From a late London Paper.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Jupiter, to his friend, dated March the 11th.

"We sailed on monday the 2d instant from Sheerness, and arrived at Oruxhaven on Saturday the 7th, where we found the ice in immense quantities; and what I am now going to relate, however wonderful it may appear, is a strict fact:—On the 9th inst. a man was taken off a field of ice who had been upon it ever since the 17th of February, on which day he, with another man and boy were in a Dutch Dogger from London bound to Hamburgh, and off the Vogel Sands, her bows were stove in by the ice; they contrived to get some bread and wine out of her, on which this man subsisted; the other man and boy died, one in about two days, and the other in about six after this happened. The surviving man slept, every night between the dead bodies, taking the clothes, off from them to shelter himself from the weather. I have seen the man and really think it so singular a story, that it ought to be made known."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

From the East India Oriental Star.

Extract of a letter from Balasore, dated the 17th of Sept.

"On Wednesday the 20th ult. about a quarter before eight o'clock at night, as I was sitting in the western veranda of my house, in company with two other persons, we were surprized at the appearance in the heavens, of an extraordinary phenomenon, which attracted the admiration and attention of us all at the present moment.

"It was a Meteor, resembling a star, but seemingly of much greater magnitude, and infinitely brighter than any of the planets. When we first discovered the phenomenon, it might have been elevated above the horizon about 50 degrees, and was then descending gradually in a W. S. W. direction; during its declination, it made a short and frequent pause, at which times it appeared far more brilliant, than while it was in motion.

"In the space of five minutes, it had sunk behind the Neelgar hills, which intercepted the body of the luminary, from our view; but the brilliancy of its rays, guilded the tops of the mountains for a minute after and produced a fleeting picture "the pencil's mimisickl" could convey to the mind no adequate idea of its grandeur.

"We expected to have seen no more of it;—but in two minutes after, we observed it again, ascending above the hills, where it balanced and waved several times in a horizontal direction north and south: it then sunk again, illuminating the hills in its declination as before.

"It rose and fell a second and third time, with little variation in its movements after which we saw it no more; and all around was darkness.

"The Neelgar hills are distant from hence between six and seven coss, and, from the first appearance of the meteor till its total obscurity from our view, might have been about fifteen or sixteen minutes.

"I send this plain account of it for publication in the Star, in hopes that some other of your correspondents who have observed the same phenomenon, may be induced to favor the public with a more scientific discription of it."

ANECDOTE.

TWO Italian brothers of the House of de Limino in Padua, diverting themselves in the country, walked out for their pleasure after supper; and gazing on the starry firmament. One merrily said to the other "Would I had as many oxen as there are stars in the sky. "The other says, "And would I had a pasture as large as the heavens?" "Where then" said he "Would'st thou feed thy oxen?" "Where thould I feed them" said his brother, "But in thy pasture;" "But what if I would not give thee leave," said the other: "Then I would take leave whether thou would'st or not." "What," said the other "in spite of my teeth?" "Yes," said the other, "In spite of all thou could'st do to hinder me." From this idle quarrel and insignificant words, they proceeded to opprobrious language, in their heat drew their swords, and rifled at each other with so much fury, they run one another through the body, and both died on the spot.

EDWARD BIGELOW,

wishes to purchase a few likely saddle HORSES, from 4 to 8 years old, about 15 hands high.

Northampton, May 27, 1795.

Spring Goods,

RECEIVED by the latest importation at New-York, and to be sold by

Seth Wright,

an extensive assortment of European GOODS, articles too numerous here to mention.—Also, a quantity of groceries, among which are Jamaica, St. Martins, and St. Croix Rum, which he would dispose of by the hhd. or bl. very low.—Also, Holland Gin, Brandy, Tea, Sheet Lead, Nail Rods, by the ton or less quantity—likewise, a large quantity of Russia Iron, Hoop, Ell Blistered Steel, German, do. Grindstones, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 English Crown Glass, 2nd 10d and 4d Nails, Cotton Yarn, Coffee, Molasses, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Indigo, Mackoboys and Scotch Snuff, Lemons, Tobacco, Stone Ware, &c.

Northampton, May 27, 1795.

Joseph Clap, Jun.

At his Variety Store in Easthampton,—

HAS just received, and displayed for sale, a great variety of Foreign

GOODS,

Wares, Manufactures and Commodities.

Gentlemen and Ladies may find in this collection, almost every thing that is made use of in dress, that is decent, fashionable and gay.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Nankeens, Silk and Cotton Hose.

Rich India and English Lutestrings, Chintzes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimity, &c. &c.

Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Raisins by the Cask.

A brilliant parcell of Glass and Crockery Ware.

West India Rum, by the hhd. or less,

New England do.—Lisbon and Malaga Wine.

Best French Brandy, by the bl.

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Ginger.

Salt by the quantity, Bar Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Hollow Ware.

Crosscut and Mill Saws, Iron Shovels.

20d 10d 8d 6d 4d and Tacks Nails, 3d 4d 5d and 6d Brads.

Bar Lead, Powder, shot, Flints, Indigo, Chalk, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, White Lead, Grindstones.

Carpenters, Joiners, Saddlers and Shoemakers Tools and Utensils.

Brazil Plat, Pigtail and Carrot Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

Medicines,

Sal. Mirab. Glaub.	Aloes,
Flor. Sulph.	Crem. Tartar.
Gum. Camphor.	Ess. Pepper Mint,
Rad. Rhei.	Bateman's Drops,
——, Glycyrhizzi,	Hoopers Pills,
Succ. ditto.	Anderfons, do. &c.

May 27. 1795.

Michael & Thos. Bull & Co.

No. 23, Barling-Slip, New-York.

TRANSACT commission business; all orders directed to them or to *Mich'l and Thos. Bull* at Hartford, Connecticut, either for the purchase of goods in New-York, or the sale of American produce will be duly executed.—They are advantageously situated for selling Pott and Pearl Ashes, and salted provisions at the highest price.—Cash will be advanced if required, on those articles, by *M. and T. Bull*, at Hartford; who are constantly supplied with West India GOODS by quantity, and European and India Goods by wholesale and retail—as they value themselves on selling for ready pay, and small profits, they presume their prices will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

New-York, 18th April, 1795.

Fresh Goods,

THE subscriber has just opened at his store in Hadley, an assortment of fresh GOODS, carefully collected from the principal stores in Boston, under such advantages that he is able to afford them to customers *lower than ever*, for cash or ready pay.

He expects soon, an additional supply of West India Goods and Groceries, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms.—Approved credit given at said Store for most kinds of goods: Those who have not been punctual to their engagements, will expect no further favors.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, May 20, 1795.

400 store Sheep, will be taken to keep this summer in 20 pastures well fenced, for 18/ per head or 2/ and have them ventured.—Pay will be taken in sheep in the fall, if the owner chooses.

SAMUEL WHIPPLE.

Hardwick, May 14, 1795.

WILL cover the ensuing season, at the stable of *John Stoddard*, the beautiful chestnut colored horse

Young Ranger,

15 hands one inch high, 5 years old next June, is equal for beauty, activity and strength, to any horse in this part of the Commonwealth.—Young Ranger was sired by the famous horse SELIM, his grandsire an imported English horse, in Maryland, his dam a noted half blooded mare, bred in this county. Any person desirous of further recommendation, may see many of his colts, in this town, and Westhampton, in 3 or 4 weeks from this date; and the subscriber flatters himself, that many will be amply recompensed for their pains, by viewing his colts, and well worth the attention of all who are not fully satisfied. Terms, two dollars the single leap, three dollars and an half the season, and six dollars to ensure a foal.—Payment made easy, and constant attendance given, by the publick's humble servant.

EPHRAIM PENDLETON.

N. B. By request, the above horse will be at Mr. Danbar's Tavern, in Belchertown, on the 27th and 28th of May, the 12th and 13th of June, and the 1st and 2d days of July next.

Northampton, April 29, 1795.

Traveller,

THE full blooded beautiful bay horse, Traveller, will cover this season, at 15/ the leap, and 24/ the season.—Cash or produce in the fall, and a great abatement for prompt pay,—one of his yearling colts estimated at 100 dollars may be seen at my stable as a sample for those Gentlemen that wish to raise market horses.

Sweeper,

The famous FOALGITER and Race Horse, lately from Pennsylvania, will cover this season, at five dollars the leap, and seven dollars the season.—He is a vigorous sure Horse, black as a Raven, near sixteen hands high; some of his Colts have been sold at £500.—He is called *Sweeper* because he always sweeps the stakes; he never was beat, he is a full-blooded Horse and one of the first blood in America.—Col. Wadsworth of Hartford, a member of Congress, who breeds the finest Horses in New-England, who is an excellent judge, and who knows perhaps as many fine horses as any Gentleman in America, says that he would as soon put a *mare* to the *Sweeper* as to any horse he knows of. For further particulars enquire, of

SELAH NORTON.

SANCO covers, and the MULES will be contracted for as usual.

Said NORTON is now selling cheaper than ever

New Goods,

such as Cassimers, Fustians, Janes, Stockenett, Nankeens, Moreens, Hollands, Modes, Chintzes and Callicoes, Writing-Paper, &c. Also Rum, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, &c. &c.

N. B. 20,000 W. of Butter, 10 000 bushels of Ashes, 10,000 W. of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, and Salts without prescribing how much, wanted, for which cash and goods will be paid at my store, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. MURRAY and BENNETT. S. N.

Ashfield, May 20, 1795.

The Mercury,

THREE years old this grass, sired by the Gordon Horse, and is of the same color—will cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber, at one dollar the leap, and two dollars the season.—His elegance, activity and strong command attention—therefore, I refrain from further commendation. JOHN SPRAGUE.

N. B. Good pasturing for mares.

Chesterfield, May 13. 1795.

WILL stand for covering, at the stable of the subscriber, in Charlemont, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, through the season;

Roe-Buck,

the horse formerly owned by Col. *William Morris*. The terms of the leap 15/ the season and 4 dollars to ensure a foal. ELIJAH LAMB.

May 20, 1795.

Strayed or stolen, from

the pasture of Mr. Douglass King, of Southampton, a light forrel HORSE, white main & tail, with a large white spot in his face—6 years old, said horse trots & paces. Also, a forrel MARE, with a white stripe in her face, half hip'd upon the off side—5 years old. Whoever will take up said horses, and return them to the owner, or give information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. by

JOHN LONG, jun.

Shelburne, May 20, 1795.

THE PROPRIETORS of the Upper *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified to meet on the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Mr. *John Bennet*, Innholder in South-Hadley:

To act on the following articles, viz.

1. To raise any sums of money that may be thought necessary to carry on their operations.

2. To determine on the route of the proposed Canal and the mode of making the same.

3. To make any alterations or additions in the bye-laws of the corporation.

4. To transact any other business necessary for carrying into effect the designs of their incorporation.

Given under our hands this 25th day of May, Anno Domini 1795.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, President.
JONA. DWIGHT, }
LEVI SHEPHARD, } Directors.
JOHN WILLIAMS. }

Pomroy & Wright,

INFORM their customers, that their partnership was by mutual agreement dissolved on the 11th inst. and that their accounts will be settled by said Wright, who will continue to carry on the Taylor trade as usual.

Northampton, May 20. 1795.

We the subscribers, being

appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire—Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Eli Benson*, late of Easthampton deceased, represented insolvent—eight months being allowed from the fifth day of May, for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims, we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on Tuesday the 30th of June next, and on Tuesday the 29th day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling house of *Silas Brown* jun.—Innholder in said Easthampton.—No accounts will be allowed after the expiration of said terms.

PHILLIP CLARK, }
NOAH JANES, } Commissioners.
THADDEUS CLAP. }

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

DAVID LYMAN, & }
SILAS BROWN jun. } Administrators.

Easthampton, May 20. 1795.

Cotton Yarn,

THE subscriber has received from the Cotton Mill, in East Hartford, a quantity of cotton yarn, proper for floorings, which he is now selling at his dwelling house near the gaol, in Northampton. He expects very soon, a supply of cotton yarn, proper for bed-ticks, and filling for sheetings. JOSEPH CLARKE.

Northampton, May 13. 1795.

Bay Richmond,

WILL Cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber in Cummington, at 9/ the leap and 12/ the season.

BERIAH SHAW.

Cummington, May 19, 1795.

Lost between Williamsburgh

meeting house, and Northampton, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing some Notes of hand, a little money, and a ticket in Hartford Lottery, No. 13218.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the PRINTER hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

May 13. 1795.

Strayed away from the

subscriber, about the middle of April last, two colts, near two years old, without any artificial mark—one of them a mare colt, forrel color, the other a horse colt, something brown, one hind foot some white.—Whoever will inform the owner where they are, or will convey them to him, or either of them, shall be well rewarded, by

ELIJAH MORTON.

Hatfield, May 13, 1795.

Taken up in Northampton

meadow, a forrel horse COLT, supposed to be three years old this spring, with a white stripe in his face, with no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SUPPLY CLAPP.

Northampton, May 6, 1795.

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

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

Hampshire Gazette.

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

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1795. [NUMB 458.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
March 15.

A SPIRITED decree for the distribution of bread, passed. It occasioned a sharp debate; in which the severity was some declared to be artificial—by others the effect of the *Robespierean* tyranny. [*The distribution is to be one pound and a half per diem to labourers, and one pound to others.*]

LANJUINAIS writes from the mouth of the Loire, that the effect of the system of monopoly, was the arrival at *Marseilles* of 20 vessels with provisions.

MARCH 16.

A deputation of wounded soldiers from the army of the *Eastern Pyrenees*, brought the last 24 *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Colours. [*Applauded.*] They received the national embrace, and the honours of a seance.

MARCH 17.

A riot respecting bread occupied part of the attention of the Convention.—The agitation of the rioters was sharply reproved by the President, and the tumult subsided.

BOURDON announced the capture of 25 more prizes.

MARCH 18.

CHERETTI, Minister Plenipotentiary from the *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, was admitted—He thus addressed the Convention:

"*Citizens Representatives*,

"Chosen by the *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, to preside near the Republic, and to endeavour to restore a neutrality, always kept by the *Tuscan* government, but which unfortunate circumstance, had forbidden to suspend, contrary to her wishes and interest, I estimate this public mission, which I have accepted, during the course of a long life, as the most honorable to a friend of humanity, of my country, and of me.

"The day on which I signed the treaty of Peace with the French Republic, was the most happy of my life; and that on which that Treaty was received in Tuscany was signalized by general rejoicings.

"Organ of the sentiments of my country, constantly desirous of *Nature* to take no part in quarrels of great powers, it is very painful to me to assure you that the government and inhabitants of *Tuscany* have not preserved for you, notwithstanding the course of events, all the sentiments due to so powerful a nation.

"For my part I shall be assiduous to cement more closely, while I remain here, the good understanding, which ought to subsist between the two countries.

"May the Peace which we have just concluded, be the harbinger of other treaties more important to *Europe*, which stately needs tranquility; and may I, who have found you covered with laurels, returning in the fields of war, soon see you triumphing in the salutary shade of the Olive branch of Peace."

The President returned an affectionate and pertinent answer. The Minister was admitted in the usual manner, received the fraternal embrace, and was recognized by a decree.

MARCH 19.

LEWIS announced, amidst applauses, that the vessels, laden with provisions, had arrived at *Bourdeaux*, from *Boston*, and other ports of the United States of America.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1793.

LECONTE of V. urged the necessity of abolishing the Revolutionary government, and reanimating the Constitution of 1793—Having mentioned with approbation the 346 *days*, *from the day on which the Citizens were expelled from the Convention and afterwards beheaded*] he was called to order, and a smart altercation ensued between the Jacobins and Moderates. LECONTE retracted, and his proposition referred to the United Committees.

March 20.

Boissy d'Anglas delivered a very closing speech in favor of relloring to the families of those condemned unjustly under the reign of Robespierre their confiscated property. We regret that time and space do not permit us to attempt a translation of it: we shall however give some extracts which may enable our readers to form some idea of it, and of the merits of the question.

"We have all acknowledged, that that revolutionary tribunal was a tribunal of blood: that its decisions were so many murders in judicial form: we have all acknowledged that its bloody decrees, the opprobrium of the French nation, the shame of the 18th century, required to be justly and signally avenged, and as far as in our power repaired. We pursue the monsters who dictated them, the villains who pronounced them, and we send them to the scaffold.

"We all know that the confiscations which have followed those atrocious decisions, are so many thefts, thefts which have plunged in misery one hundred thousand innocent families.—The cries of these distressed families continually assail our ears; their mourning distresses our sight, their tears melt us to pity. Virtuous and energetic writers recall to the minds of these unfortunate families their miseries, their rights and their duties: several of our Colleagues have by themselves in their behalf, and speak to us in their favor; and we have not yet repaired so much injustice! and we content ourselves with referring the subject to committees, with adjournments of the discussion and in giving room for hopes of a *partial* reparation!

"Citizens, does the atmosphere infected by our tyrants still envelope us? Until when it will paralize our efforts? How long shall our hands which crush the villains appear the accomplices of their thefts? How long shall we pursue this slow and gradual progress from crime to virtue? Let us traverse in a moment this disgraceful interval."

He next combated the opinion that the property of those condemned persons was necessary to the Republic. Two thirds of it must go to liquidate the demands of widows, children, servants, &c. and the total amount of their value is not more than between three and four hundred millions.

After answering those, who say, that the revolution must not retrograde; that the convention must not look back on the past except as a warning for the future, by contending that this doctrine would perpetrate the oppressions committed by any tyranny he expressed himself as follows on the subject of the assignats, which it was said, the restitution proposed would tend to depreciate.

"Your assignats from a country guaranteed by your good faith. They rest upon your honor and credit as the representatives of a nation more than on any other basis. Their value depends on the stability of your laws and the purity of your principles. By offering to your creditors a mortgage on property which you have got a right to, you lessen the effect of the incontestible guarantees arising from the other national property which is more than sufficient.

"Good faith, that is the basis of your credit: It we find the property of private citizens what right have we to expect that our circulating medium will command general confidence? What will warrant the fulfillment of our promises? Who will give credit to our engagements? What man will confide in the good faith of a government which is not just, which will prefer money to honor? What French man will not endeavor to place his funds in hands more pure? What foreigner will buy those funds which are the real guarantee of our assignats, when he will learn that his family will lose its property if he should fall the victim of a tyrant: the whole nation should afterwards lament his death and punish his murderer.

At the conclusion of his speech he proposed the following decree:

Art. I. That all decisions by revolutionary tribunals from the 22d Prairial be declared null, as well as the confiscations which were the consequences of them.

II. That the committee be directed to present within one decade a project of a decree to annul the effect of the decisions of revolutionary tribunals, against the accused of conspiracies said to have been planted in prisons and against those accused of crimes not considered as such agreeably to subsequent amnesties.

III. That the committee of legislation be directed to present a manner of revising all other judicial decisions, by revolutionary tribunals prior to the 22d Prairial.

IV. That the Convention decrees from this moment that the sales of real and personal property of persons condemned by the revolutionary tribunals, from their first establishment, are suspended.

V. That as the sales already made cannot be annulled, the committee of legislation shall be directed besides to present within the afore mentioned period of one decade, a manner of indemnification, to the heirs of such condemned persons the condemnation of whom is revoked, by an equivalent for the property which may already have been sold.

Boissy d'Anglas's speech and project of decree were much applauded.

NEW SUCCESSES.

RAMEL writes from the army of the North, that the army had gained new successes in *Groningen* and *Friesland*—The English were driven to the sea, and three islands, with an important fortress taken.

MARCH 21.

The Convention decreed, that a Committee shall immediately be raised to report the measures necessary to put in operation the constitution of 1793.

SIEYES, in the name of the *Committee of Government*, read a report, on the means to protect the National Representation, from the attacks of the enemies of Liberty: and proposed the following decree:—

"That all incitements to royalty, all insurrections against the National Representation; all seditious writings; all attempts to release the prisoners in the Temple [*the children of the late King*], and all correspondence with them, shall be held criminal. Any person convicted of any of the above crimes shall be banished.

"That every attack on a Representative of the People, in the exercise of his functions, shall be punished with banishment.

"That whoever shall offer any violence against the National Representation, shall be declared outlawed.

"If in the city of *Paris* any violence shall be offered to the National Representation, and the Convention be obliged to disperse, the Members shall hold themselves adjourned, to transmitte at *Chalons sur Marne*; and the Representatives on mission in the different departments shall assemble in that city.

This decree was adopted.

It was also decreed in case an event like the above shall take place, that divisions from the armies of the Republic should be ordered to march to protect the national Representative, and to avenge their country.

VENDEAN REBELS.

[The following interesting piece signed by the principal chiefs of the Vendean Rebels will enable our readers to form an idea of the conditions, upon which the amnesty granted by the Republic to the Rebels is founded.]

PARIS, March 20.

Address to the Country People of La Vendée.

Vile impostors, infamous intriguers, men perverse and ambitious who ground their enjoyments and happiness on the wrecks of public fortune, who are ready to sacrifice without the least remorse the life and property of their fellow citizens; if they can but execute their criminal designs these individuals are now endeavoring to mislead you. They spread impudently reports calculated to sow in all hearts distrust, terror and division.

"To consider your interest, forget our own, effect your happiness without sacrificing to any personal considerations: this is the glorious task we charged ourselves with; we believe we have terminated that honorable career.

Since at this moment the disaffected endeavor to raise doubts and injurious suspicions with respect to our conduct it is our duty to dissipate them, to undeceive and instruct you. We are ready to do it.

Brave Inhabitants.

We know the imperious reasons that provoked you to insurrection and put the sword in your hands. The most terrible blows were directed against the liberty of opinion in religious matters; new Pontiffs a new kind of worship had been raised on the ruins of your own; intolerance looked every where for criminals and rejoiced at finding victims. The haughty despotism of magistrates established to protect you, bind days and vexations of all sorts were added to render the afflicting scene still more horrible.

When the principle of a dangerous evil is entirely destroyed, the bad consequences that originated from the first cause ought no longer to fall on. The necessity of making an end to this terrible war is grounded on your own wants the most pressing and upon the most sacred duty of men.

The peaceable exercise of our religion is granted to you; you may now freely make use of that imprescriptible right, which could not be wrested from your hands without encroaching on your privileges as freemen. You are now authorized to offer to the Supreme Being, your homage and gratitude according to your ancient customs.

Your unhappy country has been devastated. The flames consumed your habitations; unruly troops committed the most horrible robberies on your persons and property.——Well! the convention has just now constructed the engagement, to indemnify you for your losses and to repair if possible all the evils caused by the reign of proscription and injustice.

Successes are allowed to build again your cottages: cattle will be restored to you; you shall not long regret the want of rural instruments: you shall not hear of taxes until the moment when a more prosperous situation of your affairs will enable you to contribute to the exigencies of the state.

The widow bathed in tears and the father bent under the infirmities of age ought not to tremble for the fate of their children, whom the laws might call to the assistance of the republic. What! could the resolve to deprive the distressed of his supporter the respectable age of its protector? No! the nation exempts you from going to protect the frontiers; the charges you only with the easy task of cultivating your lands in order to assist her in nourishing the defenders of the country.

You have offered the fruits of your sweat and economy for the subsistence of the armies. We have given you recognizances for the quantity furnished. The National Convention pays you the full amount thereof.

What do you want more? What uneasiness can still agitate those hearts, so long it is true, exasperated by resentment and disasters? Should you fear to be anew oppressed by magistrates unworthy of your confidence?

Brave Inhabitants,

Remove your fears; let confidence return to your souls; let her banish forever hideous despair. Those men whose odious yoke you dread with so much reason; those men, who were as great enemies of their country as of yourselves, shall no more be the depositaries of powers they so cruelly abused.

The representatives of the people intend to consult us in the choice of those who are to replace the former magistrates——We shall point out to them men, whom you know; men, who have gained your esteem and ours; in short, men who, in order to alleviate your sufferings, are ready to sacrifice their own pleasures; happiness and fortune.

Brave Inhabitants,

Could you have thought us capable of betraying cowardly your interests? After having supported them with so much ardour, ought you to believe a single moment, that we were susceptible of belying the conduct which we never ceased to observe?