To the Printers of the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER. Gentlemen.

THE base and co sardly attack upon the Ger and conduct of General Wayne which lately appeared in a Virginia Paper, and has fined been to published in feveral others, is to replace with fearfility as to afford an antidote to its possion, and render a resultation hardly necessary; was the au-thor of the stander known to its object, as the latter is to the former, he would pro bably be treated with filent contempt, or receive the reward of his virulent abuse, from the foot and not from the faned of riem the toot is alient from the front of a folder, who is too brave to draw it a gainfi a pairton, or to finath it whrn as tacked by frue courage. From a thorough knowledge of General Wayne, I venume to prenounce the author of Stuthborn Facts a ranconous affetin, and his production to be at 14th and 15th production to be as faife as his heart is venomous. Ge neral Wayne, after having fought and bled in his country's caule, from the frezen lakes of the North, to the burning fand sakes of the North, to the burning fands of the fourh, was feleficial from among his former brethern in arms, to the chief command againf a bold and favage enough. The Prefident had feen the officers of the late arms, tried in various feenes of difficulty and danger. Their respective matrix are all these their respective matrix areas and their respective matrix areas and their respective matrix areas and their respective matrix and their respecti rits were well known to him, and if a bet nts were well known to him, and if a bet-ter choice could, is his opinion, have been made, Gen. Wayne would not have been preferred. His activity, his yeal, and his foccess, here juthfied the appointment.— He had raw materials to work upon, and have first has reconstructed. bwa firich, but necellary difeipiise, benou finds himfelf at the head of a finall, but gollant army. The brave he trained and dissiplined, and the coward and the worthlefs he cathlered or drummed out of his lefs be cathleted or drammed out of his camp. In their vegrant fates they are their intellings, and fome others of the like principles and pradices, feign. Stubborn Early, while the General is infusing his own mattial spirit into his folders, and preparing for the enemy. That he has conducted himfulf with good conduct fince his appointment, appears from all well authorities accounts from the army, and that the Prefulent with the best means of ladging of his conduct, in highly needjudging of his condect, is highly pleafed with it, appears by the following extract of a letter written by his direction.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of Wa-to Mai. Gen. Amittay Wayne, dated

it Mai, Gen Anisan Weyne, dated
it Mai, Gen Anisan Weyne, dated
"War Department, March 318, 1794"It is with greet pleafuse, Sir, that I trainent to you see sporobalisa of the Prefident of the United States, of your conduct spencially times you have had the command, & more puricularly for the judici out and rallitary formation and diferpline of the troops—the precautions you appear have taken in your adequa fortified camps, and in your arrangements to have fell and abundant Jupplies of pro-visions on hand. Continue, Sir, to pro-ceed in this manner, and your foccels will True Exert from the Records of the

War Office of the United States, JOHN STAGG, jun. Ch. Clk, And the more effectually to root out any

prejudices that may have arisen in the minds of some, from the piece called Sinh-horn Facts, we present the world with a letter to the Secretary of War, from General Scott, who most certainly has a good right to know, whether General Wayne ments centure or appliate, he nor only heing the commander of the Kentacky vo-lunteers, but also refiding in that quarter where any misconduct of the General, would former be felt, and inflantly made

Philadelphia, April 30, 1794. STR,

IT is with real concern that I hear the reports in circulation here, very injurious to the Commander in Chief of the Legion, and am not yet able to learn from what crule they have originated. Among other things it has been hinted

Among other things it has been hinted to me, that he has reported the conduct of the effects of the wolunteer corps that I had the honor to command last campaign very unfavorably—if fo, he has done them so differ in not differ initiating them.

To he fore there were two find larges.

To be fure, there were two subalterns that behaved ill, and deserved the highest punishment—but I have too good an opi-nion of Gen, Wayne, to suppose he ever possessed a thought of damning a whole corps, for the misconduct of two had men, I am fare there could be no cause for it, nor can I yet believe he has done fo, until I am convinced by seeing his report to you on that head; I hope there is no impro-priety in your facouring me with a fight of it; there are many other reports in circulation here highly injurious to that officer Interfere think it my doty, of far as comes within my knowledge, to do him the justice he deferves. I waited on Gen. Wayne the latter end of June, in order

ing the volunteers of Kentucky; during, my flay, I found him with great fobriety and extreme attention to the duty of the Army, from that time until the 10th of October, (at which time I joined him) we kept up a conflant correspondence relative to my duty, in which I found him clear and pointed in his iestructions.

from about the 20th of Oflober, until the 5th of November, I was almost con-flantly with him, during all which time, he paid the most unwearied attention to every, the most minute thing possible in

Not withfranding all this, I was unhappy to find fome difcontent in the army-whether it was owing to the change of difcipline, the difference between ciptine, the difference between garrifon and field duty, or the unequivocal orders inforced, I cannot fay, they were all fpok

en of unfavorably by force. However, fo far as I am able to judge, However, to an an a taking every thing into view, the army was conducted with great propriety, never

looking light of the public good, or the honor of the arms of the United States. I believe there is not an officer that fere-ed withme under Gen. Wayne's order, but will cheerfully ferre him. will cheerfully ferre him again.

will cheerfully ferre him again.
With effects and regard,
I have the honor to be,
Your-obedient Server;
(Signed) CHARLES SCOTT.
The flon, Mrj. Gen. Knox, Secretary at War

Trac conv from the original letter, on file in the War Office of the United States. JOHN STAGG, jun. Ch. Cik.

JOHN N. 1860, Jun. On One July 11th, 1762. It may be proper to add, that the report which had been made by Gen. Wayne to the Secretary and Way. we highly complimentary to General Scott, and the officers ader his command.

Read this ye columnistant and blash at your detething

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.
P. S. The Printers who have published the piece filled Smobborn Facts, are requested to give a sales.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.

Extract of a letter from a genilemin at Fort Le Bouf, dated June 27, 1794, to his friend in this town.

A deparation from the Six Nations, confifting of 22 chiefs and warriors, accomfifting of 22 chiefs and warriors, accomfifting of 22 chiefs and warriors, accomfitting for the Infrared Chiefs, agant to the Six
Nations from the United States, and William Johnfon, agent to the Indians, but in
the British ferrice, and a Mr. Jones, interpreter, arrived at Prefigo fifts in a row boat
the day we reached this. Chapin difpatched two maners with a letter to the
commanding offerer at this place, informing him of their approach—the day fullowing they came in, and told or that they
were honored with a nessenger from the errear
Chiefs of the Six Nations in council at
Ensistent the Six Nations in council at
Ensistent the Six Nations in council at
Ensistent the Six Nations in council as
Ensistent the Six Nations in council as
the fisher than the place, it
was this, a point blank order for ut to remove back into our own country. They
had one of Hunchins' maps, and their line
mark was very conspicuous. It begins
where the Complexions. A deputation from the Six Nations, con mark was very confipicuous. It begins where the Coruplanter now lives, runs in a direct line crofting French creek jult below Cuffewago, on to the head of Coyaho. gs; from the oce to the head of the Mol kingum, and down the Ohio to its mouth and then up the Miffifippi, leaving a final figure for a post at the months of the prinorganization about a time months or the principal rivers, and one where Clarkfulle is— the referre which Congress made in different parts of the welfern territory and which are laid down in the map, were credied, all except the one at Datrait, that, we improfe, there was no resion to dash our, as it was in possible of better bands.

They fay they never parted with any of heir country, that the deed which they flary lay they herer parted with any of their country, that the deed which they figned at Fort Hermar they thought was only a treaty of peace, & the prefents which were made to them was no more than the

Letter to Governor Mifflin.

Sea.

Included papers from Capt. Denny came to hand yefterday, which with
two other letters directed to your excellency, and one to Gen. Knox, I now fend them to you by express, as they contain matters of the utmost importance to the

The British have at length succeeded in accomplishing their long withed for obweftern Indians against the United States, and I am afraid our frontiers will feel the effects. Your excellency may rest affored, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to afford them and Captain Denny every affittance in my power.

I was under the necessity of promising

forry dollars to the express for his fervice, as none could be got to engage lower, you will please to order him to be paid.

There his honor to be

With facere regard,

very bumble fervan JOHN G BSON. Pittfbargh, July 7th, 1794.

Copy of a letter from Ifrael Chapin, Superstendant of Indian affairs for the Six Nations, to the commandant at I - Port

1794—3 O'clock, P. M.
DEAR Sig.
I HAVE juit arrived at this place with deputation from the Six Nations, confid-ng of fixteen chiefs and warriors, with a neffage we were defired to deliver to some people whom ther supposed were here. I thought it would be consistent to inform you of my arrival, and that I shall boat Le Rouf to morrow at 2 o'clock with this

I am, Sir,

Your obedient ferrant ISRAEL C. I APIN, Superin-tendant of the Six Nations

At a council holden at Fort Le Louf. June 26th, 1794, by Andrew Ellicor, & Captain Denny with General Chapin and a deputation from the Six Nat General Chapin opened the builders, by reading the proceedings of the council

at Buffaler, which were as follows:

At a council helden at Boffaler Creek by
the Six Nations of Indians, on the 18th of June, 1794. General Chapin was address

Captain O'Bail, Speaker,

Brother, WHEN we fent for you, it was because e placed great dependence upon your doing every thing in your power to affit Brother.

feli in remaring the people off or land, we know very well what they have com on for, and we want them pushed back.

Brother, We now with that you and Mr. Johnson would so together, and remove those peo-track after the line, which we have marked out upon the map.

If those people remove off immediately we shall consider them as our friends—if not we shall consider them as no friends.

net we first conduct mem as no investigation.

Brother,
We with that you and Mr. Johnson would go together upon this butters, and we thail fend ten warriess to attend you, and we first expect that you will bring up

word when you return.

This speech was delivered with fix strings of black and white wampum.

After this speech was read Mr. Ellicot and Captain Denny defired one hoar to prepare an answer, at the expiration of which, Mr. Ellicot delivered the follow-

ing reply to the melling feat by General Cliapin and Mr. Johnson.

Brothers of the Six Nations,
Your breibren of Pennfylvania have al-ways been attentive to the interest of the Indian especially to that of the Six Na-tions and beauty mental that Six Na-tions and beauty mental that Six Nations, and happy to meet them in paace and unity, Brothers,

Brothers,
We have heard your mellage by Gen.
Chapin, and Mr. Johnson, and have conidered the request.

Brothers,

By the peace of 1782, the King of Great
Britain added to your heathern of Pennfylrania, all the lands shich they claim, but
form a regard to juitier, and confidering
you as the real owners of the forl; could
not confider themefives a centiled to it until risity purchasfed from yourfelces.

Brothers.

Brothers, The Isads which you have reque The lange which you have requested to move off have for feveral years past been purchased by the flate of Pennsylvania from the Six Nations, and the lines boundfrom the Six Nations, and the lines bounding the fame were opened and marked with
their confent fed approximation. The perchale north of the fourth boundary of Pennfylvania well. The Concessing river,
Lake Cataque and the path leading from
there to lake Eric, and fouth of the faid
lake was make by your Siefs at Fort Harman by Gen. Butter gad Corn. Gifton, and
the money and goods punctually paid to
them. them.

Brothers

Your brethren have fairly and openly made the purchase of all the lands which made the purchase or all the tands whiten they claim, and having fold those lands to such people as chose to fettle and work them, they tank it now their day to prothem, they think it now their only teel fuch fettlers from the depredation teel further to all such persons as may attempt to moleft

Brothers. The prefent military preparations of conr Brethren of Pennfylvania were intended to protect the citizens against the western hostile Indians only—not supposing any protection necessary against the SixNaany protection necessary against the oracle tions, whom they consider as their friends

Brothes,
The line which you have making in map will take hack from you brothed. Pennfylvania a large tract of had stated the properties of the same purchased from you. We may therefore confidently with or they have purchased from the facility with the great council of our people, to be we thall immediately fend your only, we thall immediately fend your only.

Brothess,

Brothers,
We should be forry that continue our lands which you have fold to r. Brethren of Penniylvania fhoold be canfe of any uneafficels, or why we not be confidered by you as frien

Brothers,
Your brethren of Peonfylvama, to Your pretition of Prantylvania, in, generous people, they have near wint for more than they were willing to for, and have never attempted to the did not belong to them; they will be to meet you at all times, and affind its other weak and house of the weak and house of the second. to meet you at an times, and about in to the weak and hungry of your project may take the trouble to come and feet may take the trouble to come and feebon at this place; in the mean time, at win ordered here by the great council, for brothers of Pennfylvania, we cannot be inflently with one day, remove funded inflently with one day, remove funded until orders come from them for they pofe. Your meffage however, fullbia mediately forwarded by express to be or their confideration

ANDREW ELLICOT. E. DENNY, Capain.

Ebenezer Hunt, AS just received, and new tradyle fale, at his Shop opposite the mening only, West India and N. E. Run, Co. pante, went fouts and Nr. H. Ron, Con-in Cales, Neury, Port and Malan Wint Ecaf and Brawn Sagar, Raffes, Findia, Chocolate, Coffree, Bahea and Sara, Tea, Ginger, Nutmers, Clorei, Ma. Pepper, Alfoice, &c.

Painter's Colours Faintes Colouis.
Such as White and Red Led. Spines II.
Inch Alberto and Same Veller. Such
Wei Cg/ and Sponish Erown, Veller, Such
Wei Cg/ and Sponish Erown, Veller,
Wei Cg/ and Sponish Erown, Veller,
American Gue, Lanteed Gil, Oli Turntine, Rofin, &c. Logwood, RefraiEnflick, Orchill, Oil Viriol. Blar Vell.
Commerce, Allian, Grands Madda, her Copperat, Allum, Granad Madder, Spherry Tallow, rod Nails, 7 by 9 Gd, German Steel, Shot, Brimfone, Salt fee, Salr. &c. &c.

Drugs & Medicines as of pa! Northampton, July 23, 1794

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

HAVE just received a new sojolyd GOODS Which in addition to those they hid o band before, make them a large afformed, which contains almost every article co-monly enquired for at a country Sun. Hadley, July 22, 1794.

Eraftus Lyman,

LYZHULS LYMZI,
HAS FOR SALE,
JAMAICA Spirits, St. Croix and Astgus Rom, high proof & fice sheet,
by the shad bob, or left goanting—Ki.
do.—French Branky, Shirry, Cope Me
deirs, Malaga, and Carrant Wites; fo
neva, by the Cafe or left; London loss
Cherry Rom, Clove Water, Malén,
Loss, Lump, and Brown Sugan, by the
Cwt. or lts.—Hyfon and Echet To, d
the first goality—Coffee. Cherchite Jobs. the first quality—Cossice, Chareciste, indiga Chalk, rigs and Raisins; Spress of A kinds; Philadelphia and Russi Iron, Nai Rode, 7 by g Glafs, Rock Szlr, by the HA or Bushel ; Codfish, Szlmon, per. bbl. of h

Pipes and Tobacco; &c. &c.
Most kind of produce received autol alfo, cash and highest price given for be-ter in Firkins or imaller quantities. N. B. All Persons whose account in

more than fix months franding, are man ed to call and fettle the far Northampton, July 23, 1794-

Elijah Norton, Junr. Has just received a handlome affortunal of West India and Dry

O O D S. W HICH he has determined to fell m in hand, or approved credit—molt kind produce The taken in paymen Sid Notice at to purchase a racing at

N. R. The foliforiber returns that to his coffemers, for past favours, and folicat their sontinuance. Those indebted to his and the time agreed upon to pay, is expe ed, are defired to make payment Westampton, July 21, 1794

from this place to Eastsupus calls on all persons indebted to kin, I make immediate fertlement.
THADDEUS CLAP.

Worthington, July 25, 1794

NORTHAMPTON, (Majachajeta) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

the character of the French people, they ap-peared to fay to them, what would you gain by flaking off your yoke? You fee that te-

oblicans are no better than we .- The tr

plan, which if their lopes had formed a plan, which if their lopes had been completely answered, most have foddenly in-

[Vol. VIII.]

W E D N E S D A.Y, August 13, 1794-

[NUMB. 415.]

ROBERSPIERRE'S REPORT. THE INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL CHARLETY AND FESTIVALS IN FRANCE,

(Cretisand from our last )

TANHOPE, do not alk of thy un TANGOTE, as not as on the opposi-be to their comes; pufferity infelt will be it you, and their confuse is your most did to the elleem of yo White we then to conclude from what the observed. That immorality is the first deficulting a virtue is the effecte i Republic. The Rev Letter which date diablish it, is nothing more than pulge from the reign of vice to that fice; from hence have proceeded the s lergued against us, to perpetuate a at as the projudices and vices of mo-

All those who regretted the antient ement, and who have launched into exter of the revolution, only to m a change of dynasty, have In themfelves from the commence grant it, to check the progreti of pub-purality; for what difference was there twenthe friends of d'Orleans or York, dibafeof Lewis, the XVI. except pern, the the former may have differented igher degree of balenels and hypocrify. It fails of the factions which divided e two former Legillatures, too hafe to Exercise the idea of the Republic, and occupit to with it, interfinely configu-to fire from the head of man, the esinciples which their own polic dat fit obliged them to proclaim. Con increien disguised itself under the cloal the product moderation, which proflig ice and delifoying virtue, brought les the Republican energy had conted this vile fyshem, and founded de ctacy, foreign arithocracy formed a plan ottings and corrupt every thing. They availed them leives under the forms of demey, to different it by excelles as fa ather were ridiculous, and to fliffe it

ent by moderatifm and fury; in this ack of thereo factions, opposite in ap-mance, but the chiefs of which were uand by fecret plans, public opinion was erblished, the reprefentation difgraced, white Repolution appeared to be a ridi-alouscombar to decide what villians should an the power of renting and felling their

The progress of the chiefs of the party the progress of the most divided was rath finite, their property is pal characteristic. and hypocrify.

a Fayette invoked the conflitution la l'agine insolent ine communication de l'étupule Royal power; Dumourier inlèchie conflictution to pracect the Gischie fiction against the National Contions. In the month of August 1792.

The saddle Groundines with also contite realistication into a failed to parry at the realistication into a failed to parry as the which threatened the throng.—In mosts of January following, the fame pireton invoked the fovereignty of the of the feeffold, and to light in the fectionary affemblies: Herbert his accomplices invoked the luvereign-of the people to affaffmate the National ention, and to annihilate the Repub

a covernment. tich against the people; the Hebert fine by protesting arithmetary, carefied frople in order to oppress them.

only as a fyttem, but as religion; they have latten who was certainly the most danendessoured to extinguish every generous fentiment of nature, as well by their exam-ples as by their precepts. There wile men incerely without that there might not a firmuon who was certainly the most dan-ca, if not the until abandoried enemy ha country: Danin, conducted all est, suached to all pleta, promiting to line his protection and to partiots his gle virtuota character remain on earth, that as an protection and to pariots his gle viruous character remain on earm, unatifying into an explaining his trêathy right not bugger meet an eccolor; if they might not bugger meet an eccolor; if they might not bugger meet an eccolor; if they have been by his pretended faults; in the minds and hearts of mankind for entirely and the configuration port of mortality, that they might were like the intellegation of the minds of the mind in the minds and hearts of mankind for every principle which contributes to the fap-port of morality, that they might wrefl it from thence, and fiffe the invitible acceler Republic, that he might have an oppor-ity of defending it; conducted buttoets is Briffet, corresponded with Roofin, fatisfied with the audacure of their emiffa

event that he might derive equal advantage from their fall or fuccess, and raily all the enemies of liberty against the Republican government.

It is but recently that we have feen de reloped in its fulled extent, that hourse fyslein, planned by our enemies, to conrupt public morality; that they might be more fore of their fuecets, they established themselves the professions of it; they intendd to diffrace and confound every thing. by an odious mixture of the parity of our principles with the correction of their

that they might more easily ferve the law

perated their checks with a criminal malig

famine, which they themfelves endeavour-ed to introduce; they told them that eggs and lugar were fearce. They did not sell

them that their liberty was of importance

that the humiliation of their oppressions and all the other effects of the Revolution, were

all the other effects of the Resolution, were only concernpible advantages; and that the rain of their enemies could, alone fecure happines; —these however were their opinions: —In fast they could not fol-pagate the Fench by force art by their own confent; they end account to reflace them.

by fehrerfion, inferrection, and by correp-

on of manners. They have introduced immorality no

which nature conceals there. Tyrants,

They could not tell them the fon of the

famed our republic, and raifed an infur-monatable barrier between her and other actions. The fewe imposites who had in-voked the fourerigaty of the people to af-faffinate the National Convention, affactbearts.

Villians had usurped a species of politied a hatred of superfiction, in order to in-What was the with of those, who in the Outsites that unarped a species or possitional priefition, and ranged in the class of the profits and particus. We then trembled at principles and particus. We then trembled at principles and particus. There was interdicted the use of reason: There was reven a moment in which we were preferenced from opposing the rain of our country, and the principles of the principles as a bad of the principles. bofom of the confpiracies with which we were formunded, in the midfl of the em-batralments of feed a war, at the moment while the torch of civil difcord was fill Impaking, juddenly attacked all kinds of imoacneg, trudgealy attacked all kinds of wordfin by violence, to ethabilit themfolies as the former apolles of activitization, and as the Inaria militoraries of attein 2. What way the chief of this great operation, plamed in datasets and unknown to the National Convention, by prichs, for the configuration of the configuration of the configuration. open pinn of heing riewed as a bad ciri open hannel being riewed as abad ciri-zen; Perticulian was nothing more than a idictions dignife; or a boldneft in de-claiming against the Convention. Thanks to this subversion of revolutionary ideas; artiforare, abrilved of its crimes, sery part juitcally planned the mellicer of the Bernefentiage and the mellicer of the reigners and confpirators ? Was it the love of their country I their country has already inflicted upon them the punishment of traitors. / Wasit a hatted of priefls? priefls Representatives and the refurrection of roy-alty. Glotted with the treasures of tyranalty. Glutzed with the treafure of tyranny, confpirators treated up powerty;—
thirling for gold and dominion, they
preached up rejudity with infolence, in
order to refine it detellable. Liberty was
in their view, only an independence of vice
the revolution is traffic; the people an
infitment; their constry, a prey.—The
little good they prescuded to do, we not
a periodion stratagem that they night more
eafily introduce irreparable misformane.—
If they formations discovered themselves
forcer, it was to acoust the vices of 6 sobre. were their friends. Was it a horror naticifin? this was it a norror or ra-nithing themfelves with arms. Was it a with to batten the triumph of reason? but even this they had incritately abused, by ri-diculous violences, and by abused ites pre-viously concerned to render it odious; they appeared to place it in the temples only to They however ferved the cause of the kings combined sgainst us; of those kings who had anticipated and announced these If they forcested intervented continents fevere, it was to acquire the right of favor-ing the enemies of liberry, and profesible ing its friends. Covered with every for-cles of crimes, they exacted from patrievenie, and who employed them with for es to excite against us the Jeneticism ing its triends. Covered with every fac-cies of crimes, they exacted from patri-ors not only infallibility, but a security against the captice of fortune, that no per-forming any longer due to ferva his coun-try. They thandered against tockjobbing, and divided with flockjobbers the public fortune; they diffeliated against syrany, they they sinker more officient. other nations by manifestors and publick Observe with what holy indignation

Mr. Pirr opposes this excess to us, and with what care the small number of true friends of humanity which ftill remain in the British Parliament, threw them upon a few contemptible men whom you have dif-owned and purelland. While these men that they might more easily tere the law of systams. The systams Entrope, through their organ, accused the National Concen-tion of systams. They could not propose to the people to rejelabilith royalty, they wished to drive them to define their own government; they could not tell them to invite their eastmics, but rold them they were executing their commission, the peo-ple of England lasted, to expiate the fins authorifed by Mr. PITT, and the citizens of Landan were mourning for their catholic worthin, as they had done for king CAPET and queen ANTOINETTA.—Ad-mitable policy of the minister of George, who infulted the Supremelleing by his emought to brails here defenders; they could not tell them to lay down their arms, but discouraged them by false reports; they misrepresented their successes, and exagwho intuited the complete growth of the filleries, and withed to average him by the English and Austrian bryonets! I greatly admire the piery of kings, and believe firougly in the religion of Mr. Pirr. It is however certain that he has found many however certain that he has found many good friends in France; as From all the cal-culations of prudence, the intrigue I have mentibated might have produced a rapid in-Bamation through the Republic, and raifed up new exterior enemes. Happily the genius of the French peo-ole, their malterable attachment to liberry, the contraction of the contraction o tyrant, or another Bourhon, or rather a fon of King George, would reader you hap-py; but they faid to them, you sie wretch-ed; they exhibited to them the picture of

the prodence with which you forewarner all good patriots who might be carried a-way by the dangerous example of the fly-pocritical inventors of this machination; in fact, the care that was taken even by the priefs to andeceive the people with respect to themselves; all these causes have contributed to prevent the greater part of expected. It is for you to put a period to the reft, and to profit, if possible, even from the perversity of your enemies and to fe-cure the triumph of your principles and of

liberty and the happiness of your country and the interests of humanity, cherish all opinions and institutions which confole and elevate the mind; reject thofe which tend to corrupt them. Revive and excit all those generous fentiments & those great moral ideas which they have wished to extinguish; reconcile by the charms of friendthip and the bonds of virtue, those citizens whoch they have willed to divide. Who then has given thee the million of

sanguegies to the people that the divinity Briffer, corresponded with Roofin, rise, were arrives to rachite too thrise folds. does not care to you, who are estuded trader, and arranged every jeels the extravagancies they had purchal ed to this barren doctrine, and who are not

ed, and effecting to believe that this was animated in the caule of your country, animited in the caute or voil country, what advantage do you delive from per-funding man that a blind force predice in-his delitor, and firstes by charter his virtues or his vices; and that his fool is only a. transient breath which is extinguished at Will the idea of his anni bilation inspire

Will theide of this alm bracon maps in with more pure or inforce feward feminets than the of his immortality? Will it in first him with morter fpect for his fellow mean or for hinder? more accountant to his country, more firmed in braving types. ranny, more unatempt for deste or plea-fore? You who regret a virtuous friend, do you not delight to reflect that the most valuable part of him has escaped decease? vaturance per or nim mas encapes occasion. You who weep over the corple of a fon or a write, are you confoled by him who tells you that nothing more of them remains than a wile heap of daft? Unfortunate men! who expire noder the strokes of an allatin who expire noder the frokes of an affaffi-your laft figh: it an appeal to eternal figh-tice! Innoceace on the foatfold makes the tyrane turn pale in his risupphal or error would it have this afcendancy, if the tomb put upon a level the oppreflor and the oppreflod Milicrobic fopinh! I from whence do you derive this right of reading from inno-ceace the feeptr of reading, and of placing it again in the hands, of vice; to throw a melancholy veil over nature, to divice his-forence to despair; to encourage vice, to affiled virtue, to degrade hummity! The more a man is endowed with fentivity & genius, the more he is attached to those genius, the more he is attached to those is deas which aggrandize his being and which levate his mind ; and the doffring of men of this character should become that of the universe. Ah! how can these ideas differ from truth? At least I cannot conceive how nature could have fuggefted to man any faires more useful than these reclities; &c it the existence of a God, if the immor-tality of the foul were only dreams, they would full remain the most splendid of all

the conceptions of the human mind.
It is unnecessary for me to observe, that
it will be of no advantage to arrain at this It at unnecediny for me to obligate, this it will be of no adventage to artin at this time any philosophical or private opinion, nor to deny that a philosopher may be virtuous, whatever may be his opinions, and even in copposition to them, by the firength of a bappy disposition, or a superior radio. The present object is only to consider attestim, as national, and attached to a fysten of conspiracy against the Republic. But, of what importance to ron. Legislators, are the different hypothesis, by which certain philosophers explain the phemounan of nature? You may abandon all these only-distort their eternal disposes. It is active as Metrybhysicians or Theologians, that you ought to view them. To the eyes of a Legislator every thing which is offollowed to mankind and good in practice, is true.—
The idea of the Supreme Being, and the immortality of the fool, is a continual invitation to judice: It is then 6-vial and republican. Nature has placed in man a featiment of pleasure and paire, which forces hum to avoid phylical objects which are harried to him, and to seek tools which are purpose to finis.—The main object of society, should be to create in him, for moral things, a radii infinich which without the

proper for him. The hair neglect of receive, floadle be to create in him, for moral things, a rapid inflind, which without the tardy affiliance of reason should incline him to do good and to avoid evil. For the reason of each individual who is carried away by his pallions, is often nothing more than a topbil, which pleads their caule, and the influence of man may be always attack-ed by his own felf love.—For that which replaces or supplies the insellicency of hu-man authority, is the religious sentiment which impresses in the mind the idea of a fanction given to the precepts of morality by a power faperior to man. Indeed I do not recollect a fangle legislator who ever thought of nationalizing atheim. It is true, however, that the wifer of them have fometimes made ufe of ficher, either to finke the imagination on ignorant pro-ple, or to attach them there frongly to their inflitutions. Lycurous and So-LOS had recourfe to the authority of ora-cies; and even Sockars, in order to give influence to truth amongst his fellow citiinfluence to truth amongh his fellow citi-zens, thought himself obliged to persuade them that he was inspired with it by a fa-

miliar genius.

You will not from hence conclude, tha