end to his existence.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from LONDON, a large and general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

which he will sell on the lowest terms, at his Apothecary Store, opposite the Meeting House Northampton—Among which are the following Patented Medicines, viz: Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam, Essence of pepper Mint, James's fever Powders, Frances' Female Elixir.—Likewise Bell Metal Mortars, Surgeons Pocket Instruments in Pouches, Crown and Country Lancets, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, Crooked Needles, &c. &c.

He has likewise imported Painter's Colours of all sorts.

Has also for sale, West-India and New-E. Rum, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and Malaga Wines, Raisins, best Turkey Figs, Tamarinds, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Rice, Chocolate, Oil Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Oil Vitriol, Ground Madder, blue and white Vitriol, &c. &c.

Octo. 1, 1793.

William Edwards,

HAS for sale, a large quantity of Carding and Hatters WOOL.—

Northampton, October 2, 1793.

WANTED to HIRE,

A JOURNEYMAN Blacksmith, that can be recommended—such an one will meet with good encouragement by applying to ENOS NASH.

Hadley, October 1, 1793.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 23, 1793.

ON the Petition of DAVID SMEAD and others, praying for a division of the County of *Hampshire,* or such other relieds as may be found necessary.

RESOLVED, That *Thomas J. Skinner, Ebenezer Pierce* and *Nathaniel Bishop,* Esq'rs, be a Committee to repair to the County of Hampshire, (at the expence of the Petitioners, or of said County, as the Committee shall think proper,) to view said county, so and to hear the inhabitants of said County, by their agents respecting the grievances suggested, in said Petition; said Committee are hereby directed to publish the time and place of their meeting for the purpose aforesaid in the *Northampton, Springfield* and *Greenfield* News-Papers, three weeks prior to their convening—and to report their opinion,—what relieds, if any is necessary, to the next General Court.

Sent down for concurrence—
DAVID COBB, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March 26, 1793.

Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

Approved— JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attest
JOHN AVERY, Jun. *Secretary.*

PURSUANT to the foregoing Resolves the Committee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that they shall attend on the business of their appointment, on the 4th TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mr. ASAHEL FOWLEROY, innholder, in Northampton.

THOMPSON J. SKINNER.
EBENEZER PIERCE,
NATHANIEL BISHOP.

Lenox, 13th Sept. 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen

from the subscriber, on the 15th ult. a black *Mare,* four years old, under 14 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, trots and paces, high carriage, has been Nick'd—faid Mare was never rode nor shod, supposed to be stolen and taken to the Westward. Whoever will take up the Thief and Mare, & deliver them to Doctor ROBERT STARKWEATHER, in Chesterfield, County of Hampshire, or to the subscriber in Stonington, in the County of New-London, Connecticut, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and for the Mare only, FIVE.

DANIEL DENISON.

Stonington, (Con.) September 29, 1793.

WANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN *SHOE-MAKERS,* to whom generous wages will be given.

Apply to
SETH RUSSELL.

WANTED, also, an apprentice to the above business, a smart, active, LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Northampton, September 25, 1793.

JOSEPH LAZELL,

BEGS leave to inform his *good old friends,* and the Public in general, that he has just come to hand and now ready for sale, a good assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he is determined to sell on the most REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewise a complete assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the lowest terms.

Said LAZELL gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

Cummington — August 12, 1793.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. an indented Boy, named WILLIAM RUSSELL, in the 13th year of his age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to his *injured* Master shall have two *Bung Town Coppers* Reward, and no charges paid: All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy, on my account, as they would avoid the Law.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, October 8, 1793.

For sale by the PRINTER *hereof,*

A small collection of

BOOKS,

consisting of History, Divinity and Physic—also, Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part, and Perry's Spelling Book, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford—CASH, or any of the above books will be given for COTTON or LINEN RAGS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 1st. July last, seven SHEEP, with different marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FIELD, 2nd.

Conway, Sept. 25, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1793. [NUMB. 372.

New Constitution of France.

DECLARATION

Of the Rights of Man, and of the Citizens

(Concluded from our Last.)

Of the Formation of the Laws.

56. THE plans of law are proceeded by a report.

57. The discussion cannot be opened, and the law cannot be provisionally resolved upon till 15 days after the report.

58. The plan is printed and sent to all the communes of the republic, under this title: *Law proposed.*

59. Forty days after the sending of the law proposed, if in more than one half of the departments, the tenth of the primary assemblies of each have not objected to it, the plan is accepted and becomes a *law.*

60. If there be an objection, the legislative body convokes the primary assemblies.

Of the Entitling of Laws and Decrees.

61. Laws, decrees, judgements, and all public acts are entitled: *In the name of the French People,* the ——year of the French Republic.

Of the Executive Council.

62. There is one executive council composed of twenty-four members.

63. The electoral assembly of each department nominates one candidate. The legislative body chooses the members of the council from the general list.

64. One half of it is renewed by each legislature, in the last month of the session.

65. The council is charged with the direction and superintendance of the general administration. It cannot act, but in execution of the laws and decres of the legislative body.

66. It nominates, not of its own body, the agents in chief of the general administration of the republic.

67. The legislative body determines the number and the functions of these agents.

68. These agents do not form a council. They are separated without any immediate correspondence between them; they exercise no personal authority.

69. The council nominates, not of its own body, the external agents of the Republic.

70. It negociates treaties.

71. The members of the council, in case of malversation, are accused by the legislative body.

72. The council is responsible for the non execution of the laws and decrees and for abuses which it does not denounce.

73. It recalls and replaces the agents in its nomination.

74. It is bound to denounce them, if there be occasion, before the judicial authorities.

Of the connection of the Executive Council with the Legislative Body.

75. The Executive Council resides near the legislative body. It has admittance and a seperate seat in the place of sittings.

76. It is heard as often as it has an account to give.

77. The legislative body calls it into the place of its sittings, in whole or in part, when it thinks fit.

Of the Administration and Municipal Bodies.

78. There is a municipal administration in each commune of the republic;

In each district an intermediate administration;

In each department a central administration.

79. The municipal officers are elected by the assemblies of the commune.

80. The administrators are nominated by the electoral assemblies of departments and districts.

81. The municipalities and the administrations are renewed, one half, every year.

82. The administrators and municipal officers have no character of representation:

They cannot, in any case, modify the acts of the legislative body, or suspend the execution of them.

83. The legislative body determines the functions of the municipal officers and administrators, the rules of their subordination and the penalties they may incur.

84. The sittings of municipalities and administrations are public.

Of the Civil Justice.

85. The code of civil and criminal laws is uniform for all the republic.

86. No infringement can be made of the right which citizens have to cause their differences to be pronounced upon by arbitrators of their choice.

87. The decision of these arbitrators is final, if the citizens have not reserved the right of objecting to them.

88. There are justices of peace elected by the citizens in circuits determined by the *law.*

89. They conciliate and judge without expence.

90. Their number and their competence are regulated by the legislative body.

91. There are public arbitrators elected by the electoral assemblies.

92. Their number and their circuits are fixed by the legislative body.

93. They take cognizance of disputes which have not been finally terminated by the private arbitrators or the justices of peace.

94. They deliberate in public;

They give their opinions loud;

They pronounce, in the last resort, on verbal defences or simple memorials without procedures, and without expence;

They assign the reasons of their decisions.

95. The justices of peace and the public arbitrators are elected every year.

Of Criminal Justice.

96. In criminal cases, no citizen can be tried but on an examination received by a jury, or decreed by the legislative body;

The accused have council chosen by themselves, or nominated officially;

The process is public;

The fact and the intention are declared by a jury of judgment.

The punishment is applied by a criminal tribunal.

97. The criminal judges are elected every year by the electoral assemblies.

Of the tribunal of appeal.

98. There is one tribunal of appeal for all the republic.

99. This tribunal does not take cognizance of the merits of the cafe.

It pronounces on the violation of forms and on express contravention of the law.

100. The members of this tribunal are nominated every year by the electoral assemblies.

Of public Contributions.

101. No citizen is exempted from the honourable obligation of contributing to the public charges.

Of the Public Treasury.

102. The national treasury is the central point of the receipts and expences of the republic.

103. It is administered by accountable agents, nominated by the executive council.

104. These agents are superintended by commissioners nominated by the legislative body, not of its own members, and responsible for errors and abuses which they do not denounce;

The legislative body passes the accounts.

Of the forces of the Republic.

105. The general force of the republic is composed of the whole people.

106. The Republic maintains in its pay, even in time of peace, an armed force, by sea and land.

107. All the French are soldiers: they are all exercised in the use of arms.

108. There is no generalissimo.

111. Difference of ranks, their distinctive marks and subordination, subsist only in the relation to service, and during its continuance.

112. The public force employed for maintaining order and peace in the interior, does not act but on the requisition in writing, of the constituted authorities.

113. The public force employed against enemies from without, acts under the order of the executive council.

114. No armed body can deliberate.

Of National Conventions.

115. In more than the half of the departments, the tenth of the primary assemblies of each, regularly formed, demand the revision of the constitutional act, or the change of some of its articles, the legislative body is bound to convoke all the primary assemblies of the republic, to know if there be ground for a national convention.

116. The national convention is formed in the same manner as the legislature, and unites in itself their powers.

117. It employs itself, with respect to the constitution, only on the objects which were the cause of its convocation.

Of the correspondence of the French Republic, with Foreign Nations.

118. The French people is the friend and natural ally of every free people.

119. It does not interfere in the government of other nations. It does not suffer other nations to interfere in its own.

120. It gives an asylum to foreigners, banished from their country for the cause of liberty.

It refuses it to tyrants.

121. It does not make peace with an enemy, that occupies its territories.

Of the guarantee of rights.

122. The constitution guarantees to all the French, equality, liberty, safety, property, the publick debt, the free exercise of worship, of common instruction, public succours, the indefinite liberty of the press, the right of petition, the right of meeting in popular societies, the enjoyment of all the rights of man.

123. The French Republic honors loyalty, courage, age, filial piety, misfortune.

It puts the deposit of its constitution under the guard of all the virtues.

The declaration of rights and the constitutional act are engraven on tables in the bosom of the legislative body, and in the public places.

(Signed)

Collot d' Herbois, *President.*
Durand-Maillane, Ducos,
Mazuile, Ch. de la Croix, } *Secretaries.*
Goffuin, P.A. Laloy.

From a late London Paper.

MARIE ANN CHARLOTTE CORDE.

THIS Lady belonged to a noble family, whose name, before the extinction of titles of Nobles, was Armand. Her father was Esquiry to Louis XVI. She was born at St. Saturnin near Seez, was unmarried, and in the 25th year of her age. Her face was beautiful, her carriage nobly bold, and her whole deportment decent and majestic. In her examination she said nothing that could affect either Doperret or Fauchet; and no facts were obtained from her relative to the pretended plot of assassinating the Members of the Mountain. The following letter was written by her when in prison.

MADAME CORDE *to* BARBAROUX.

The Abbaye Prison, in the room lately occupied by Brissot.

" CITIZEN!

" AS you expressed a wish to be acquainted with the detail of my journey, I shall make no apology for transmitting you the most minute particulars.

" Soon as I arrived at Paris, I hired a lodging at the Hotel de Providence, in the Rue des Vieux Augustins. I then employed myself in finding out your friend Doperret:—By what means the Committee of General Safety discovered my conference with the citizen, I am at a loss to guess—you are not ignorant of the firmness of this man's soul. He replied to the accusation addduced against him, without varying from the truth, which I confirmed by my evidence; but, though he is entirely innocent of the charge, his firmness is imputed to him as a crime.

" Would you believe, that Fauchet has been committed to prison as my accomplice! He did not know that such a woman existed; but I had the fortitude of an intrepid being like myself, will be deemed insufficient to appease the manes of this great man—of this great man!! Alas! it is as affront to the rest of mankind, to consider him as a man.—He was a brutl, who, grasping the torch of civil war, wilhed to see fire to the whole Republic. Thanks to God, however, he was not a native of France.

" Four Members of the National Convention were present at my first examination. Chabot looked like a fool—Legendre thought he had seen me in the morning, at his house; but he was mistaken, for I did not consider him sufficiently important to become the tyrant of his country; and I do not pretend to punish every one. All those who never saw me before, were convinced, that they had known me a long time. I believe the last words of Marat have been published: but I doubt whether they have been correctly published.

" After having mentioned your name, and the commissioners of Calvados, who are at Evreux, he made use of the following expression—" That in a few days you should be guillotined, through his means, at Paris." These words determined me, and I stabbed him. Should the department place him opposite to St. Fargeau, the speech I have quoted, ought to be engraved upon HIS BURST IN LETTERS OF GOLD!

" I shall enter into no detail of this important event. The public prints will give you sufficient information. I own, that the courage with which our volunteers rallied, on the 7th of July, made me no longer hesitate. You remember how I was delighted with the fight: and promised Petion that he should soon repent of the suspicion which he entertained of my sentiments.—" should you indeed be forry if these men were not to depart?"—These were Petion's words.

" In short, I reflected that so many brave men travelling to Paris, to obtain the head of a single man, might have failed of success; or, if they had not, many good citizens might have been sacrificed to him, who deserved not such an honour. The hand of a woman alone was sufficient! I acknowledge that I made use of perfidious means to obtain access to him. In the course of my journey, I had resolved to stab him on the top of the Mountain, in the Convention; but he was not able to attend the Convention.—At Paris, it is a matter of astonishment, that a woman of no estimation in society, who, during the longest period of existence, would have been of no use, could sacrifice her life to save her country. I expected to have perished immediately after the accomplishment of the deed; but some brave men, superior to all praise, preserved me from the popular fury.

" May the establishment of public tranquility be attained speedily!—The criminal who, had he lived, would have prevented such an effect, exists no more!—During these two days, my soul has been calm and serene—my country's happiness constitutes my own. Hear that my father has cause to lament my loss, will be persecuted. May my apprehensions be unfounded; and may the God of All, protect him! I wrote to him lately, informing him, that dreading the effects of a civil war, I had resolved to set out for England. It was my intention then to have maintained a strict silence, and to have disclosed my name to no one. I entreat you, citizen, and your Colleagues, to defend my parents, should any violence be offered to them.—I never hated but one person.

" Those who mourn my loss, will rejoice to see me enjoy an eternal repose in *Elysian Fields,* with Brutus, and other patriots among the Ancients. Few exist now, who would die for their country!—those who call themselves patriots, are all egotists.

" Two Gens d' armes have been ordered to attend me, for the purpose of preserving me from insult: Their company, during the day, was tolerable; but I could have dispensed with their attendance in the night. I complained to the Commissary of this indelicacy; but they were pleased, on the subject of my complaint, to pass to the Order of the Day. I have reason to believe, that this indecorous mode of treating me proceeded from Chabot; at least, I am sure that none but a Capuchin would have thought of it.

" MARIE ANN CHARLOTTE CORDE."