

Translating from a late PARIS PAPER. "REVEIL de PEUPLE." Written by J. M. LOUVERGNE. H. SAY, can you view, with dignified deportment, Guilt, Carnage, Terror, spread alarms, And wave their banners in the air?

Shall hordes of robbers force away Your blood right, and a ruffian hand? On patriot blood, virus prey; And debate fair freedom's land?

No late le flamber feel your eyes, Till France seize those manacles fell; Rise, rise, ye foreign people, rise! And haul them to their native hell!

Perish the blood drunk, treacherous crowd; Companions, of filibuster art; Who stand for Liberty alone, But reverence tyrants in their heart!

Behold, 'tis now the coward rout, In terror hide the guilty head; In vain—then Justice finds them out, Discover'd by the blood they shed.

Our bleeding wounds, by all the woe; Of those fierce Cannibals, her foes, Not one shall righteous vengeance spare!

Ye rulers of a people just, Whose hearts demand that people prize; Ye, from whose countenance aught, The vile assassin trembling flies;

Your cure, your glorious course, pursue; Then never shall fade your well earned fame, But ever fresh, and ever new, Still flourish, deathless as your name!

SLAVERY OF MARRIED WOMEN, in SOUTH AMERICA. Father Joseph Gumili, in his account of a country in South America, bordering upon the great river Orinoco, describes pathetically this miserable slavery of women there, and mentions a practice that would appear incredible to one unacquainted with the manners of that country; which is that married women frequently destroy their female infants. A married woman of a virtuous character and good understanding, having been guilty of that crime, was reproached by her husband in very bitter terms. She heard him patiently to the end of his discourse with eyes fixed on the ground; and answered as follows: "I wish to God, father; I wish to God, that my mother had, by my death, prevented the magnitude of distresses I have endured and have yet to endure as long as I live.—Had she kindly killed me at my birth, I should not have felt the pain of death, nor remembered other pains to which life has subjected me.—Consider, father, our deplorable condition.—Our husbands go on to hunt us, to whip our backs and arms, and trouble themselves no more. We are dragged along with one infant at our breast and another in the basket.—They return in the evening without any children; we return with the burden of our children; and though tired out with a long march, are not permitted to sleep, but labour the whole night in grinding maize to make this for them. They get drunk, and in their drunkenness they beat us, draw us by the hair of the head, and tread us under foot. And what have we to comfort us for live, twenty years of twenty years? A young wife is brought in upon us, who is permitted to abuse us and our children, because we are no longer regarded.—Can human nature endure such tyranny? What kindness can we show to our female children, equal to that of delivering them from such servitude, more bitter a thousand times than death? I lay again, would to God my mother had put me under ground the moment I was born."

Hydrophobia cured by Vinegar. The following is an extract of a letter from Venice:—"If you were here you would be much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to the republic; the discovery is this: A poor man lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with four draughts of vinegar. A physician of Padua called Count Sestini, got intelligence of this cure at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the hospital, administering a pound of vinegar

in the morning, another at noon, and a third at ten, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused thro' Italy this discovery by means of a periodical paper, that I am writing; and I hope you will make it known as much as possible. As you have more tambling dogs in England, than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, and I hope with success."

BOSTON, October 24. FROM PHILAD.—Oct. 15. "We have had a complete triumph here over Jacobinism. Prayers to our late election for members of the State Legislature, our press groaning under the weight of electioneering intrigue, and tens of thousands of handbills were circulated, in which the treaty was the horizon of every long. Almost all the new list were members of the self created democratic society, and no exertion was spared to bring them in. But the guardian genius of our country prevailed, and the old list was carried by a majority of above six hundred, out of twenty six hundred votes. *Laus Deo!*"

At the late meeting of Bennington, Vermont convention to condemn the Treaty, after this business had been dispatched, the delegates resolved to partake of a civic feast—and when their appetites were sufficiently gorged with *liberal food, the spirit of the times*, "was put into circulation. In the midst of this unbridling of the tongue, humorous gentlemen, then in the house, uttered a black fellow into the room and addressed citizen *Hajwell* the deputy from Bennington, thus—"Citizen *Hajwell*, give me leave to introduce citizen *Prince* to you." As "the spirit of the times" had begun to operate, the introduction was taken in good part, and the Bennington delegate presented citizen *Prince* with a bumper, and drank to equality—the example was followed, and the evening hour, received his time at the elegant feast, and equally happy as his great associates. Notwithstanding his great attachment to leveling systems, citizen *Hajwell*'s mind began to contemplate exaltation, and he jumped from his chair on to the top of the table, in which situation he was called upon for a toast; he gave it—directly citizen *Prince* followed the example and was *cheek by jowl* with the Bennington deputy. At length a toast which this action occasioned had subsided, citizen *Prince* was called upon for his toast; *subscriber unburdened for the want of a fustian, or prevented by the excellent larum of citizen Hajwell* (who is said to be a great speaker) he not being able to resist the latter's tongue was in full action, citizen *Prince* put his mouth to the ear of the other citizen, and bawled out, "Go dam 'em, *Mafia Hajwell—Go dam a man all jaw and no ear.*"

The Bennington deputy, abashed and confounded, quit his station with a countenance more becoming a follower of the couple of ROBSPIERRE, than a patriot, waving the banner of democracy.

Citizen Prince fears in this plate to have forgot part of his toast.

Take Notice. NO PAPERS or LETTERS will be delivered out of the Post Office after this notice, unless paid for, as no account for postage will be opened with any person. JOHN BRECK, P. M.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to the Office, are desired to make instant payment. Northampton, Nov. 4, 1795.

Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, on the 22d of October last, a light bay horse COLT, two years old past, with a star in the forehead, both hind feet white, considerably above the forehead, docked somewhat short, a natural trotter.—Whoever will take up said Colt, and give information where he may be had, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid. by JUSTIN EDWARDS.

Westampton, Nov. 4, 1795.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, a dark bay horse COLT, one year old last Spring, with a small star in the forehead, and black mane and tail. Whoever will give information to the subscriber where said Colt may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded and necessary charges paid. EDWARD KEITH.

N. B. Said Colt left me in June last. Cheshirefield, Oct. 27, 1795.

All persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT CATHCART, late of Conway, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, Executors on said estate.—Those who have claims on said estate are desired to exhibit them for settlement.

MARY CATHCART, THOMAS CATHCART, Conway, Oct. 28, 1795.

Jonathan Judd, jun. HAS just received a fresh supply of English GOODS, with a variety of other articles, among which are Scarlet Broadcloth, and Trimmings for Cloaks, Black Satins, Modes, Silk Mitts, Bandoan Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, Irish Linens, Mullins, Mullings, Cambricks, Lawns, Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons, Mullin Handkerchiefs, Moreens, Shattoons, Darans, Tammys, Willibors, Cambleteens, of axes and Edgings, mixed and blue Broadcloths, Coatings, Cotteners of various colours and prices, Cotten and Worsted Holes, Vest Patterns, Velvets, &c. &c.

And he expects soon to receive a good assortment of Hard Ware GOODS, of articles the most useful—also, Ruffs Iron, Crockery Ware, Brass Kettles, Leaf Sugar, Chocolate, Cuffs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, &c. &c.

He has now on hand all kinds of West India GOODS, Salt, coarse and fine, White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Linseed Oil, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Nails, Glais, Hollow Ware, Cast Cases, Looking Glasses, of various sizes and prices, &c. &c.

He sells at very low prices for cash, Grain of all kinds, white Beans, Flaxseed, Cheese, Butter, Tallow, Beef Cattle, white Flannel, Beavers, Pork, and Lard in the season for them, Alcohol, and most other produce commonly sold at Market.

Said Judd wants to purchase a number of young Cattle, for which he will pay in articles from his store, or receive them in kind of cash from those indebted to him, who are requested to make immediate payment, where the times of payment are now expired; and as produce was never higher, he battles himself, that all those will take this favourable opportunity to settle the demands he has against them; and as a fall of produce is more probable than a further rise, they will have the satisfaction of receiving it with great benefit as they be- lieve by purchase.

Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795.

Codwile Ludlow, & Co. OF NEW YORK. INFORM their friends and the Traders in general, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handsome and complete assortment, suitable for the season; which they are determined to sell at the lowest New York prices.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1795.

Aaron Wright, jun. WANTS to hire two or three young men TAYLORS, for two or three months. Northampton, Nov. 5, 1795.

To be Sold, A VALUABLE FARM, containing about two hundred acres, situated on Connecticut river, two miles from the head of the canal, and six miles from the meeting house in Northampton, a convenient dwelling house, which was formerly occupied as a tavern, Cyder Mill, and other out buildings, a good orchard, meadow and plowland lying on the river side, in front of the house, pasture and wood land—also, part of a good saw-mill, at the head of the falls, by the side of the canal.

The above will be sold cheap for cash in hand, by JONATHAN LYMAN. Edampton, 3d Nov 1795.

For Sale, A Convenient dwelling HOUSE and BARN, with seven acres of good LAND and an ORCHARD adjoining, lying half a mile north of the meeting house in Northampton—an excellent run of water within two rods of the door, also, ten or twelve acres of pasture and wood Land, within half a mile of said house, few acres of meadow Land and a wood Lot one mile and a half from said house. The whole will be sold remarkably low. For particulars inquire of MERRICK KING.

Northampton, Oct. 27, 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber in July last, eight yearling creatures, one a red BULL, without any marks, two STEERS, and four HEIFERS, marked with two half penny cuts the upper side of the left ear, and a fit in the top of the same, the other a HEIFER, marked with one half penny cut the upper side of the left ear, and the same-cropt off, one of the Steers almost white, and the other Sparkled, the Heifers of different colors. Whoever will take up said creatures and give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by ZOPHAR SEARL.

Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795.

Levi Shephard, HAS just imported from London, a large and general assortment of English Drugs and Medicines.—Physicians and private families may be supplied upon reasonable terms. He has also just received a very general assortment of English, India & Hard Ware GOODS, among which are Broadcloths, Cambricks, Coatings, Esticks, Serges, Baizes and Hannels of various colours, Red Blackets, Cottons of various colours, BedSacks, Linnenings, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful assortment of Chinzers and Calicoes, &c. &c.—Likewise, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, such as Cornwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fullick, Nargays, Copera, Alum, Orchal, blue and blue Vitriol, Verdigrise, Spanish Indigo, Blue Vitriol, and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, Prussian Blue, Yellow Oxer, Lamp Black, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, Putty, &c. &c.—Also, best Bourdeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Popocole, Molasses, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Case or Gallon, Leaf and Brown Sugar, best Flour, Scotch and Bohemian Tea Coffee, Chocolate, Cannon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Tamaendo, Raisins, Figs, Starch, Gum, Ails, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails & Cut Nails, Glass, Shovel and Spades, and all Upper Leather, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at six months credit, or exchanged for cash on country produce.

N. B. Call given for Flax, Shipping Fats and Bees Wax. Northampton, October 28, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY Simeon Butler, Price of a Gros—1/2 a Doz. and 1/4 doz. per doz.

Best ALMANACK, for 1796.

THE Lunatics, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of Weather, rising & setting of Planets, length of days & nights, Corus to Conopocitich and Malaccaensis; The Tables of high water at New-Haven; Historical anecdotes of the famous Charles the First; anecdote of an old Gentleman and his Negro; of the Philosopher Will and his termaigt wife; of a herib by the name of Betty of Charles the 1st; of the leader of a medical band; of a gentleman and his servant; of Henry fourth; of a Countryman and his wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had basely and had basely when she married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Miser in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, her Paquing Gratitude incompatible with Love; how to grow Rich; Extraordinary advertisement; curious account of an Arrest of a dead Horse; by an order from the Inquisitor to bring him to the Holy Office; the Maritanius Cereel; Donquixote on Dackling; an English Story; Man and Wife; a Narrative of the captivity and escape of Miss Fincaes, a daughter of an inhabitant of Whashington county, Virginia; Solomon's Proverb—Who is a good man is a wife fastidius and kind.

Thomas's but by the doz. or single. Said Butler has on hand and keeps constantly for sale, all parts of Webber's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Morse's Geography, Dwight's Geography, Bibles and Testaments, Account Books, Palm Books and Cent Tables, by whole sale and retail.

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS. Northampton, October 28, 1795.

THE subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Parter, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. to examine the claims of the federal creditors to the estate of JOHN EATON, late of Greenwich, deceased, presented insolvent, and nine months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners will attend said business at the dwelling house of Robert Field, Inholder in Greenwich, on the second Monday of December next and the two following months, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT FIELD, Commis- CALBETH KEITH, sioners. Greenwich, Oct. 19, 1795.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN CO- TON and LINEN RAGS.

# Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER. [Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1795. [NUMB. 481.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL. FROM MISS WILLIAMS' LETTERS, WRITTEN IN FRANCE. WHERE SHE WAS PRISONER DURING THE TYRANNY OF ROBSPIERRE THE LAST.

Miss W. has long been a devoted votary of Liberty. She has been celebrated for her firmness, and the variety of her observations. We therefore feel an interest in her observations on the present state of the United States.

IN the prisons during the reign of ROBSPIERRE, continued Miss WILLIAMS, the prisoners were indeed embowed by one host of mournful melancholy, and one of trembling terror: The first when the evening paper arrived, and the sighs of the victims of the revolutionary tribunal were heard among them.

The Datchy of Brest among other instances, was not the first with an act of accusation, but was defined as heresy. The indifference added to what they called the former, the latter for such was the appellation given to the crowds dragged to the guillotine, and with such terms of jocular familiarity was mourning humanity insulted. Sometimes the prison acceded only to receive their act of accusation as they walked up to the tribunal. Sometimes in the hour, confusion and carelessness with which their indictments were made out, one person was mistaken for another.

While the tyrant, far from finding any facility of blood in their daily murders, ever creating new stages of fear in the hall of the revolutionary tribunal, sufficient to contain a hundred instead of fifty accused persons, death now hovered in a new form over the prison; the a minister of the police sent in each prison, a messenger to the tribunal, and ordered the prisoners to be shut up in their respective cells, and not suffered to have any conversation, and the punishment of the day was added. These were necessary to every apartment and demanded of the prisoners their knives, scissors, razors, needles, needles, and all the money they had in their possession. Their unhappy persons being altogether ignorant of the object of this visit, had no time to conceal anything, and were stripped of all they had except fifty livres, in paper, which each prisoner was allowed to retain in order to pay for his subsistence. But from this day famine frowned along their gloomy mansions, adding the pang of mental suffering to the pain of physical distress. The prisoners were no longer permitted to receive their daily meals from their own houses or from a tavern; but were ordered from henceforth in conformity to the laws of equality, to eat a la gamelle, but of one dish at a common table. Their food is provided for them at the rate of fifty francs per day; by a cook placed in the prison. Their nourishment consisted of one meal in twenty four hours, often too scanty to satisfy the calls of hunger, and sometimes composed of such noxious diet as the greater part of the prisoners were unable to digest.

A little bread faced from this wretched meal and water, was all that could be obtained during the day. Even prisoners of war were compelled to submit to this rigorous treatment.—General O'Hara, his friend told me, that after having avoided the guillotine some weeks on the plea of illness, he was at length forced to share the common evil.

To this meal the prisoners at the Luxembourg, where nine hundred persons were confined, were summoned in a succession of 500 at a time by a great bell which called them into the hall at the door of which stood a galley, who had an executioner under COLLET D'HARNOIS, at Lyons. This man was remarkable tall, big, and muscular; his arms were bare to the elbow; he wore a green red cap, which had now become the symbol of blood, and looked as if he were prepared for a massacre.

It is unnecessary to state of the unfortunate inhabitants of the Luxembourg, the history of their lives, their tyrannical treatment, and their cruel deaths. I have only to say, that they were all of the long line of their Charles's, Heretics, and Louis; of their Comtes, Montmarins, and Tarravens, before whose lowest vices they would have been pleased to submit, become the prey of famished dogs, and the sport of winds.—One of the pretences for this violation of the dead, which was general in London Paris, and on some of the neighbouring departments, was the want of the coffins that enclose them to make bullets, for the use of the army.

If the rambling of imagination might be indulged, amidst the horror which this sort of plunder inspired, we might imagine these revolutionary instruments of death, to their destination, and for many an Emigrant laid prostrate with the former covering of his parents dust. On many a countenance, doomed to long night, the sun once again shone, and many met its beams, and features preferred all their original form and character. Among others, Madame SEVIGNÉ was found with the out-putting bloom of health, and virtuous old age; but as the edict against Aristocracy, and privileges comprehended talents, as well as birth, the wife, as well as the mighty, suffered in the general proscriptions against leaden coffins: Except DESCARTES, whose bones were put into a basket, and carried to the Pantheon, where he is fixed to repose with the "immortal and divine MAREK."

From the LONDON GAZETTE. LAW INTELLIGENCE. COLEMAN versus Count MARCORNAT. THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff, an engraver, against a French Count, for work and labour in engraving several plates and blocks, which were afterwards employed by the defendant in printing French almanacs.

persons and whatever numbers they thought proper. Spies were placed in every prison, who after making out their bills of proscription as they were directed by the tyrants, declared that a conspiracy existed, of which those marked on the lists, were the authors or accomplices.

Persons who had never seen or heard of each other until that moment, were often brought together from different prisons to take their trial for the same conspiracy; and when the tyrants wished to get rid of any particular individual, he was without any pretence added to what they called the former, the latter for such was the appellation given to the crowds dragged to the guillotine, and with such terms of jocular familiarity was mourning humanity insulted.

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The action was tried in the Marshfield Court, and it appeared in the course of the trial, that the plaintiff, who did not understand a word of French, was employed by the defendant in engraving the plates, without communicating to him the nature of them or the purpose for which they were intended: that immense quantities of almanacs were printed from these plates, and exported to be introduced into France; that the persons employed in printing the almanacs were all French counts, marquises, or other nobles, who carried on this fabrication to traffic only. Several of these were called as witnesses for the defendant, particularly a marquis, who was the brother of the defendant, and a knight of Malta, for the purpose of proving that the plaintiff was apprised of the nature of the transaction, and equally involved in it with the others, and consequently that the whole being an illegal and immoral transaction, for the purpose of defrauding mankind, the plaintiff could not recover.

The Judge (the Recorder) in summing up the evidence, reproached in the strongest terms the defendant's traffic, as tending to defraud and ruin numbers of innocent individuals, who might become the dupes and victims of their avarice; that if the jury believed the plaintiff knowingly led his aid to this system of fraud, although carried to effect in another country, and that country in a state of war with this, he was inclined to think he would not be entitled to recover; but as some doubt entertained of the law under these circumstances, it being a new case, if they believed the witness for the defendant, he recommended to find for the plaintiff, which would have the point open for argument and consideration before it received the judgment of the court; but if they believe the witnesses for the plaintiff, and that he was only the innocent instrument of the fraud of others, they ought to find a verdict for him.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 500 l. the amount of his demand.

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If the rambling of imagination might be indulged, amidst the horror which this sort of plunder inspired, we might imagine these revolutionary instruments of death, to their destination, and for many an Emigrant laid prostrate with the former covering of his parents dust. On many a countenance, doomed to long night, the sun once again shone, and many met its beams, and features preferred all their original form and character. Among others, Madame SEVIGNÉ was found with the out-putting bloom of health, and virtuous old age; but as the edict against Aristocracy, and privileges comprehended talents, as well as birth, the wife, as well as the mighty, suffered in the general proscriptions against leaden coffins: Except DESCARTES, whose bones were put into a basket, and carried to the Pantheon, where he is fixed to repose with the "immortal and divine MAREK."

From the LONDON GAZETTE. LAW INTELLIGENCE. COLEMAN versus Count MARCORNAT. THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff, an engraver, against a French Count, for work and labour in engraving several plates and blocks, which were afterwards employed by the defendant in printing French almanacs.

The action was tried in the Marshfield Court, and it appeared in the course of the trial, that the plaintiff, who did not understand a word of French, was employed by the defendant in engraving the plates, without communicating to him the nature of them or the purpose for which they were intended: that immense quantities of almanacs were printed from these plates, and exported to be introduced into France; that the persons employed in printing the almanacs were all French counts, marquises, or other nobles, who carried on this fabrication to traffic only. Several of these were called as witnesses for the defendant, particularly a marquis, who was the brother of the defendant, and a knight of Malta, for the purpose of proving that the plaintiff was apprised of the nature of the transaction, and equally involved in it with the others, and consequently that the whole being an illegal and immoral transaction, for the purpose of defrauding mankind, the plaintiff could not recover.

The Judge (the Recorder) in summing up the evidence, reproached in the strongest terms the defendant's traffic, as tending to defraud and ruin numbers of innocent individuals, who might become the dupes and victims of their avarice; that if the jury believed the plaintiff knowingly led his aid to this system of fraud, although carried to effect in another country, and that country in a state of war with this, he was inclined to think he would not be entitled to recover; but as some doubt entertained of the law under these circumstances, it being a new case, if they believed the witness for the defendant, he recommended to find for the plaintiff, which would have the point open for argument and consideration before it received the judgment of the court; but if they believe the witnesses for the plaintiff, and that he was only the innocent instrument of the fraud of others, they ought to find a verdict for him.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 500 l. the amount of his demand.