

and freedom. We have before us melancholy influence of the necessity of an organization...
ROBERTSPIRE at the time of his death was aged 33 years. He was stout in stature, being only five feet two or three inches in height; his step was firm, and his quick pace in walking announced great activity. By a kind of contraction of the nerves, he used often to fold and compress his hands in each other; and spasmodic contractions were perceived in his shoulders and neck, the latter of which he moved convulsively from side to side.

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ROBERTSPIRE at the time of his death was aged 33 years. He was stout in stature, being only five feet two or three inches in height; his step was firm, and his quick pace in walking announced great activity. By a kind of contraction of the nerves, he used often to fold and compress his hands in each other; and spasmodic contractions were perceived in his shoulders and neck, the latter of which he moved convulsively from side to side. In his death he was neat and even elegant, never falling to have hair in the left corner. His features had nothing remarkable about them, unless that their general aspect was somewhat forbidding; his complexion was livid and bilious; his eyes dull and sunk in their sockets. The constant blinking of the eyes-rids seemed to arise from convulsive agitations; and he was never without a remedy in his pocket. He could often his voice, which was naturally harsh and croaking, and could give grace to his provincial accent. It was remarked of him, that he could never look a man full in the face. He was master of the talent of declamation; and as a public speaker was not afraid of composition. In his harangues he was extremely fond of the figure called antithesis; but failed whenever he attempted irony. His diction was acrimony, or others' harmoniously modulated, frequently brilliant, but often trite, and was constantly blended with common place digressions on virtue, crimes, and conspiracies. Even when prepared, he was but an indifferent orator. His logic was often replete with sophisms and fallacies; but he was in general fertile of ideas, with but a very limited force of them, as it is always almost the case with those who are too much taken up with themselves.

He is formed the bias of his character; and he had a great taste for literature, and a still greater for political facts, as he spoke with contempt of Mr. Pitt; and yet above Mr. Pitt he could see nobody unless himself. The reproaches of the English journals were a high treat to his vanity; whenever he denounced them, his accent and expression betrayed how much his self love was flattered. It was delightful to him to hear the French armies named the armies of Robespierre; and he was charmed with being included in the list of tyrants. During and cowardly at the same time, he threw a veil over his manners, and was often impudent in pointing out his vices.

One of the Representatives made a motion which displeased him, he suddenly turned round towards him, and eyed him with a menacing aspect for some minutes. Weak and revengeful, sly and sensual, chafed by temperance, and a liberality by the effect of the imagination; he was loud of attracting the notice of the women, and had them imprisoned for the sole pleasure of restoring to them their liberty. He made them kneel to him to wipe them from their cheeks. In practicing his delusions, it was his principal aim to act on tender and weak minds. He spared the priests, because they could forward his plans; and the superstitious and devoted because he could convert them into instruments to favour his power.

His style and expression were in a manner mythical and next to pride, slyly by the most marked features of his character. He was surrounded by those only, whose conduct had been highly criminal, because he could with one word deliver them over to the punishment of the law. He at once protected and terrified a part of the Convention. He converted crimes into errors, and errors into crimes. He dreamed even the shades of the martyrs of liberty whose names he uttered, by glorifying his own. He was so extremely infatigable and distrustful, that he could have found it in his heart to guillotine the dead themselves.

To enter into a brief analysis of his character, Robespierre, born without genius, could not create circumstances that profited by them with address. To the profound hypocrisy of a Cromwell, he joined the cruelty of Sulla, without possessing any of the great military and political qualities of either. His ambition, far above his power, led him to ridicule. To cherish the emphasis with which he was wont to have proclaimed the existence of the Supreme Being, one might have said, that according to his own opinion, God would not have existed without him. When on the night of the 17th of July, he found himself abandoned by his friends, he discharged a pistol in his mouth; and

at the same time, a general's arm wounded him by the discharge of another. Robespierre fell bathed in blood; and a Sans-culotte approached him, very coolly pronounced these words in his ear—"there exists a Supreme Being."

FRENCH PROCLAMATION.

To the army of the western Pyrenees, and the Spaniards of the frontiers.
"Brave Soldiers!
The moment of victory has at length arrived—which proves that this army is the worthy sister of those of the North and South. That by their examples, you will also average your country, overturn the despots, and sacrifice the satellites; that, like them, after parading the land of liberty, followed by preference of slaves, you will bear the triumphant arms of the Republic into the territory of the enemy—and there display the tri-colored standard of freedom. In penetrating into the enemy's territory, brave soldiers, we need not timorously fear to conquer; but we recommend to your confidence what the French people have proclaimed every where—"War to the place—peace to the cottage—War against tyrants and their satellites—peace to the peaceable citizens—to the humble shed of the indigent—in the abode of the useful labourer, and industrious artisan." This conduct is in accordance with the feelings of the French people, and is the only one that is not dictated by our interests.

"The Spanish territory, upon which we now enter, will become part of the French Republic.—Let therefore devastation, pillage, and incendiarism be far from us—let the fearful inhabitant behold his asylum respected, and learn at length to esteem a people—the engender of the violated rights of human nature, from kings and priests, and represented as a people of Anthropophagi.—And you inhabitants of the Spanish fields and towns: useful labourers, industrious artisans, ye of the Republic!—Throw yourselves into our arms, without weapons, without defence—and you will find in them protection and safety for yourselves, your families, and your property. The French soldiers have sworn to exterminate the men armed for tyrants; but they respect him, who, defenceless shall implore his assistance and his clemency. He will equally respect opinions, manners, customs and habits, and will remain, therefore, in your peaceable dwellings, cultivate your fields, gather in your harvests, work at your occupations, and liberty, growing in the midst of you, will make you feel the immense distance between the avengers of the Rights of Men, and the slaves that move between the verge of despotism.

The French soldiers will conquer you to Freedom, not by the terror of their arms—but by gaining your hearts and illuminating your minds.

PINKET, the elder,
(Signed) CARRAIGNAC.

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Yesterday called by Dover for Ireland, 1500 of East-Indians, left from Ireland.

The satisfaction arising from the safe arrival of the East-India fleet in the Downs, was yesterday somewhat abated at Lloyd's, by the appearance upon the books of 9 ships captured by the French.

The batteries of the Patriot army at Warsaw have done much execution among the Prussian troops before that city, whose number has in consequence been considerably diminished. His Prussian Majesty has sent for a considerable reinforcement of new and heavy cannon.

The brave Poles are likely to reap important advantages from a jealousy that forbids between their combined oppressors, respecting the disposal of the conquests which they have already made, or may in future make.

The King of Prussia insists on having Warsaw—when he has conquered it; for which reason the Emperor has refused him the least aid in that enterprise.
At Frankfort it is reported that some of the circles of the Empire, in alliance with Switzerland, are on the point of entering into a negotiation for the formation of an armed neutrality.

disposal of Char-Briant, as was the case in the treaty with Prussia, from which we received no material benefit.
As one proof of the sincerity of the Emperor, the command of the army is, it seems, to be taken from the Prince Saxe-Coburg, between whom and his Royal Highness the Duke of York, it is whispered, a difference lately took place. Whether that was actually the case we cannot assert on positive information of our own, but we can state with confidence, that there was hardly ever any agreement between them; or indeed among any of the Generals of the allies. During the late campaign, no unusual proposal was put forward by the Emperor, as giving the English the right of conquest, and quit the ground, without the consent of their allies.—Nay, in one or two instances they absolutely destroyed the French behind them, as if it had been their intention to prevent our troops from retreating. This honest manoeuvre, (for in war every thing is fair, except the tricks of the enemy) was practised when they quitted the neighbourhood of Tournay, and with a view, it was thought to compel the British to remain there to garison the place; or at least to prevent them from carrying off their stores, which consequently were deposited in the Austrian magazines.

General Clairfait and Beaulieu are to have the principal command in the new operations, but under the nominal direction of the Arch duke Charles.
Of the plan which the French mean to adopt during the remainder of the campaign, various conjectures have been formed. It has been imagined by some, that an immediate attempt will be made against Brera; others suppose that the French will content themselves with keeping the Allies in check, on the side of Holland, while they prosecute their designs against Cologne and Luxembourg. Perhaps the most probable supposition is, they will not have recourse to any large reinforcement which has been ordered to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand men of the second requisition, which is far from being exhausted; that in the mean time they will employ themselves in organizing the Netherlands, of which it is evident they mean to retain the possession; and that, when they have received the expected reinforcement, they will immediately adopt a vigorous system of operation against Holland, and against the important fortresses of Luxembourg.

Lord William Bentinck arrived yesterday from the Duke of York's army, which continued in its former position behind Brera, when his Lordship came away. It was still rumoured there that the French had been defeated in the neighbourhood of Tongres; but as no confirmation of the report had been received to date as four days after, we cannot think it entitled to any credit.
The satisfaction arising from the safe arrival of the East India fleet in the Downs, was yesterday somewhat abated at Lloyd's Coffee House, by the appearance upon the books of nine ships captured by the French. At Frankfort it is reported, that some of the circles of the Empire, in alliance with Switzerland, are on the point of entering into a negotiation for the formation of an armed neutrality.

September 1.
The mortality occasioned by the epidemic fever in the West Indies, is said to have been dreadful beyond example. Upwards of sixty British officers have fallen sacrifices to the fever by the late accounts; and the men, for the want of proper medicine, particularly bark, have died in a still greater proportion. It is remarkable that some of the natives were attacked by the disease.

The heavy contributions laid by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in the conquered islands in the West-Indies, have caused very general murmurs there, the more especially as they exceeded what would possibly be borne by the inhabitants. The tax on St. Lucia has already been diminished from 300,000 to 150,000 cdt. We have the best reason to believe that these contributions are wholly unauthorized by our Government at home;—and that orders should not be carried into force. They are certainly impolitic and injudicious. The French army of the north is on the point of commencing its active operations, and a few days must bring us news of the most important and decisive event.

Our letters from Amsterdam, mention that the French were marching in seven columns to attack Brera.
Gen. Pichegru has demanded from the new administration of the French republic, two hundred thousand men; with whom he has pledged himself to conquer Holland. One hundred thousand have been granted. It is reported, that we know not on what authority, that Slys has at length been obliged to surrender to the French, and they next mean to attack from thence.

September 5.
According to the accounts received by us, the French have taken twenty ships of the line in Brera water ready to sea, and twelve others sinking. According to other accounts they have at Brera five iron ships of the line, ready to sail, which were not taken in the capture of the island of Java.
Last night died Mr. Hardy, wife of the T. Hardy, the maker, now confined in the Tower, after a charge of high treason. She expired, suddenly, declared that she felt a pain from her husband, and the next time of his trial, was the occasion of his death.

September 11.
An American paper asks why his countrymen do not help Mr. Jay on a second mission to the court of Great Britain? Answered that a Lawyer was the only man the Americans could spare.

September 12.
The discussion of the new organization of the several committees recommended, but the deliberations was soon after interrupted by the arrival of the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States: He was conducted into the centre of the Hall, and a Secretary read the translation of his discourse and his credentials, then the Vice-President of the United States of America, and Edmund Randolph, Secretary of the same, at Philadelphia, was accompanied by repeated shouts of Vive la R. Republique, and universal acclamations of applause. "The discourse," was ordered to be printed in the French and American Languages.

The President gave the fraternal kiss to the Minister, and has declared, that he recognized J. Jay's Mission in this quality. It was also decreed, on the motion of Mr. Jay, that the colour of the cap of the Hall, as a sign of respect to the American Republic, should be changed to white. The Minister took his leave, and the President declared that he was in imminent danger of death with fevers.

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EBENEZER HUNT,
HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he will sell at the lowest market price for cash, and all kinds of grain, or their credit. Apothecaries may be supplied with many articles in quantity, as low as can be purchased in this country. He has likewise for sale W. I. and N. E. Rum; French Brandy, Port, Sherry and Malaga Wines, East and West India Sugars, Souchong and Balaos Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Tamarinds, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg, Pepper and Allspice. Also, Logwood, Fuller's, Oil of Vitriol, Blue and White Vitriol, Copperas, Verdigrise, Alum, Oil Turpentine, by the gallon. Also, German and blistered Steel, Nail Rods, &c. &c.
Nonhampton, Nov. 12, 1794.

SELAH NORTON.
N. B. I am under necessity to call on those indebted to me according to contract to settle forthwith, they will certainly save cost and much oblige their humble servant, S. N.
Afield, Nov. 6, 1794.
For sale at the store of
John Hart,
A handsome assortment of European, India and West India Goods, among which are the following:
SUPERFINE and Coarse Cloths, Chitzes and Calicoes, Modes and Sattins, Velvets and Thickets, Costings, Baizes and Flannels, &c. with an assortment of Hard Stone, Crockery and Glass Ware, excellent St. Croix Rum, by the bbl. or less, Trunk's-Ill and Salt by the Yere, or tubful, Molasses by the bbl. or gal. Brown and Light Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs—Also, red Clover Seed, which he offers for sale to his friends and Customers for paper in hand on long terms, so can be had in any store whatever. Constant attendance given and the smallest favours acknowledged—he wants to purchase a large quantity of Flax-Seed, for which good pay will be made if delivered soon.
N. B. He respects all those indebted to him, who have had a reasonable credit, to make payment immediately—those who neglect a compliance will be called upon in a disagreeable way without further notice.
Afield, Nov. 11, 1794.

To be Sold, by order of
Court, on Thursday the 18 of Jan. next, all the real estate of Daniel Sanford, late of Norwich, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, at the house of Athar Parks, innholder in said Norwich, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
JAMES CONVERSE, Adm'r.
Norwich, Nov. 7, 1794.

To be Sold, a very excellent farm in Chesham, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about thirty acres of which is under improvement, with a convenient dwelling house and barn, likewise a wood and corn house. Said farm, lies about one mile and a half South of the meeting-house—any person inclining to purchase may know the particulars by applying to
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS,
living on the premises.
Nov. 12, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Sub-farmer, on the 14th of September, a black, two years old HEIFER, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges, and take her away.
JOSEPH RICE,
Conway, Oct. 23, 1794.

Strayed from the Sub-farmer on the 26th ult. a few SWINE—if any artificial mark, unknown. Whoever will return said Swine or give information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded by
JOSEPH H. BRECK.
Northampton, Nov. 3, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the public, lately owned by Thomas Stewart of Cambridge, is about 14 hands high, snawly pacer, supposed to be 22 years old. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.
SETH PARSONS,
Northampton, Nov. 12, 1794.

RECEIVED at the Boatmen, through R. Miffake, a Box containing Wool Cards, marked H. The owner is requested to pay for this advertisement and receive it back.
JOHN HART,
Afield, Oct. 11, 1794.

TAKEN up in damage, some time since, two WHATNERS, supposed to be lost from a vessel.—The owner is desired to prove property, new chains and take them away.
ANDREW PHELPS,
Northampton, October 27, 1794.

FOR sale, a quantity of
best Window CHAIRS, Enquire of
BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS,
Northampton, October 27, 1794.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.
An American vessel is this town in four days from Kentucky, inferring us that a great number of the mounted volunteers, that lately departed from this town, under the command of Gen. Whistler, on an expedition against the Cherokees and Chickasaws, had returned, and reported that they had effected the capture of the right side of the Mississippi that river. They conquered, however, not being, and all of them capable of being ordered in the vicinity.

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