## POETRY.

*From the* FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

### The OLD MAID'S Epistle to the BACHELORS of the Village.

YE Bachelors too long you've tarried,
'Tis time—high time that you were married,
For heaven itself ordain'd to tie man
With woman, in the bonds of Hymen.

Ye bachelors, bash'ful, backward, blundering,
How long must we be waiting, wondering,
Say why so timid—why that distance?
We promise you but faint resistance.
While the day lasts, up be doing,
Now's the accepted time for wooing,
Here's many a lusious lass for marker,
But not a lad, who dares to spark it! !!

In Alfread, prithee never tell on's,
That Walpole furnishes no gallant!
In Marlow town preclaim it never,
A Walpole lass finds none to have her!

Should you remain, as tame as sheep here,
We'll take advantage of this leap year,
Full oft by us you shall be visited,
In terms pathetic oft solicited,
We'll take possession of your houses,
And let you know, we are your spouses!

Should this plan fail, should you refuse us,
Or how false colors, to amuse us,
We'll hie to Congress, with petition,
Describing our forlorn condition,
To Sunday temper fierce our facts,
Before their Honors ope our cases,
Inform them how, that this our nation
Suffers for lack of population;
That we're prepared if 'tis their pleasure,
To shift in any lawful measure,
To people nation mildemeasure,
With Jothams, Molls, and Nobs, and Betses.

BETTY BROADFACE.

*Corresponding Secretary for the Independent Confederacy of Old Maids.*

### *LINES*

BY THE REV. MR. BISHOP TO HIS WIFE, WITH A PRESENT OF A PENKNIFE,

A KNIFE, dear girl, cous love they far,
More modest love perhaps it may;
For any tool of any kind
Can sep'rate what was never join'd.
The knife that cuts our love in two
Will have much tougher work to do;
Must cut your sattnets, worth and spirit,
Down to the vulgar size and merit,
To level you with modern ladies
Must cut a world of sense to wastes;
And, from your Eagle beauty's Bore
Chip what would dizzen cut a score.
The self same blade from me must sever
Sensation, judgment, light forever!
All men'ry of endearments past,
All hope of comforts lasting to last;
All that makes fourteen years with you
A summer—and a short one too;
All that affection feels and fears,
When hours, without you, seem like years;
Till that be done (and I'd as soon
Believe this knife will chip the moon)
Accept my present, undersee'd
And leave their proverbs to the herd.

If in a kiss (delicious treat)
Your lips acknowledge the receipt,
Love fond of such substantial fare,
And proud to play the glutton there,
All thoughts of cutting will disdain,
Save only—*Cut and come again.*

FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

*"Do thyself no harm."*

OF all injunctions this appears, at first sight, the most unnecessary. One would suppose that the selfishness of our nature would be a sufficient pledge for abstaining from injury to our selves. Yet, with a thousand misfortunes from without we are still so in love with pain, that we strive eagerly and assiduously to harm ourselves, and invite the vulture and viper to their prey.

Paul used the cautionary language of my text, to the alarmed gaoler at Philippi, and I am surprised, that when the apostle was no longer in distance, and writing coolly to his children, admonitory letters to the Romans, Corinthians and others, that he did not repeat his injunction. Few but what would have profited of such a lesson. For nine times out of ten, even in this unlucky world, men suffer more from their own, than other's harms. The first class of injuries beget a bitterer remorse too, than the second. When lightening fosters the oak of our forest, or bailiffs beat the harvest into dust—when mildew rains the field, or tempest rots orchards; when pestilence discharges the valley of death at our persons, or scandal arrows of poison at our fame, in all these cases men soothe themselves with the remembrance that such things are inevitable. But when mischief is of our own feeling, we are then doubly tortured on the rack of repentance. I am sorry that so shrewd a remarker as *Sterne*, should have affected that "a shattered fortune and a shattered fame are but light afflictions, if we have the *satisfaction* of shattering them *ourselves*.—There were exceles words, dropt from the pen of an ingenious author, in the moment when a sparkling paradox beguiled him from truth and reason. The man who beholds his health, his fortune, or his virtue prostrate, and knows that he was the author of the mighty ruin, suffers greater punishment, than Sicilian tyrants ever invented, or the walls of the Bastile ever beheld.

How many infatuated mortals employ life in doing things for which good inevitably terminate in misery to themselves.—Men would relent keenly if their neighbor should wrong them, even in the merest trifles, but our own evil affections are of tad more persecution than the secret wiles, or the open fraud of a vengeful foe.

*Addison*, in one of his Spectators, a work, which for pure morality, may rival the Sermons of an Archbishop; Addison, who ought to have been a prelate, rather than a politician, tells us that when he beholds a luxurious banquet spread, he thinks he can discern Fever and Gout frolicking among the dishes.

"That the taper's bottles, the sharper's cards, and the swindling's plans, I have thought were to many javelins and swords, which men lifted against their own existence. I believe that no one will say that my morality is impracticably rigid, but still I moll think, though wine, and play, and wealth, in moderation, are innocent, yet I must forbid their incessant pursuit, for I with that the world would *do itself no harm.*

THE LAY PREACHER.

FROM THE MARYLAND HERALD.

*Mr. Comer,*

IN reading over a late paper, I met with the following address to the people of the U. States. As the sentiments and warning it contains are applicable to the citizens of our district, as well as to those of other districts in the Union, I request you, sir, to publish it in your Herald, for the attentive consideration of our fellow citizens.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
A SUBSCRIBER,

July 22, 1796.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE are prevailing in this country two parties of very opposite sentiments. But without trying them through all the distinctions by which they have respectively been known, it is sufficient to observe, and it is greatly important for every citizen to be informed, that one party is exerting all its endeavors to involve the United States in the calamities of war, and that the other party is safely, and I trust successfully, employed in preserving our peace and happiness. To men, well acquainted with the true situation of our affairs, this information is unnecessary; but too many of the people are lamentably ignorant of facts, and appear unconscious of their danger. Being themselves in the possession of all the blessings which a good government wisely administered has bestowed, they do not imagine that turbulent and seditious men surround them, and labor to destroy their repose. And yet the better to deceive into this fatal security, these turbulent and ambitious men, borrow the language of patriotism, and hypocritically assume the character of patriots. But these blessings, dear and interesting as they are, are held at present by nothing but a thread: For while the war rages in Europe, he altered the situation of this country will remain imminently critical. The continuance of that terrible war, famous for the destruction of mankind, depends on two hopes; the malignant party; and they still expect, by artifice and fraud, to make us partake in all its horrors.

Let these, then, who are really the friends of peace, look around them, and make themselves inquisitive about the temper and character of every candidate for office: The ensuing elections for members of the House of Representatives in Congress will require all the caution and discretion of which the human mind is capable. Citizens, be careful how you dispose of your suffrages—Pause for a moment, and consider who you vote out, and who you put in. Inquire minutely into the public conduct of those who have served you already: Do not judge of them by this or that particular instance, but by the general tenor and consequence of their political actions. If you find that your men has sided with the partisans of war, and has fought to "stop the wheels of government" and embarrass the board view of our worthy President, turn him out without respect to his person, and elect the friend of peace. On the contrary, your present member has invariably supported the measures of peace, and united his endeavors to preserve amity between the United States and other nations be sure to run no hazard—be sure to reflect him; you are certain, by repeated trials that he is a friend to your prosperity and happiness; and from the proofs he has given of his firmness and fidelity, you may safely depend upon his future exertions for the same desirable objects. By a change, the prosperity of our country may be hazarded, and our rights and liberties may be swallowed up in the tempest of a sanguinary revolution.—But a prudent people like a wise individual, should put nothing so valuable at stake—They should never give up a CERTAINTY for an uncertainty. Citizens attend! Let PEACE be the watch word of your safety.

A FARMER.

HARTFORD August 22.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port Independence, (alias Cutcoogh) in New Connecticut, dated July 5, 1796. to his friend in Lynn.*

"I arrived here yesterday, 5 o'clock P. M. in company with forty-seven men and two women, fifty in all; I was in the front party, walking the beach with three of my brother foreyoers, and an agent and two hands having arrived at the west line of Pennsylvania, we took a stand at the first point of the reserve and gave three cheers for New Connecticut; we then came on two miles to this place, and at 6 o'clock, our boats and cattle arrived, and a salute of fifteen guns to commemorate Independence was fired, and a volley for New Connecticut, and a number of toasts drank with great cheerfulness. The first toast, given by Gen. Cleveland, was Port Independence which is to be the future name of this place; it is a creek, and has a fresh current, though now uncommonly low, and is a secure harbor for boats, and generally admits four or five feet of water; and is a small noble mill stream. The shore of lake Erie, where I walked yesterday for twenty miles, is the best watered with springs of good water of any country I ever saw; no part of New-England is in equal, the land rises in most beautiful interspersed with hill and dale; the flag, beech, English walnut, cherry, maple, and all kinds of oak, pitch, pine, elm, beech and chestnut trees are very plenty; and all the vegetation most luxuriant. We are now preparing our instruments and shall traverse a few miles of the lake this day and to-morrow the whole rising and foreyers will set out to run down the Penfylvania line, and parallels of five miles distance back to the lake. The only savages hereabouts are from twenty to thirty of the Mississago or Ottawa nation; but they do not pretend to claim any land south of this lake, and appear to be peaceably inclined. The geographical stories of serpents here, are most delusive; for in traversing about 150 miles of this shore I have seen no more than two striped and three speckled snakes, and those very small."

## *Painters' Colours.*


Ebenezer Hunt,

ASJUST received from London a large and extensive assortment of PAINTERS' COLOURS, such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Yellow, Patent and Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber—also, Gold Leaf, Gold Size, Sand Paper, Painters' Brushes, &c. Best Ground Camwood.

*Drugs and Medicines*, as usual. All which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. White Lead and Spanish Brown by the Cask.

Northampton, August 10. 1796.

Julius Barnard,

WISHES to inform the public that he carries on his business in the shop adjoining Robert Breck and Son's, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be furnished with Mahogany and Cherry CABINET WORK, executed in the newest taste and on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted immediately, as Apprentices to the above Art, two ingenious LADS, one fifteen the other fateen years of age.

Northampton, August 10. 1796.

Henihaw and Hunt,

AVE *for sale at their Store in Northampton, Brandy, Wines, Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Salt, Crockery and Glass Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails.*—Smoking and Chewing *Tobacco, &c. &c.*

They have also a large consignment of 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 *Window Glass*, which they will sell very low for cash.

Northampton, August. 1796.

John Hopkins,

HAS just received an additional supply of

GOODS,

of which he will enumerate only a few—viz — W. I. Rum, which he will sell by Hhd. or Bbl.—A good supply of Segars, Hyson, Shoushong and Bohea Teas, Turks-Island Salt, White Lead, Cotton Wool, good and cheap, Wool Cards, Gun Powder, Powder, Shot, Balls, Steel and Nails, Allsa, a number of articles of English GOODS, which render his assortment in that line more complete—Among which are, India Nankeens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, India Cottons and Sandals, uncommonly low.

He expects very soon, Molasses peculiarly good for Brewing and Tobacco, and a good supply of Crockery and Glass Ware.

As he has been able the present year to make purchases more advantageous than heretofore, he is determined to offer Goods considerably low for cash, on fresh terms at that he fully satisfactory to the reasonable and judicious purchaser.

Those who will be obliging enough to call upon him shall know the truth of his assertion.

SALT, given for FLAX-SEED—of which he is in want in a large quantity; and for which he will give as much, and make as good pay, as it cost, who, with unwearied mines and artful counting, seek to grasp the whole.

Hadley, 13th August, 1796.

For Sale,

EITHER of the FARMS here after mentioned, lying in Conway, (to any gentleman fitted thereto) one lying within one mile of the meeting-house, containing 225 acres; the other is the Farm known by the name of the CATLIN Farm, lying on the County road from the meeting house to *Ringfield*, containing 150 acres—Both said Farms will situated, well watered and wooded; and whether timber sufficient for fencing in future, on each Farm. Good orchardings in abundance on each Farm—on one a good cyder-mill.

Said Farms are allowed to be as good as any in Conway.

SAMUEL WARE, Jun.

August 2, 1796.

Robert Breck & Son.

HAVE just received an assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE, also, English Cast and Wagon Boxes of a superior quality—also, smoll. Sea Fowl FEATHERS, which will be sold on good terms.

Northampton, August 10. 1796.

Church & Clark,

HAVE just received and now displaying for sale, a valuable assortment of

*English & India GOODS.*

A price to please, and terms of payment easy. Also, *Drugs and Medicines* for the sick; a generous indulgence to the indulgences needy, and a miser able allotment of favors to bestow on the vicious, the lazy and indolent.

Sunderland, August 10. 1796.

Oak and Hemlock Bark.

WANTED, by *Thomas Bridgeman*, a large quantity of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK —For which the highest price will be paid on delivery.—For Sale, a quantity of excellent Lambs Wool.

Northampton, August 10, 1796.

Nathan Storrs,

HAS just received an additional supply of English and French WATCHES, likewise Watch Furniture, Beads by the dozen or single, Garnet Rings, &c. tops Steel with shoes be had on hand before, makes a very handsome allortment.

Northampton, August 23, 1796.

BROKE into the inclosure of Mr. WM. BATES of *Chesterfield*, the latter part of *July* past, a dark brown HORSE—some white on his left hind foot—supposed to be about 4 or 5 years old.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Call on the subscriber, SIMEON DARLING in Goshen.

*August 13th, 1796.*

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE for sale, at their store a few rods north of the Meeting House in Conway, a few boxes of Crown Window GLASS, genuine French Brandy, by the bbl. or less quantity, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Molasses, Southern and Bohea Teas—low for cash.

Conway, August 23. 1796.

Otis and Fobes,

HAVE just received and have for sale, a general assortment of West India, and English

GOODS,

which they offer to their customers, or any who would wish to purchase on the best terms, for pay in hand, or three months credit.

N. B. All persons whose accounts are payable according to contract, are called upon this time for a settlement; and unless payment be made by the first of October next, their accounts will be left with an attorney indiscriminately.

Cummington, August 20 1796.

*Just Published, price 2s.*

American Cookery,

*Or the Art of Dressing* VIANDS, FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES,

AND the best modes of making PASTES, PUFFS, PIES, TARTS, PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS AND PRESERVES; and all kinds of CAKES, from the imperial *Plum to Plain* CAKE, Adapted to this country and all parts of life.

BY AMELIA SIMMONS,

AN AMERICAN ORPHAN.

*☞ A few copies of the above work may be had at the Book Store of Hosmer Butler.*

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to inquisitions of the subscriber, that he intends preferring a petition to the Legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session at Rutland in said state, in October next, that an act of insolvency may be granted him.

THOMAS WOODBURY.

Townshend, August 1, 1796. 6w.

The subscribers being appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of *Elisha Foster*, Esq. late of Hadley, deceased, and having accepted that trust, hereby request all persons having demands against said estate, to exhibit them for settlement immediately. And they would insist on payment from those indebted to said estate without delay.

The respective attorneys in the county, and all others who suppose they have demands against said estate are informed of the deficiencies or neglects of Deputy Sheriffs are desired to make it known to us, as soon as may be.

SAMUEL FORTER,
CHARLES PHELPS.

Hadley, August 23, 1796.

LOST, a few days since, a Timber CHAIN, almost new.—Whoever has found it will return it to the subscriber, shall be rewarded.

GAIUS BURT.

Northampton, August 23, 1796.

The subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Ebenezer Clark*, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months from the 23 of August, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit their respective claims, do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business, at the house of Mr. Peter Clark, in Conway, on the 5th Tuesdays of January and February next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

MALACHI MAYNARD.
OLIVER ROOT. } *Commissioners.*

Conway, August 20, 1796.

The subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Abner Packard*, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent, six months from the 10th of August, being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims, do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business, at the house of Mr. Oliver Root, in Conway, on the first Mondays of November and January next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

LEMUEL BANISTER.
OLIVER ROOT. } *Commissioners.*

Conway, August 20, 1796.

PRODUCE IS PLENTY!

*A GOOD TIME TO PAY DEBTS!*

ALL persons indebted to me the subscriber, either by Book, or Note, are requested to make speedy settlement and payment, without further notice.

BENJAMIN DICKINSON.

Whately, August 9, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the full of June, seven SHEEP, 2 lambs, ewes and one weather, all having an artificial mark of marks.——The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEVI KNOX.

Blanford, August 9, 1796.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the night of the 19th of July, in Shaftesbury, county of Bennington, a brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old this spring, natural rocker, branded on the buttock with the letters D. D. and has a white star in her forehead. Whoever will take up said Mare, and secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and give information to *Daniel Dimer* of Blanford, or the subscriber, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and for the before only, Ten Dollars with all reasonable charges.

ANDREW DIVER.

August 2.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND FISHNET, AT THIS OFFICE.



# Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1796. [—No. 523.—]


### SKETCH

*Of the History of* BUONAPARTE,

*By* Poulnier *Member of the* Council of Ancients.

BUONAPARTE is about 28 years old, born in Corsica, but brought up in France. He was early sent to the artillery school, where he made a rigid progress and after some years serving, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He did not confine himself to the study of mathematical sciences and their application to the mathematical branches of the artillery; the history of ancient and modern nations, the theory of their respective constitutions, the principles of their offices, were the constant objects of his researches, and for him, a kind of recreation after the performance of his military duty. Filled with admiration from the heroes of Athens and Rome, he burst with a desire to imitate those models of republican intrepidity. This increasing restlessness of a genius that knew its own strength, and felt impatient to rush forward in the path of glory, was mistaken by his colleagues for an immoderate ambition.

Bonaparte at the siege of Toulon to direct the batteries against that fortress, Bonaparte found fault with the dispositions of the generals, and took the liberty to tell them of it. They first flighted his observations as founded on a ridiculous presumption: but soon after they had recourse to his advice, and the retreat of the English and the capture of Toulon were the fruits of his counsel and conduct.

Barras and Freron appointed him general of the artillery, and in his post he contributed his share to the success of the army in Italy. These successes were not to decrease as he wished, the forces decreased with every campaign, and at the return of the fine season, the artillery and cavalry were in fort-tirement immediately. And they would insist on payment from those indebted to full estate without delay.

The respective attorneys in the county, and all others who suppose they have demands against said estate are informed of the deficiencies or neglects of Deputy Sheriffs are desired to make it known to us, as soon as may be.

SAMUEL FORTER,
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ANDREW DIVER.

August 2.

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### FRANCE.

Letter from General Bonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters Peschiera,
13 Fraitrial, June 1.

"I have to relate to you the conspiracy of Pavia, the battle, and the taking of that town.

"I set out for Lody from Milan on the 5th. I left there no more troops than were necessary for the blockade of the Castle. I left the city as I entered it, in the midst of the joyful applause of an assembled people. I was far from thinking it is counterfeit joy, that the plot was already laid, and a perfidious treason on the point of burstling into light.

"I was scarce arrived at Lody, when General Dephisy, commander at Milan, informed me, that three hours after my departure the tocsin had been sounded in a part of Lombardy. They had published the news, that Nice was taken by the English; that the army of Conde was arrived by Switzerland upon the territory of Milanese, and that Beaulieu reinforced by 60,000 men, marched against Milan. The pieds-a and the monks, armed with the poignard and the crucifix, excited revolt, and Bimaland affollication. On all sides, and by all means, they urged the people to arm against the troops. The nobles had discharged their domestics, saying, that equality did not permit them to be retained. All those affianced to the house of Austria, the Shines, Tax Gatherers, &c. displayed themselves in the foremost rank.

"The people of Pavia, reinforced by 3 or 600 peasants, besieged the 700 men whom I had left in the Castle. At Milan, endeavored to tear down the Tree of Liberty, and trample under feet the tricoloured cockade. General Dephisy, commander of the place, mounted his horse. Same patrules put this people to flight, as cowardly as unruly. However the gate which led to Pavia was occupied by rebels who seized every moment the arrival of the peasants to introduce them. To felone them it was necessary to found the charge: At the fight of death obedience was refloted.

As soon as I was informed of this movement, I turned back with 300 horse and a battalion of grenadiers. I detached all the great number of lodgers. I ordered those to be shot taken with arms in their hands. I declared to the Archbishop, the Chapter, the Monks, and the Nobles, that they should be responsible to me, for the public tranquility.

"The municipality allotted three liares a head for each domestic who was discharged.—Tranquility being thus established at Milan, I continued my route to Pavia. The chief of Brigade, Lafne, commanding the moving column, attacked Bignafeo, where 7 or 800 armed peasants appeared, inclined to defend themselves. He charged them, killed about two hundred and dispersed the rest, I immediately widered them to fire to the village—this, though necessary, was not the left horrible. I was generously affected; but I foresaw still greater evils menacing the town of Pavia. I summoned the Archbishop of Milan, and sent him to the distracted people of Pavia from me with the accompanying proclamation.

"At day break I arrived at Pavia. The outposts of the rebels were fecured. The town appeared numerously filled, and in a state of defence. The cattle had been taken, and our troops prisoners. I ordered the artillery up, and after firing some shot at them, I summoned the wretches to lay down their arms, and appeal to the generosity of the French—They replied—that "while Pavia had walls, they would not surrender!"

General Damartin ordered the 6th battalion of grenadiers to advance with battle axes in their hands and two eight pounders in front. The gates were forced. The immense crowd dispersed, took shelter in the cellars and in the house tops, flying in vain, by throwing down tiles to prevent our passage through the streets.

"Three times the order to let fire to the city had expired upon my lips, when I beheld the garrison of Pavia arrive, who breaking their fetters, came with cries of joy to embrace their deliverers. I ordered them to be called over—not one of them was wanting. If the blood of a Single Frenchman had been shed, I would have erected on the ruins of Pavia a column, upon which I would have inscribed—

"HERE THE CITY OF PAVIA WAS!"

"I then set the Municipality—arrested one hostages, and fent them into France. Now every thing is perfectly tranquil, and I believe this lesson will be sufficient for the government of Italy.

"I request the rank of commander of a fqueadron of light artillery for citizen Rofy, Captain, who on that day particularly signalized himself.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

*The following* CURIOUS NOTE *was extracted from a Paris paper.*

It is not only the courage and talents of Bonaparte, but more particularly his name, which continues the letter R that terrifies the people of Rome: This wrote to the explicit.

A much revered prophet of that country has announced several centuries ago, that Italy would not be subdued except by a general who had but one R in his name: that resistance against such a one would be vain; that Rome would open its gates to him; and that the powers of the Pope would then take refuge at an end. The Romans pretend, that the prophet in question, has never deceived them, that all his oracles were hitherto found true. In confirmation of this, they cite several proofs. It was observed that from the commencement of the war, they were persuaded that Kellerman, one day would for the tri-colour, large companies, big in the circle of friends, he likes to speak, and expresses himself with clearness and precision. Literary, philosophical discussions are at highly his attention. In a small body, he harbours a vigorous and dauntless soul, a generous and feeling heart, to accurate understanding and well cultivated mind.

This is the man whom the committee of public safety, in 1795, overwhelmed with difpeck, whom they intended to exclude from our armies. He was supposed to be a terrorist! I would say a republican, and then I should perhaps have come nearer the truth.

### *GENERAL LA FAYETTE.*

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE circumstance of our having been personally attached to General La Fayette, by the duties of our station in his army, and more particularly by the consideration of his private and public virtues, interested our liveliest feelings and gratitude in that pathetic description lately made by Mr. Fox, of innocence tortured with the most relentless brutality. All the friends of humanity and liberty will sympathize in the eloquent grief of the great statesman, and in that *bold and indignation of fervour which broke from every part of the House of Commons.* But all the colours and powers of eloquence can never do justice to the unparalleled sufferings of La Fayette, so justly entitled to the praise of being *a man of the most accomplished nature.* Let the tender and compassionate heart of the British fair, and the boasted generosity of Englishmen, contemplate that gallant and distinguished character, seized upon neutral ground, and from the month of August 1792, buried alive, in cold, fetid carcasse, solitary dungeon, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings; stripped of all his clothes, before his being plunged in his last dungeon at Olmutz, and clad like a galley slave in trowsers and waistcoat of fail cloth; enduring in that condition the memorable winter of 1795; deliberate of every thing, refused even a knife and fork, and the scanty comforts allowed to felons; obliged to lie on the straw and a miserable mattrafs, the relic of his Prussian prison.

Such is the treatment Mr. Editor, which for four years past, La Fayette, La Tour, Maubourg, and Bureaux de Pusy have experienced from their very governments, professing to support against *barbarians* regular and religious establishments. Your readers will no doubt think it impossible to have aggravated such sufferings, to have posted more outrageously with all the laws of justice, all the laws of custom, the pangs of innocence, the groanings of humanity, the unmitted defalation of mankind. But La Fayette was doomed to be wounded in the most sensible fibres of his heart; to see his wife, with his two daughters, sharing in all the horrors of a captivity, unparalleled even under the tyranny of her former jailor Robespierre. She was forced to submit to such condition, as the price of her attendance upon her husband: Vainly did she apply, not for a female servant, instead of a male, as they were never allowed to her but one; but for a female attendant upon her two daughters, young women of 16 and 18 years of age, *as they are but of every night be a separate dungeon by a soldier, and are under his fole keeping and abstrictness infection*: she was refused by the governor of the Olmutz Bastile. Vainly did she entreat for leave to attend divine service, and to seek for those consolations of religion, to consoant with her religious principles, and so necessary in her present situation. At last, Madame La Fayette, more alarmed at the decline of her husband, sinking under such pressure of miseries, than at the rapid decay of her own health, begged to begin to be allowed to go and comfort the afflicted cities of Vienna. Did they grant such request? No, she was absolutely refused permission to go to Vienna, or if the obtained leave to quit her dungeon, it was only on the condition of her never visiting it, and perhaps never leaving her husband again—*for she is to go with her husband.*

We need not recommend Mr. Editor, to the reflections and feelings of your readers, the subject of this letter, being confident that more than one will shed tears upon this lamentable picture of human distress: we claim their reflections only on this concluding observation.

All Germany distains with detestation any share in the onheard of persecution of La Fayette: all allow that the emperor is utterly ignorant of it; and that his heart (the heart of a young man) would shudder at the display of such hafe cruelty. M. de Staremberg, the Austrian ambassador in England, declared to the American envoy that Mr. La Fayette was not allowed, since *he was in the cafe* at Olmutz; (M. La Fayette n'eft point mal traite, depuis qu'il eft dans *fa retraite a Olmutz.*) At length, when Madame La Fayette saw, as was so feelingly expressed by Mr. Fox, on the wings of affection and duty to Vienna, to solicit the emperor, for permission at least to give to her husband the consolation of her attendance in his prison, the young prince answered with tears in his eyes, "I pity you; the liberation of your husband does not depend on me alone; the matter is very complicated, my hands are bound. (Je sens plaine, si liberne de votre espoir ne depend pas de moi seul; cette affaire eft bien compliquee; j'ai les mains liees.)

Englishmen, what is that invisible hand which thus murders defenceless innocence in the dark?

T. I. M. GILLET,
And de Camp of Gen. La Fayette.

*London, May 27.*