POETRY.

From the NEW-YORK DIARY.

FORTIFICATION SONG,

(To cheer up, those classes of Citizens, who, unused to labor at the spade and barrow, might tire their patriotism by working at the several forts; a New-York bard has presented them with the following Song.

Tune—"Hearts of Oak."

YE friends of your country, the summons attend
Be this your employment, your joy and your pride.
Your Heav'n-granted rights to preserve and defend.
And the *spirits of Freemen* your labours shall guide.
CHORUS.
Our country demands us—her call we obey,
Let's work and be merry,
We'll never be weary,
While *Freedom* and *Glory* our labours repay.

Let vassals by despots be kidnap't & press'd:
Let scourges compel them to labor and fight!
The spirit that warms an American breast,
Impels to the *duty* he claims as his *right*.
Our country demands, &c.

Slaves and *Tyrants* shall view with dismay and surprize,
The walls of defiance by *Citizens* built;
There high shall the *Standard of Liberty* rise,
Undisgrac'd by compulsion, untainted by *guilt*.
Our country demands, &c.

Thence *Freedom* her thunders unerring shall aim:
Thence her red glowing bullets shall blaize in their flight;
And our foes see their black *floating bells* in a flame,
While none shall escape to *run off by the light*.
Our country demands, &c.

No quarrel we seek, blood and treasure to spend;
But this we resolve—'tis our boast and our pride—
Our *revenge* to avenge, and our *rights* to defend,
With the SPIRIT OF FREEDOM our actions to guide.

Our country demands us—her call we obey;
Let's work and be merry,
We'll never be weary,
While *Freedom* and *Glory* our labours repay.

ANECDOTES of ANACHARSIS CLOOTS.

THIS extraordinary character lately guillotined at Paris, distinguished himself from the earliest period of the revolution:—a Prussian by birth, and celebrated for his philosophical researches, he was invited into France, where it does not appear that he ushered himself into public notice, till the appearance of some periodical works—more admired for breathing the true spirit of liberty, than from the singularity of his stile, which was little relished, being too laboured and dogmatic for the refined taste of a Frenchman:—there was a mixture of folly and wisdom in this man's actions, and he seemed to pride himself on his eccentricity. He called himself *l'orateur du genre humain*—*the orator of the human race*, and actually picked up in the streets a native of every country in the universe that were to be found in Paris. He preceeded this odd assemblage to the National Convention, and in a pompous speech of some length addressed the Convention.—His foreign accent was so uncouth, that he excited the risibility of the members, which they stifled, when he announced to them his new title, and prayed the humanity of the nation in behalf of his fellow sojourners, who probably, added he, are driven from their respective countries, by the hand of tyranny, and seek an asylum in a land of liberty. He was universally applauded, and it was decreed, that all people, without distinction of color or nations, putting themselves under the protection of France, should enjoy the same privileges as French citizens.

He had formerly received a flattering letter from the Prussian monarch's own hand—accompanied with a golden medal, as a reward for some work of merit; at the time when the people were making public offerings of money, plate, jewels, &c. he presented the royal medal, and begged it might be immediately cast into the crucible—and after having read aloud the letter he indignantly tore it, and scattered the pieces in the air, looking round with exulting triumph.

This and other proofs of patriotism, made him very popular—and soon after we see him seated as a National Representative at the same period with Thomas Paine.

The Convention anticipated much from the labors of those two celebrated characters—but intrigue and violence of party soon succeeding, we hear no mention made of either, till the cecession of Thomas Paine, and the conspiracy for which Anacharsis Cloots, was condemned, and executed.

ANECDOTE.

A BEGGAR in England was picking a few of his *old acquaintances* off his cloathes, when a nobleman passing by, accosted him "You dirty rascal, what are you about?" "Nothing sir," replied the beggar, "but *guillotining* a few *aristocrats*;" "Aristocrats you seditious scoundrel, how dare you call such vermin aristocrats," "I cannot find any better name for them, may it please your honor, they *always live on the poor*."

TAPPAN & FOWLE,

WOULD inform their customers, that they have just opened a beautiful assortment of

English Goods,

which they will sell for ready pay, as low as they can be purchased in the county.

June 12, 1794.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just received, a large and valuable supply of

GOODS,

Which added to those he had on hand before, will comprehend almost every article of consumption that is made use of in this part of the country.

He has a number of Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, and New-Rom, by the Hogshead or less quantity—Also, Russia and Philadelphia IRON, German and blistered STEEL, PAINTER'S COLOURS, and LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH, ROSIN & PITCH, CLOTHIER'S DYE-STUFFS such as LOGWOOD, REDWOOD, the best kind of CAMWOOD, COPPERAS, ALLUM, INDIGO, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL of VITRIOL, PRESS-PAPERS, JACK-CARDS, FUSTICK and NICARAGUA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

—AS USUAL.—

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Gin, Raisins by the Cask, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, best kind of Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Sugar, Molasses, Rice by the cwt. Salt by the Hogshead or Bushel, Codfish by the quintal, various kinds of Nails and Glass, Iron Hollow Ware, Cart Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, is under some necessity to collect a considerable sum of money in a few weeks, of consequence he will offer his GOODS for sale, at a very low price for pay in hand.

CASH GIVEN FOR

POT-ASH.

Northampton, June 17, 1794.

ON Wednesday night of the 28th ult. was stolen from the Subscriber, 1 set of flowed Curtains, work'd with deep blue, pale blue, and white—1 Check'd Linen Shirt—1 fine Cotton do.—3 Sheets, 2 without any mark, 1 marked E. B. 1 pair of blue and white Cotton Stockings—a number of other articles. Should any person have an opportunity to learn where these articles are, and will return them, and the Thief or Thieves, with, or without 3 new made women's Shirts, which went with them, shall be entitled to 5 Dollars reward.

JOB CLARK.

Northampton, June 3, 1794.

ON, or about the 18 day of May last, LEVI WARD, an indented BOY, absconded from my service. All persons are cautioned, not to harbor or trust him on my account, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Chesterfield, June 2, 1794.

I, THE Subscriber have been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of HURAM MARSHAL, late of *Northampton*, deceased, and taken upon myself the trust, and have given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands on the said Huram's estate, are requested to exhibit the same—and those persons, who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM POMEROY, Executor.

Northampton, June 11, 1794.

Fresh Goods.

Arad Brown, & Co.

HAVE this day received from Boston, an additional supply of Summer

GOODS,

Among which are Light, Dark, & Blue Ground Chintz Furniture, Muslins, Mosllinetts, Sattins, Modes, Bandanno and Bacelona Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Cotton and Silk Hose, Fustians, Nankeens, Janes, of all prizes, Muslin and Silk Vest Shapes, Shawls, Moreens, Irish Linen, Pocket Hankerchiefs, &c.

Which together with their other GOODS make a complete assortment, which will be sold at as low advance as at any store in the county. Also, in a few days will receive most kinds of West-India Goods.

Eastampton, June 10, 1794.

New Goods,

OF the latest importation, via New-York, such as Dark and Light Chintzes, Jaconnett and Book Muslins, Cravats, elegant Chintz Shawls, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Black Silk, do. Modes, Sarceneets, Hollands, Lawns and Gauzes, Fustians, Strip'd Nankeens, Cassimeres, &c. &c. which make up a good assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Also Wool Cards, excellent Indigo, and Bohea Tea, that will recommend itself—well dress'd Flax, and a few Tierces of Flax-Seed, Wool and Fur Hatts, to be sold cheap for good pay. Those who contracted to pay last fall and Winter, and those who have given their note for cash, must absolutely make pay forthwith, as they would save cost and obtain a further supply of Goods, and oblige their humble servant.

Check'd Linen, and Tow Cloth will be taken for Goods, and the highest price given for Flax, in CASH and GOODS.

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, May 26, 1794.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS just received an Assortment of English and W. I. Goods, which he offers for sale on such Terms as cannot fail of pleasing the Purchaser.—Ready pay will be agreeable—or if more convenient, he will give his usual terms of credit.

Also may be had as above, a few Quarter Casks of warranted Powder, at the (Boston price.)

Worthington, 13th June, 1794.

Daniel Butler,

Has this day received at his Store in Northampton, and Williamsburgh, a new supply of English

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, cheap for ready pay.

WANTED BY

the 15th Oct. next, 3000 yards CHECK'D WOOLLEN SHIRTING, made in the following manner, 3-4ths width—half blue, and 4-4 check—for which a generous price in GOODS will be given on delivery.

N. B. ALL persons indebted, whose accounts are more than 12 months standing, are informed that by paying the balances, on or before the 15th day of October next, will prevent their being sued.

June 2, 1794.

LOST on the road, between Conway and Northampton, two small black felt HATS; on the 22d of May last. Whoever will give information concerning said Hats, so that they may be had, or return them shall be well rewarded by

Wm. BILLINGS.

Conway, June 3, 1794.

☞ The PRINTER hereof, hereby calls on all persons indebted to him for the Hampshire Gazette, Advertisements, &c. to make immediate payment—he would inform his Customers that an annual settlement is EXPECTED.—Those indebted for two years, or more, may consider this as the last notice that will be given them in this way.

WANTED a Journeyman TAYLOR, immediately.

Enquire of

JOHN HUGHES.

Chesterfield, June 13, 1794.

A List of Prizes in the HOTEL LOTTERY, may be seen at the Post-Office, Northampton.

Blanks of various forts to be had at this office.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, That they are now running a LINE OF STAGES, between BOSTON and ALBANY, THREE TIMES A WEEK.

The Stages leave Boston and Albany on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of every week, at 5 o'clock in the morning. The Stages from Boston, on its way to Northampton, tarries the first night at Spencer, and the second at Northampton. The Stage from Albany, on its way to Northampton (passes by New-Lebanon Springs) tarries the first night at Pittsfield, and the second at Northampton; where they exchange passengers—and the next morning at 5 o'clock, leave Northampton for Boston and Albany—tarry the first night at Spencer and Pittsfield, and the second in Boston and Albany.

The price of each passenger is 3d per mile, 14lb. baggage gratis—120lb. of baggage charged the same as a passenger.

The Proprietors of this Line by Stages, from the many arrangements which they have made to accommodate all who wish to travel between Boston and Albany, take this, their obliging careful attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

PEASE, HUNT, and Co.

Northampton, May 15, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the business of BOOK-BINDING, as usual, nearly opposite the Court-House, Northampton, where Deed and Record Books, Merchants Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice. Old Books rebound.

He has for Sale,

Blair's Sermons,	Principles of Politeness.
Price's Sermons,	American Souger,
Cullen's Practice of Physic,	Steuben's Manual Exercise.
Hamilton's Midwifery.	Thompson's Sermons.
Buchan's Family Physician.	Talk,
Dispensatory,	Freeffers,
Chesfelden's Anatomy.	Morse's Geography
Elliot's Pocket Book,	Prompter,
Brown's Element's,	Young's Night Thoughts.
Hamilton's Treatise,	Blind Child,
Pike's Arithmetic,	Holy Bible Abridged.
Young Man's Companion.	Gentleman and Ladies Monitor.
School Master's Assistant.	Beauties Muse,
Hervey's Meditations.	American Cleft's Magazine,
Seneca's Morals,	Watt's Lyric Poems,
Maxims,	Economy of Human Life.
Complete Letter Writer.	Life of Gardiner,
Redeemed Captive,	Book of Knowledge,
Pleasing Instructor,	Gay's Fables,
Pocket Farier,	Perry's Dictionaries,
Friar Bacon,	Psalms & Hymns,
Injured Innocence,	Young Ladies Accidences.
Pope's Essays,	Country Dances,
Conquest of Mexico,	Children's Books,
Lucky Idiot,	Ink Powder,
Life of Swift,	Sealing Wax,
Bibles & Testaments,	Wafers,
Hieroglyphick Bibles.	Quills,
Psalm Books pr. doz.	Morocco Leather,
Webster's 1st, 2d and 3d Part.	Gold Leaf,
Perry's do. per. gross dozen or single.	Red and Black Pocket Books,
Primmer's,	Copper Plates,
	Excellent Ballads.

ENGLISH PAPER,

Royal, Medium, Thickpost, Fools Cap, Letter Paper, Gilt, Marble, Bonnet, Cartridge, and Wrapping do.

Any of the above articles given for Rags, or Tanned Sheep-Skins. Constant Attendance given and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is wanted.

Northampton, June 18, 1794.

TO be sold, a convenient one story House, standing at the south end of Hadley street, where mechanicks of almost every kind are wanted——*Also, a five years lease of a half acre of land*—*said house will be sold at public vendue at Lemuel Wright's Innholder, in said Hadley, on the 30th July if not sooner disposed of.*

ALSO, a Likely young JACK ASS, to be sold, or let for the season.

Enquire of

JARIB WHITE.

Amherst, June 4, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

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Published by Authority.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Boston, June 6, 1794.

BY the act of Congress, of the 9th of May last, a detachment of 80,000 men, including officers, is directed to be made from the Militia of the United States, to be completely armed and equipped according to law, and held in readiness to march at a minute's warning; and the proportion to be drawn from the militia of this Commonwealth accordingly; and that the same be completely armed and equipped, according to law, and held in readiness to march at a minute's warning. The men will be immediately enrolled and returned for the detachment, but they will not be so separated from the standing companies to which they belong, as to act as distinct corps, (excepting to be mustered once by companies) until they are called into actual service.

The several Divisions and Brigades of the Militia of this Commonwealth, will furnish the detachment in the following proportion, viz.

First Division,
1011 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	650	
Second Brigade,	361	
		1011

Second Division,
1466 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	731	
Second Brigade,	735	
		1466

Third Division,
Brigadier General, and 1146 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	650	
Second Brigade,	496	
		1146

Fourth Division,
Brigadier General, and 1580 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	765	
Second Brigade,	815	
		1580

Fifth Division,
Brigadier General, and 1756 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	778	
Second Brigade,	660	
Third Brigade,	318	
		1756

Sixth Division,
Brigadier General, and 1469 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	830	
Second Brigade,	639	
		1469

Seventh Division.
Brigadier General, and 1567 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	745	
Second Brigade,	822	
		1567

Eighth Division,
Brigadier General, and 1157 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	733	
Second Brigade,	424	
		1157

Ninth Division,
733 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	375	
Second Brigade,	358	
		733

The several Major Generals of the Militia will cause the detachment aforesaid to be apportioned on the regiments, battalions and companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, within their respective Divisions, as soon as possible. Each Commanding Officer of a regiment will form the men which shall be detached from his regiment, into one or more companies, of 64 rank and file each, as nearly as may be; and he will report to the Commanding officer of the Brigade, the number of companies which shall be so formed. Each Commanding officer of a Brigade, will form the detachments which shall be made from the cavalry, artillery, and other corps not regimented, into companies, if sufficiently numerous, if not, into squads. And the Brigadiers will make report of all companies and squads, which shall be formed within their respective Brigades to their Major-Generals.—In those Brigades where the detachments from the cavalry, artillery, and corps not regimented, shall be too small to form companies, the Major-General will unite the detachments from the several Brigades, within their respective Divisions, and organize them in proportion to their numbers.

And the Commanding officers of corps, will, without delay, make return of the officers and men detached, in the regular channel, to the Brigadiers, and the Brigadiers will make duplicate returns to their Major-Generals, and to the Adjutant-General as soon as may be.

The several companies of infantry, within each Brigade respectively, which shall be detached as aforesaid, shall be formed into one or more battalions, according to their numbers, making 240 men, rank and file, the ratio for a battalion, as nearly as may be; observing however that no battalion will consist of a greater number than 320, nor less than 160 men, rank and file.

The detachment will form three Divisions, and 6 Brigades, as follows:

First Division,
Major General BROOKS.

First Brigade, to comprehend the counties of *Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes' County and Nantucket.* — 2767
Second Brigade, *Essex & Middlesex,* — 2612
— 5379

Second Division,
Major General SHEPARD.

First Division, *Hampshire* and *Berkshire,* — 2313
Second Brigade, *Worcester.* — 1567
— 3880

Third Division,
Major General JEDIAH GOODWIN.

First Brigade, *York* and *Cumberland,* — 1469
Second Brigade, *Lincoln, Hancock,* and *Washington.* — 1157
— 2626
11,885

Each Division will have 1 Major-General, with two Aid de-Camps, and 1 Deputy-Adjutant General.

Each Brigade, will have 1 Brigadier-General, and 1 Brigade Inspector.

Each Regiment, (to be composed of two battalions) will have 1 Colonel, (or Lieutenant Colonel commanding a regiment in the line) 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon, and 1 Surgeon's Mate, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter Master's Sargeant, 1 Drummer and 1 Fife Major.

Each battalion will have 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, (not a Commandant,) or a Major.

Each company of infantry, calvalry and artillery, will be organized as is particularly directed by the Militia Law of this Commonwealth.

And as soon as the whole arrangement shall be completed, the Major-Generals detached will give orders to have the companies mustered in order to ascertain their real state, and to obtain a proper return of their several commands.

The Commander in Chief, earnestly calls upon every officer to give his aid in completing the detachment required, and he expects, the law which regulates the making detachments from the Militia, will be strictly adhered to. The Major-Generals of the whole militia, will in a particular manner direct and superintend the operation within their respective Divisions: And they will be authorized in accepting any legally organized corps, which shall voluntarily engage, by enrolling themselves in the detachment.

By the Act of Congress, on which this order is founded, it is provided, that when the detachment shall be called into actual service, it will not be held to serve a longer time at any one tour, than three months, after the troops shall arrive at the place of rendezvous. The pay and allowance will be the same, as the troops on the military establishment of the United States, and they shall be entitled to *one dollar and sixty cents* per month, for cloathing.

The Commander in Chief, having a firm reliance on the patriotism of his fellow citizens, he expects, they will be prepared for any exigence which the nature of our situation may involve. He feels it particularly incumbent on him, at this time of public danger, strongly to urge to them the necessity of being armed and equipped, as the law directs: And altho' the Militia in general are well supplied, yet there being some deficiences, he has every reason to believe that extraordinary exertions will be used, not only to equip the detachment required, but to supply the deficiency of arms in the whole Militia of the Commonwealth.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

WILLIAM DONNISON.

Adjutant General.

REPORT

ON THE

Principles of Revolutionary Government,

MADE IN THE NAME OF THE

COMMITTEE of PUBLICK SAFETY,

BY

MAXIMILIEN ROBERSPIERRE.

Citizens, Representatives of the People.

SUCCESS, whilst it serves only to relax the efforts of the weak, stimulates to more active exertions men of superior minds:

Be it the task of history and of Europe, to boast of the miracles of Toulon;—Let us prepare new triumphs for *Liberty*.

The defenders of the Republick have adopted the maxim of Cæsar. They believe that *nothing is done whilst any thing remains to be accomplished*. Sufficient dangers still exist, to excite our utmost zeal.

The valour of our Republican soldiers renders it an easy task to conquer the English, and overcome traitors; an undertaking, however, not less important, though more arduous, still remains to be accomplished.—We must frustrate by an unshaken energy, the perpetual intrigues of all the enemies of our liberty, and render triumphant those principles on which alone the public prosperity can be established.

The theory of a revolutionary government, is as new as the revolution that produced it.

It would be in vain to search for it in the books of political writers, by whom it was not foreseen, or in the laws of tyrants, who, content with abusing, are not very solicitous to enquire into the legitimacy of their power. To the aristocracy also this word is the object of terror or a subject for calumny; to tyrants a high offence; to many persons a complete enigma: it is necessary therefore to explain it to all, that the good citizens, at least may rally round the standard of public welfare.

The office of government is to direct the moral and physical force of the nation to the end of its institution.

The revolution is the war of liberty against its enemies; the constitution is the government of liberty, at once victorious and at peace.

The revolutionary government stands in need of extraordinary activity, because it is in a state of war. It is subject to rules less uniform and exact, because the circumstances under which it exists, are unsettled and tempestuous, and above all because it is perpetually obliged to provide uncommon and immediate resources, for new and pressing dangers. Civil liberty occupies chiefly the attention of the *constitutional* government; publick liberty that of the *revolutionary* government. Under the constitutional government, almost all that is required is the protection of individuals against the publick power: under the revolutionary government the public itself is to be defended against all the factions that assail it. The revolutionary government owes to good citizens, all the protection which the nation can give: The enemies of the people have nothing to expect from it but death.

This is sufficient to explain the origin and nature of those laws which we call revolutionary. Those who pronounce them arbitrary or tyrannical, are either stupid or obstinate sophists, who endeavour to confound things which are opposite in their nature.—They wish peace and war, health and sickness to be submitted to the same regimen; or rather they desire only the resurrection of tyranny, and the death of their country. If they are clamorous for the literal execution of the constitutional laws, it is only to violate them with impunity. These are the cowardly assassins, who destroy the Republic in its cradle, endeavor to fetter it with vague maxims, from which they well know how to disengage themselves.

The constitutional vessel has not been constructed to remain always on the stocks: But would it have been proper to have launched it in a storm, and under the influence of contrary winds? This was what the tyrants and slaves, who opposed its construction, wished; the French people however have directed you to wait the return of a calm. Their unanimous wishes, drowning at once, the clamours of aristocracy and of federalism, have commanded you, first, to deliver them from all their enemies.

The temples of the Gods are not built to serve as an asylum for sacrilegists who come to profane them; nor was the constitution framed to countenance the plots of tyrants who endeavor to destroy it.

If the revolutionary government be more active in its career, more free in its movements; is it less just or less legal? No! It is supported by the most sacred of all laws. The welfare of the people; by the most irrefragable of all rights—Necessity.

Its principles are founded on justice and public order: It has nothing in common with anarchy or confusion; on the contrary its aim is to repress them, for the purpose of establishing the reign of the laws—neither has it any thing in common with what was arbitrary—It is not directed by particular passion; but by the public welfare.

We have to steer between two rocks—imbecility and severity—*Moderantisme* and Excess—*Moderantisme*, which is to moderation, what impotence is to chastity—and excess, which resembles energy only as a dropsy resembles health.

Tyrants have perpetually endeavored to make us return to slavery by the road of *Moderantisme*; sometimes indeed, they have tried to accomplish their purpose by driving us into the opposite path. The two extremes led to the same point—the supporters of each have failed. No one resembles more the apostle of Federalisme, than the *boisterous* preacher of the Republic, one and indivisible. The friend of Kings and the *procureur-general* of the human race, undermand each other extremely well. The fanatique covered with scapularies, and the fanatique who preaches up atheism, very much resemble each other.

What then are we to do? to detect the villainous contriver of those infamous plots; to protect patriotism even in its errors; to enlighten the patriots, and without intermission to instruct the people in their rights and in their duties. If this be not adopted, all will be lost. If we had to choose between the excess of patriotic fervor and incivism, or *moderantisme*, there could be no hesitating in deciding.

Above all, let us take care that, in wishing to *cure*, we do not *kill*, Patriotism.

Patriotism is in its nature ardent. Was there ever a cold lover of his country? It generally fails to the lot of men whose simplicity renders them little capable of calculating the political consequences of a civic proceeding by its motive. But where is even the enlightened patriot who is not sometimes deceived? If one admits that there are *traitors* who are honest, why should not, there exist patriots who are honest, whom sentiments that are in themselves praise worthy, have led too far.

If then you regard as criminals all those, who in a revolutionary movement have passed the exact line traced out by prudence, you will include in one common proscription, with the bad citizens, all the natural friends of liberty, your own friends, and all the supporters of the Republic. The crafty emissaries of tyranny, after having deceived themselves become their accusers, and perhaps their judges.

Who then will be enabled to distinguish amidst such a variety of shades? Who then will trace the line of demarcation between so many opposite excesses? the love of our country and of virtue. This is what kings and knaves are always endeavoring to de-