CATSKILL, October 2.

[An obliging correspondent at New Town has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Mr. Robert Newman, who passed thro' that town on his return from captivity, to Kentucky, where he belonged.]

"SIR,

"BEING informed that you wished an extract, of what has occurred to me, since my capture by the Indians, from General Wayne's army, in order that you might transmit it to the Catskill Press—pursuant thereto, I give you the following account:—I was captured, returning from the river St. Mary's, to Beaver Creek, about 11 miles in advance of fort Recovery, the 1st day of August. My then position, with respect to the army, was favourable for me, by exercising a little art, and telling a story, to mitigate the barbarity, and avert the cruelties, which prisoners generally experience when taken by the savages. But it will be necessary to trouble the community with those things which only concern me and the Indians.

"They asked me a number of questions to which I replied in a manner that I supposed most likely to secure my own safe and safety amongst them. They themselves made but very little inquiry concerning General Wayne's army, or his intentions. I was from thence hurried away to the Delaware towns, a little examined and generally believed to be their friend. From thence to the foot of the rapids of the Miammi, of the Lake, where Col. M'Kee lives. He made every enquiry, concerning myself, General Wayne, and the state of his army; and as he seemed to want to gain of me, a great deal of information, or intelligence, I was very liberal in gratifying him in his desires. But the character of Colonel M'Kee being so notorious, I shall pass it over, only mentioning that he doubted my friendship to the Indians, and suspected me as a spy; and that he is one of the most eminent merchants in the scalping trade, and a kind of Quarter Master General to the Indian army, in the service of the British. From thence I was conducted by Ensign Thomas M'Kee (who is a British officer, and was in the battle fought the last day of June at Fort Recovery) to Detroit. The commanding officer at Detroit, particularly enquired whether General Wayne intended to march to the foot of the rapids, and attack the British post at that place. I told him I knew nothing of General Wayne's designs (particularly) but if there should be a British post, in his road, no doubt he would treat it as he would an Indian village. He seemed very much surprized that General Wayne should alter his course of march; and thought it indicated some design against that fort, saying that his former intended rout, was to the old Miammi village.

"The people of Detroit seemed very much exasperated against the people of Kentucky, and made no secret of their prayers for the destruction of General Wayne's army. Colonel Baubee marched about the 14th of August from Detroit with two hundred men under his command, to the British fort at the foot of the rapids, in order to oppose General Wayne and strengthen that garrison.

"When the Indians and white people returned from the battle at Recovery, to Detroit, with the scalps taken in that battle displayed on a pole, according to their custom, they were saluted from the garrison, with the fire of three guns, and huzzas from the citizens.

"From Detroit I was sent to Niagara, to Governor Simcoe, where similar examinations, and enquiries, as at Detroit took place. The governor is sending daily all kinds of military stores to the fort at the foot of the rapids, ammunition, guns, tomahawks and scalping knives; provisions and cloathing in abundance.

"The Governor wished to know who they General Wayne (for Mr. Wayne as he called him) had Congressional orders, or orders from Mr. Washington, who is the head of the mob, in his language, to attack the fort or insult the British flag at the foot of the rapids. I told him I knew nothing of General Wayne's orders, or what Congress had directed him to do. He wished that General Wayne would dare to attack that fort, if he did he would soon put a period to the war: and the mode he would adopt, would be to cut off General Wayne's army and make a conquest of Kentucky; destroy the mob; give honest people good government, and thereby produce peace, harmony and good neighborhood.

R. NEWMAN.

"N. B. Captain Brant was, when I left Niagara, at the mouth of Buffaloe Creek, holding a counsel whether the savages in that quarter should go and assist the hostile Indians in driving General Wayne from their country; and I rather think they will go, because the British are pressing and urging them to war.

"All the soldiers (but a very few left) are sent from the garrisons, at Niagara and lake Erie, to this new fort, at the foot of the rapids; and their places supplied by the militia.

"This same Mr. M'Kee who accompanied me to Detroit, was the man who carried wampum and an invitation to the Honons to go to war; and I was present when he delivered it, on his way to Detroit.

"R. N."

Seth Wright,

HAS just received a new supply of

BOOKS,

Which in addition to those he has on hand, make a general assortment consisting of

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT.
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS.

ALSO, the following collections of MUSICK, viz: Holden in 3 vol. Worcester Collection, Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Anthem—An Anthem sacred to the memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Doct. Rogerson, Kimball's and Billings's new works.

THE above BOOKS, will be disposed of as low as at any Bookstore whatever. School Books by the doz. as usual—those who wish to furnish themselves with Libraries shall have them on the same terms as they can be obtain'd in Boston or New-York.

☞ THOSE of his customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment by contract became due last Spring, are hereby notified, that unless they are settled this fall, he shall put the same into an attorney's hands to collect without any further notice.

Northampton, Oct. 8, 1794.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of English

GOODS,

Which, in addition with those they have on hand will make a very general assortment, and will be disposed of very reasonably for ready pay, or short credit, so as to merit the attention of the public and the continuance of their customers.

N. B. They also request all persons indebted to them, whose time of credit, hath expired to make immediate payment; those who neglect this notice, will be sued indiscriminately after the 15th of November next. Northampton, Oct. 15. 1794.

WANTED, BY

DANIEL BUTLER,

BEEF, FLAX-SEED and WOOLLEN CHECK, for which payment will be made on delivery.

Northampton, Oct. 15, 1794.

TO be sold, on a reasonable credit, the Store in Eastampton, which was lately built and improved by Arad Brown. It stands within a few rods of the Meeting-House, and is conveniently situated for a Trader or Mechanick. For particulars, Enquire of

SAMUEL HINCKLEY, Attorney to EBEN'R FROTHINGHAM, of Boston.

Northampton, Oct. 15, 1794.

FOR sale, a valuable House and Homestead, near the center of Northampton, now in the possession of Erastus Dwight—likewise, all that tract of land known by the name of the Sheep-Pasture, extending nearly two miles on the road to Hatfield—the terms will be very reasonable, which may be known by applying to

MAURICE W. DWIGHT.

Northampton, October 12. 1794.

THE Printer hereof,

hereby calls on all Persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, or otherwise, to make immediate payment—all accounts of more than one years standing, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless settled previous to the first of November next.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber a dark brown HEIFER, one year old last spring, marked with two half penny cuts at the end of the right ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ABEL THAYER.

Williamsburgh, October 9, 1794.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Geneva by the case or less, Sherry and Cape Madeira Wine, by the cask or less, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or less, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Chocolate, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Codfish, Herring, Salmon and Mackrell by the bbl. or less, Bar Iron, 10d, Nails, Leaf and Paper Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Lemons, Chalk, &c. &c.

☞ All Persons whose accounts are more than 12 Months standing will be put in suit, unless settled immediately; and all other accounts, whose time of payment are expired are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Oct. 22/1794.

Inspection Office.

LICENCES for retailing foreign distilled Spirits and Wines, will be issued, and entries of all wheel carriages, will be received till the 15th of November next.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue.

Westfield, Oct. 1794.

Amherst School

WILL have a vacation of one week, at the end of each quarter—the present quarter will end on Wednesday the 22d day of Oct. inst.—the next quarter will begin on the 29th inst.

Amherst, Oct. 15. 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a red white face STEAR, supposed to be about two years old, marked with a half penny cut the under side of the right ear, and a hole through the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

IRA POMEROY.

Southampton, Oct. 14, 1794.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, the first of October inst. a dark brown Mare COLT, supposed to be two years old, natural trotter and has been dock'd. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH CARY.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 14, 1794.

STRAYED from the under-written, in July last, a brown-ish black yearling STEAR, white on the forehead, belly and feet; marked with a hollow crop on the right ear, and a half penny on the under side of the left, (if marked at all.) Whoever will give notice so that he may be recovered shall be reasonably rewarded.

W. STRONG.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 13, 1794.

RUN away from the subscriber, an indented BOY named Samuel Walcott, Jun. about 16 years of age, rather dark complexion, strait black hair, had on when he went away, a dark brown coat, stripe Nankeen trowsers. Whoever will take up said BOY and return him to the subscriber, shall have two cents reward and no charges paid.

ISAAC PHINNEY, Jun.
REUBEN BANGS.

Williamsburgh, October 10, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having demands on the estate of Sufanna Smith, late of Hawley, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate settlement with the subscriber, administrator on said estate.

SILVANUS SMITH.

Hawley, October 6. 1794.

RECEIVED of the Boatmen, through mistake, a Box containing Wool Cards, marked J. H. The owner is requested to pay for this advertisement and receive it back.

JOHN HART.

Hatfield, Oct. 11, 1794.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscribed, in Worthington, on the 3d inst. a light gray gelding HORSE, three years old last spring, a single footed trotter and pacer, dark main and tail, good carriage and high life, shod all round, lately come off a journey and somewhat galled on the left side, a place on his back somewhat swelled, no natural or artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Horse and return him to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars reward, and ten dollars for the Thief. NAHUM EAGER.

Worthington, Oct. 4, 1794.

THE Subscribers, re-

spectfully inform the Publick, that they are carrying on the Clothiers Business near the Meeting-House in Worthington, where Customers may depend upon having their Cloth dressed with neatness and dispatch, by the Publick's most humble servants.

OLIVER FOWLER.
MORRIS TUCKER.

Worthington, Sept. 16, 1794.

Benjamin Bolles,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the Clothiers works lately erected by Mr. *Joseph Blackmore*, in Worthington, where he means to carry on the CLOTH DRESSING business, equal to any in the country. He having acquainted himself in the above business at the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, and elsewhere, till he thinks himself sufficiently well qualified to carry on the above business with neatness and the greatest despatch; where the curious may be favoured with any colour, Scarlet excepted, and the terms of pay made as easy as most people would with. The least favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

B. BOLLES.

Worthington, Sept. 27, 1794.

William Pynchon, Treasurer

of the County of Hampshire, hereby calls upon all Collectors of County Taxes, who are in arrears, that they immediately discharge themselves of the same, and that unless they do he shall issue Warrants of distress against them.

October 1, 1794.

CASH, at the New-York

price given for TALLOW, by JUSTIN and ELIAS LYMAN, 30 rods North of the Ferry. They have for sale, a few bbls. of St. Croix Rum, 1400 bushels of prime Salt, Stone-Lime by the cask and Shad by the barrel, as low as is to be purchased in the city.

Hartford, Sept. 22, 1794.

WANTED, as an Ap-

prentice to the STOCKING WEAVING, a smart active like lad about 14 years of age. Also, a JOURNEYMEN to the said Business—to both of whom good encouragement will be given.

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, October 1. 1794.

TO be sold, a quantity

of Hating and Spinning WOOL.

Enquire of

JOSIAH GILLET.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 26, 1794.

TO be sold, at Public

Vendor, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at two o'clock P. M. about 50 Acres of Land, lying in Norwich, also, two lots in the South part of the Meadow, in Northampton, both the property of SOLOMON CLARK, deceased.

ASAHEL CLAPP,
AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

TO be sold, a Survey-

or's COMPASS & CHAIN, both good also, SCALES and DIVIDERS, cheap for Cash.

Apply to

ETHAN MARSHEL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

BROKE into the inclo-

sure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a black MARE COLT, two years old, with two white feet, and a half Star in the forehead—the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARY JUSTIN.

Goshen, Sept. 26, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, the beginning of August last, 10 SHEEP, marked as follows, viz: Seven marked with a swallow-tail, on the end of the right ear. Two marked with a swallow-tail, on the end of the right ear, with a half crop the upper side of the same ear—one sheep marked with a swallow-tail on the end of the right ear, with a half crop the under and upper side of the same—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1794. AARON HALL.

TICKETS, in Harvard College Lottery, which will positively commence drawing next month, may be had of

SAMUEL CLARK, Jun.

Northampton, Oct. 15. 1794.

TAKEN up in damage, some time since, two WEATHERS, supposed to be lost from a drove—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, October 7. 1794.

WANTED immediately, a loan of two of CHARCOAL, for which cash will be given on delivery.

Enquire of

BOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1794.

WANTED, 200 cords of White Oak and Hemlock BARK, for which good pay will be made, by

PHELPS and CLAPP.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1794. [NUMB. 427.]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

By the Governor.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A DAY OF

Public Thanksgiving.

AS it hath pleased Almighty God to continue to the People of this Commonwealth great and unmerited favours in the course of the Year past; it is highly becoming, that after the example of our pious and renowned Ancestors, a Day should be set apart, at this Season of the Year, for the special purpose of rendering to our Heavenly FATHER the full tribute of Gratitude and Praise:

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to appoint, and I do accordingly appoint, THURSDAY, the *Twentieth* day of November next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth as a DAY of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING. And I do hereby call upon the Ministers of Religion of every denomination, with their respective Congregations, to assemble on the said Day; that we may with one accord furnish the greatful feelings of our hearts; and jointly offer the reasonable sacrifice of Praise, near DIVINE BENEFACTOR, for his manifold Mercies:—He has been pleased to favor us with a good measure of Health, while others, whom we ought to pity and pray for, have been afflicted with contagious and mortal Distempers:—He has also smiled on our Agricultural Labors, and caused the Earth to yield its increase:—He hath prospered our Fishery, and in great measure our Merchandize, Notwithstanding the Depredations of unreasonable Depositers:—He hath continued to us the inestimable Blessing of the Gospel, and our Religious, as well as Civil Rights and Liberties.

I do also recommend, that on the aforesaid Day, humble Supplications may be made, that we may enjoy the Blessings of Liberty, Peace and Prosperity, and by the Grace of God, be enabled to live under a practical impression of our Obligations to Him, and by ordering our future Conversation aright, prepared for such further merciful Blessings as it may please HIM in his own due time to bestow upon us.

And I do earnestly recommend that all such Labour and Recreations as are not inconsistent with the solemnity of the occasion may be carefully suspended on the said Day.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in *Boston*, *the fifteenth day of October, in the Year of our* LORD, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four, and in the Nineteenth Year of the* Independence *of the United States of* AMERICA.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

ATTEST.—

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

From the *Lond.* MORNING CHRONICLE *of August 6.*

STATE of FRANCE in MAY, 1794.

SUCH is the title of a pamphlet in London, by the *Count de Montgaillard*, who left Paris at the above date.

The author having returned to France after the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, found means to elude the dangers which threatened men of his character, by affecting an exterior of frivolity and dissipation, and lived in a considerable degree of intimacy with the present rulers of the French Republic. After having studied the Revolution, and all its horrors, he now publishes for the information of the ministers of the allied powers, what he professes to have seen, and they cannot be supposed to know.

This report of an eye witness, written in a file always flowy, and sometimes vigorous, has excited some curiosity; but it will not satisfie the expectation of intelligent readers. They will find little in it but pictures vague and over charged, portraits without resemblance, assertions unsupported by proof, and frequent contradictions.

Certain it is that two conclusions, diametrically opposite, may be drawn from it: *the one that a Counter-Revolution is impossible; the other that a Counter-Revolution is easy.* The former, however, seems to be much the better founded. It is supported by facts; while the latter rests chiefly on assertions. The best informed emigrants have given this opinion of the pamphlet; and think that M. Montgaillard has injured the cause which he professes to serve.

We have collected into one point of view all that M. Montgaillard says of the difficulties to be surmounted in effecting a Counter-Revolution. It is unnecessary to remind our readers how much those difficulties are enhanced by the events that have taken place since May.

In a subsequent article, we shall examine what he says in favour of a Counter Revolution—

National Convention.—Though the National Convention pushes neither their confidence nor esteem, the French people will soon sanction the dispositions of order and property that it decrees; it has long reigned by terror; but will soon demand respect, if it can this year refift, or rather repel, the allies from the frontiers of France. Time gives ftrength to the assembly; and the affociations, which it sanctions, are already, in name, softned into acts of necessary rigour: the government will be consolidated, when the executioners are no longer seen; and the moment is not far distant when the places, now appropriated for public executions, will witness the celebration of public festivals.

Committee of Public Safety, Executive Power, General Administration, &c.—The power, the action, and the right of sovereignty are concentered in the committee of public safety. The thirty committees, amongst whom are divided the labour of the Convention, have no ftare of government; they are entirely ignorant of the great external and internal measures, which are exclusively taken by the Committee of Public Safety; but the greatest activity every where reigns in the execution.—Twelve commissions replaced the six ministers; but their members are chosen by the Committee of Public Safety; and to this the Revolutionary Tribunal have also taken the oath of obedience. The administrative authority of departments devolves upon the Convention; but the influence of the departments, as well as of the districts and municipalities, is confined to the impofts, the distribution of foccors, national sales, and the maintenance of the interior. Every thing acts in concert with the Committee of Public Safety: laws are made, roads conftructed, and canals dug almost at the same instant. The arts and sciences are called upon to confecrate their crimes; work-shops and military manufactories are every where founded to defend them. The most abandant resources are lavished: public schools inftituted, and the French language is carried to the foot of the Pyrennees, and amidft the hearts of the Lower Britanny. One ftring frequently pronounces thirty decrees upon of gests the most opposite; orders fifty millions to execute them, and erect every where scaffolds to maintain them.

Popular Societies and Revolutionary Committees.—The popular societies ftill exercife the powers of vigilance and cenfure in the Republic; they are under the protection and direction of the Committee of *Surete Generale* * but the Revolutionary Committees, to whom all real authority and power are entrofted, and who ever exercife it against the administrative bodies and popular societies, hold immediate and direct correfpondence with the Committee of Public Safety, and are, in fact, its fubmiffive and blind agents. They have repofed the fovereignty upon its bofom, and they will foon lay their powers at its feet.—The Committee of Public Safety, affrighted with the number of agents which it had every where fpread through the Republic, foon felt the neceffity of reducing (if its external fituation produces no inquietude) the twenty thoufand Revolutionary Committees, thofe inftruments neceffary to univerfal deftruction, auxiliaries of their tyranny: they have felt the neceffity of reducing them to feven or eigh hundred deſpotic authorities, a number, at preſent, ſufficient to anſwer for the obedience of the cities and diſtricts. The Committee intends to recal into its boſom, all thoſe fections of ſovereignty and of crimes, which it had before ſo profanely abandoned to them. By the Rights of Man, they invaded all property, and ſocial order; and by the ſame, they will impoſe them again. The public force will ſecond theſe meaſures in the departments.

Finances.—In finances, the Convention is richer than united Europe. Seven ninths of the ſoil belonging to the Republic; and this continual pledge of paper credit is now become inexhauſtible, by the rapidity with which property is exchanged, and always to the advantage of the aſſembly. They have already conceived the project to naturalize the whole ſoil of France, to regiſter the territory, like a public debt, in the Grand Livre; and to reſume the property of the clergy and nobility, purchaſed as they pretend, at a price much inferior to their actual value. Near five hundred millions (about 20,000,000l. ſterling) in gold and ſilver, are depoſited in the coffers of the National Convention. The mint of Paris, to which was tranſported all the bullion of the ſuppreſſed provincial mints, contains near ſeventy millions (about 3,000,000l. ſterling) of metals; and daily additions are thrown in by the depoſits, collections and penalties. The plunder of the churches produced thirty two millions (near 1,350,000 ſterling) and though the whole extent of France no longer now remains a ſacred vaſe, not even in the domeſtic chapels. Though improbable, it is not impoſſible, that the French Republic will one day preſent itſelf to combat with the money of every other nation, at a time, when they have ſpent all theirs, when France is freed from taxes (the public domains making this eaſy) and when all the powers are reduced to the laſt extremity.

Conduct of the war. Number of fighting men.

The military committee, directed by Carnot, La Fite, d'Aniſi, and many other individuals, whoſe only talents are crimes and wickedneſs, draw the plans of attack and defence, combine their operations, and adapt their military tactics to the ſpirit of the revolution. From the memoirs, and from all the preſſing ſolicitudes of the exploits, the zeal, and intelligence of the great generals, miniſters and ſtateſmen, who adorned our monarchy, theſe villains have extracted the means of its annihilation. Eight hundred and fifty thouſand effective men fight under the orders of the committee of public ſafety; and this number may be augmented. After the harveſt and ſowing ſeaſon have aſſured the future ſubſiſtence of theſe new ſoldiers, when they are no longer uſeful at home, we may fear, that France, in the end of the campaign, and appearances warrant the aſſertion, will add to its actual means, thoſe of a war generally offenſive.

Requiſitions, making of arms, ſaltpetre, iron.

The requiſitions, this new kind of deſpotiſm, which applies ſolely to defence, equally effects the neceſſaries, mankind, and all the reſources of ſociety. One portion of his property every Frenchman employs to preſerve the other; and this they hope to enſure, by the treaty of peace, which the departments think of making. The committee of public ſafety can now diſpoſe of their fortunes and actions, make migrations of men, like the emiſſion of aſſignats, and tranſport whole cities, and countries, upon every point of the Empire; they have deſtroyed the ſplendor of equipages, of dreſs, and of ſervants; but they have replaced them by an expence, more feared to their new Empire, by an induſtry, wholly military, which employs their workmen, whom the want of labour had rendered dangerous. The reſtleſs activity of the people is turned to profit by their agitators. Two hundred thouſand hands, are night and day, buſied to forge the pikes of inſurrections, and the muſquets of the army; and a thouſand, or eleven hundred, are daily finiſhed in the workſhops of this city (Paris.) One hundred pieces of cannon (four, ſix and eight pounders) are monthly caſt; and the exceſſions of the eſtabliſhments of Meulun, of Corbeil and Fontainebleau, as well as thoſe of each department, is correſpondent with this dreadful activity. All claſſes of citizens concur in theſe objects; they feel the neceſſity of repoſe, and they believe that the moſt vigourous efforts can only procure it. They have loſt every ſentiment of fear, which the foreign powers once excited, and they all obey. Iron, lead and tin, are ſtill in abundance; private houſes, and public monuments are not all ſtripped of them.

This immenſe reſource has not, until now, been uſed by the tyrants. Braſs and bronze cover the roads and rivers; and four thouſand bells, now upon the quay of Rouen, are ready to ſubmit to another form, and be founded into cannon. In this reſpect all the departments preſent proportional reſources; and by their uſe, the French nation flatter themſelves to worry out the Allied powers and reduce them to acquieſce in the vanity of conquering France. Saltpetre is obtained throughout the whole extent of France from a ſterile land, and is made with more ſucceſs, than the firſt eſſays ſeemed to promiſe. Artiſts ſent into all the parts of the republic, have inſtructed their pupils with the moſt incredible activity. A million of men are employed in this work, and the greateſt encouragement are given to them.

Meat, Horſes, Cloth, &c. The animals which man has rendered neceſſary to his exiſtence, are conſumed quicker than nature can produce them; but the armies enjoy this diſſipation; and the provinces add daily to the reſources, by the regulations which they impoſe upon themſelves, ſome voluntary, others in the name of the law; and this alone makes meat ſo ſcarce in certain cantons, and abundant in others, particularly in Normandy.——Horſes diminiſh and periſh in a moſt feaſible manner. The ſupplies which the Convention procures in Switzerland, and by the aſſiſtance of the neutral powers, are over balanced by the exceſſive conſumption of the forced labours, convoys and armies. Truth, however, obliges me to acknowledge, that Agriculture alſo nearly the ſame number of horſes, that it requires: luxury, commerce and the conveniences of life, ſupply this wonderful prodigality. The poſt roads, however, are as abundantly provided as ever, and this ſervice experiences neither interruption nor delay. Cloth is manufactured at Sedan, Louviers and Oſſonal, and in the great manufactories, with leſs nicety but with more activity. The enhanced value, and the facility of cloding the law which regulates their price affords to this branch of induſtry the means which the wools of France will poſſeſs for ſome time. They can clothe the nation till the end of the year 1796. This precious animal has been put under the immediate protection of the Convention; and the conſumption is conſequently diminiſhed.

Famine impoſſible in France.—We muſt no longer think of the famines of which news-papers have ſo long given us hopes. Only ſome parts of France, particularly Guiene, experienced a total want. But, beſides the motive for ſpreading this plague over a province, where the Convention dreaded the effects of the federaliſts, the corn was every where taken away, and ſent to the frontiers, to which abandances called new defenders. A portion was reſtored to the inhabitants of the interior, after the frontiers had been ſufficiently provided. The exact diſtribution which has been adopted in the departments for four months, and the ſubſequent economy, have taken away all reaſons of inquietude. France is far from wanting grain; productive harveſts are eaſily gathered in from their moſt fertile ſoils. Agriculture has received the ſuperintendance it demands, and the encouragements which give it new force; and from a Government where the field of the ſoldier muſt be cultivated by his fellow citizen, from a country where population, ſtill ſuffic ently numerous for the extent of the territory, reſtores in an inſtant to the fields the men which the cities

* *The author ſays in another place, that the Committee de Surete Generale receives and executes the orders of the committee of Public Safety.*