DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* April 26.

Yesterday will be remembered as the most ominous and fatal day that has occurred within the present century. At eleven o'clock, his Excellency Earl Fitzwilliam, held his last levee, which, for brilliancy and numbers, eclipsed any thing of the sort which we recollect to have seen at St. James's. His Excellency continued about an hour and an half in the room, receiving the cordial compliments of the true friends of the nation, for his patriotick intentions, with an affability and manner peculiarly his own. Never, perhaps, was there more manifested sincerity beheld at any Court. If the melancholy occasion did not afford the feast of reason, it at least called forth the flow of soul.

At one o'clock, his Lordship and his amiable Countess, accompanied by their son, and an aid de camp, proceeded on their route to the water side, attended by a prodigious cavalcade of carriages. The spectators could not be fewer than one hundred thousand. The streets were lined with the garrison, and their excellencies were escorted by strong detachments of Lignier horse, and Lord Jocelyn's sensible cavalry. All the shops were shut, and the generality of the inhabitants appeared in deep mourning. It is not easy to afford an idea of the awfulness of the scene. The populace carefully abstained from riot, but they were loud in their execrations against the British cabinet, and the plunderers and speculators, whose dark agency procured the recal of so independent and honest a man.

In College Green, a number of most respectable gentlemen in black, insisted on taking the horses from the carriage and drawing it in triumph to the Pigeon house. The effect of this condescension on his Lordship's sensibility, was most interesting—the tear of affection was seen silently to steal down his manly cheek, and from the most laudable sympathy, the crowd in an instant were bedimmed with watery eyes. This interchange of sentiment—the solemn scene it presented, was one of the grandest and most sublime spectacles in nature.—Contrasted with the tinsel trappings and a venal homage of absolute monarchs, it held up a lesson in which they may read their own insignificance.

Lady Fitz william wished, as customary on such occasions, to distribute money among the lower orders; but the poorest man with the noblest enthusiasm, rejected the offer, and the air resounded with the cries of "no money, no money!"—their common object being to support the man while in their power, for his virtue and integrity, whose loss they must be under the necessity to deplore. A conduct so interested, softened even the hard metal of which the dragoons are naturally composed; their looks encouraged the mob—not to riot, but to shew that they were worthier souls than men in finer coats.

While the cavalcade were advancing slowly, and such a prodigious concourse of people distinguished for uniting a sobriety of demeanour, with sorrow of heart, the hopeful guardians of the city were all bustle and preparation, as if an insurrection was menaced. The vestry rooms in different quarters of the city, were converted into guard houses, and crowded with armed men—a glorious occasion was awaited, in which the panick of their threatened dissolution might be avenged, & the chiefs of the clan might be enabled to

"*Cry hawsick, and let slip the dogs of war.*"

But, fortunately, no appearance of excess having taken place, the cannoneers extinguished their matches, and the soldiery were allowed to return to their barracks.

At length the trying hour of separation arrived, at which the feelings of all parties were wound up to the highest pitch. Every sensation that could wring the heart was experienced by all ranks and conditions. Not a word was spoken for some time. In this moment of suspense, it was only the countenance that was looked to for expression. The multitude saw the dorset yatcht ride proudly before them, her sails shaking in the wind, and ready to take away with her their darling, and the hopes and prospects of Ireland! They saw his lordship affected by a variety of passions, and a lively gratitude operating in the strongest manner upon a generous soul. They saw him ashamed to betray the most amiable weakness, and with his handkerchief endeavouring to conceal pure tears springing from an undefiled heart. They heard him articulate in a few words his attachment to Ireland and Irish interests; and surrounded by a band of honest councellors, they had the pain to see his exit amidst the loud lamentations of the people, which not even the noise of cannon could drown.

As the yatcht passed the battery of 24 pounders, it discharged a royal salute which was returned; and the populace blackening all the shore, continued to follow her with their anxious eyes until she gradually disappeared to sight.

On the return of the cavalcade, Mr. Grattan, until the same vehicle with the Hon. Mr. Connolly, attracted the attention of the people, and at Ringsend they insisted on conveying those favorite characters to town, without equestrian assistance: The quadrupeds were immediately unharnessed, and several hundred bipeds, vied for the honour of drawing those gentlemen to the house of Mr. Forrest in Kildare street, amid acclamations from ten thousand voices of all orders of the people, after which, the multitude separated in such an orderly manner as reflects the highest credit on their conduct.

APRIL 11.

CATHOLICK MEETING.

Yesterday a most numerous and respectable meeting of the Roman Catholicks of this city, was held in Francis street chapel, for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegates appointed at a meeting on the 27th of February to present an address to his majesty, in respect to the event of their mission on that occasion.

On the motion of Mr. Richard M'Cormick, John Sweetman, Esq. was called to the chair.

Mr. Edward Byrne, one of the delegates in a concise speech, informed the meeting, that, pursuant to the instructions which he and the gentlemen who were associated with him in the delegation had received they had presented their address to his majesty; but he should refer them for a more particular account of the proceedings on that business, to a gentleman who was associated with him on that honourable and important trust, who was then present.

Mr. Keogh went at great length into a detail of what passed between the Duke of Portland and the Delegates on the subject of their mission; and stated, that after presenting their address to his majesty, they applied to his grace to know if his majesty had communicated to him, any answer to their address? To this his grace declined giving any answer; but he told them that his majesty's intentions should be imparted through the medium of the Lord Lieutenant. After stating what had passed between the Delegates and the Secretary of State, in a very minute manner, Mr. Keogh took a very comprehensive view of the relative situation of this country, with respect to Great Britain; of the insults we have received from her, and the benefits we render to her. He then adverted to the circumstances attending the American war; when America, before, he refused to arms, complained of her privileges abridged, of having sent deputies with addresses to Great Britain, stating their grievances; of their addresses being rejected—their deputies being unsuccessful, and the venerable Franklin being treated with insults. The consequence was, that America was severed from Great Britain. He then adverted to Brabant and Holland, and after reprobating the conduct of the British cabinet towards this country, concluded a speech replete with great energy and strength of argument, with expressing a wish, that no further question on the subject of Catholick emancipation should be brought forward; that we should consider ourselves as united with Irishmen of every description. He bestowed the highest eulogium on his Protestant fellow subjects, particularly the inhabitants of Belfast, who stood foremost in the cause of the emancipation of the Catholicks.

[In the course of Mr. Keogh's speech, the gentlemen of the College, who had been to present an address from their body to Mr. Grattan, entered the Chapel; they were received with the loudest bursts of applause, and were immediately accompanied with seats.]

Dr. Nevin, after a speech of some length, moved, that the thanks of the meeting be, and are hereby given, to Edward Byrne, Esq. John Keogh, Esq. and Baron Hussey of Galtrim, for their alacrity in undertaking, and fidelity in executing the trust reposed in them, which was unanimously agreed to; as was also the thanks to Theobald Wolfe Tone, Esq. their agent, for his cheerful compliance in accompanying our delegates to London; and for the many and important services he has rendered to the Catholick body.

A resolution was also agreed to, that the Right Hon. Henry Grattan be requested to present the petition of the Catholicks, immediately on the meeting of Parliament.

The thanks of the meeting were also voted to the Gentlemen of the University who had honoured the meeting this day, with their presence.

After which the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE just received from Boston, a fresh supply of English & Hard Ware

GOODS,

which with those they had on hand before, make a general assortment—which goods, they have determined to sell very low for pay in hand or short credit.

Southampton, June 13, 1795.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of spring and summer

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on low terms for pay in hand or approved credit; among which are, best London superfine Broad-Cloths, Callicoes and Chintzes, a large assortment 4-4 and 6-4 Book and Jaconett Muslin, Nankeen, Twill'd and Clouded do. India Cottons, Bandanna Handkerchief's.

ALSO,

Hyson and Bohea Tea, Rum, Salt, Sawmill Saws, Crofcut, do.

N. B. Cash paid for Butter.

Northampton, May 28, 1795.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale—W. I. and N. E. Rum by the hhd. bl. or less quantity, London Porter, Bristol Beer, Geneva, Clovewater, Wines, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or bl. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea, of a superior quality, Rice, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Raisins by the cask or lb. Figs, Currants, Fustick, Short by the cwt. or lb. Sheet Lead, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron by the ton or cwt. Salmon, Tar, Loaf and Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

N. B. All accounts of more than twelve months standing, will be put in suit immediately, unless prevented by payment—also—all others whose time of payment has expired, are requested to make immediate settlement.

Northampton, May 3, 1795.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received, and is opening at his store opposite the court house, a general assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Among which are Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Velvets and Thicksetts, Jeans and Fustians, Nankeens, Nankeenets plain, strip'd, twill'd & clouded, Vest Patterns, Florentine, Satinett and Lastings.

Black, Pink, Green, Strip'd and Changeable Luterstrings, Green and Black Persians, Black Taffity, Black and Blue Mode, Black, Blue, Green, Pink and White Sarsnet, Russel Callimancoes, Moreens and Durants.

Chintzes and Callicoes, Dimitys, Muslinetts, plain, corded, strip'd and check'd Muslins—a beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Shawls, Black Feathers, and Green Fans, Ladies, and Misses Hats, Bonnets and Chips.

Also, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Bandanna, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton, Linen and Muslin do. Cambricks and Lawns, Black Netting, Crape, Spotted and Striped Gauze.

The best Florentine and Russel Shoes and Slippers, of all sizes, for women, Morocco Slippers and Shoes for Misses and children, Clasps, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a small assortment of Hard Ware, Bohea Tea, Brown Sugar, Raisins, Coffee, Chocolate, Hard Soap, Pepper, Allspice, &c. Northampton, June 17. 1795.

Simeon Goodman and Asa Merril,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced the mercantile business in Chesterfield, under the firm of *Goodman and Merril*—where they offer for sale a complete assortment of European and India

GOODS,

on the most pleasing terms—

ALSO,

a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines—Painter's Colour's, &c. on terms advantageous to the purchaser, who by calling may save the trouble and expence of applying to any other Store in the County.—Those who please to favor them with their custom, may depend on attention to all favors, which will be duly acknowledged.

They want to purchase a quantity of Butter, for which the best pay, and a generous price will be given.

N. B. They request all persons who have separate unsettled accounts with them previous to this date, to call and settle the same immediately.

Charlemont, June 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Charles Starkwather,

SYTHES, by the doz. or single, made by Capt. *Lemuel Clark* of Mansfield, *(Connecticut.)*

N. B. Said Sythes made upon honor.

Northampton, June 17, 1795.

Sythes.

NICHOLS' warranted SYTHES, for sale at the store of

ROBERT BRECK & SON.

Northampton, June 17, 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 and gay.

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

Rich India and English Luterstrings, 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.

Crossent and Mill Saws, Iron Shovels, 20d 10d 8d 6d 4d and Lath Nails, 3d 2d 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,
Flots. Sulph.	Crem. Tartar.
Gum. Camphor.	Ess. Pepper Mint,
Rad: Rhei.	Bateman's Drops,
do.	Hoopers Pills,
Glycyrhizzi,	Anderfons, do. &c.
Succ. ditto.	

June 27, 1795.

NEW GOODS.

White and Burr,

HAS just received from the ships *Lucy* and *Ellice*, a well chosen assortment of Spring

GOODS,

the prices of which, bespeak profound peace, and lasting tranquility between Europe and America.—Our goods was not purchased with either recommendation nor credit, but with ready cash: we flatter ourselves they are as *well laid in* as any goods offered for sale, and presume to say they shall be put on better terms than those who cry up their cheapness, those who have cash to exchange for goods, will find themselves amply rewarded, in taking the trouble to call.—Still a term of credit given, from one month to three years if agreed to. Those who have a taste for good Goods that are not half destroyed by moth and age, can be supplied, by calling immediately; a generous allowance made to large purchasers, and every favor received with thanks.

N. B. For cash only, will be sold Brandy, at 10/6. Rum, 6/10. Wines, Geneva, Tea, and every other article at such reduced prices, as must when known, command the attention of our customers.

Worthington, June 10, 1795.

The subscriber is about

building a mill, for the purpose of grinding bark by water, near Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards's*—when he will be glad to purchase any quantity of Oak, Hemlock and Birch BARK.—Will give for oak 18s per cord, for birch 16s. for hemlock 15s the liberality of the prices given, together with a disposition to encourage useful improvements in manufactures, the subscriber flatters himself, will induce owners of bark timber, to furnish him with a large supply.—A person will attend at the place above mentioned, to take in bark, from and after the first of July next.—Such payment will be made for bark, as will accommodate the sellers, and all favours gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant. WILLIAM EDWARDS.

N. B. He receives Bark as usual, at his Tanyard,—he also requests those who have engaged bark, to deliver it immediately.

Northampton, June 10, 1795.

All persons desirous of

contracting to build Norwich BRIDGE are desired to make their proposals to some one of the subscribers hereunto—on or before the second Tuesday of July next; at which time a contract will probably be completed, at the place where the Bridge is to be erected.

WAREHAM PARKS,
ELDAD TAYLOR,
SYLVESTER JUDD,
DAVID SCOTT,
WILLIAM FOBES,
PHINEHAS MIXTER.

Norwich, June 5, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1795. [NUMB. 461.]

Extract from a Pamphlet lately published in Philadelphia.

SIEGE OF LYONS.

SOME time after the death of Louis XVI. the city of Lyons was declared, by the Convention, in a state of rebellion, it was attacked by a numerous army, of *democrats*, and after having stood a siege of three two months, was obliged to surrender. What followed this surrender is not intention to relate; but first, it is necessary to go back to the causes that led to the revolt; for, though no earthly crime could justify the cruelties inflicted upon the brave and unfortunate Lyonese, yet those cruelties do not appear in their deep dye but, till the pretended crime of the sufferers is known.

By the new Constitution of France the king could not be *destroyed*, unless found at the head of an army marching against his country. This was to be regarded as the highest crime he could possibly commit, and even for this he could be punished no otherwise than being *destroyed*. "*No crime whatever*," says the constitution shall *be construed to affect his life*." This constitutio: every Frenchman had sworn *to lay and maintain with all his might*." when, therefore, it was proposed to the Lyonese, by the emissaries of the National Convention, to petition for the death of the king, they replied, almost with one voice: "No; we have sworn with all France, to maintain the new constitution with all our might;—that constitution declares that no crime whatsoever shall affect the life of the king. For any thing we have yet seen or heard, we believe him innocent of every crime that has been laid to his charge. The mode of his trial is unprecedented in the annals of injustice, the Convention being at once accuser, evidence, and judge. We believe him perfectly innocent; but whether he be or not, the constitution that we have, by a solemn oath, bound ourselves to maintain with all our might, declares that no crime whatever shall be construed to affect his life; that life, therefore, we cannot, we will not demand. The rest of the nation may sport with engagements which they have called the Almighty to witness, they may add the crime of assassination, to that of perjury, they may stain themselves with the blood of their innocent and unfortunate prince, the Lyonese never will."

Reader, you will hardly believe that this reply, so full of good sense, justice, piety and honour, drew down on the gallant Lyonese the most dreadful chastisement, that ever was inflicted on any part of the human race. Read and be convinced.*

No sooner was the determination of the Lyonese made known to the convention, than the latter began to concert schemes of vengeance. A numerous army was prepared, while the democratic agents of the convention, who still had the executive authority in their hands at Lyons, spared no pains in endeavouring to drive the city to what they termed open rebellion, and thus to furnish a pretext for its destruction. The doctrine of equality, so flattering to those who possess nothing, had gained them many converts among the lower class of the people. To these were committed all authority, civil and military, and it is hardly necessary to say that they exercised every species of tyranny that envy, revenge, and popular fury could invent.—All this was borne with a degree of resignation that has justly been regarded as astonishing, in people who have since exhibited such unequivocal proofs of inherent valour. A force of more immediate danger, however, roused them from their lethargy.

There was held, every night, a meeting of the leaders among the partizans of the convention. It consisted, in general, of men of desperate fortunes, bankrupts, jacks, the dregs of the law, apostate priests, and the like, not forgetting some who had been released from the galleys—In this infamous assembly, which took the name of democratic club, a plot was laid for the assassination of all the rich in one night; but this plot, notwithstanding the precautions of the conspirators, was happily discovered; the President Challier† and two others were tried and condemned to die, the democrats were driven from all the public offices, and the former magistrates reinstated.

This act of self preservation was called a revolt against the republic, and in consequence of it, the convention passed decree upon decree, bearing death and destruction against the Lyonese. Thus, those very men who had formed a constitution, which declares resistance against oppression to be a natural right, passed an act of proscription against a whole city, because they had dared to lift their hands to guard their throats against the knives of a band of assassins!

The city now began to arm for its defence; but being totally unprepared for a siege, having neither fortifications nor magazines, and being menaced on every side by miriads of ferocious enemies, the people were backward in deciding for hostility, knowing that, in that case death or victory must be the consequence. There were, therefore but about ten thousand men who had the courage to take up arms; but the desperate bravery of these amply made up for every want. During the space of sixteen days they withstood an army fifteen times their strength, plentifully provisioned, and provided with every instrument of destruction. Never, perhaps, were there such feats of valour performed as by this little army; thrice their number did they lay dead before their injured city.

The members deputed from the Convention, to direct the attack, left nothing untried that might tend to the accomplishment of their object. They succeeded at last, in opening a communication with their partizans in the city, and in seducing many of the mob to espouse their interests. This was the more easy to effect, as the besieged were, by this time upon the point of starving; the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats, had been for some days their only food, and even that began to grow extremely scarce. In this situation, without the least hopes of succour, some of those who wished well to their city, and had not horse arms during the siege, undertook to capitulate with the enemy; but these knowing the extremeties to which they were driven, insisted upon executing the decrees of the Convention, which ordered them to put to death indiscriminately all those who had taken up arms against its authority.

The besieged, then, seeing no hopes of a capitulation, seeing the city without another days provision, and the total impossibility of succour from without (being completely invested on every side,) had but one measure to adopt; to cut their way through the enemy, or fall in the attempt. A plan of retreat was, therefore, settled upon; the out posts were to be called in, and the whole were to assemble at the Vaise.

In the mean time, the deputies from the Convention, who were informed by their spies of all that was passing in the city, took care to have the road by which the retreating army was to pass well lined with troops. The whole country around was under arms. Every person was ordered, on pain of death, not to let pass, or give shelter to, a single Lyonese, a man, woman or child.

The out-posts were hardly called in when their stations were taken possession of by the democratic army. Being so closely pressed rendered the assembling at the Vaise more difficult; all was hostile, confusion and terror. Not half of those who were under arms, had time to join.—A little corps, was, however, at last formed.—It consisted of between three and four thousand persons in all, headed by four field pieces, and followed by six waggons, bearing the wreck of many a splendid fortune. 'Twas marched off the remains of those generous defenders of their city, bidding an eternal adieu to the scenes of their ancestors; resolving to die bravely, as they had lived, or find an asylum in a foreign land.

It was midnight when they began their retreat, lighted by the blaze of homes and burning houses. Reader, cast your eyes on this devoted city. See the children clinging to their fathers, distracted mothers to their sons; wives holding in their arms what they held dearer than life, forgetting all but their husbands, marching by their side, and braving death from ten thousand hands!

They had hardly began their march, when a discharge of artillery, bearing full upon them, threw them into some confusion. One of their waggons, in which were several old men and some children, was set on fire by a shell. Morning coming on, they perceived themselves beset on every side, they were charged by the cavalry, exposed to the fire of a numerous artillery, harrassed at every turning, fired upon from every house, every bank and every hedge. Seeing therefore, no hopes of escape, they were determined to sell every drop of blood as dear as possible.—They broke off into platoons putting their wives and children into the centre of each and took different directions, in order to divide the force of the enemy. But what was they to do against fifty times their number! The whole about fifty persons excepted, were either killed or taken.

The victors showed such mercy as might be expected from them: not content with butchering their prisoners in cold blood, they took a pleasure in making them die by inches, and insulting them in the pangs of death. Placing several together, they killed one of them at a time, to render death more terrible to the rest. Neither sex nor age had any weight with them; above two hundred women, thirty of whom had children at the breast, whom conjugal love had led to follow their husbands; more than fifty old men, whom filial piety had snatched from the assassin's stab, were all most savagely butchered. The death of Madame de Visagne deserves particular notice. This young lady was about seventeen years of age, and very near her time of delivery: a party of the democrats found her behind a hedge, to which place the had drawn her husband, who was mortally wounded. When the canibals discovered her, the was on her knees supporting his head on her arm; one of them fired upon her with a carabine, another quartered her with his hanger, while a third held up the expiring husband to be a spectator of their more than hellish cruelty.

Several wounded prisoners were collected together, and put into a ditch, with centinels placed round them to prevent them from killing themselves, or one another; and thus were they made to linger, some of them two or three days, while their enemies testified their ferocious pleasure by all the insulting gesticulations of savages.

Such was the fury of the triumphant democrats, that the deputies from the Convention gave an order against burying the dead, till they had been cut in morsels, *Tollet*, the infamous Tollet, democratic priest (that is to say, an apostate) of *Vercour*, went, blood-hound like, in quest of a few unhappy wretches who had escaped the bloody 9th of October; and when, by perfidious promises, he had drawn them from their retreats, he delivered them to the daggers of their assassins.

Of all the little army that attempted the retreat only about forty fix escaped; six hundred and eighteen were brought back in chains; some of them died of their wounds, and all those who were not relieved from life this way, were dragged forth to an ignominious death.

During these dreadful scenes the deputies from the Convention, who, were now absolute masters of the unfortunate city, were preparing others, if possible, still more dreadful. As a preliminary step, they reorganized the *democratic society*. To this infernal rendezvous the deputy *Javogues* repaired, and there broached his projection in a speech, the substance of which was nearly as follows. After having represented *Challier* as a martyr, in the cause of liberty, as the hero of the republic, and the avenger of the people, he addressed himself to the assembly in nearly these terms. 'Think,' said he, 'of the slavery 'into which you are plunged by being the 'servants and workmen of others; the nobles, the priests, the proprietors, the rich 'of every description, have long been in 'a combination to rob the democrats, the 'real sans culotte republicans, of their 'birth right; go, citizens; take what belongs to you, and what you should have 'enjoyed long ago.—Nor must you stop, 'here, while these exists an aristocracy in 'the buildings, half remains undone: 'down with those edifices, raised for the 'profit or pleasure of the rich; down with 'them all:—commerce and arts are useless to a warlike people, and destructive of 'that sublime equality which France is 'determined to spread over the whole 'globe.' He told this enslaved, this degraded populace, that it was the duty of every good citizen to discover all those whom he knew to be guilty of having, in thought, word or deed, conspired against the republic. He exhorted them to fly to the offices (opened for receiving such accusations,) and not to spare one lawyer, priest, or nobleman. He concluded this harangue, worthy of one of the damned, with declaring, that for a man to accuse his own father was an act of civism worthy a true republican, and that to neglect it was a crime that should be punished with death.

The deeds that followed this diabolic exhortation were such as might be expected. The bloody villians of democrats left no house, not a hole unsearched; men and women were led forth from their houses with as little ceremony as cattle from their pens; the square where the guillotine flood was reddened with blood, like a slaughter house, while the piercing cries of the surviving relations were drowned in the most vociferous howlings of *Vive la Republique*.

It is hard to stifle the voice of nature, to flagitate the involuntary movements of the soul; yet this was attempted, and in some degree, effected, by the deputies of the Convention. Perceiving that these scenes of blood had spread a gloom over the countenance of the innocent inhabitants, and that even some of these soldiers seemed touched with compunction, they issued a mandate, declaring every one suspected of aristocracy, who should discover the least symptom of pity, either by his words or his looks!

The preamble of this mandate makes the blood run cold: "By the thunder of God! "in the name of the representatives of the "French people; on pain of death it is "ordered," &c. Who would believe that this terrible mandate, forbidding men to weep or look forrowful, on pain of death, concluded with *Vive la Liberte? Liberty for ever!* Who would believe that the people, who suffered this mandate to be stuck on about their city like a play bill, *had sworn to live free*, or die?

However, in spite of all their menaces, they still found that remorse would sometimes follow the murder of a friend, or relation. Conscience is a troublesome guest to the villian who yet believes in an hereafter; the deputies, therefore, were resolved to banish this guest, from the bosoms of their partizans, as it had already been banished from their own.

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* *The facts here related are taken from an authenticated relation of the siege of Lyons; that they are by no means exaggerated the public will very soon be convinced.*

† *This was their cant. 'We swore to 'exterminate all the rich and aristocrats; 'their bloody carcses, thrown into the Rhone, 'shall bear our tyrants to the affrighted 'sea.'*

‡ *This citizen Challier was every way qualified for the post of president of such a club. He was looked on a person of infamous character, before the revolution, he had embrued his hands in the blood of his own father!*

* *A hundred houses were destroyed per day by order of the Convention. All the hospitals, the manufactories, banks, &c. &c. were destroyed without exception. Before the Revolution, that is to say in 1789, this city contained above a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; it was the second town, with respect to population, in France, and the first manufacturing town in all Europe. It does not now contain seventy thousand inhabitants, and those are all reduced to beggary and ruin. As for trade, there is no such thing thought of. The last report to the Convention, respecting Lyons, declares its inhabitants without work or bread.*