POETRY.

AFFECTING LINES,

Written by a Gentleman during a long confinement in Paris, and addressed to his Son, only four years of age, who had left his Mother a few months after his birth.

My Child! and must I far from thee
The hateful load of life sustain,
Each day, a lingering age to me,
Augments thy captive father's pain.

The fportive hand, my babe, undrew
Each morn the curtains of my bed;
And every care my bosom knew,
At eve in thy endearments fled.

Now here enchain'd, my soul's delight!
In vain for thee at morn I call;
Unblest, my infant, by thy sight,
The gloomy shades of evening fall

Thine arms around my neck, we roys
No more through flowry paths of bliss;
Weary, with the warblings of the grove,
How sweetly blends thy frequent kiss!

Oft when the cherish'd dream of night
Has plu'd thee from on my yearning breast,
The clinking fetter puts to flight
The image that my soul cares'd.

I fow in beauty's early bloom
Thy tender form, either yield her breath;
For there I liv'd—for there my doom
I mourn, of exile, or of death.

Alas! in exile what despair!
Thefe eyes no more my child shall see!
In death what pange—unlit! I tear
The mother one embrace from thee!

Invasion of England by the French.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

SIR,

Should the French succeed in their efforts to conclude a Separate Peace with the Emperor, they can no doubt but that they will attempt to make an defcent upon different parts of England and Ireland.

During my stay in France, and particularly during my residence at Paris, I had frequent opportunities of associating with men in high official stations under the present government, all of whom spoke, with equal joy and confidence, of the humiliation, if not ruin, of the total conquest, of "the proud English nation," as they termed it. Not during openly to evince any anxiety to know on what they grounded their certainty of success, in an enterprise apparently so dangerous, I could only put questions of a general indefinitive nature. By the answers which I received, I was led to believe, that their plan, with regard to their attempt upon England, is precisely the same which they have pursued in Germany, Spain, and Italy; whenever repulsed, to renew the attack with fresh Troops; and to sacrifice, if necessary, millions of lives to the accomplishment of their objects.

"I am a foreigner, and speak with alarmth. I love England, as every country in which I have found hospitality, I sincerely thank and esteem. It pained that, I must observe, that, for the invasion of England, the French government will have no occasion for *requisitions* since millions of Frenchmen, of all ages, will spontaneously offer their services, with a fortitude, courage, and invincible intrepidity and cool fortitude they have followed under the revolutionary system, all of which their rulers have had the art to persuade them will be afcribed to the intrigues of the English. Nor is this the only reason—The French are now involved in ruin and reduced to beggary; and they have been taught to believe, that England is the Pow of Pandora; and that, when conquered, it will be given up to the general plunder. It is notorious that when the French armies in Italy and Germany complained of the prohibition to plunder, their Generals replied—" *Fair patience; England is your share; and in a short time, you will shamefully give quarter to this country, and plunder at discretion.*"

It will doubtless be objected, that so long as the English remain victorious at sea, a defcent may not be attempted, but can never succeed. It ought, however, to be remembered, that the PAVENDER, landed with a handful of men; and, had he been supported by a or 300,000 troops, Ireland had made a different point, and accordingly, as the French now are, in a double victory as certain, God only knows what the issue would have been. In England and Scotland, and in Ireland, the French have received a solemn pannifie of support and assistance, from nearly 100,000 deserters and traitors, who have even recruited in those places, an ample supply of provisions and ammunition for their support.

Moreover, a number of 1000 ships have been fitted in the French to foreigners, under an express stipulation for the performance of which security was exacted, that they should be returned to France, whenever six months previous notice should be given for that purpose. This notice was accordingly given in the month of July last (another French conduct and Agents of the powers, to whom, when the ships had been fitted, by the minister of marine, who declared, that if the terms of the stipulation were not strictly fulfilled, the securities should be forfeited.

From Devonshire to the Tweed, seven thousand new gun-boats have been built, and are ready for service; all the rivers are full of timber, for the construction of others; and orders have been sent to the inspectors of all the national forefts, to continue their supply of timber, until a general peace shall be concluded. Most of these boats are built after the model of the Swedish galleys, and several of the rivers are filled with wood, ready moulded and cut, and in a state to be easily put little time to put it together, in a formidable fort.

The person who is intrusted with the superintendence of this department, is one Mofquin, formerly a late merchant at Antwerp, who, during the last war between Russia and Sweden, fitted out a fleet of privateers, and by the conversation with this man of whom I inquired the reason why the timber for the construction of the boats was kept at a distance of some leagues from the coast instead of being conveyed to the different sea-ports, which might easily be done. His answer was, that, by feeding the timber to the sea ports, an alarm would be given to the English, who, ever since the appearance of the gun-boats, has been much more vigilant and circumspect than before. Mofquin was at Lille at the beginning of this month, on his road to Dunkirk, where he is to assume the office in which he has been appointed, of commander in chief of all the gun-boats on the coast.

It is but too well known, that when the French have any desperate project in contemplation, they neither respect the laws of nations, nor the property of individuals. It would not, therefore, be forprising, if, to facilitate their plan of invading this country, they were to seize on all the neutral ships, both in the ports of France and of Holland, and employ them as transports.

G. G.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.

A gentleman who arrived here on Monday from London, where his conversions placed him in the first line of information, affirms, that it is confidently affirmed in the higher circles, Mr. Hammond's mission to the Continent has for its sole object to keep alive the flame of war in Germany until (at least) the first week in October.

On Friday laft the apprehensions of a war with Spain had fo operated on the minds of the good people on the Stocks Exchange, London, that it confofs ofinally fell under five per cent; although on the day as well as the preceding, all the loofie tous manoeuvres, which for fome time have been obvious in that money mart, were payed off.

The anfwer of the Britifh miniffer to the late application of the Portugal merchants of London, ahin its tenor is marked with all the ambiguity of the old fchool, was little if at all more than ffile conofolatory; refufefing the plain queftion whether a rupture with Spain is or is not inevitable; yet from it our merchants, we think, may conclude, that if the war againft France continues, Spain will be our enemy.

It is intended, we hear, to line the S. W. coaft of Ireland with troops, and erect batteries on every ground that commands the harbors.

PARIS, September 6.

PERLET, in our journal of the 2d, makes the following obfervations on the Treaty with Spain.

"It is announced to us, that the Treaty figned with Spain, and fubmitted to the empire in the Legifllature, contains a claufe for an alliance defenfive and offenfive. An important queftion muft, fo far at leaft, occur on this fubject: Can a Republic that makes alliance with a King, conclude offenfive treaties; that is to fay, can it at, or againft, the pleafure of a foreign Government, declare war? Defenfive treaties are always juft, becaufe they are fole reafonery is to repel aggreffion. Offenfive treaty pretfuppofes a contingency! For inftance, if the Court of Madrid fhould take it in its head to attack the Ottoman Porte, fhould we engage to fecond it?—It is likewife faid, that we guarantee to the Spanifh Government its prefent ftates, and all its colonial poffeffions. We no doubt, would not with to trouble other Governments for the fake of rendering them more free; but if the Spanifh Colonies willed to rend themafelves, as the United States of America did from England, fhould we be expofed to the Cabinet of Madrid to furnifh troops to fubdue them? If the maritime war, which Spain is about to undertake, fhould turn out unfuccefsful on account of the perfect naval ftate of our navy, fhould we expect the money neceffary to enable it to refit it from its ruin? If like Holland, Spain fhould have the misfortune to lofe fome of her Colonies, fhall we engage to pafficate the war till England fhall have given up all fhe has taken from us, from Holland, & what the may take from Spain; Paraffa and chimeras will not rather be at all at once, the fhips of the Spanifh and Dutch navies have loft during the prefent war.—Engaged balance of our forces in the laft war, while we had a formidable navy, and combined with it the joint fuccours of the Spanifh and Dutch nations. Could England not vanquifh us again fee brave all her blows and her rage on the Continent but refift longer our marine, had annihilated, and thus prolong a war, of which, for many motives demand an end? It is, of course, as enlightened man fay, that a war with Spain is confidered in England rather like a hift than a danger; that the people there only fee the good chance of riding gallions? Would it not be ftrange that the fame event would excite joy in London and Paris?—Surely, we are very far from judging of a treaty of which we have no authentic knowledge; but it is feafonable to give the alarm reflecting the above queftions, in order that they may be maturely difcoffed in the Secret Committees."

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

THERE is an Italian proverb, which fays, "The Italians are wife before they begin a thing—the Germans, when they are about it—and the French when it is all over." The termination of the war will probably intitle the English to the French fhare of the proverb.

Kings are faid to be *hard-mouthed*, but two events prove them to be *hard headed*. The fcence of His Majefty of England once refufed the force of a *ftone*; and the head of Louis XVIII, has received but little injury from a *bullet*.

The young ladies finding that the *thrifty* fafhion has done no good for them, have of late increafed the waift, and thus difcovered a wifh to have *funcieafy* rather than *nobody*. The cefftus is now two inches lower than formerly.

The *Piety* of the Empreis is wonderous, to atone for the horrors of Hifmael, the now makes the Polifh Jews keep Sunday for their Sabbath, and make a chriftian repaft upon fat bacon.

EPIGRAM

Women were born, fo fate declares,
To *fmeath* our linen and our cares:
And 'tis but juft, for by my troth.
They're very apt to *raffle* both.

Buonaparte was intended for a phyfician, and ftuddied at Pavia; in his new vocation he has only changed the principle, the *practice of killing* in each, being pretty much the fame.

A Dignitary of the Church afked a friend lately, "whether he had *learnt* any thing by the fermon he had juft now heard him preach?"—"I did indeed?" faid his friend, "I learned *patience* to fit ftill and hear it!"

Had Shakefpeare been now living he would have altered his SEVEN AGES perhaps to *four*.—Now-a-days,a man of fafhion is BORN—MARRIED—CUCKOLDED and HANGS HIMSELF!

Bare elbows are going out of fafhion. *Bearing the arms* is caftefn expreffion for *defiance*. How then came the ladies to think the *office* would prove an *allurement*?

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Poetical and Miscellaneous works of

JAMES ELLIOT,

CITIZEN OF GUILFORD, (VER.) AND LATE A SON COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN FOUR BOOKS.

THE following Poems, which have heretofore appeared in various periodical publications in the United States—Lines to the adoption of the federal Conftitution in Vermont—The Summer Scafon—The Winter Scafon—Sonnet to General Fayette—Lines to Thomas Paine—Lines on the death of Louis XVI—Odes for the Months of July—Elegy written on reftiling as a foldier in the army of the United States—The American's Prayer For France—Elegiac Lines on the death of Gov. Hancock—Ode to Liberty—Lines on War—To Philoftus—To Lal Sacrhope—To General Kofciufc—Invocation to Memory.

II.

The following original Poems—The Cornfifh rions of the Sailor of Mitchell: An Elegiac Poem—Morning, an Ode—The vernal feafon—The Autumnal feafon—Ode to Equality—Prayer for Univerfal Peace—The Progrefs of Freedom, an Ode—Elegy, defcriptive of the expedition and defeat of General Harmar, written at Fort Washington, on the Ohio—Elegy written at Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami, during an indifpofition—Elegy defcriptive of General St. Clair's defeat, written near the fatal fpot—Lines commemorative of General Wayne's victory over the Indians, written at Greenville—Lines written at Marietta, on the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum—Verification of Sappho's *pofaic* tranfliption of Several Odes and Epiftles of HORACE—Valedictory address to the Muses.

III.

Sketches, Political and Geographical, extracted from the author's journal during a period of three years fervice in the army of the United States: Including, a conftitution propofed the expedition of the "army of the Confederation" against the Indians in the weftern parts of Pennfylvania, in 1794, and reflections on that event—A fketch of the origin, operations and character of the legion of the United States—Narrative of the circumftances relative to, and connected with the late treaty with the Indians north-weft of the Ohio—Search of the origin, progreffs and confummation, of the late treaty with Great Britain—And general obfervations on the foil, climate, natural productions, remains of antiquity, aboriginal inhabitants, progreffive fettlement, prefent population, and future profpects, of the extenfive country weftward of the Apalachian Mountains.

IV.

A Difquifition on Military Eftablifhments, and their moral and political confequences, illuftrated by hiftorical examples:—An Effay on the progreffs of Party Spirit in the United States, fince the organization of the prefent government; and feveral other original effays, defultory fketches and fugitive pieces, on various fubjects.

CONDITIONS.

I. *THE work will be printed in good paper, and a handfome type, neatly bound and lettered, and will contain between 400 and 500 pages, octavo.*

II. *The price to fubfcribers will be one DOLLAR to non fubfcribers one DOLLAR and TWENTY FIVE CENTS.—The money to be paid as foon as the books are ready for delivery.—The equal allowance to bookfellers.*

III. *The work to be put to preft as foon as 1000 fubfcribers appear.*

IV. *Thofe who fubfcribe for fix copies to have a feventh gratis.*

*** Subfcriptions received at this Office.

Found in Whateley on the firft of October laft. a SADDLE and SADDLE-BAGS—The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.

ELEAZER FRARY.

Oftober 19, 1796.

TAKEN up from *Stray*, by the fubfcriber, on the 28th day laft Ofober, a BAY MARE, *two years old paft; one a dark redfpotted Horfe, without any artificial mark—the other a light red, with a cop in the near ear, and a fit in the off ear.*—The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

GARDNER KELLOGG.

Hadley, Oct. 18, 1796.

WANTED to hire, a JOURNEYMAN TAILOR and CUTTER—to whom generous wages will be given.—ALSO, an APPRENTICE to the above business, 14 or 15 years old.—Enquire of

THOMAS BRIDGMAN.

Northampton, Oct. 19, 1796.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just received a large supply of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

HARD WARE and CUTLERY.

The bed GAM WOOD, OIL of VITRIOL, and other DIE STUFFS.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

PAINTERS' COLOURS, &c. &c.

HE will ov cash for FLAX-SEED, BEES WAX and SHIPPING FURRS.

Northampton, 16th Oft. 1796.

Chileab & Windlor Smith,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A MUCH larger, and more general affortment of

English Goods

Than ufual—Among which are,

Broms, Blue and Mix'd Superfine Brass Cloth—Men's and Women's Suitings, various kinds—Lack Linseflings—Taffetas—3 4 and 4 4 Modes—all which they are determined to fell on as low terms as can be purchased in the County—Their Goods are of a good quality, and neweft fafhions—All creditors and others, are defired to call and fee for themfelves.

They are now opening a new affortment of Glafs Ware, which they will fell unafhamed.

Well India GOODS of moft kinds very low for cafh.

N B. They meet to purchafe FLAX SEED and White BEANS, for which, they will pay CASH or SALT, on delivery—if delivered within twenty days, they will give the higheft price given.

Hadley, Oftober 25.

"To the beloved, Patriotic, Democratic, and Federaliftic Caffowers,—WILLIAM WOOLCOTT, of *Longfreth*, in the County of *Berkfhire*, and Commonwealth of *Maffachufetts*, Poor-Writer, fends—Greeting!

HEAR him fpeak to day for he never fpoke before,

As if you'd always pay, he never will no more.

He always has a trumpet fhrill, and always when he capers

Carries in with him, to call you out to get your paper.

Kind readers, he invites you all to pay the printers,

And he will enable him to ride throughout the winters.

A little pork, a little beef, a very hearty diffh,

To all thofe are concerned, this gentle note he fends.

For to bring in their pay, to help their needy friend.

Being what you have, for a little cash fill do,

Who pays he fhall fhake, and kindly thank them too,

And then you'll fee that he can fet, and take a little wel,

Subfcribe himfelf, your humble fervant, as heretofore,

WILLIAM WOOLCOTT.

Longfreth, October 24th, 1796.

Thofe Brethren who were members of the HAMPSHIRE LODGE, at their laft diffolution, are requefted to meet at the Houfe of Brother Afahel Pomeroy in Northampton, on Friday the 21th, Inftant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for the purpofe of confulting the furtherance and promotion of the Craft.—A general attendance is requefted.

WILLIAM SIZER, late Senr. Warden.

Northampton 24th—A. L. 5796.

Take Notice.

THE *Co partnerfhip of Alabird & Bidfar Jones is this day by mutual confent diffolved.—All perfons indebted to faid company are requefted to call and fettle by the firft day of November Next, otherwife their notes and accounts will be lodged with our Attorney to collect, without further notice.*

Northampton, October 17, 1796.

ALL *perfons indebted to the fubfcriber by Bond or Note, are defired to fettle the fame by the firft of December next.*

ALL PERSONS who are defirous to fettle, may call on Mr. Ifrael Wright of Weftampton.

MOSES HATCH.

October 12, 1796.

Broke out of the inclofure of the fubfcriber, on the morning of the 14th inft. a dark grey MARE, 3 years old paft, with a white ftreak in her forehead—Head before—a long tail, with confiderable white on the end of it—Whoever has, or will take up faid Mare and return her to the fubfcriber, or give information where fhe may be had, fhall be rewarded—

SIMEON POMEROY.

Northampton, 17th Oftober 1796

Broke into the inclofure of the fubfcriber on the twenty third of June, laft, a red STEER, one year old, with a crop in his off ear. The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SPRAGUE.

Chefterfield, October 13, 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of the fubfcriber on Wednefday the 12th of Oftober inftant, a bay HORSE, three or four years old, about feventeen hands high, a Blaze in main and tail, hind feet white, a little lame in his off hind leg, a few white hairs in his forehead. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

EEZER BENTON.

Afhfield, October 17, 1796.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH *my Wife, has left my bed and board*—ALL Perfons are forbid harbouring or trufting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

DAVID NEIFELL.

Pelham, Oft. 3, 1796.

CASH paid for RAGS and FISH-NET, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XL.—] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1796. [—No. 532.—]

The reader's attention is requested to the following extracts of murders committed by the "exclusive patriots" of France. It is an instructive lesson on the subject of jacobinism, or democracy.

FRANCE.

REPORT OF THIBAUDEAU,

RESPECTING SOME COMMOTIONS THAT HAVE LATELY TAKEN PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

THIBAUDEAU having appeared in the tribune, presented a picture of the fcenes which the Commune of Marseilles has exhibited.

The convocation of the Primary Affemblies, for the nomination of municipal officers has been the fignal for tumult and carnage. The citizens were peacefully convened to exercise their franchifes; in a fhort time a crowd of ftrangers forced the guard, and rolled into the middle of the affembly with arms in their hands; threats and furious cries of *No Clemens, but Massacres*, were heard; they tore from the hands of a citizen the conftitution of the 4th year, and fubftituted in its ftead one that of 1793. This was only a prelude to other fcenes; poignards were immediately drawn—feveral citizens were wounded; fome old men efcaped death through the affiftance of fome dragoons of the garrifon, who flew to their relief; Citizen Bourguignon had a moft cruel fate; he was feized by an Affaffin, and fell, pierced with a ftiletto.

In the fection of the fanctuary of the primary affembly was equally violated: the chairs were broken and the court was diffolved.

In the third fection the fame fcene was renewed. Hubert was diftinguifhed among the rioters, and the ex-conventionifl Granet, though he does not belong to that faction. When they attempted to fpeak of the conftitution, the cries and threats were repeated with double violence; one citizen received a thrift with a knife, and a perfon of the name of Berret was heard to cry, *we will have no Chouans, we will have Mountaineers.*

In the fourth fection there were the fame complaints and the fame outrages. Officers called to fit for the commiffion of the fourth year; he held it in his hand; a mad fellow came up, tore it out of his hand, and prefaged in its place that of 1793.

In the fifth fection the court was with difficulty formed, from the crowd of ftrangers who rufhed in, exciting a terrible noife. The guard could not refift them; other citizens united to repel the affailants, but the latter returned to their charge, and the prefident of the primary affembly, an old man of fourfcore, would have been murdered, had not fome dragoons of the garrifon come to his affiftance.

In the fixth fection the fame excefles were committed, accompanied with cries of *Long live the Mountaineers.*

The feventh, ninth, feventeenth, and twenty-firft Sections were the theatres of fimilar outrages. The fifteenth had two fcenes of a ftill more fhocking nature. The Affembly changed, upon which the tumult increafed, and Citizen Jacques-Victor Aubert received fome fevere wounds.

In the thirty firft fection the affembly adjourned the feeling; in the interval an armed minority united, and ufurped the right of nomination.

The thirty-fecond fection fell a prey to tumult and violence, and the fon of the magiftrate of the peace has perifhed under the fword of the affaffins.

This is the refult of the process-verbal, drawn up by the prefidents of the primary affemblies of Marseilles, and figned by 2500 citizens.

Thibaudeau here proceeded to read the courtefy prefidents addreffed to him refpecting thefe events by the civil and military authorities. The Primary affemblies, the commander of Marseilles wifhes, have been violently agitated; feveral people have been given with poignards—citizens has been wounded with a ftiletto, and it is impoffible to calculate what might have been the confequences of thefe outrages had it not been for the real and good conduct of the gendarmes.

In a fecond letter he announces that four or five citizens have been wounded; befides, by falfe reports they have endeavoured to force the directory to give arms to the national guard, but if it confents to this meafure, all is undone.

That you fee, continued Thibaudeau, that the commander does not difclofe the whole truth; we fhall hear immediately what the civil authorities have to fay.

The commendation of the Primary affemblies, Mercantin, commiffioner to the municipal adminiftration of the North of Marseilles, acquaints the miniffer of the Interior, has been the fignal for tumult in that commune. In the Section de la Fraternite has been much agitated, and truth compels me to declare, that it is in this fection are the moft men of opulence (*mutmurs.*) Armed force was called, one of the fugitives came quite out of breath to the furgeon, where he died fhortly after. (*Marks of indignation.*)

Many other letters follow. According to that of the commiffioner of the Central Bureau of Marseilles, the troubles originated in the refufal of fome to confirm the national adminiftrators nominated by the Directory, and in the defire of obtaining fuffrages that election. Befides, there was nothing but the murder of Bourguignon, and that they were fearching for the culprits. If one Pierre Neven is to be credited, a few blows only were given on either fide. The royalifts were always the aggreffors, and they were always beaten; and it was they who had the barbarity to affaffinate the unfortunate Bourguignon. According to another letter of the fame, they would make us believe that the Engliffh were acquainted with what was about to take place, as during thefe circumftances their fleet confiftantly appeared in thefe ftraits, and he mixes with thefe conjectures the recital of an orgie given by the late Comte de Broglie, at the houfe of a female citizen Maillard, an Opera performer. He does not fay that he was prefent in perfon at the entertainment, but a man of credit, a patriot, his intimate friend, contrived to introduce himfelf, and revealed to him the fecret.

Thibaudeau then going over his correfpondence exclaimed, What means that expreffion of the Commiffioner Mercantin, *this faction de la Fraternite was the moft agitated, and truth compels me to fay, that it contains moft people of opulence?* Do we there live in a time when fortune is a badge of proftription? Have you alfo obferved the letter of the Commiffioner of the Central Bureau?

According to him there was nothing but the murder of Bourguignon; but are the violence and the outrages perpetrated upon a number of individuals nothing? Are the violation at the fame moment of the afylums of feveral Primary Affemblies nothing? Are the complaints of 2500 Citizens nothing? What do you think of the unfortunate Bourguignon, who was fuppofed to have been affaffinated only by the Royalifts? A fingle word will explain it all, Bourguignon was the victim of a family maffacred by tyrants. His father, his brother perifhed on the fcaffold, and he had efcaped the fate only by a long concealment.

To thefe affaffinations likewife are to be added, thofe which are committed at Aix. There citizens Chegran and Aillard were maffacred, and Bernard, the commiffioner of the Executive Power, underwent the fame fate. It was even under the very eye of adminiftration that the affaffination of Bernard was perpetrated, and not a word was faid of it by the Municipality, in the Proclamation addreffed to the People. It is neceffary to inform you of the character of this Municipality, which has furrounded itfelf with a kind of revolutionary guard, which had the audacity to ufurp the Legiflative power, which made the accompanying approbation of the Department of the Mouths of the Rhone, impofed a contribution of 20 millions in affignats to fupply its wants, and thofe of its guards, and was it poffible that power could reign in a country where the victims are governed by their executioners?

Curfes upon thofe who fubftitute their own paffions in place of the motives of public intereft.—The blood which has been fhed will be upon their heads. Thefe reflections are not foreign to this fubject. What in fact is the ftate of the Department of the Mouths of the Rhone? It is placed all at once under a military and revolutionary government. No authorities really conftitutional, except that tribunal to which was attached Rigaut, the Fouquier Tinville of the South, public accufer of the fanguinary commiffion of Marseilles. We fhall not here examine the danger of the power entrufted to the Executive Directory, of putting in a ftate of fiege and defiance the Departments of the Confitution whole Departments. The advantages refulting from the exercife of it in Le Vendee, are no compenfation for the evils with which it is accompanied, and doubtlefs you will direct your attention to the means of mitigating this violent remedy.

I befides obferve that the members of the tribune of the mouths of the Rhone, almoft all fled becaufe they could not live in fafety, and if they made inquiry after the guilty, they were in danger of becoming the victims of affaffination. Let us hope that the directory, better informed, will at length take the neceffary meafures to banifh arbitrary proceedings, and fofter all citizens round the government by giving to them the equally enjoyment of their rights.

I remain with you to pronounce upon the validity of the primary affemblies of Marseilles. Out of only 22 affemblies, 2500 citizens were deprived of their right of election, fecured to them by the Conftitution. Their juft complaints, the affaffination of Bourguignon, in the Section No. 1. have already decided the annulment of elections marked with blood.

If the violation of forms had been the only fubject of inquiry, your committee would have demanded the production of the Process-Verbaux, but the queftion was the troubles, outrages and affaffinations of which 2500 citizens complained.—The Proces Verbaux of election however digefted will not change fact, nor refture to life the victims that perified under the dagger, and you ought not to fee thefe acts drawn up amidft bloodfhed.

It is time to attach to the government thefe countries where there is more independence than liberty. Let the calamities which the revolution involved, teach us to ftop the effufion of blood, and let the peace of the interior be at laft the firft bleffing of the conftitution.

Thibaudeau concluded by propofing to declare null the elections made at Marseilles by the primary affemblies, and to charge the directory to provide againft the enfuing elections for the reinftatement of the Municipal officers, Juftices of the peace and Affeffors, who ought to have been nominated.

The council declared urgency, and adopted the plan of the refolution.

The printing of the report of Thibaudeau was demanded to the number of fix copies for each member.

(Signed) "JOURDAN,"

Colombel, on account of the expenfe, demanded that the number fhould be reduced to two.

Thefe motives of economy; faid Henri Larivierre, ought to give place to more important confiderations. At this moment calumny circulates its poifon in the greateft profufion. The whole South is infected by it. From whence is the light which is to diffipate the clouds by which is enveloped to proceed, if not from within thefe walls?

The number of fix was carried.

RETREAT AND SECOND DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

ARMY *of* SAMBRE *and* MEUSE.

General Jourdan, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Sambre and Meufe, dated from the Head quarters at Schweinfort, 14 Fructidor, (Augeft 31) to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"Since my letter of the 7th, it has been impoffible for me to write to you.

"In the night between the 7th and 8th Fructidor I made my retreat in two columns, for the purpofe of retiring behind Velden, becaufe Gen. Bernadotte, having been forced to evacuate Nofenberg, and to abandon Lauf, with the forces fufficiently ftrong to prevent the poffibility of my forcing that paffage, which was the only high road that would afford a facility for conveying the artillery and baggage. I have confequently been obliged to crofs the country, and travel a long roads which have hitherto been confidered as impaffable by an army. The park of artillery and baggage have encountered the greateft difficulties in their march; it has been impoffible for me to reach Velden, and I have been obliged to take up a poftion with the army partly before Velden, and partly at Vilfeck.

"General Bernadotte having been obliged, to retire to Forchheim, and the enemy having moved in front of Erlangen, my right flank was uncovered, and I even had the enemy behind me. The path and the baggage having filed off during the night, that corps of the army which were encamped in front of Velden encamped on the 9th at Hilpoltstein and Bamberg; Gen. Kleber, who commanded the corps which was encamped at Neleeth, could not receive the order for retiring, becaufe a great body of the enemy's cavalry placed between him and me, cut off the communication. But that General felt the neceffity of retaking his retreat, and he was met on the 9th at Teplitz, by the Adjutant-General Duchesne, who carried the order to him for retiring to Betzenftein, where he did not arrive till midnight.

"On the 10th the army retired behind the Wiffent the right fupported by Forchheim, and the left at Ahrenthalfch.

"On the 11th, I only made a movement on my right, for the purpofe of conveying the principal forces of my army, and I formed the design of attaching that body of the enemy which was on my right, but it was neceffary to confiruct bridges on the Rednitz and that was impoffible, and as I was informed a large body of the enemy was at Berg-Pheth, and had pufhed their patroules into Ramberg, where General Enouf was made prifoner for an inftant, I thought it my duty to continue my retreat. I marched the 12th towards Bamberg; a part of the army paffed to the left back of the Redniz the other remained on the right back, and I caufed bridges to be conftructed over the Mein. The fame day the enemy pufhed a very large body of cavalry from Berg Ebracch on Eltman, and cut off the only road which offered me a communication. This was the more eafy for them to accomplifh, as that road, which runs along the right bank of the Main from Bamberg to Schweinfurt, is one continued defile.

"The 13th the army was in motion, and by a forced march, arrived this day at Schweinfurt, after having forced the paffage of Eitman, and part of Lauragen.

"I fhall remain there until circumftances force me to fall back, or allow me to advance, having no longer behind, fuch hatrible defiles as I have paffed, and the power of retreating by Folde, along the upper Lahn.

"I am going to examine the movements of the enemy, and you may be affured, that, if circumftances permit me, I fhall march againft them, but not in the country that I have traverfed, at leaft without your formal order, for I fhall always think it extremely dangerous to place an army in fuch defiles, without having a large referve, which might protect its retreat, and keep the inhabitants of the country in order.

"As I have been feven days without being able to communicate with any body, I do not know what has paffed towards Mayence or elfewhere. I have only this day received a letter from General Moreau, of the 8th, who announces his fucceffes on the 7th over the enemy.

"General Enouf, who had received a diffatch from you for me, was obliged to deftroy it, that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. I think the fucceffs of General Moreau will recal Prince Charles to the Danube and I fhall ftrive to profit by it.

"I have the honour to inform you that notwithftanding the great difficulties I have fuffered in my march, I have not loft a fingle piece of artillery. You will alfo learn, no doubt with pleafure, that altho, the army has been compelled to fight fix days together in front and rear, the troops have not refufed the fmallefl chance.

(Signed) "JOURDAN,"

General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

Hainelburg, 18 Fructidor, Sept. 4.

"I have the honour to inform you that the enemy pufhed the Mein on the 16th, and attacked againft Wurtzburg. The garrifon there being doubtfulls unable to remain in the town retired to the citadel.

"I refolved on an attack upon the 17th, as well to deliver if paffible, the garrifon of Wurtzburg, as to endeavour to compel the enemy to repafs the Mein.

"The Allies had in like manner formed the defign to attack me; they wanted to turn me on my left, as I did them on their right, that I might fecure Dettelbach and Kitzengen their two points of retreat.

"The Allies began at eight o'clock in the Morning. The enemy with a numerous cavalry appeared to be fuperior on my left wing, and thereatened to cut it off. I thought it neceffary to take the hazard of a charge of cavalry, which might produce us the greateft advantages.

"The charge was commanded by the General of Division Bonnard, and was executed with courage—fome of the enemy's corps were worfted, and fuffered, but frefh troops advancing, our cavalry were furprifed and retired. General Bonnard and I rallied them, but it became impoffible to attempt a fecond charge the enemy received frefh troops every inftant.

"I have therefore been obliged to retire. The retreat has been effected hartily enough.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

VICTORY GAINED BY MOREAU.

ARMY *of the* RHINE *and* MOSELLE.

General Moreau to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Pfalin Hoffen,

16th Fructidor.

"After the paffage of the Lech, the army advanced by different points, the right to Dachau, the centre at Pfalin-Hoffen, and the left at Bombach. We could by no means advance from that poftion without the greateft precautions.

"General Latour's troops were behind the Ifer, oppefite Munich; thofe of General Mercantier were at Landhut. We muft expect, every moment the arrival of the reinforcements of the Archduke Charles, he has feveral forces open on the Danube, among others that of Ingolftadt, whofe brigade he commands.

"I had given orders to pufh reconnoitering parties, as far as poffible to have news of the enemy. The refult was, that they poffefled the bridge of Ingolftadt, and had a ftrong garrifon in the town. They did not occupy Vohburg, and they had been fome way on the road to Raitfhon without difcovering any of the enemy.

"It was natural to think, that the enemy paffed in force at Landhut and Ingolftadt, would allow us to advance towards Raitfhon, and then hazafh our flank.

"On the 13th General Defaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge of Ingolftadt, and force the enemy to cross over to the fpot.

General St. Cyr was ordered to pufh his outpofts to Hamper and reconnoiter Fleffing. General Ferino was to approach Munich.—Since the 13th his vanguard occupied Munich and Vertramoenging. In taking this poffition, the 4th regiment of dragoons, had charged with the greateft bravery the cavalry of the enemy's vanguard, and had pufhed them nearly as far as the Ifer, taking from them 80 horfes and as many men.

"At the moment when thefe attacks were commenced, the enemy who had marched all night, attacked at daybreak the out poffs of the left wing. They left their only the footy of the flankers under the command of general Delmas, who was attacked the fame inftant, and who fucceeded in repelling the enemy.

"The vanguard fell back in good order as far as Haugenhogh and the Chapel Saint Grill. The troops of the main body and the referve being placed, they checked the efforts of the enemy.

"Their cavalry, notwithftanding the dreadful havoc made in their ranks by our artillery charged our batteries with high artillery, which continued their fire with the greateft coolnefs, though the enemy were not 25 paces diftant.

"The 18 regiment of carabiniers and the 8th of chaffeurs, charged this cavalry in flanks with the greateft bravery—a part of them was driven into a marfh, where we took about 100 horfes. Another was obliged to pafs under the fire of a battalion of the 62d demi-brigade—A battalion of the 69th then attacked with great courage the heights of the Chapel St. Grill, took a howitzer, and a waggon, and difloged the enemy, who, repulfed on all points, were obliged to retire, which the night allowed them to do, with no other loffs than about 300 prifoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horfes, as well as the route they had taken. Their loft is at leaft 2800 men, in killed, wounded, and prifoners.

"This body was the union of thofe of Generals Latour and Mercantin, ten battalions and three regiments of cavalry of the army of Wartenfleben, that Prince Charles had fent to check our progreffs. It is already fufficiently evident he had drawn from that army, to march againft that of the Sambre and Meufe. We expect to fee the reft arrive in a few days. The army of the Sambre and Meufe may eafily refume the offenfive.

"The centre of the army could not have any part in this action. The officer, charged to announce the attack to me, fell his way, and came to me too late for the reinforcement to arrive in time, and the contrary winds prevented my hearing the