

Lions, and the troops of heroes who fought for us? No, no, no: the first is banished; most of the others have had their throats cut.

To whom then are we to owe fealty and homage? To those who cut their throats? Why? Because they helped our revolution? No, they did not help it. — Because they are good and benevolent to all men! Read their history for the answer. Because they are so very just, friendly and respectful, to the free government which is the ripe and rich fruit of our independence? No such thing.

What then is the basis of the Jacobin claim of gratitude? Precisely this: the French emissaries will help the Jacobins to pull down our government. They hate as we hate; and this sympathy of passions, and community of interests, renders it useful to dupe as many as we can. The song of gratitude has been a siren song which in 1793 almost lulled asleep the true spirit of independence.

Men of reading and reflection long ago concluded that Democrats were not republicans. It was lately conceded in one of the Jacobin papers that this was true. Its being true renders it rather the more strange, that it should be acknowledged. It is so however, and Democrats take the name and are welcome to it. It has worn badly enough, and now their French pay-masters have cast it off (for they now reprobate democracy in Paris) our imitative gentry seem to claim it as if like running footmen they had a clear right to the second hand suit of those whom they serve. The name fits them admirably, as it means that anarchy which rules the constituted authorities or survives their destruction. The use that has been made of the name, to deceive first, and then to plunder, suits the hypocrisy, the licentiousness, or the need of the different sects that from the democratic party. The credulous dupes may be left out as a distinct sect, for the fact is, they do not keep together in a body, but are scattered among the others, according to the character of the leader they may happen to enlist under.

In the rage of despair, an attempt has been made to disgrace the character of federal republicans — Definitions have been quoted from books, implying that it is the power of a few which is meant by republicanism, &c. But these are proofs of that sort of pedantry and indocility, which is not made modest by conscious ignorance, nor wise by reading.

Let the party be styled democrats, for two reasons. First, it describes the sort of politics they would introduce — and secondly, it is a name already disgraced and fits the wearers.

From a London paper.

GENERAL PICHEGRU'S CAMPAIGNS.

This very interesting work contains a number of curious anecdotes, a few of which we have extracted.

IN a brisk engagement which took place between Courtray and Ingelmonster, the 20th regiment of cavalry suffered their cannon to be taken. General Pichegru gave orders that neither this regiment, nor any other that should lose their cannon, should be supplied with any till they had taken an equal number from the enemy. Within three days after this affair, the 20th regiment took four pieces from the enemy.

In the engagement between Moreau's division and Clairfayt's troops, near Lincelles and Blaton, fifty of the enemy's horse made their way into our park of artillery. Some Belgian recruits who were left to guard the park, threw down their arms and fled. Our cannoniers snatched up their muskets, and planted themselves behind the ammunition waggons, fired upon the troopers, and killed several, and compelled the remainder to take to flight. This presence of mind saved the artillery of that division on this occasion.

During the siege of Ypres, a shell fell on the knapsack of a soldier of the second battalion of la Corceze, which cut the straps of his knapsack, & broke a pot of butter that he had placed above his necessities. This volunteer, who was a native of Limousin, was not at all affected by the danger, but looking eagerly at the fragments, cried in his provincial dialect, "Ahl grand Di, mouz roupi de burra! de quel larai you mo soupo?" Ah, God! my poor pot of butter! what shall I do now to make my soup!

At the battle of Hoogleden, the 62d, or the 24th demi-brigade (I cannot recollect which of these it was) was posted by the side of the road leading from Rousselaer to Hoogleden. The regiment of Latour, which is one of the finest regiments of dragoons in the Emperor's service, advanced along the road, covered with their cloaks. The chief of this demi-brigade, not seeing the uniform of the Austrians, thought it was a detachment of our cavalry, and when his men were preparing to fire, he cried, "Stay, stay, I think they belong to us." The commanding officer of the dragoons answered, "Yes, we are French. But what do you do in that dangerous position? You will have the whole army of the enemy upon you. Take my advice and change your position." As he finished these words he discovered his mistake. Our officer instantly gave orders for his men to fire, and a sharp engagement ensued. — An entire squadron of the enemy were left on the field. The road was covered with the carcasses of men and horses. The carnage was shocking.

Through the whole of this campaign our infantry stood the shock of the cavalry with perfect stea-

diness. There was no charge in which they were broken or thrown into confusion. This is the credible steadiness of our foot soldiers, which has made our armies invincible. Its conduct will form a period in the history of military transactions.

The moment the infantry suffer themselves to be broken by the horse, they expose themselves to be cut to pieces. But if they have the courage to remain firm, they seldom or ever fail of gaining the advantage. The cavalry of the enemy have often been seen to charge our rout on the full gallop: the first rank of infantry discharged their muskets and presented their bayonets: the second and third kept up a constant fire, and the horse were compelled to retire with loss. If our battalions had suffered themselves to be broken, the cavalry would have made a terrible slaughter, and we could have succeeded in no enterprise.

Gaspard Thieric, colonel of the 9th regiment of hussars, was reconnoitering with his regiment, and placing some troops in ambush, in a hollow way, he proposed to draw the enemy into it, by provoking them to action, and afterwards flying before them. He ordered his hussars to insult the enemy in every possible manner. They accordingly advanced pretty near the Austrians, calling them the slaves of despots, and giving them such other names. The abuse was returned by the enemy, who reproached our troops with being compelled to take paper food, with killing their king, and melting down their church bells. They however suspected the snare, and could not be tempted to move. One of our hussars, at length, losing all patience, galloped up and killed an Austrian trooper with a pistol shot; but the enemy instead of being drawn to seek revenge for this insult, cried out, Bravo! mention honourable! insertion au bulletin! Bravo! honourable mention! insertion in the bulletin!

An hussar of the 9th regiment, whose name was Petre, was sent to a village in Brabant, to protect the inhabitants from marauders. A party of rascals entered the place, and searching for concealed effects, dug up a small box, in which all the inhabitants of the village had deposited their money. Petre arrived at the very moment when they were carrying off their booty, and drawing his sabre, by his intrepidity and firmness, he induced the plunderers to take to flight. He called together the inhabitants, who opened the box in his presence. It contained ninety thousand livres, and Petre was desired to take what he pleased from it. Petre thanked them, and only added, "I have done my duty, and you owe me nothing, but I would advise you to hide your money better in future."

It rarely happened that the emigrants suffered themselves to be taken alive, especially in any great numbers. The brigade of Jourdan, however, took sixty-six belonging to the legion of Rohan, the greater part of whom were convicted of emigration and condemned to be shot. Among them was a young man from the department of the Pas de Calais, who declared he had been driven to quit his country on the greatest extremity, and to escape from the fury of Lehon. He heard his sentence with the composure of an innocent man; and having begged permission to write to his brother, who was serving among the Emigrants, he expressed himself on the spot in the following terms: "Dear brother, at the time you will receive this letter, I shall be no more; I beg of you to sell my camp equipage, pay my debts, and take the remainder to your own use. You know I was driven to it to save myself from dying of hunger. The greatest of all crimes is to bear arms against our country."

After we had entered Nimeguen, it happened that I was left alone at head-quarters. A beautiful woman, accompanied by her maid servant, entered the room in which I sat, and with marks of extreme terror, threw her arms round my neck, and cried "Dear General, I hope they will not fire any more bombs on the town." "No, madam, we are masters of it." — "But will not the English fire upon us?" — "I do not think they will," I answered.

She fell senseless, being quite overcome with fear, and when she came to herself, she told me that several shells had fallen on her house, and made it a heap of ruins; and that one of them fell very near her, from the terror of which she could never recover.

I offered every argument my mind could suggest to calm her apprehensions, but without any effect. A terror like this is with difficulty conquered.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

An Act to remedy certain inconveniences arising under the present Land Laws.

WHEREAS the entry-takers are not required by law to insert the date of the entry in the warrant issued to the claimant, and the date of the entry does not therefore appear upon the grant, and it frequently happens that a second enterer of the same land obtains his grant first and great injustice is done to the first fair and honest purchaser: for remedy whereof,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of March next, it shall be the duty of the entry-taker to insert the date of the entry in the body of the warrant; and the secretary of state shall and he is hereby required, in issuing grants for land, in all cases whatsoever, to insert in the body of such grant the date of the entry when such date shall ap-

pear on the warrant returned into his office; and if any entry-taker shall issue a warrant contrary to the directions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt, one half to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other half to the use of the State.

II. Whereas difficulties have arisen in obtaining grants under the operation of the sixth section of an act, passed at the last General Assembly, entitled, "An act to amend an act, entitled, An act to prevent the issuing of grants for lands entered with any of the entry-takers in the State, in certain cases; and to prevent the issuing warrants of survey in manner as is described," where the original enterer is dead or removed, so that the oath required by said act cannot be made: Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the original enterer is dead, or where the claimant may hold by assignment of a person removed out of the State, it shall and may be lawful, upon such claimant filing an affidavit to that effect in the secretary's office, for the secretary of State to issue grants upon warrants so returned, for all entries made previous to the first of January, 1794. Provided the warrant corresponds sufficiently with the transcript returned under the said act to the secretary's office by the clerks of the county courts. Provided also, That grants may issue to persons claiming lands entered in the counties of Guilford and Chatham, previous to the year 1783, although there may be no transcript with which the warrants may or can be compared.

III. And whereas warrants have in some instances been lost, that have issued upon entries made on the books now in possession of the clerks of the county courts, and others never issued, so that titles cannot be perfected to the lands so claimed: For remedy whereof, Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person claiming lands under such circumstances, to make application to the court of the county in whose office such books are lodged, for a second warrant; and if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of such court by the inspection of the books, that such entry was made, and that the party had been legally entitled to receive a warrant, and it shall also be made appear by the oath of a surveyor or some credible witness, that such warrant has been lost or destroyed, then it shall be the duty of the court to order the clerk to issue a second warrant of the same tenor and date of the one so lost or destroyed, stating in the body thereof that the same is a duplicate: which warrant shall issue under the seal of the court of the county, and the same shall be as valid as if issued by the entry-taker: and the surveyor making return of plats and surveys under such duplicates, it shall be his duty to note the same particularly therein; and the secretary issuing any grant or grants thereon, shall recite in the face of the same, that the same is issued under a duplicate warrant by virtue of this act, and liable to become null and void if at any future time it should appear that a grant had been obtained on the original warrant stated to have been lost or destroyed as aforesaid.

IV. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where it shall appear by the entry-taker's books that warrants have not issued by the entry-taker, the clerk by order of the court, is hereby directed to issue warrants in the same manner as by the first section in this act directed, to the person or persons who may apply for the same; and the clerk of the court shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of four shillings in full for all services in this behalf.

V. Whereas lands now in the counties of Wilkes, Burke and Buncombe, were formerly liable to be entered, and may have been entered, with the entry-takers of Washington and Greene, in the State of Tennessee: And whereas fraud may be attempted under colour of warrants from the said counties of Washington and Greene; For prevention whereof, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person claiming lands in either of said counties of Wilkes, Burke or Buncombe, under colour of an entry made in Washington and Greene, shall previous to making a survey thereof, produce to the court of the county in which the land lieth, a majority of the justices being present, his warrant, and make it appear by his own oath, and other testimony where it can be procured, that the purchase money for the land claimed hath been paid to the entry-taker; and thereupon the warrant shall be countersigned by the clerk and thereafter be held a good warrant. Provided nevertheless, That all such surveys shall be made agreeable to the location. And provided also, That any grant obtained on a warrant countersigned as aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby declared null and void, in case it shall afterwards appear that a warrant had been previously issued and a grant at any time obtained thereon.

V. And to prevent grants being issued under feigned or forged warrants: Be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of State to stay the issuing of grants on all warrants returned into his office, purporting to be signed by any entry-taker of the counties of Washington and Greene, whereof he may entertain any doubt of their being genuine, or not actually signed by any of the said entry-takers; and in all such cases it shall be his duty to lay such warrants before the next General Assembly, who will take such order thereon as justice and the interest of the State may require.