

Imperial Majesty to comply with, and which other States did also not approve.

Moreover, this proposal gave rise to an exception, which, after so many and meritorious actions, such unparalleled sacrifices, which his Majesty had already made, he, in truth, had no reason to expect, and on which his Majesty, not without much sorrow, finds it his duty to make some remarks.

The summoning of the six circles, by the elector of Mentz, has been represented as irregular, though in fact it is strictly constitutional. Measures there were proposed precisely contradictory to the negotiations for the subsistence, and the universal arming of the peasants was resolved on, though it is plain, that such a measure is as inefficient as dangerous, and completely adverse to the object proposed—inefficient against an enemy who presses forward in a mass with an infantry of Fury, approved Tactics, and a numerous Artillery—Dangerous, because, when the Peasant is armed, and brought away from his ordinary mode of life, the enemy may easily become his most dangerous seducer, and finally adverse to the object proposed, because such an armament is wholly incompatible with the operations and subsistence of disciplined armies. These reasons, which flowed from the most sincere conviction of his Majesty, have been represented in the most odious colors; and the most false and scandalous motives have been attributed to him, for his dissent to this measure;—and, in order to prevent the arrangement of the subsistence, projects of extending his Dominions, of secularizing ecclesiastical territories, and of oppressing the empire, have been rumoured to have been by him in contemplation; and of which his Majesty's known Patriotism, and acknowledged virtues, will form the best contradiction.

After what is said, every hope of the Subsistence being acceded to, being now vanished, "His Majesty does now renounce the same, and also every Resolution of the Empire and of the Circles relative thereto. His Majesty has, therefore, taken the Resolution no longer to grant his Protection to the German Empire;—But, to order his Army, (excepting twenty thousand Auxiliaries, according to different treaties) instantly to return to his own dominions."

At the same time that his Majesty finds himself compelled to withdraw a portion of his Troops from the defence of those States, for which they have already combated with so much glory, he expresses the most earnest wishes, that those consequences he has above alluded to may not take place, but that the exertions of his Imperial Majesty, and of the Empire, may eventually insure to both a full indemnity, and a general and honorable Peace. To his Majesty remains the just consolation, and permanent glory of having on his part made such sacrifices to the defence and safety of the Emperor in the present awful crisis, as certainly few States in Europe, or Members of the Germanic Body, could, without much hesitation, have resolved upon.

Berlin, March 13, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,

JUNE 5.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Trial, Davis, St. Johns
The ship John Bulkely, a Portuguese ship from Lisbon, and a Danish ship, besides a few brigs are arrived in the Delaware, names unknown.

Arrived at New-York the 3d inst.
Ship Columbus, Carman, 53 days from London.

The Nancy, Butler, is arrived at Falmouth.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, June 1.

"I lament that the tranquility of your city should have been disturbed, particularly by a citizen of another state—such conduct is highly unwarrantable, and never will meet the encouragement of good people, who love peace and good order, and certainly is not the way to obtain redress of the injuries they have sustained—something similar was set on foot here, said to originate from the same quarter, and a pretty general association was entered into by masters and mates of vessels, but it did not meet the encouragement they probably expected from the citizens. It is now adhered to only by such as do not wish to go out, with such as were before out of employ, and some that had lost their vessels;

so that I believe not a single vessel has been detained in consequence of that association—and it will doubtless soon die away. About forty sail of vessels have cleared for the islands since the embargo was raised—some others that loaded before, and went down to Norfolk and Hampton may make the number, fifty.—Many others wait for more favorable intelligence before they go out. Last evenings post brought accounts from your city of the King of Prussia having withdrawn his forces from the allies, and that Spain was about negotiating with France. I sincerely hope this intelligence may prove to be true, as it may be a means of procuring peace to Europe, and of course security to the commerce of this country.—For terrible would be the stroke to us, to be plunged in war at this time—and I join with you in opinion that those who wish it cannot be real friends to the United States.—Mr. Jay I hope may be successful, and as Congress will soon rise, you will not expect any obstructions to his negotiations by those in opposition to the pacific party, many of whom doubtless were friends to peace, altho' they differed respecting the means of obtaining it."

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XXI.

Mr. FENNO,

THE Theatre, at Mrs. Marshall's benefit, last evening, was more thoroughly filled, than it ever has been, since it was opened.

Mrs. Marshall in Juliet, and Mr. Rennel in Romeo, did great justice to their parts.—Mr. Chalmers, rather over acted Mercutio; to express the spirit and fire in that character is extremely difficult. Mr. Chalmers's action has heretofore so well accorded with the Observer's taste and opinion, that he more freely hazards the above remark.

The Observer has hitherto gratified the feelings of his own heart, in noticing the beauties of performances and performers, rather than their faults: he has been happy to see many inaccuracies corrected. Some actors, who might have been reprehended at first, now deserve commendation and applause, and all are improved since the New Theatre was opened.—Those performers who have not been mentioned by the Observer, will understand, as a general rule, the silence, is meant as an admonition, this is however true, with some exceptions, which shall be detailed, in future numbers.—The performance of Romeo and Juliet, last evening, was not, when taken in all its parts good; many scenes were lifeless, especially, that when Juliet is discovered in her bed, with the appearance of death.

The Funeral procession, and Dirge in 5th act, merit the highest applause; nothing of the kind, has exceeded it.—The vocal performers, in the Dirge, all did well, but Miss Broadhurst, excelled—the file of her part, was happily accommodated to the unrivalled excellency of her voice, and method of performing.

Mr. Finch was justly forgiven, for want of recollection last evening; it is to be presumed, he will not soon want the exercise of a similar indulgence.

The well known plays of "Every one has his fault," and "No song no supper," are to be up on Friday evening, for Mr. Darley's benefit; his deserts are too much rivited in the minds of all who have heard him, to need a comment.—The plays and entertainments, are of the first description, for gratifying the lovers of Dramatic excellence.—Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Morris, Messrs. Fennel, Chalmers, Moreton and Whitlock; are the principal performers in the Comedy, and Mr. Bates, in a different cast of character, from that which has generally delighted his audience. After naming this group of performers, the Observer cannot add an inducement, to attend on Friday evening.

June 5th.

By this Day's Mail.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday, March 31.

Decree of accusation against Danton.

LEGENDRE. "Four of our colleagues were arrested last night by order of your committee. The celebrated Danton is one of them; I know not the names of the other three. If they are guilty, I will be the first to call for their punishment; but you ought to hear them. I am pure, and believe Danton to be as pure as myself."

He was interrupted by noise.—A member called to the President to keep order.—The President said he would not suffer freedom of speech to be infringed; that this day would be glorious to liberty; and that the people and posterity would judge the Representatives of the people.

Legendre resumed. He feared that private animosities were going to sacrifice men, who had rendered great services to the revolution. He spoke of his own connections with Danton; of what Danton had done in 1792, when minister of justice; and concluded with moving that the deputies arrested last night should be heard at the bar. This motion was heard with some applauses.

FAYAN thought there ought to be no exception to general rules; and that the laws ought to be the same to Danton as to other persons. Men were to be tried by the whole of their conduct, not by their conduct at par-

ticular periods. The committees were bound to report the causes of arrest within twenty-four hours, and therefore he moved that the parties arrested should not be heard.

Robespierre.—"From these disturbances, for a long time unknown to the assembly, it is evident that a grand interest is in question, viz. Whether certain men shall be more powerful than their country? Why else is this motion, which was rejected when made by Danton in favor of Chabot and Bazire, now applauded by some individuals? I repeat it, the question is, Whether or not certain ambitious men shall be stronger than Liberty? What then! shall we have made for many sacrifices only to fall under the yoke of intrigues? Little do I regard the eulogies which people bestow on themselves and their friends. No more do we ask what a man has done at this or that period; we ask what has been his conduct during the whole of his political career. Legendre pretends not to know the names of the deputies arrested. Knows he not that Lacroix his friend, is of the number? He affects ignorance, because he knows he cannot express the name of Lacroix but with shame. He chafes rather to speak of Danton, the intimate friend of Lacroix, because the name of Danton is less offensive. We shall now see whether or not the Convention can break in pieces an idol. Could not all that was said of Danton be said of Brissot, Hebert and Chabot? They were at certain periods, the defenders of Liberty: Why then should Danton be allowed a privilege which was denied to his companion Fabre d'Eglantine?"

"Attempts are made to alarm you on the abuse of power: What have you done which you have not done freely, which has not contributed to the salvation of your country, which has not drawn down upon you the blessings of the people? It is feared that individuals may be sacrificed. Do you then distrust that justice which constitutes the people's hope? I do declare that whosoever trembles at this crisis, is guilty."

"Me too they have tried to intimidate. The friends of Danton have written, that if Danton be overthrown, I must perish under the stroke of the aristocrats. They have imagined that connections might induce me to divert the course of justice. What signified to me the dangers that might threaten? My life is my country's, my heart is free from reproach, and above all fear."

"I was also the friend of Petion, of Roland, of Brissot; they betrayed their country, and I declared against them. Danton wishes to take their place; Danton, in my eyes, is only the enemy of his country.—The guilty are not so numerous as they would have us believe—the most criminal are those who would raise up idols and domineers. To propose a course with some members, not allowed in behalf of others, is an insult to liberty. The cause of the guilty can be pleaded only by their accomplices. I move the previous question on Legendre's motion."

Barrere represented the necessity of having only one measure for the punishment of traitors. If the deputies arrested were to be heard at the bar, the Convention will be only an aristocratic senate. Such Versality of principle would be a direct censure of all their former proceedings.

The previous question was put and carried.

Report of the Committee of Public Welfare.

St. Just—"The Republic is not in Men, but in Things. There was a faction in 1790, which had for its tendency to put the Crown on the head of Orleans—there was another, to preserve it on the heads of Bourbons—there was a third, to bestow the Crown upon the House of Brunswick—there was a fourth faction that bade defiance to all, which now wanted money, then power, and conducted the Revolution as theatrical intrigue.—Fabre was at the head of this faction; he sported with feelings; he studied men, and spoke every man in his own language. Each faction had its creatures, and their general wish was the dissolution of the Convention, and all good patriots were cast off. This fly faction waited to pronounce between virtue and crime, till the victory should have been decided. Chamette sent at first 30,000 livres to his father, and told him to purchase neither any national property, nor any other effects—to hide his money, and nothing with it. There has been a faction which wanted to undo the national representation, either by

renewing or dissolving it. What! Since Europe does not doubt that Danton and Lacroix have stipulated for liberty, should we dissolve it? Danton, thou hast conspired with Mirabeau, Lameth and Dumourier: After the death of Mirabeau, thou only appearedst in the massacre of the Champ de Mars:—Thou backedst the petition of Laclous; the zealous patriots opposed it, and thou helpedst to digest it. Fabre, thou saidst, compound with the court; and he who could be guilty of such a crime, could be no Republican: thou didst associate with Lacroix, who, for this long time past, has been known as a corrupted man—he never spoke once the truth within these walls.

Sure, Danton thou hast praised Dumourier; thou hast taken his part in this Tribunal; thou wouldst listen to any party; thou gavest advice to undo liberty.—Thou didst say that thy heart could not bear hatred; art thou not guilty of not hating the enemies of liberty? Hast thou not sent an Ambassador to Petion and Buzot in Calvados?

Letters addressed by the Spanish Ambassador to the Duke of Alcudia bear, that thou wast suspected of having had conversations in the Temple with the wife and the daughter of Louis Capet; the foreigners learned their interest. The same Ambassador wrote at another time, "The renewal of the committee is a plague to us." It has been said, that the Revolution, like Saturn, devoured all its children—No, it shall only devour its enemies; it shall not sacrifice a single Patriot—it shall only immolate conspiracies. Those men already accused of wishing to dissolve the national representation. Did they deem it a crime for having prosecuted and immolated the Brissots and Chabots? Be therefore inflexible; prosecute severally all those whom I denounce: they have never been patriots—they were aristocrats, and more artful than those of Coblenz; you will teach people to be modest and to hate vain celebrity. Frenchmen! be happy and free: hate the enemies of the Republic, but be in peace among yourselves. You will learn by this example, not to run after renown; be like the Supreme Being which harmonizes the world without shewing itself! The public welfare is all; those whom I denounce, never had a country—they grew rich by crimes.

By vote of the two Houses, passed this day, the adjournment of Congress is further postponed, till Monday next.

NEW THEATRE:

Mr. DARLEY'S NIGHT.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

JUNE 6.

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, called

Every One has his Fault.

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| Lord Norland, | Mr. Whitlock |
| Sir Robert Ramble, | Mr. Chalmers |
| Mr. Solus, | Mr. Morris |
| Mr. Harmony, | Mr. Bates |
| Captain Irwin, | Mr. Fennel |
| Mr. Placid, | Mr. Moreton |
| Hammond, | Mr. Green |
| Porter, | Mr. Warrell |
| Edward, (first time) | Master Warrell |
| Lady Eleanor Irwin, | Mrs. Whitlock |
| Mrs. Placid, | Mrs. Shaw |
| Miss Spinster, | Mrs. Bates |
| Miss Woodburn, | Mrs. Morris |
- End of the third act a humorous vocal Parody, on Shakespeare's Seven Ages—will be sung by Mr. Bates.
- End of the Play, a characteristic Pantomimical Dance, called

The Sailor's Landlady;

Or, JACK IN DISTRESS.

To conclude with a double hornpipe by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

For the first time at this Theatre, a COMIC OPERA, called

No Song no Supper.

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| Frederick, | Mr. Marshall |
| Crop, | Mr. Darley |
| Endless, | Mr. Harwood |
| Robin, | Mr. Bates |
| William, (with the ballad of Black Eyed Susan) | Mr. J. Darley |
| Sailors, | Messrs. Warrell, Blisset, Lee, Bafon, De Moulins, &c. |
| Dorothy, | Mrs. Shaw |
| Louisa, | Miss Broadhurst |
| Margaretta, | Mrs. Oldmon |
| Nelly, | Miss Willems |
- Tickets to be had of Mr. Darley, No. 68, north Eighth street.

At the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

On Monday next, an Historical Play, called THE BATTLE OF HEXHAM; OR DAYS OF OLD, with THE DEUCE IS IN HIM, for the benefit of Mrs. MORRIS. Mrs. WHITLOCK'S Night will be on Wednesday next.