SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from EUROPE, together with AMERICAN Publications, a general assortment of

BOOKS,

Among which are the following,

DIVINITY.

ABERNETHY's Discourses.
Afflicted Man's Companion,
American Preacher,
Allen's Alarm to the unconverted.
Bibles of various sizes,
Baxter's Saints Rest,
——— call to the unconverted,
Boston's Fourfold State,
——Crook in the Lot,
Burke's Self enjoyment,
Burnet's life of God, in the soul of Man.
Butler's Analogy,
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Barclay's Catechism and Confession of Faith.
Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
——— Lectures, 2 vol.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Chauncey on Salvation,
——— on Benevolence of the Deity.
Chillingworth's Works,
Christian World unmasked,
Confession of Faith,
Christian Oeconomy,
Cennic and Welcome to Christ,
Clarke on the promises,
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vol.
——— Sermons,
——— Rise and Progress,
Death of Abel & Cain,
——— of Cain,
Dutton on Justification,
Edward's History of Redemption.
——— Freedom of the Will,
——— Concerning the end for which God created the World.
——— Enquiry into the rules of the word of God.
——— on the Affections,
——— against Chauncey,
——— Evidence of the Christian Religion.
Flavel's Token for Mourners,
Fordyce's Addresses to the Deity
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Fruits of Retirement,
French Convert,
Gibs's sacred contemplations,
Hopkins's System of Divinity, 2 vol.
Hervey's Meditations,
——— Dialogues, 2 vol.
Hemmingway's Discourse to Children.
Hale's Epistle to Children,
History of the Bible,
Harris's Natural History,
Jenyn's Lectures,
——View of the Christian Religion.
Knox's Sermons,
Langdon on the Revelation.
Lathrop's Sermons,
——on Christian Baptism,
Lives and Experience of the Preachers,
Lives of Drs. Watts & Doddridge
Linn's Sermons,
Life of Joseph,
Mall's History of the Martyrs.
Manual of Devotion,
Mason on Self knowledge.
M'Ewen on the Types.
Melmoth on the Sublime and Beautiful of the Scriptures.
Millet's Ecclesiastical History,
Milton's Paradise Lost,
——— Regain'd,
Newton's Works, 6 vol. Complete.
——— on the Prophecies, 2 vol.
Nature and Design of Christianity.
Otterwald's Christian Theology,
Owen on the Prevalency of sin,
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Price's Sermons,
Pike and Haywood's Cases of Conscience.
Priestly's Appeal,
Poor Man's Catechism,
Religion of the fashionable world.
Rowe's Letters,
——Devout Exercises of the Heart.
Reasonable Communicant,
Stackhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vol.
——Body of Divinity, 3 vol.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 2 vol.
Seraphical Young Shepherd, who attained to an uncommon knowledge of the true God.
Sacred Dramas,
Sherlock on Death,
Solomon's Temple Spiritualised.
Tillotson's Works,
View of Religion by Hannah Adams.
Watts on the mind,
——Lyric Poems.
——Catechism,
White's Sermons,
Willis on the Sacrament,
Williams on Christian Baptism,
Young's Night thoughts.

LAW, PHYSIC, &c.

BELL's Surgery, 4 vol.
——— on Ulcers,
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooks's Practice of Physic, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements of Medicine,
Burne's Justice,
Burlamaqui on law,
Buchan's domestic Medicine,
Conductor Generalis,
Constitution of the United States.
——— of Massachusetts,
Callen's Materia Medica 2 vol.
——Practice of Physic, with his life, 2 vol.
Delome on the Constitution of England.
Edinburgh New Dispensatory,
Essay on Consumption,
Espinasse's Nisi Prius, 2 vol.
Hamilton's Works.
——— Female Complaints.
Huxham on Fevers,
Jackson on do.
London Practice of Physic,
Probate Auxiliary,
Town Officer,
Rush on spiritous Liquors,
Smellie's Anatomical Tables.
White on Female Complaints,

HISTORY, TRAVELS, &c.

Abbe Raynal's America,
Anson's Voyage,
Boyle's do.
Brydone's travels thro' Sicily and Malta.
Bruce's Travels,
Carver's Travels,
Crawford's History of Ireland, 2 vol.
Cooke's last Voyage,
Life of Dr. Franklin, 2 vol.
Letters from France, by Helen M. Williams.
Life of Baron Trenck,
——— of Gen. Putnam,
——— of Col. Gardiner,
——— of, and Travels of Edward Montague.
Millot's Elements of History, 5 vol.
Modern History of Ireland,
Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol.
——Rome, 2 vol.
——Abridg'd,
Gustavus Vasis,
History of Connecticut.
——— of the Revolution in France.
——— of Queen Elizabeth,
Indian Wars of New-England,
Moore's Travels thro' Italy, 3 vol.
——— thro' France, Switzerland, &c. 2 vol.
——Zeluco,
Paine's Political Crisis,
Rollin's Antient History, 10 vol.
Ramsey's American Revolution, 2 vol.
Revolution of Sweden.
Travels thro' North-America,

MISCELLANIES.

ADDISON's Works, 3 vol.
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Andrew's Remarks of the French and English Ladies.
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British Album,
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Briggs's new art of Cookery,
Baron Stuben's Exercise,
Book of Knowledge,
Cowper's Task,
Carpenter's Pocket Directory,
Citizen of the World, 2 vol.
Complete Letter Writer,
Chesterfield's Letters, 2 vol.
Cozzill's Fables,
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Catechism of nature,
Cæsars of Rome,
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Enfield's Philosophy, 2 vol.
Eulogy on Franklin,
Free masonry Constitution,
Female Favourite,
Fisher's Instructor,
Female Spectator, 4 vol.
Fathers Legacy,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Goldsmith's Essays and Poems,
Grat. and Ladies Monitor.
Holden's Collection of Musick, 2 vol.
——— one,
——— Anthem,
Humphrey's Works,
Hans Gam's Thanksgiving Anthem.
Hutchinson's Philosophy,
Kimball's collection of Music, a new work.
Keate's Sketches from Nature,
Ladies Monitor,
——— Preceptor,
——— Library,
——— Advice to her Children,
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man,
Memoirs of Gen. Lee,
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol.

NOVELS, PLAYS, &c.

Arabian Knights, 4 vol.
——— Tales, 4 vol.
Anna St. Ives 3 vol.
American Jest Book,
——Jester, 2 vol.
Almeyda or Rival Kings,
Beauty and the Monster,
Bock's Delight,
Barnwell's Tragedy,
Clarissa Harlow, 8 vol.
Cato's Tragedy,
Disputes,
Devil on two sticks,
Dangerous Vice,
Funny Jester,
Governess, a Comedy,
Gil Blas,
Helpless Orphan,
Julia de Roubigne,
Joseph Andrews,
Jocky Club,
Just in time, a comedy,
Love a la mode,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
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Religious Courtship,
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Robinson Crusoe,
Sorrows of Werter,
School for Scandal, a comedy,
Shakespeare's Tempest,
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Vicar of Wakefield,
Zenobia, a Tragedy.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

American Latin Grammar,
Accidence,
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——Grammatical Elements,
Art of Speaking,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Clark's Introduction,
Corderius,
Children's Friend, 4 vol.
Dialogues, Latin and English,
Davidson's Virgil,
Entick's Dictionary,
Eutropius,
Æsop's Fables, Latin and English.
Fisher's Youngman's Companion.
Greek Testaments,
Johnson's Dictionary,
Ladies Accidence,
Perry's Dictionary,
——Spelling Book,
Pike's Arithmetick,
Ready Reckoner,
Reading made Easy,
School Dialogues,
Vinal's Arithmetick,
Workman's do.
Ward's Latin Grammar,
Youngman's best Companion,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Worcester Collection of Mr. Perry's Dictionaries and Spelling Books, by the doz. or single, as low as they can be obtained at Boston, or Worcester.
Also Webster's Institute, 1, 2, 3d. part, by the doz. or single, at the same price they can be obtained in Hartford,
Thomas's, Bickerstaff's & Weatherwise's Almanack.
Likewise a great variety of Children's Books.
Pocket do.
Account books of various sizes.
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.

☞ Public and Private Libraries will be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any Bookstore whatever.

Northampton, December 20, 1793.

Just published and to be sold by the PRINTER *hereof, and by* SIMEON BUTLER, *opposite the Court-House, by the gross, dozen or single.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A CURE for the Salt Rheum or Scurvy; an original receipt to cure Cancers; to prevent the swelling from a bruise—A Paradoxical Wedding; Danger of haunted Houses—Ladies new Catechism—the reason why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Christian—Receipt to cure a Love Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extempore Sermon, preached at the request of two Scholars, by a lover of Ale, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, whereshe was prosecuted the fifth time for having a bastard child—The Barrel tapped—The Sexton of Cloni, a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweet heart in the army—Curious Courtship—The pleasing Art of Money-Catching—Jack and the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinese Gamester—Anecdotes of Gen. Putnam; of an Irishman; of an honest Jack Tar; of a Child six years of age; a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Irishman and Physician, of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at sea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant & Deacon.—Courts of Connecticut and Massachusetts; Table of Interest, &c. &c.

VARIETY STORE, in ASHFIELD.

New Goods! Cheap Goods! Fashionable Goods!

JUST come to hand, an assortment of HARD WARE, such as Saddler's Ware, Tools for Joiner's, Carpenter's, Blacksmith's and Shoe-Maker's—also Frying Pans; Flat-Irons, Bellows, Bushing and Hinges, Butts and Screws, Brass Handles and Escutcheons—an assortment of Pewter, and Cutlery, Table Steel's, Coffee Combs, Pins, Single and Double Bow Spectacles; Great assortment of Fashionable Buttons, Hatt Buckles, Brass Tabb Locks, Box Rules, Snuff Boxes, Stuff and Pencils, Inkpotts, Inkpowder, Curry Combs, Silver'd Spurrs,—Also, Looking Glasses, Crimson Plush, Swanking and Turkey Stripe for Saddle Cloths,—also Pepper, Indigo, Cotton Wool, Chocolate 6 by 8 crown Glass, &c. which with the fine assortment of fashionable Goods I had on hand before, am selling, (some sorts cheaper than ever, am paying half cash and half goods, at cash price, for Beef, Pork, Butter and Grain, or all cash, if I can have them worth the money.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Gratitude obliges me to thank the people in Ashfield, and the towns adjacent, for the particular attention, confidence and good pay they have afforded me, I am much pleas'd with the hand I have taken for mercantile business, find myself among a kind, prudent, industrious, economical, thriving people, who are careful not to promise more than they are able to perform, but must inform those who have not made full pay according to contract, that I cannot sell Goods at the rate I do, unless I am paid punctually according to contract, will thank them to settle up immediately if they wish for further supplies from their humble servant, S. N.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, *five* SHEEP, *marked with a crop on the right ear, half crop and a half penny the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.*

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

Westampton, Dec. 29, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red Cow, *coming four years old, hay bumb, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.*

EBENEZER DWIGHT.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1793.

The Partnership of JOSIAH and JOHN BOND, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted, are requested to make payment to JOSIAH BOND, before the first of March next, at which time the Books will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collected.

JOSIAH and JOHN BOND.

Conway, Dec. 2, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th of October last, a black *yearling STEER, with a white spot in the forehead, the flank and the belly white, and the tail white, marked with a half penny the under side of the left ear, and a swallow tail on the right ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.* ELEAZER H. ALLEN.

Ashfield, Dec. 24, 1793.

RUN away from the subscriber on the *25th instant, an apprentice Boy, named* LARKIN GREEN. *Said boy is long hair, a red face and grey eyes, in the 19th year of his age. All persons are forbid trusting or harbouring said boy on my account. Whoever will return him to his master, shall have one Copper reward.*

LUCIUS WAIT.

Hatfield, Dec. 26, 1793.

Silas Brown, jun'r.

HAS just opened for Sale, at his shop opposite his dwelling-house in Easthampton, a general assortment of

English Goods.

HE invites all those that have demands on him to call and receive their pay. Those indebted to him, by book or note are desired to call and settle the same.

Easthampton, Dec. 30, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1794. [NUMB. 385.

NEWYORK, September 18th, 1793, 2d. year of the French Republick, one and indivisible.

CITIZEN GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republick, exhibits the United States, to Mr.* JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State of the United States.*

SIR,

PERSUADED that the sovereignty of the United States resides essentially in the People, and its Representatives in the Congress: Persuaded that the Executive Power is the only one which has been confided to the President of the United States: Persuaded that this Magistrate has not the right to decide questions, the discussion of which the constitution reserves particularly to the Congress: Persuaded that he has not the power, to bend existing treaties to circumstances, and to change their sense: Persuaded that the league formed by all the Tyrants, to annihilate republican principles, founded on the rights of man, will be the object of the most serious deliberations of Congress, I had deferred, in the view of obtaining good harmony, between the free people of America and me, communicating to my government, before the epoch at which the Representatives of the people were to assemble, the original correspondence which has taken place, in writing, between you and myself, on the political rights of France in particular; on the interest of general liberty; and on the acts, proclamations, and decisions of the President of the United States, relative to objects which require, from their nature, the sanction of the legislative body; however, informed that the gentlemen who have been painted to me so often as aristocrats, partizans of monarchy, partizans of England, of her constitution, and consequently, enemies of the principles which all good Frenchmen have embraced, with a religious enthusiasm; alarmed at the popularity which was testified on the Minister of France, by the nation of the American People for the French Republick, and for the glorious cause which it defends; equally alarmed at my firmness and incorruptible attachment to the severe maxims of democracy, were labouring to ruin me in my country, after having reunited all their efforts to calumniate me in the view of their fellow citizens, I was going to begin to collect these calumnious materials, &I was taking measures to transmit them to France with my reclamations, when the denunciation which these men have excited the President to exhibit against me, through Mr. Morris, came to my hands. Strong in the principles which have directed my conduct; sheltered from every well founded reproach; I expected, nevertheless, to have found in it some serious allegations. But as he has been my admonishment, on finding, that the American people were more outraged in it, than myself: That it was supposed, that I exercised over them a *secret* influence: That it was pretended that I was taking them take a part in the quarrel of tyrants, for the defence of their powers, or their allies, against the intention of their government: That judgments favourable to our interests, rendered in the Court of the reclamations of the citizens of Philadelphia, by juries, and by independent tribunals, have not been the execution of a severe justice; in short, that there was a power within another power, that strange accusations, proving only that the American People loves and supports our principles and our cause, in spite of its numerous enemies, and that the power, which they do me the honour to intimate to me, is only that of gratuitously struggling against ingratitude and a confirming error. I will send no publication of my conduct: I will join my duty in support of the opinions which seem to profess, some writings which have been published here, such as those of *Paine, and of Heloidine, &c.* As to the criminal outrages, as to the doubts which they insinuate on my devotion to the union of the People, I have reason to believe they will not make a great impression, when the facts shall be recurred to, which I made the numerous addresses which your fellow citizens deigned to present me: When they shall be recollected, that placed, at the end of twelve years, in the bureau of foreign affairs, it was I who had the advantage of contributing to penetrate the French with the spirit of 1776 and 1777, by translating into our tongue, under the direction of my father, then head of the bureau, the greater part of your laws, and of your publications: That since that epoch, always faithful to the cause of liberty, I have rendered to the Americans, in the different employments I have had, all the services which depended on me; and that, when finally, charged to represent the French People, with the first People who have proclaimed the rights of man, knowing how far our ancient government had put liberticide shackles on the commerce and legislacy of our two nations, I have neglected nothing to obtain, on the one hand, the liberal basis on which the new bands which the French People desire to contract with the United States, were to be negociated, in order, that on the other, the Federal government might be feasible, how urgent it was to occupy themselves promptly on the conclusion of this family compact, which was forever to unite the political and commercial interests of two people, equally objects of the hatred of all tyrants. Besides, Sir, whatever may be the result of the atchievement, of which you have rendered yourself the generous instrument, after having made me believe that you were my friend; after having initiated me into mysteries, which have inflamed my hatred against all those who aspire to an absolute power, there is no act of justice, which the American People, which the French People, which all free People are interested to reclaim; that is, that there be made a particular inquiry, in the next Congress, of the motives, on which the head of the Executive Power of the United States, has taken on himself to demand the recall of a public Minister, whom the the Sovereign People of the United States had received fraternally, and recognised, before the diplomatick forms had been fulfilled, with respect to him at Philadelphia.

It is in the name of the French People, that I am seat to their brethren; to free and sovereign men: It is then for the Representatives of the American People, and not for a single man, to exhibit against me an act of accusation, if I have merited it. A despot may singly permit himself to demand from another despot, the recall of his Representative, and to order his exposition in case of refusal. This is what the Empress of Russia did, with respect to myself, from Louis XVI. but in a free state, it cannot be so, unless order be entirely subverted; unless the People in a moment of blindness, choosing to rivet their fetters, in making, to a single individual, the abandonment of their most precious rights.

I pray you, then, Sir, to place under the eyes of the President of the United States, the demand which I make in the name of equity, to lay before Congress, for their discussion, at the epoch when they shall be assembled by the law, if the great events which occupy the universe, do not appear yet sufficient to hasten their convocation, 1st. All the questions relative to the political rights of France, and the United States. 2d. The different cases resulting from our state of war with the powers, of whose acts of aggression I have informed you. 3d. The heads of accusation, which the minister of the United States, with the French Republick is charged to exhibit against me, and against the Consul, whose character is compromitted and outraged in the most scandalous manner, for having obeyed superiour orders, which it was neither in their power nor in mine to revoke. In this expectation, Sir, I do not consider the dignity of the French Nation as compromitted by the extraordinary position in which I find myself, as well as the Consul; and I have to complain only of the forms you have employed.

The Executive Council of the French Republick had also complaints, of a very different nature from those alleged against me, to exhibit against Mr. Morris, your Ambassadour at Paris; but, penetrated with a just sentiment of respect for the sovereignty of the American People, it recommended to me only to make confidential observations to you on the necessity of recalling this Minister Plenipotentiary, accused by the publick voice of facts established, but not by the Representatives of the people after a regular inquiry, of having favoured as much as he could, the counter-revolutionary projects of Louis XVI. of communicating to him, memoirs, in which he advised him not to accept the constitution, of having had no connections but with suspected persons; of having affected the greatest contempt for all those who served faithfully the cause of the people; of having been the channel of the counsels which conducted La Fayette into the prisons of Prussia; of having abused the respect of the French People, for the Envoy of the American people, to facilitate more freely the correspondence and the conspiracies of all its enemies; of having shewn nothing but ill humour in his relations with the Ministers of the French Republick; of having affected, in writing to them to employ, in speaking of the Executive of the United States, only in the words "in the name of my court." In shocking to republican ears; of having demanded a passport the 10th of Aug. 1792, to go into England with the Ambassadour of George III; and of having said publickly, with a confidence which the present event justifies, that if the embassy of the Republick should be received at Philadelphia, its existence and that of the Republican Constitution America, would not be of long duration there.

I have already mentioned to you, Sir, some of these imputations; but, as I have already told you, out of respect for the sovereignty of the United States, I thought I should leave to their wisdom, the care of taking measures, the most suitable to reconcile their dignity with what their prudence might require.

Notwithstanding, Sir, that the justice which I require will be done me, as well as my co-operators, I ought to inform you, that I am about to have printed all my correspondence with you, all my instructions, and all those of the consuls, in order that the American People, whose esteem is dearer to me than life, may judge whether I have been worthy or not of the fraternal reception which it deigned to give me; if, in all my official papers, I have not expressed my respect for that virtuous nation, and my confidence in the purity of their sentiments; if I have insisted on a single principle, which has not been supported since by decisions of the Juries or Tribunals of the country; if, in acting and expressing myself with the frankness and the energy of a Republican, I have attacked the constitution; if I have refused respect to a single law; in fine, if, in reclaiming with all the firmness which was prescribed to me, the faithful execution of our treaties, I have not endeavoured to encourage the federal government to employ the only means worthy of a great people, to preserve peace and to enjoy the advantages of neutrality? An useful object, not to be obtained by timid and uncertain measures, by premature proclamations, which seem extorted by fear, by a partial impartiality, which loosts your friends without satisfying your enemies; but by an attitude firm and pronounced, which appriscs all the powers that the very legitimate desire of enjoying the sweets of peace, has not made you forget what is due to justice, to gratitude, and that without ceasing to be neutral, you may fulfil publick engagements, contracted with your friends, in a moment when you were yourselves in danger.

I will answer more in detail, Sir, at a proper time, to your violent diatribe. But it contains one fact, on which I must now give you explanations. You are made to reproach me with giving indiscreetly to my official proceedings, a tone of colour, which has indeed a belief, that they did not know in France, either my character or my manners. I will tell you the reason Sir; it is that a pure & warm blood runs with rapidity in my veins; that I love passionately my country; that I adore the cause of liberty; that I am always ready to sacrifice my life to it; that to me, it appears inconceivable, that all the enemies of tyranny, that all virtuous men, do not march with us to the combat; and that, when I find, an injustice is done to my fellow citizens, that their interests are not espoused with the zeal which they merit, no consideration in the world, would hinder either my pen or my tongue from tracing from expressing my pain. I will tell you, then, without ceremony, that I have been extremely wounded, Sir, 1st. That the President of the United States was in a hurry, before knowing what I had to transmit to him on the part of the French Republick, to proclaim sentiments, on which decency and friendship should at least have drawn a veil. 2d. That he did not speak to me at my first audience, but of the friendship of the United States towards France, without saying a word to me, without announcing a single sentiment on our revolution: While all the towns from Charleston to Philadelphia, had made the air resound with their most ardent wishes for the French Republick. 3d. That he had received and admitted to a private audience, before my arrival, Noailles and Talon, known agents of the French Counter-revolutionists, who have since had intimate relations with two members of the Federal Government. 4th. That this first Magistrate of a free people, decorated his parlour with certain medallions of Caper, and of his family, which served at Paris as signals of rallying. 5th. That the first complaints which were made to my predecessor on the armaments and prizes which took place at Charleston on my arrival, were in fact but a paraphrase of the notes of the English Minister. 6th. That the Secretary of War, to whom I communicated the wish of our governours of the windward Islands to receive promptly some fine arms, and some cannon, which might put into a state of defence, possessions guaranteed by the United States, had the front, to answer me with an ironical carelessness, that the principles established by the President, did not permit him so lend us so much as a pistol. 7th. That the Secretary of the Treasury, with whom I had a conversation on the proposition which I had made to convert almost the whole American debt, by means of an operation of finance, authorised by the law, into flour, rice, grain, salted provisions, and other objects of which France had the most pressing need, added to the refusal, which he had already made officially, of favouring this arrangement, the positive declaration, that even if it were practicable the United States could not consent to it, because England would not fail to consider this extraordinary reimbursement furnished, to a nation with whom she was at war, as an act of hostility. 8th. That by instructions from the President of the United States, the American citizens, who ranged themselves under the banners of France, have been prosecuted and arrested; a crime against liberty unheard of, of which a virtuous and popular jury avenged with echat, the defenders of the belt of cause. 9th. That incompetent tribunals were suffered to take cognizance of facts relative to prizes, which treaties interdict them expressly from doing; that on the acknowledgment of their incompetence, this property, acquired by the right of war, was taken from us; that it was thought ill of that our consuls protested against these arbitrary acts; and that as a reward for his devotion to his duty, the one of Boston was imprisoned as a malefactor. 10th. That the President of the United States took on himself to give to our treaties arbitrary interpretations, absolutely contrary to their true sense; and that without ceasing to be neutral, you may fulfil publick engagements, contracted with your friends, in a moment when you were yourselves in danger.

I will answer more in detail, Sir, at a proper time, to your violent diatribe. But it contains one fact, on which I must now give you explanations. You are made to reproach me with giving indiscreetly to my official proceedings, a tone of colour, which has indeed a belief, that they did not know in France, either my character or my manners. I will tell you the reason Sir; it is that a pure & warm blood runs with rapidity in my veins; that I love passionately my country; that I adore the cause of liberty; that I am always ready to sacrifice my life to it; that to me, it appears inconceivable, that all the enemies of tyranny, that all virtuous men, do not march with us to the combat; and that, when I find, an injustice is done to my fellow citizens, that their interests are not espoused with the zeal which they merit, no consideration in the world, would hinder either my pen or