of the Representatives of the people; Ronsel, Cardinal, Cortey a grocer; Devaux, Secretary to Batz, and Commissary of the Section de Bonnes, Nouvelles; the woman Grandmaison and Grimoire; Potrier of Lisle; the two Sombricules, father and son; Rohan Rochefort; Laval Montgomerency; the ci-devant Count de Bons; Jardin, ci-devant page to the king; Sartine, jun. the woman St. Amarante, the son and daughter: Constant, a Gens d'Ame; Lafosse, clerk of the Police Burlandeaux and Ozanne; the ci-devant Prince St. Maurice; Egre; Karadee, Paumier, l'Ecuyer, a ci-devant teacher of music in the Orleans family; the ci-devant Viscompte Boissancourt, the woman d'Epreminel; Viast; Marsan; d'Anteville, ci-devant page to the king; Comte Menil; Simon, Deshaies; Jange, a banker; the woman Nicol; Tissot, valet-de-chambre to Batz, and Michonis, all accomplices of Batz in the foreign conspiracy, abettors of assassination, and wishing by means of famine, false assignats, &c. to restore royalty.

Article II. The Accuser Public is ordered to search for all the other accomplices, either in the houses of arrest, or any other part, of the Republic.

This Decree was adopted amidst the plaudits of the Convention.

An individual attempted to leave the Assembly during the reading of this Decree; but he was instantly arrested by orders from the President, who observed, that he was Secretary to Brissac, and was about to be denounced.

6 Prairiel—12th May.

SPEECH

Of Robespierre, on the attempt to assassinate him.

"IT will be a sublime subject of contemplation for posterity—It is now a spectacle worthy of heaven and earth to behold the Representatives of the French people, stationed on the almost inexhaustible volcano of conspiracies, placing with one hand at the feet of the Great Eternal the homage of a mighty people, and with the other, launching the thunder-bolt against the tyrants combined against them——laying the foundation of the first Republic in the world, and recalling from exile, liberty, justice, and virtue.

"Is it necessary for me to recal to your attention the torrent of crimes which has flowed from the powers in league against us?—Is it necessary to go over again the calamitous catalogue of plots which they have fostered and fomented?—Is it necessary again to disgust the ears of this assembly with the dark detail of their filthy intrigues and foul manœuvres.?—No—such a narrative can neither be grateful nor necessary. The National Convention of France, the people of France—yes—thirty millions of men, whom God has created after his own image—thirty millions of men declare, the combined powers to be guilty of all the miseries which France has endured for five years. They declare solemnly, that those powers have directed the tempests that have wasted this land; that they have created all those convulsions which have agitated the bosom of the Republic; that they have twisted and torn asunder all the sinews of society and relationship; that they have spirited up the parent against his child—the brother against his brother, and the wife against her husband.

"But let us rejoice—let us return thanks to God that we have served our country so well as to be deemed worthy of the poignard of tyranny.—The glory of incurring dangers belongs also to us. Our abode in the capital, subjects us to the same perils as a station on the field of battle. We have now no cause to envy our brave brethren in arms. We pay in more than one way the debt we owe to the country.

"What men on the earth ever defended without difficulty and danger the rights of humanity? Some months are now elapsed since I made use of the following words to my colleagues of the committee of public safety:

"If the arms of the Republic be victorious—if we tear the veil from the faces of traitors—if we overwhelm faction, the combined powers will procure our assassination.—I was not therefore surprised to see my prophecy realized.

"Surrounded by their assassins, I have already imagined myself to be in that new order of things to which they would send me. I am attached to life only because life enables me to do good to my country, and to support the cause of justice: an increased and increasing energy swells my veins at this moment; and I feel redoubled desire to attack the traitors who conspire against my country—against human nature and against God himself. The greater their endeavours to terminate my earthly career, the greater shall be my activity in the performance of actions useful to my equals: I will at least leave them a will, the perusal of which shall make tyrants and their satellites tremble;—I shall, perhaps, reveal several momentous secrets, which a kind of pusillanimous prudence has hitherto induced me to conceal: I shall disclose the object to which the safety to my country and the triumph of liberty tend. If the perfidious hands that direct the rage of the assassians be not yet visible to all men, I shall leave to time the task of withdrawing the veil; and I shall confine myself to those truths which can alone save the Republic.

"The fate of the Republic is not entirely fixed, and the vigilance of the National Representatives is more than ever necessary.

"What constitutes a Republic? Not victory, not riches, not power, not temporary enthusiasm. It is the wisdom of the laws, and above all, it is public virtue: It is purity and the stability of the maxims of Government. Laws are to act, maxims of Government to direct, morals to regenerate. If one of these necessary parts fail, there can only be error, pride, passions, factions, ambition and avarice.

The Republic, in that case, so far from repressing vice would give it a wider range and a higher flight, and thus the reign of Tyranny would again commence; for vice and Tyranny are inseparable companions. Whoever is not master of himself, is made to be the slave of others. Do you wish to know who are ambitious men? Look at those who are the pations of villains; the projectors of counter-revolutionists, the protectors of intrigues and conspiracies, the scorners of virtue, and the corrupters of the public morals.

"Attempts were made to involve the Republic in confusion and chaos. It was therefore necessary to render these attempts ineffectual, and to create in the world a moral and political harmony. The people of France have two guarantees of the possibility of executing this heroic enterprize. The principles of representation and their own virtues. It is easy to consolidate Liberty—it is easy to destroy it. If France were for a few months only to be governed by a corrupt legislature, liberty would be annihilated. Your unanimity and your energy have astonished and convinced all Europe: and if you were as confident on this subject as your enemies are, your triumph would be easy and complete.

"I have spoken of virtues of the people, but these virtues, resplendent through the whole course of the Revolution, will not be sufficient of themselves to defend us from factions.——Why? Because there are two people in France.—The one is the mighty mass of pure and virtuous citizens, supporters of justice, of Liberty: the other, the horde of factious and intriguing men; a prating, babbling race, juggling, and imposing, who are seen every where, who abuse every thing, who occupy the Tribunes, and often are public functionaries; a people of cheats, foreigners, hypocritical counter-revolutionists, who take their station between the French people and their Representatives, for the purpose of deluding the former and of calumniating the latter, and for the purpose of checking all operations.

"As long as this impure race exists, the situation of the Republic will be disastrious and precarious. It is therefore for you, Members of the National Convention, to deliver it by an imposing energy, and by an unalterable unanimity.—Those who seek to divide us, who check the career of Government, who calumniate us, who endeavour to form a dangerous coalition, those are your enemies, and the enemies of the Country. They are the agents of the Foreign Powers the successors of the Brissots, the Herberts, and the Dantons.

"Perhaps, in disclosing these truths, I sharpen the poignard of the assassin; it is for that purpose that I do disclose them. Persevere in your principles, and go on in your triumphant career. You will then overwhelm vice, and serve your country: I have lived long enough.

"I have lived long enough, for I have seen the people of France rise from the depth of degradation, and from the bosom of Slavery, to the pinnacle of glory and republican virtues.—I have lived long enough, for I have seen a more astonishing prodigy than this, a prodigy, which Monarchial corruption, and the inexperience of the infancy of our revolution, scarcely permitted us to consider as possible. I have seen an assembly invested with the power of the French Nation, marching with a rapid and firm step to the goal of public happiness, devoted to the cause of the people, and to the triumph of Equality; worthy to give to the whole world the signal of Liberty, and to afford an example of all virtues.

"Complete, Citizens, complete your sublime Purpose: you have placed us as the advanced guard to sustain the first attack of the enemies of human nature—We will render ourselves worthy of honor—We will mark with our blood the road that shall lead you to immortality; may you always employ that unalterable energy which is so necessary to struggle against the monsters of the universe conspired against you; and may you at least enjoy in peace the blessings of your countrymen and the well-earned rewards of your virtues!"

A Deputation of the 13 Sections of Versailles expressed the deep indignation which they felt at the project for assassinating Robespierre and Collot d'Herbois. They applauded the spirited conduct of Geofri, who had secured the assassin Ameral, and they presented seven citizens completely equipped, and animated with the most ardent desire to serve in the armies of the republic.

Other deputations, with congratulations on the discovery of the project against Robespierre and D'Herbois, appeared at the bar.

GHENT, May 30.

"Mr. Mongaillard, mentioned in your paper of last Monday, was employed by Robespiere, in business of great importance. He arrived here a few days since.—His appearance is genteel, and his address pleasing. According to his assertion he effected his escape from France under favor of a passport he obtained for a secret commission on the frontiers; and reached the Austrian Netherlands by the way of Ypres. He told me, the Secret Committee was most afraid of the new troubles in La Vendee. He left this place the day before yesterday for Tournay, to see the Emperor and Duke of York. The commanding British officer had orders to grant him an escort in case he should desire it; but he did not make any application for that purpose. Though the whole tenor of my conversation with M. Mongaillard, afforded me in many respects a great deal of information and pleasure, yet I could not forget, that he was once the friend of Robespiere,; and, I hope the great personages he is about to approach, will recollect it too."

PHILADELPHIA,

AUGUST 16.

Letters from a respectable source in London mention, That Mr. Jay arrived at Falmouth on the 8th of June and in London on the 15th; and had an interview with Lord Grenville on the 18th; but it cannot be supposed, that any developement of great importance could have taken place, when the Active, Capt. Blair sailed. Mr. Jay was received with politeness and attention.

A letter from London dated June 23, received by the Active, states that Mr. Jay was then in London and in good health—that appearances respecting the object of his mission were flattering, but that it would be prudent not to be too sanguine in our expectations, as it was impossible to calculate on the effects of future events—That the campaign on the Continent had been checquered—at that time the balance was pretty equally suspended with respect to the operations in West Flanders—but as it was then supposed that Ypres could not hold out more than five days, the French in that event would be able to over-run the whole country—General Clairfait had made several unsuccessful attempts to raise the siege, and had suffered greatly—Lord Moira had sailed from the Isle of Wight with a large body of troops to reinforce Ostend—On the frontiers to the north, the allies had gained some considerable advantages over the French—but in Piedmont and on the Spanish Frontiers the French arms were triumphant—This letter says nothing of *Turin*—In France some inconvenience had been sustained on account of a scarcity of bread, though no positive suffering had taken place, but the harvests were coming on and appeared favorable—Meantime the crop of potatoes which was immensely great, afforded a substitute—this vegetable had been cultivated with great industry, all the ci-devant royal grounds being planted with them. The French and English fleets were preparing for sea—the late battle was the most severe that had been known in the naval annals of Great Britain.

From the official and other details referring to the late naval engagement between Lord Howe's and the French fleet, it appears that the English have had a sample of French Republican bravery by Sea—there can be no doubt that the battle was as close and severe as ever was fought between two fleets—and tho' the French lost some of their Ships, yet the probability is that by their hard fighting they have not only suspended any further operations for the Summer on the part of Lord Howe, but have also saved the Chesapeake Convoy.——It was fortunate for the French that Admiral Montague could not find his Colleagues—had Lord Howe been reinforced by Montague's Squadron, the French must have retreated to some port, or lost in all probability, nearly their whole fleet.—As things are now circumstanced, the naval strength of the English in the European seas will be more nearly counterpoised than a cursory view would lead one to suppose.

The facility with which the French can man their ships, gives them a very great advantage over their neighbours. The recent instances of dispatch in their dock-yards almost exceed belief, but are related by eye witnesses.—Lord Hood will either remain in the Mediterranean, or return home to recruit and repair his Ships.—Lord Howe was to return with all his fleet, these will require a supply of men, and repairs that will take time to compleat—Meantime according to accounts published, the French have eighteen sail of the line ready for sea—Whereas exclusive of Lord Howe's 26 sail, it appears that the English have only thirteen sail fully manned.—Viz. Hector, Arrogant, Bellona, Ganges, Theseus, all 74's, under Admiral Montague—Swiftsure, Monarch, Minotaue, Saturn, Excellent and Colossus, 74's—America and Ruby, 64's—under Admiral M'Bride, and others, in port or cruizing, on the European coast.

In an English Gazette extraordinary of June 14, the loss of the English, in the grand naval combat is stated at 203 seamen killed, 32 mariners killed; 578 seamen and 91 mariners wounded, in all 204. The loss of the French on board the vessels captured, is made to amount to 690 killed and 580 wounded! The Jacobin is the name of the ship sunk in the engagement.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, August 14.

The Editor is informed, that in consequence of the alarming reports, which have for some days past circulated in this town, of an epidemic distemper being introduced amongst us by some late arrivals from the West-Indies, a deputation of Physicians and of the Grand Jury did yesterday evening visit Fell's Point, and that, after the strictest inquiry, the said reports appear to be without foundation—as will appear from a report of the gentlemen of the faculty, which the Editor hops to have the pleasure of communicating to the public tomorrow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

			Days
Ship	Humble, Hodge,	returned for more ballast	
Brig	Vulture, March,	Bourdeaux	64
	Sally, Pearson,	Barbadoes	15
	George, Norris,	Jamaica	25
Sch'r	Lovely Lass, Handy	Salisbury	10
	Sisters, Savage,	N. Carolina	11
Ship	Washington Collins	Bourdeaux	67
Brig	Betsy, Coriswell,	Jamaica	22
	Jefferson, Morris,	St. Croix	15
Sch.	Alexandria, Horten,	Jamaica	25
	Hope, Nicholas,	N. York	14
	Elizabeth, Philips,	St. Croix	15
	Johanna, Brothers,	Norfolk	8
Sloop	Dolphin, Rowe,	do	
	Ulaia, Whuler,	Jeremie	16
	Ome, Blair,	N. York	4
	Nancy, Lloyd,	Virginia	5

Capt. Clifton of the barque Neptune in 60 days from Ostend, which place he left the 14th June, informs, that he left there the ship Hercules of Boston, Capt. Carpenter, which ship he believes, was preparing to sail for the East-Indies, he also left at Ostend the ship Anrora of New-York, Capt. Hudson, which was to sail in a few hours after him for London; Capt. Collins, of the ship Washington, in 67 days from Bourdeaux, informs, that a few days before his arrival in Hampton Road, he was boarded by the Quebec frigate, in company with 3 other English frigates and a sloop of war, cruizing off the Capes of Virginia, they took out 3 of his crew supposed to be Englishmen, and afterwards dismissed him a few days ago between the Delaware and the Capes of Virginia.

Capt. C. spoke a brig from Philadelphia, two days out, bound for St. Thomas, from which a British frigate had taken all the crew, giving one negro in exchange.

NEW-YORK, August 14.

Yesterday arrived in this City His Excellency Governor Mifflin from Philadelphia.

It is said the present governor of Bermuda is to be superseded in the government of that Island by the celebrated traveller and author Dr. Moore, a very honest and able man.

PHILADELPHIA.

No newspapers having been received from Pittsburgh by the last mail, it is presumable that the press there is stopped, or that the communication is cut off—the last intelligence states that Gen. Gibson and others are banished from that quarter, and that a body of men were attending to the execution of the decrees of the Insurgents.

REMOVAL.

☞ *The* OFFICE *of the* EDITOR *of this* GAZETTE *will be removed on* MONDAY NEXT, *to No.* 119, CHESNUT STREET, *opposite the* BANK *of the* UNITED STATES, *where the next Number of this* GAZETTE *will be published,* SATURDAY, *Aug.* 16.

400 CASES
Of Excellent
Old Holland Gin,
For Sale at
No. 55, North Water Street, by
John Clark.
Aug. 16 d6t

Came to the stable of the
Subscriber a few days ago,
A Black Mare,
About fourteen hands high, her hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Lewis Bender.
Black Horse, Second street, Philad.
Aug. 16 4t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by the following Booksellers viz. John Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut street, Thomas Dobson, No. 41, south Second street, Joseph Crukshank, No. 87, High street, and Wm. Young, No. 52, south Second street,
A DISCOURSE
Delivered July 17, 1794.
IN
The African Church,
Of the CITY of PHILADELPHIA.
On the occasion of opening the said church and holding public worship in it the first time,
By Samuel Magaw, D. D.
Rector of St. Paul's.
Divine Service, introduced with select Scripture passages, and a special prayer, and then proceeding in its usual offices, having been performed
By James Abercrombie, A. M.
Second Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's.
"*Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.*"
Aug. 16 *1aw4w

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at
Mathew Carey's Store,
No. 118, Market street.
Price half a dollar, embellished with a striking likeness of Mr. Margarot,
The TRIAL
OF
Maurice Margarot,
Before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on an indictment for
SEDITIOUS PRACTICES.
"OF the many remarkable trials which the present extraordinary system of criminal jurisprudence in G. Britain and Ireland has brought before the public eye; this, certainly is most entitled to universal perusal and attention. It developes, more fully than any publication extant, the latest views and objects of the British convention; and proves incontestibly, that judicial prosecutions (or persecutions) and decisions are now more the result of the present order of things, than any old fashioned attachment to the laws or the constitution. Add to this, that it holds up to the wonder and admiration of mankind, the the firm, manly, and patriotic conduct of this devoted victim—this 'Second Sydney,' as he has justly and deservedly been called; who in the course of one of the longest trials we know of, unassisted even by a single member of the long robe, evinced such a depth of legal and constitutional knowledge; and, in a speech of four hours length, displayed such a blaze of eloquence and first rate abilities, as astonished the court—and, strange to relate! even drew involuntary applause from the venal and time-serving creature of a corrupt government."
August 16.