POETRY.

DICK's PLEA FOR BEATING HIS *WIFE.*

SINCE *beauty they say ne'er so lovely appears,*
As when the fair nymph is diffolv'd into tears;
To know then how falid this maxim will prove,
Dick beats pretty Peggy to brighten his love.

BOSTON, July 14.
FROM LONDON.

[*Communicated in a letter, from a gentleman of great political information.*]

"I rejoice that the leading men of America, deprecate war, and wisely indeavour to secure an honourable neutrality. I hope you will continue the same judicious policy. That you have been *irritated* by the conduct of our government, I acknowledge—but it will be your interest to bear a few evils, rather than intail on your growing States, the *depopulating* and *immoral* calamities of war.

"Europe—*christian Europe*, exhibits a scene of carnage and unnatural interests; never before known. The *French*, under the opening auspices of liberty, have run into every species of depravity and cruelty, as well as impolicy—but this does not clear the allies from singular depravities, and nearly equal atrocities: They have butchered their own subjects by thousands a day, attempting to force a Constitution, or internal government, on a nation without their consent—In attempting which, they have already sacrificed 300,000 young men, and have taken about 12 leagues of land—*a price too much even for a King to give!!!*

"The allies are so heterogeneous in their interests, that, beyond the campaign they cannot, I think, coalesce. The mortal enemy of *Prussia* is *Austria*, and *France* is her resource, both against *Austria* and *Russia*. The natural ally of *Spain* is *France*, *her* mortal enemy is *England*.—*Holland* must look to *France* as a counterpoise against *England* or *Prussia*; and should *Austria* possess the French *Netherlands*, *Holland* must become a province of *Austria*.

"In short, the whole combination is so unnatural, that its existence must contain the seeds of its own dissolution. I imagine while the belligerent powers are sacrificing their own subjects, you are wisely encouraging Emigrants among you, and by degrees, as you become populous, you will slide into manufactories, and soon supply your own wants, and many of the Europeans, with whom the *less* you unite in politicks, the *better*."

FROM FRANCE DIRECT.

On Thursday an Schooner arrived here from Brest, which she left the 22th May. The Capt. informs, that about the 18th of May, the Brest grand fleet put to sea, consisting of 32 sail of the line, and a number of frigates; which it was expected would be reinforced by a number of ships from Rochelle and Havre. That on the 29th May, he passed this fleet, which then contained about 50 sail, off Cape Clear; and that they were stretching from that Cape to Cape Finisterre;—That during the stay of the schooner at Brest, which was about 6 weeks, about 120 prizes were brought in, 40 odd of which were Jamaica men outward bound, that one was a very valuable Dutch ship, and several English South seamen: That provisions were not scarce nor dear at Brest; and that the accounts of the Duke of York's army had been received; but as the Capt. could not procure any papers, he was unacquainted with the particulars: That the Chesapeake fleet had not arrived; but was expected—and to protect which was the ostensible object of the fleet, putting to sea.

It is fact, that the English fleet was at sea at the time the French was. Both fleets are in force, and must be in the vicinity of each other.

GEN. WAYNE's ARMY

Undergoes various mutations. The *boundless spirits* of which it is composed, we fear partake in too great a degree of *spleen* and *passion*—the consequence is, that *resignations*, *cashierings* and *deaths* have become very numerous. Since its arrival at *Pittsburgh*, Col. Smith, Majors Rudolph, Ashton, Bedinger, and Beatty; Capts. Stage, Stephenson, M'Lane, Pratt, Kirr, Boyer, Armstrong, Melcher, Faulkner, and Tillinghast; Lieuts. Davenson, Glen, Pyne, Bond, and Beel; Ensigns Stirky, Pyne, and Long, and Dr. Hutchinson, have *resigned*: Capts. Lee, Falkner, and Commeas; Lieuts. Smith, Jennefer, M'Donnals and Lowry Morgan, have been cashiered; Lt. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, have been killed in action with the enemy; and Lt. Hewson, Ensign Gallaway and Ensign Bradshaw, have been killed by duelling. ☞ There have been twelve duels, 3 killed and 8 wounded.

POLITICAL CRACKERS.

Mr. FREDERICK of York, has one confusion left, that though he *loses* every *battle*, he invariably *wins* every *race*.

GEORGE, firnamed the Dempling, has lately improved astonishingly in his *mental faculties*; Dr. WILLIS cured his insanity by repeated *floggings*; having experienced so much flaggellation of late he must be remarkably *lucid*.

Letters from *Paris* dated in *May* last, mention the arrival of the *new* American Ambassador at *Brest*. This is handsomely ourstripping *anticipation*, as Mr. MORRIS's successor was not *chosen* until some time after the date of the letters.

An Englishman used to brag that his bravery was occasioned by *beef* and *beer*, and that the French were timid because they eat *frogs* and *soup maigre*—Late events, however, demonstrate that courage is generated in the *heart*, and not in the *guts*; and if the heart be a brave one, it is very immaterial whether it floats in *broth* or *porter*.

THE AGE OF REASON,

BEING an investigation of true and fabulous Theology—By Thomas Paine.

This production displays in full force all the qualities that characterize Mr. Paine's other writing, and proves that his mind is neither impaired nor embarrassed by the events passing around him, or by what he himself may have suffered. As few of our readers will have an opportunity of seeing the work itself, we insert

MR. PAINE'S CREED.

"As several of my colleagues, and others of my Fellow Citizens of France, have given me the example of making their voluntary and individual profession of faith, I also will make mine; and I do this with all the sincerity and frankness with which the mind of man communicates with itself.

"I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life.

"I believe the equality of man, and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy.

"I do not believe in the Creed professed by the Jewish Church, by the Roman Church, by the Greek Church, by the Turkish Church, by the Protestant Church, nor by any church that I know of—My own mind is my own church.

"All national institutions of churches whether Jewish, Christian, or Turkish, appear to me no other than human inventions set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and to monopolize power and profit.

"I do not mean by this declaration to condemn those who believe otherwise. They have the same right to their belief as I have to mine. But it is necessary to the happiness of man, that he be mentally faithful to himself. *Infidelity does not consist in believing, or in disbelieving; it consists in professing to believe what he does not believe.*"

ANECDOTE.

An Irishman lay sick—his neighbor went to see him, and asked him how he did—alas! replied he, "I am *speechless*;"—do you think you shall die, says his friend?—I don't know how it will go yet: the Lord says, the life of a man shall be three score and ten years, and should he take me away before that time, I am sure it will be nothing better than Murder.

PITTSBURGH, June 24.

We learn from Montgomery county, in this state, that on the 12th instant, there was a severe storm of hail, which destroyed a number of fields of corn, and a large quantity of hemp, that was upwards of 8 feet high.

On the 10th instant, in Kentucky a man by thename of Wilcocks, was executed for attempting to pass counterfeit Bank Notes; a large quantity of them were found in his possession; he is one of a gang who have a great many in circulation.

HALIFAX, June 19.

Thursday arrived several vessels from New-York, and Boston. Those vessels have been for a long time detained in the American States, by the Embargo. But Congress finding at length that the embargo effected no other purpose but to leave the produce of their Farmers to perish on their hands, and to starve the Mechanicks in their seaports, have very prudently put an end to the measure, to the great regret of the Merchants, Farmers, and Fishermen of Novascotia, whose exertions in supplying the West-India islands, have been such as to shew what this country is capable of doing in any like emergency; and the trade now happily opened between this Province and Quebeck, and the liberal supplies that country furnishes of grain, joined with the large quantities now raised in this Province and Newbrunswick, shews how childish and futile any project of the States to starve either the West-India Islands, or these Provinces, must be, and that every attempt of the kind must in its effects, consignally recoil on themselves. [*O! dear!*]

Just published, and now selling at this OFFICE.

Prophetic Conjectures
ON THE
French Revolution;
And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:
Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX,	1572.
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639.
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651.
ARCHBP. USHER,	1655.
DR. H. MOORE,	1663.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687.
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742.
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves are new motives to search the Scriptures.]

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their Books.

To THOMAS DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WE the Subscribers, three of the Members of the corporation, entitled, *The Proprietors of the upper LOCKS & CANALS, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire*, request your honour to grant a warrant, whereby the said Proprietors may be notified to meet at the house of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals, on Connecticut River, in South-Hadley, at the South end of the Canal, on Wednesday the sixth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles:

1st. To Choose a President, Clerk, Treasurer, and every other officer or officers of the corporation.

2nd. To determine what expences have been already incurred, respecting said Locks and Canals.

3d. To determine on the mode of calling future Meetings of the corporation and where the same shall be holden.

4th. To raise all such monies as may be necessary towards defraying expences already incurred, and carrying on future operations.

5th. To transact all such other matters respecting the Propriety, as shall then and there be deemed expedient.

JONA. DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN HOOKER.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
L. S. Hampshire ss.

To JONATHAN DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Petitioners, and one of the proprietors aforesaid.

THE above petition being preferred to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire——You are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors aforesaid, to meet at the time and Place, and for the purposes abovementioned, for which, this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, at Springfield, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1794.

THOMAS DWIGHT, Justice of Peace.

To the Proprietors abovementioned,

PURSUANT to the above warrant, you are notified to meet at time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned.

JONA. DWIGHT.

LIST of Letters in the Post Office, Northampton, July 18. 1794.

JOHN Allard, Munson—Zenas Field Whatley—Caleb Tuttle, Northampton—William Bowman, Northampton, 2—Simeon Hawks, Northampton—Rev. Levi Hodge, Barnardston—Gad Smith, Whatley—Jonathan Brewster, Worthington—Jerey Pomeroy, Southampton—John Walker, Hadley—Oliver Sprague, Westampton—Mess. Otis & Fobes, Cumington—Mr. David Dickinson, Deerfield—Jonathan Cables, Westfield—David Spaulding, Plainfield——Lucius Doolittle, Northfield——Mess. Silas & Aad Brown, & Co. Eastampton—Spencer Whiting, Worthington—James Morse, Chesterfield—Josiah Miller, Hatfield.

JOHN BRECK, P. M.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received, and now ready for sale, at his Shop opposite the meeting house, West-India and N. E. Rum, Gin in Cases, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea and Souchong Tea, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Allspice, &c.

Painter's Colours,

Such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Yellow, Patent and Stone Yellow, Spanish Whiting, and Spanish Brown, Verdegrise, Gold Leaf, Painter's Brushes, English and American Glue, Linseed Oil, Oil Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Logwood, Redwood, Fustick, Orchill, Oil Vitriol, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Allum, Ground Madder, Bayberry Tallow, 10d Nails, 7 by 9 Glass, German Steel, Shot, Brimstone, Salt Peter, Salt, &c. &c.

Drugs & Medicines
as usual

Northampton, July 23. 1794.

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

HAVE just received a new supply of

GOODS,

Which in addition to those they had on hand before, make them a large assortment, which contains almost every article usually enquired for at a country Store.

Hadley, July 22, 1794.

Eraftus Lyman,
HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Spirits, St. Croix and Antigua Rum, high proof & fine flavour, by the hhd. bbl. or half quantity—N. E. do.—French Brandy, Sherry, Cape Madeira, Malaga, and Currant Wines; Genova, by the Case or less; London Porter, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Mustard, Lump and Brown Sugar, by the Chest, &c.—Hyson and Bohea Teas of the first quality—Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Chalk, Figs and Raisins; Spices of all kinds; Philadelphia and Russia Iron, Nail Rods, 7 by 9 Glass, Rock Salt, by the lb. or Bushel; Codfish, Salmon, pickled Herrings, Tipes and Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kind of produce received as usual, also, cash and highest price paid for Butter in Firkins or smaller quantities.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this, and the adjacent *Towns*, for the encouragement given to him the first *quarter*. The satisfaction and *polite* treatment he received from both parents and *Scholars*, induces him to continue another *quarter*, which he has commenced as usual. Mr. GRIFFITHS is determined to take few *Scholars*; and he assures all those parents who wish to patronize his DANCING SCHOOL, that the greatest attention will be paid, not only to Dancing, but good manners, behaviour, and decorum.—No money will be required from those that have attended his *School* before, but four *dollars* at the expiration of the *quarter*.—For terms apply at Mr. Samuel Clarke's.

N. B. Mr. GRIFFITHS, has lately engaged a very good Musician, where he proposes to teach the newest and most fashionable Cotillions.

Northampton, July 23. 1794.

Elijah Norton, Junr.

Has just received a handsome assortment of

West India and Dry
GOODS,

WHICH he has determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash in hand, or approved credit—most kind of produce will be taken in payment. Said Norton wants to purchase a quantity of BUTTER, for which a generous price will be given.

N. B. The subscriber returns thanks to his customers, for past favours, and solicits their continuance. Those indebted to him and the time agreed upon to pay, is expired, are desired to make payment soon.

Westampton, July 21, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, the 28th of June, two COLTS, the one a Mare, the other a Horse, one of them black with a long nose, the other a pale red, natural trotters, with a stripe of white in the face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. MOSES WARNER.

Hatfield, July 5. 1794.

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman COOPER. Also an Apprentice to the above business. Enquire of

MOSES HIRLBURT.

Hatfield, July 7. 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1794. [NUMB. 414.

STATE PAPER.

Mr. HAMMOND to Mr. RANDOLPH.

(*Concluded from our last*)

HAVING in the preceding part of this letter, vindicated Lord Dorchester from the accusation of having "endeavoured to fire up the Indians against the United States," it is necessary for me to enlarge upon that topick. In regard to the information of Gov. Simcoe, I have really no accurate knowledge of the precise situation, in which it is asserted that officer has received, or intends to exact a oath, I shall desire to decline all further discussion upon this subject, until I shall receive such information from Gov. Simcoe, or from the Gov. Gen. of his Majesty's possessions in North America, as will enable me to enter into a correct and satisfactory explanation of the measures they may have pursued in this respect. But from the distinguished character and reputation of both of those officers, I cannot no doubt, that, whatever their measures may have been, they will appear to have been adopted on a free of their experience, and to have been prosecuted on just and equitable principles.

(COPY.)

On board the Tigre, Monday, April 7, 94.

Mr. COOPER,

I HAVE repeatedly sent to the captain and owner of the Snow Venus, now lying at Norfolk, to proceed in Hampton roads, being chartered by T. H. Cowpie and Richard Gernon, agents for the French Republic, who have shipped on board her nineteen hundred barrels of flour, on account of the Republic, as appears by Capt. M'Clarell's receipts. But to this moment I have not seen the said Snow, and am informed she does not intend to join my convoy—I then request you, sir, to order and see her under way; and should she not obey your orders, I request you to force her to proceed, it being my duty to take all French property under my convoy.

Your friend,
VANSTABEL.

John Cooper, Esq. Commander of the ship Fanflabel, at Norfolk.

THE above is a true copy of Gen. Vanstabel's orders to me, and in consequence of which, I take possession of the Snow Venus, in order to deliver her to Gen. Vanstabel, now on board the Tigre, in Hampton Roads.

(Signed) JOHN COOPER.

I JOHN COOPER, commander of the ship Vanstabel, lying in the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, do hereby certify, that I have taken possession of the Snow Venus, commanded by Alexander M'Connell, laden with nineteen hundred barrels of flour on freight for the French Republic, agreeably to Gen. Vanstabel's orders to proceed to join his convoy, and to proceed to France; a sight of the General's orders previously being shewn to Captain M'Connell by me.

(Signed) JOHN COOPER.

April 8th, 1794.

Ship Tigre, April 5th, 1794.

SIR,

Gen. Vanstabel tells me you are under his convoy—You have therefore a right to come down and join the fleet.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. WILSON.

Capt. Connell, Brig Venus.

Philadelphia, 10th June 1794.

SIR,

AS I did not receive your letter, dated the 2d current until late in the afternoon of the 4th, I was incapacitated by that circumstance from returning you an answer on an earlier day than Saturday last. But your letter having been printed, I venture to hope, from the President's impartiality and candor, that he will be pleased to direct my answer to be published.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant.

GEO: HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

Mr. RANDOLPH's REJOINDER.

Philadelphia, June 10th 1794.

SIR,

BEFORE I had the honor of receiving your letter of this date, I had requested from the President of the United States, permission to publish your other letter of the 7th instant, and it was immediately given. The clerks in my department having been particularly engaged to day, the transcription for the press shall be begun to-morrow.

Being at present anxious only to make a few observations on a matter of fact, permit me to sum up the material parts of your reasoning in this short reply; that neither the whole passage of Lord Dorchester's speech, nor the whole speech itself, nor yet the manner of the Indians assembling, whether by invitation, or of their own accord, varies the hostile tendency of the sentence which I quoted; that when the conduct of gov. St. Clair, in 1789, and of the commissioners in 1793, is introduced as a justification of the effort on the part of Lord Dorchester, to the extent which I have ascribed to him, it may be answered among many other considerations, that you have, perhaps unintentionally, afforded room to suppose, that this effort was directed by a spirit of reprisal; that if the measures of the governor, or of the commissioners, which were directed to peace for our frontiers with the savages, not to wait against any other nation, has been justly exceptionable, they would have been probably remonstrated against before this day; that it might be reasonably presumed, that the dissatisfaction expressed against the people of Vermont was removed, after an acquiescence of 19 months, without complaint, since we could communicate from hence nothing on that head which was not better known to those who were on the spot; that the declaration in my letter of the 2d instant, was not that my predecessor's letter of the 5th June, 1793, was satisfactory to you, but only that it was conceived of itself to be satisfactory; that there is a clear distinction between an express permission to sell prizes, and the not prohibiting such sales, when the writers on the law of nations were divided on the right so to prohibit; that we must wait for further facts before the insinuation concerning the embargo is again discussed; but that any unlawful violation of an embargo, or the coercive means for preventing a fleet of 159 vessels, including ships of war and merchandize, from departing from Hampton Roads, which is not many miles distant from the sea, is not even an implied permission; that the fate of the small schooner Betsy, is no other than the fate of the French snow La Camille; that as you impute all the instances of ill treatment to the British officers, to which you have alluded—"Solely to the unauthorized aggressions and insults of individuals, and not in any manner to any ill disposition in the government itself," it is enough to repeat, the freedom and propriety of our conduct for granting full redress to suitors of every nation; that it was the incontrovertible privilege of our government to refuse the passport solicited for the British officers, without infringing its maxims of impartiality; and that no sense of expediency can justify a further penetration into our territory.

The matter of fact to which I have now referred, respects your letter of the 27th of December, 1793. It was received before I came into office; filed away with an endorsement indicating it to be unnecessary for me to act upon it, and marked as relating to the vessel Hope only. The contents of your letters having been generally noted on the back with accuracy, it was imagined, that no other case than that of the Hope was contained in this letter, and that it was unconnected with the question before us. This then will account for the passing of it over, if indeed it should be necessary to do so, when it is not contended, that from the 27th of December, 1793, to the 22d May, 1794, near five months, our government heard, any thing from yourself upon the subject; and when, during the time of those privateers continuing idle in the port of New-York, they could be of no injury to their enemies. It will, however, that I shall soon be in a capacity of transmitting to you the whole transaction.

Referring for a future examination, and a less pressing moment, your comments upon the affair of Rhode Island, I have the honor to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant.

EDD. RANDOLPH.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
June 12th, 1794.

I HEREBY certify, that the foregoing letters of the 7th and 10th instant, with the enclosure in the former, from Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, to the Secretary of State, together with the Secretary of State's answer of the 10th instant, are true copies of the originals on file in the office of the department of state.

GEO. TAYLOR.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Presidence of CARNOT.
April 21st, 1794.

ROBBERS PIERRE, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety:—

It is in prosperity that nations as well as individuals, ought, if I may thus express myself, to assemble, to place themselves on their guard, against intoxication, and to listen in the silence of the passions to what the voice of wisdom and modesty may inspire. The moment when the report of our victories echoes through the universe, that in which the legislators of the French Republic should watch with a new solicitude over themselves and their country, and fix the principles upon which the stability and happiness of the Republic ought to rest.—We this day come to submit to your meditation those profound truths which nearly concern the happiness of mankind, and to propose to you the measures which naturally flow from them.

The moral world much more than the physical, appears to be filled with contrasts, and enigmas. Nature informs us, that man was intended for liberty, and the experience of ages discovers him to us as a slave; his rights are written in his heart, and his humiliation in history: Mankind respect the virtue of Cato, and bend to the yoke of Cæsar; posterity honors the virtue of Brutus, and only permits its existence in ancient history. The ages and the earth are the portion of vice and tyranny: Liberty and virtue have scarcely rolled a single instant in any point of the globe.—Sparta resembles a vivid meteor in an eternal night.

Do not however, O Brutus, tell us that virtue is but a phantom! and you founders of the French Republic, take care how you disgrace humanity, nor doubt a moment the force of your great enterprise!

The world has changed and must that change. What comparison is there between the past and the present? Civilized nations have succeeded the savage wanderers of the desert; fertile fields have assumed the place of the ancient forests which covered the globe; a new world has appeared beyond the limits of the old; the inhabitants of the earth have added the seas to their immense domain; man has conquered the thunders of Heaven. Compare the imperfect language of the Hieroglyphics, with the miracles of Printing; compare the voyage of the Argonauts with that of Peyrouse; calculate the difference between the astronimical observation on the Magi Gallia, and the discoveries of Newton; compare the sketch drawn by the hand of Dioutade, and the performances of David.

Every thing has changed in the physical order: every thing must change in the moral and political order; half the revolution of the world is already effected, and the remainder must be accomplished. The reason of man still resembles the globe he inhabits; half of it is enveloped in darkness while the other is enlightened. The nations of Europe have made astonishing progress in what are called the Arts and Sciences; and appear to be ignorant of the first notions of public morality. They are acquainted with every thing except their rights and duties. From whence proceeds this mixture of genius and stupidity? That in order to render themselves ingenious in the arts, they must follow their passions—while to defend their rights and to respect those of other men, they ought to conquer them. There is another reason, which is, that kings who have decided the destinies of the world, have feared neither great geometricians, great painters nor great poets, though they have dreaded great philosophers and the defenders of humanity.

Mankind however, are in a state of violence which cannot continue. Human reason has been long advancing against thrones with slow steps, and by winding through sure paths. Genius threatens despotism at the very moment it appears to carress it; it is now only supported by habit and terror, and particularly by the support of the league of the rich, and those subaltern oppressors who are intimidated by the imposing character of the French revolution.

The French people appeared to have preceded the rest of mankind, at least 2000 years; we should even be tempted to view them in the midst of them, as a different species. Europeans are kneeling before the shades of those tyrants whom we have punished. In Europe, a labourer or artisser is an animal dedicated to the pleasures of a noble; in France, the nobility are endeavoring to become labourers and artisers, and cannot even arrive at that honour.

Europe does not conceive that mankind may live without kings, nor we that they can exist with them.

Europe lavishes its blood to preserve its chains, and we to break them.

Our sublime neighbours bravely entertain the world with the health of their king, his amusements and his travels; and absolutely wish to inform posterity at what hour he dined, at what moment he returned from the chase, what was the happy spot which at each hour of the day had the *honor* of being trod by his august feet, what were the names of the privileged slaves who appeared in his presence, at his levee, or at the moment of his retiring. We will inform them of the names and virtues of those heroes who have died fighting for liberty; we will inform them in what land the last satellites of tyrants have bit the dust; we will inform them what hour marked the decease of the oppressors of the world.

Yes, this delightful country we inhabit, which nature appears to caress with predilection, was destined to become the domain of liberty and happiness; this sensible and animated nation, were truly intended for glory and virtue. O, my Country! Had destiny made me the inhabitant of a foreign and distant land, I should have addressed continual prayers to heaven for thy prosperity. I should have shed the tears of commiseration at the recital of thy combats and thy virtues; my attentive soul would have followed with an anxious ardor; every motion of thy glorious Revolution; I should have envied the fate of thy citizens—I should have envied that of thy representatives. I am a Frenchman, I am one of thy Representatives. O! sublime nation! receive the sacrifice of my being; happy is the citizen who is born in the midst of thee! happier he who can die for thy welfare.

O you, to whom are intrusted her interests and her power, what may you not do for her? Yes, you may discover to the world, the novel sight of democracy, established in a vast empire. Those who in the infancy of public rights, and who, from the bosom of slavery, have hoped contrary maxims, did they foresee the prodigies which have been operated in a single year? Is what remains to be done, more difficult than what you have already effected—Who are the politicians which should serve you as preceptors or models? Ought you not to adopt measure directly contrary to those which have been hitherto pursued? Until the present period, the art of governing mankind, has been the art of deceiving and corrupting them. It ought