SETH WRIGHT,

Has lately received a supply of

B O O K S,

Which with those he had on hand, make the following collection,

—viz—

DIVINITY.

AFFLICTED Man's Companion.
American Preacher,
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—— on the Covenants,
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Lives of Watts and Doddridge,
Mall's History of the Martyrs,
Melmoth's Sublime and beautiful of Scripture.
Manual of Devotion,
Mason's Self knowledge,
—— Student and Pastor,
M'Ewen on the Tipes,
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Nesbit's Ecclesiastical History,
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Constitution of the U. States,
—— of Massachusetts,
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Edinburgh New Dispensatory,
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London Practice of Physic,
Motherby's Medical Dictionary,
Probate Auxiliary,
Town Officer,
Rush on Spirituous Liquors,
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Brydone's Travels thro' Sicilly and Malta, 2 vol.
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Path to Riches,
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Rights of Woman,
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Colombia's Glory, a poem,
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Dinarbas,
Devil on two Sticks,
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Entick's Dictionary,
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Greek testament,
Johnson's Dictionary,
Ladies Accidence,
Love's Art of Surveying,
Pike's Arithmatick,
—— abridged,
Reading made easy,
School Dialogues,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Worcester collection of Music,
Perry's Dictionaries, and Spelling Books, by the dozen or single, as low as they can be had in Boston, or Worcester.
Also, Webster's Institute, 1, 2, and 3d part, by the doz. or single, at the same price they can be obtained for in Hartford.
Likewise, a great variety of childrens' books,
Pocket do.
Account Books of various sizes
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.

☞ Libraries may be supplied on as reasonable terms as they can be obtained in Boston or New-York.

Northampton, Nov. 24, 1794.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Clothier's business, a smart active LAD, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of

ENOS POMEROY.

Buckland, Nov. 18, 1794.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a further time of one year from this date, is given by the Hon. Judge Dorr, to settle the estate of John Harwood, Esq. late of Uxbridge, deceased.

HULDAH HARWOOD, Administratrix.

Windsor, Nov. 11, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th of October last, a dark red, white faced BULL, supposed to be about 1 year and 8 or 9 months old, without any artificial mark—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

IRA NORTHAWAY FAIRFIELD.

Williamsburgh, November 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership of Mandeville and Nash, was mutually dissolved, the 31st day of March last.

MANDEVILLE and NASH.

Granby, Nov. 15, 1794.

WANTED, as an apprentice, to the BOOK-BINDING business, a smart active BOY, 12 or 13 years of age—Enquire of

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 14, 1795.

For SALE,

BY EDMUND FRARY, a supply of good STONE LIME, for the season, at his KILN in Pittsfield—at 15 shillings per hogshead, for cash.

January 1, 1795.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also in want of a smart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5, 1795.

For SALE,

A FARM, in the north westerly part of Goshen, on the County road, containing about 40 acres, with a good GRIST MILL entirely new, which runs exceeding well, and plenty of custom! Also one half of a SAW MILL adjoining said Grist Mill. Also 42 acres of excellent good LAND, within about half a mile of said Mills, in said County road. Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may enquire of

JOHN and SILAS PATRICK,
Living on the Premises.

Goshen, Jan. 1, 1795.

Spencer Whiting,

REQUESTS every person, whose accounts remain unsettled with him, to call and settle the same, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect this call, must not expect to receive another so favorable bargain—those whose notes are become payable, will do well to call and pay them.

Said Whiting has a small assortment of GOODS remaining on hand, which he will sell unusually low, on one year credit if desired.

Worthington, Jan. 7, 1795.

Take Notice,

TAKEN by execution, and on Wednesday, the 14th January inst. at one o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of Landlord ASAHEL POMEROY in Northampton, will be sold at public vendue, a valuable assortment of English and India GOODS; consisting of Broad Cloth, Coatings and Trimmings, Calicos, Chintzes and other Piece Goods; Linens, Cambricks, Muslins, Silks, Gauzes, Stockings and Handkerchiefs, a number of Handsome Sosi Leather, with a variety of articles not particularly enumerated—by

SAMUEL PORTER, Dep'y Sh.

January 3, 1795.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ZIBAH DENNISON, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent; (two months from the 23d of December last being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims,) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling-house of Mr. PETER CLARK in Conway, on the last Monday of January and the third Monday of February next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER FOOT,
DAVID CHILDS.

Conway, Dec. 27, 1794.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Book or Note, are hereby notified that unless they settle the same by the first of February, they will be put in full without further notice.

LUKE GAITER.

Chesterfield, Jan. 18, 1795.

TAKEN by mistake, sometime since, between Middletown and Hadley, a CRATE of CROCKERY WARE,—the owner may have it by applying to

SAMUEL COOK, &c.

Hadley, Jan 6, 1795.

☞ CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS—

Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NETS, for which cash will be paid.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1795. [NUMB. 438.]

State of French Politicks,

From the fall of ROBESPIERRE, to the 7th November.

WRITS IN FRANCE, AND COMMUNICATED BY CAPT. BRADFORD, JUST ARRIVED FROM L'ORIENT.

THE denouncing of ROBESPIERRE was an event that affected the French nation so much as the destruction of the Bastile, or the deposing their King—and the 28th July 1794, was as great a revolution at Paris as the 14th of July 1789, or the 10th August 1792.

The Convention were at their sitting six and thirty hours, and the night between the 27th and 28th, the city of Paris saw two hundred thousand men in arms, ready to fall upon they did not know who.

ROBESPIERRE, with his accomplices, COUTHON and ST. JUST, had been sent from the National Convention under arrest; but the keepers of the prisons, were all so much in their interest, that they would not receive them, and during the confusion they escaped their guards, and sought a sanctuary with the Municipality of the city, who were assembled and ready to receive and protect them. In the midst of this Assembly, all their friends, they were again arrested, at 12 o'clock at night, by two inferior members of the Convention, accompanied by only a few gens d'armes, or national guards.—This intrepid band rushed into the hall where the Commune were assembled, discharged their pistols at, and wounded the traitor. The bullets of this attack, together with the fall of their leader, so intimidated the rest, that they made no resistance, but as fast as possible dispersed. A few hours more brought these principal traitors to the scaffold—and the day after, CAFFINAL the Mayor, HENRIOT the commander of the armed force of Paris, and the greatest part of the Municipality followed, to lay their heads at the same shrine.

Thus the Storm which had gathered with the suddenness, and threatened to be followed with the destruction of the most violent tornado, soon happily abated, and a calm and peaceful scene ensued.

After the destruction of this new tyrant, the National Convention assumed a milder plan of government. *La Glaive de la Loi* found some respite from its before continual labours—The people that they had so long blessed the hand that oppressed them; said their execrations of this Nero were every where equal to the blind adoration which they had before paid him; but the general horror which had pervaded all ranks, as well in the Convention, as without, from the continual action of the guillotine, began now to subside—liberty of opinion and speech were renewed, and that confidence between man and man, the basis of social happiness, which had been destroyed by a long train of bloody proceedings, revived as this system of terror abated.

After the Convention had cleared away the rubbish of this conspiracy with the heads of the tyrant and his accomplices, they began to purge their committees—The Committee of Public Safety was new organized, several of its former members excluded, and a decree passed to have their members renewed, a quarter part monthly, and some of their powers were abridged, the decree annulled which authorised them to send deputies. The bloody decree of the 22d *Prairial* was revoked—this decree respected principally the Revolutionary Tribunal, and was passed by the influence of ROBESPIERRE, whose sway was absolute—by it, death was to be the punishment of every crime, and the accused to be allowed no council or attorney, but a public Accuser was established to convict, forthwith a few or none who were brought to the bar, were returned to their families or friends again. This tribunal the tyrant had composed of juries and judges, either in his interest, or that dare not act against it, and thus, whoever he thought fit to destroy, were only accused before this tribunal, and the guillotine dispatched them—in less than thirty or forty victims to this machine of death, bled upon the stage daily in Paris, and the tyrant's bloody mandates produced like scenes in different parts of the republic. This tribunal was now dissolved, and a new one erected, on a more humane and just establishment, the accused were to be allowed council, and the judges were held, after they had found a person guilty, to declare with what intention the crime had been committed, as it was supposed many well affected persons had been led by the intrigue of parties, to act unknowingly against the principles of the revolution—between such and the real enemies of the Republic, it was the wish of the Convention to discriminate. The armed force of Paris, which had hitherto been under the command of one person, and which at this crisis had nearly proved fatal to the Convention, by the Commander, HENRIOT being of ROBESPIERRE'S party, was now thought too dangerous to be guided by a single individual—this command was therefore, by a decree of the Convention, to be invested in a commission of five Members.

The 28th Aug. BARRERE, in the name of the Committee, created the 12th, to new organize the committees of the Convention, made a report, which was adopted, "That there shall be fifteen Committees of the National Convention."

About this time, a quarrel began between the National Convention, and the Jacobins. This society, so proud and powerful, received a humiliating stroke in the overthrow of *Robespierre*, whom they, or at least a part of them, endeavoured to the last, to support. Their meetings ceased for several days—they at last came together, and with but an ill grace, felicitated the Convention upon the fortunate discovery of the conspiracy, and fate of the Traitors—and declared themselves ever devoted to the principles of the Revolution, and ready at all times, to support the Convention, who, upon this trying occasion, had proved themselves the guardians and saviors of the Republic. This show of friendship, however, had but a short duration—they had lost their popularity, and the Convention had gained it—this was sufficient to give place to envy—and they took the first opportunity to find fault with the proceedings of that body, which they wished to rival. The Convention, among many other acts to soften the rigors which had marked the proceedings of the late faction, had opened the prison doors, and set at liberty great numbers of persons whom *Robespierre* had caused to be arrested; and who only waited their turn to bleed at the guillotine. At this act of lenity, the Jacobins began bitterly to complain—they declared that the enemies of the Republic, were restored to liberty—that Aristocracy and Moderatism, began every where to raise their audacious heads; and inveighed against the Convention, for discontinuing those severe, but salutary measures, which had conducted the revolution thus far, which kept its enemies in due subjection, and which alone could save the Republic. They addressed the other Popular Societies in, and about Paris, and called upon them to be upon their guard against these moderate measures, and pretty boldly intimated, that there was a new faction forming in the Convention, which, under the pretence of rooting up the seeds of the old, were in fact endeavouring to establish a worse upon its ruins—and that they had adopted this mild plan, as the most likely to serve their ends, while the passions of the people were warm against that party who had moved in the opposite extreme. They received, or pretended to receive, and published addresses from a great number of societies, in different parts of the Republic, which declared themselves devoted to the Jacobins, and joined with them in protesting that the new proceedings, only favoured the Aristocrats, and that these even began to oppress the Patriots—they were however accused of framing these addresses themselves. On the other hand the Convention were daily receiving the thanks of the people, from all parts, in addresses, for their vigilance, in discovering, and activity, in suppressing the monstrous conspiracy; and highly approving of the justice, and humanity of the new plan of proceedings they had adopted, particularly commending their prompt attention to the sufferings of those of their fellow citizens, whom the tyranny of the late conspirators had dragged to prison—and declaring themselves ever devoted to the Representatives of the nation—that the Convention was their only point of reliance, and desiring them to remain at their posts, during the Revolution.

It must be noted that a number of the Members of the Convention were also Members of this society of Jacobins, and these forming a party in the Convention, had denominated the Mountain. ROBESPIERRE was the head of the party, and the Jacobin society its supporters, and by way of derision they called the rest of the Convention, the frogs of the mud-puddle, or of the marsh; so much were they below the Mountain. The fall of ROBESPIERRE had reversed the scene, and this oppressed part of the National Assembly, became the most powerful—and in order to harmonize the members among themselves, the Convention decreed their should be no distinction of parties in their body, and that the name of Mountain should not hereafter be mentioned. The Jacobins however began to rally round the Mountain, which they were determined should not be crushed—and still ridiculed the other party under the name of the frogs, who they said were raising their heads above the mud; but it was only that they might be the easier cut off.—BARRERE, and COLLOT D'HERBOIS were suspected of being parties of the late conspiracy, and several hints had been thrown out against them, in the Convention—at last LA COINTER, de Versailles, publickly accused them, and brought forward an act of denunciation against them, with four other members of the Convention, Billaud Varennes, Vadier, Amar, and David—his accusation contained 27 articles; none of which the Convention thought were supported, and these members were acquitted, and the accusation decreed calumnious.

About the first of September, the Jacobins expelled TALLIEN, (one of the National Assembly, and the principal one in denouncing ROBESPIERRE) from their society, and a night or two after, this member was assaulted in the street by an assassin, who discharged a pistol at and wounded him in the shoulder; the wound proved not desperate, and it was not long before he was able to take his seat in the Convention again. The Jacobins were accused of being at the bottom of this, and they did not see fit to deny it; but rather made sport of the event, and cast several occasional sarcasms on the wounded member. These two bodies now came to open war. The Jacobins, declared that the Convention favoured and protected Aristocrats and Royalists, and suffered thieves to oppress the true Patriots; they invited the other Popular societies to protest against these proceedings, and to withdraw their confidence from all who blindly acquiesced in them. And they resolved to hold no further correspondence with any society, whose ery was *Vive La Convention*. This produced a new movement in the National Assembly:—MERLIN, de Thionville, denounced the society of Jacobins as a dangerous and turbulent body, accomplices of ROBESPIERRE, who though they had assisted in overturning the throne, now when there was no throne to destroy, were endeavouring to destroy the Representative body of the nation. He denounced them as reeking with the blood of innocent victims which had been sacrificed under the late tyrant, and as desiring to bring back the reign of terror which the Convention had so happily dispersed. The Convention decreed that a report should be made respecting this society, whether they were regenerated, or whether they continued the same party which had taken part with the conspirators, on the night of the 30th July. This spirited step in the Assembly, in some measure cooled the ardour of these flaming patriots—they saw that the people at large approved of the proceedings of the Convention, and were ready to support them against any power that should set up in opposition to them; they therefore prudently drew from the field until their forces should be more equal to the combat.

Whoever shall, hereafter read the history of the French Revolution, will chill with horror at the different scenes of blood and havock of the human race, which mark the several stages of its progress. During the sway of ROBESPIERRE, almost every part of the Republic was covered with mourning; but at *Nantes*, particularly, this system of cruelty was carried to the most shocking pitch of Barbarity; the inhabitants of this devoted city were carried by boat loads and sunk together in the river and so common was this scene that they had large boats constructed on purpose, with a valve or trap door in the bottom, to spring and let them down—from an hundred and fifty to two hundred victims to this new invention were sacrificed at a load—among which were crowded, indiscriminately, old and young, women and children; and, in many instances, women with child—numbers were likewise bound and pushed from a rock like victims of ancient Rome, into the river, to perish near their own dwellings; and to mocking were the authors of this brutality, that they made to themselves sport on these occasions—a man and woman were stripped naked, tied together, and thrust into the sea; and this they called a republican marriage: At other times, to clear the prisons, and make room for new victims numbers were taken out at once, carried into the fields, and shot like dogs. Just before ROBESPIERRE was denounced, one hundred and thirty two of the accused inhabitants of this city were sent for to *Paris*—they were dispatched with a guard, who had orders to shoot them by the way, 94 of them reached *Paris*, and were imprisoned: the rest met the fate destined them on the road. These 94 were now brought among the rest of the prisoners liberated for trial, they were acquitted, and their trial laid open the tragedy which had been performed at Nantes. CARRIER, a member of the Convention, who resided at Nantes in quality of a representative, or mission, was accused of being the author of this blood and carnage—he was one of the Jacobin party and the warmest advocate in that society, for continuing the system of terror, and the first and principal hand to urge this society to protest against the moderate measures which had been adopted by the Convention. In October a Tribunal was established, to investigate these proceedings at Nantes, to whose bar CARRIER, together with the Revolutionary committee of Nantes, were arraigned to answer for their conduct in this affair.

The liberty of the press was for some time a subject of discussion, both in the National Convention and in the Jacobin society. The most violent Jacobins were opposed to the unlimited establishment of this privilege, while the Revolution was still progressive. In the Convention many of the leading members were strong advocates for it; and the Assembly finally agreed, that the constitution having provided for this essential right of citizens; that as they had never invaded this right, a decree of theirs was not necessary to establish it—and that if it had been checked by the tyranny of the late faction, it would revive of itself now the influence of that faction was destroyed.

During all these evils, conspiracies, factions, cabals of parties, and dissentions at home—the arms of the Republic abroad were every where successful; never was a more glorious campaign in the annals of blood, than this has been to the French nation; a train of uninterrupted successes has crowned their armies through the whole course of it. *Barrere*, in a report to the Convention, takes this short, but comprehensive view of the victories from the 19th May, to the middle of July only, viz: "2d Prairial—in the first battle near the wood of Good-Hope, 1500 slaves were killed or taken. 5th Prairial—at the battle of the Abbe de l'Osbe, 1500 more. 7th Prairial—at the attack of Monting-Tchoa, 2000 vagabonds—from 7th to 15th, at the beginning of the investment of Charleroy, 2000 Austrians—in the brilliant affair of the 28th, under the walls of this place, 6000 of their accomplices. 30th the Chapelle of d'Herlayemont, saw 200 perish. 7th Messidor—at Trefignt, 800 bit the dust. 8th—at the celebrated battle of Fleurius, by the successive reports