

other. The flight of flags, banners, &c. of embroidered silk floating in the air, was grand beyond the power of language to describe. The Emperor was not present. All the people knelt, and bowed nine times with as much solemnity as if they had been worshipping the Deity. This ceremony over, they were conveyed through other parks and lodges, the gardens laid out in much the same manner as in England—they were sumptuously entertained in one of those buildings, and afterwards carried through some magnificent pagodas, or temples. One of them was larger than the buildings of Somerset house, but higher, and in the same square form, open within the square, in the center of which was a building of considerable height, covered with solid gold. The inside front of the square is in the form of galleries, one over the other, in four rows, most splendidly decorated, and supported with pillars of gold. In some of the apartments hundreds of priests were employed in singing. The images of deities, &c. in these buildings are almost innumerable and many of them of gigantic size, larger than Gog and Magog at Guildhall. They are however, of the same materials, wood richly gilt and ornamented, numbers of them symbolical representations. In many of the religious ceremonies a resemblance of the Jewish rites was observable, others were similar to those of the Romanists.

On the 18th, they were admitted to the Emperor's Theatre. It is a square open at top—the stage extends along one side of the square, and those who are housed with admission to see the performances are placed under piazzas in the other three sides. In front of the stage, about fifty feet distant, is the throne from which the emperor views the performance. The rest of the area is ornamented with beautiful flowerpots. Lord Macartney was led to the throne and received from the Emperor's hands a copy of verses made by himself for his Britannic Majesty, in a box of great value and antiquity, made of black wood carved very neatly. The Ambassador had also the honour to receive a copy of verses for himself. Here the suite was heartily tired for several hours with a performance one word of which they could not understand, and which was accompanied with a confused noise of gongs and bell after which as was usual every day, they received presents of silks, fans, china, &c.

The next two days were employed in making preparations for their return to Peking, where they arrived on the 25th.—On their journey they were much surprised to find a great number of men employed in leveling the road, for the accommodation of the Emperor on his return from Jehol, which he was to quit in a few days. The whole road, a space of 150 miles, was covered with men, about 60 feet asunder, and a cistern of water for each man, for watering the road on the Emperor's approach, so that the number of men and of cisterns must have exceeded 15,000. The road for the Emperor is as smooth and level as any walk in the gardens at Kew; no person is allowed to ride or travel upon it, and it is guarded night and day.

On the 30th the Embassy set out for the Palace of Yeu-Ming-Yuen, whither all the presents had been sent that the Emperor might see them together. They rested that night at Hing-Min-Yuen, and set out next morning to a house about four miles distant, from whence they walked a little way and met the Emperor; who learning from the principal Mandarin who attended the Embassy, that Lord Macartney was indisposed, desired that his Lordship might return to Peking for the sake of better accommodation. They returned the same day, and indeed it would appear, that the Chinese by this time withheld their departure altogether; for Lord Macartney had an interview with the ministers the same day, in the course of which they recommended to him to take the benefit of the good weather for his departure as he would travel uncomfortably if he allowed the winter to overtake him; the more especially as he was but poorly in health.

From this time none of the Missionaries, of whom there are a number in the country, were allowed to go near our countrymen; and the attendant Mandarines, under pretence of friendship, strongly urged them to propose departing, as a change of treatment might not be found quite pleasant. It should be remarked that by this time all the presents had been delivered.

On the 3d of September, Lord Macartney presented to the ministers a number of proposals and requisitions respecting the object of his mission. His Lordship had intended staying till March, but it was now thought advisable to take the hint that had been given. On the 4th he requested permission to depart. The Emperor's permission was with him by next morning, and the second day after was appointed.—The Chinese, however were very considerate in one thing—the warning was short, they therefore gave them a great number of men to assist in packing up; and they were so industrious, that every thing was in complete readiness by the time fixed. On the day of departure, the ambassador had an interview with the minister, and received an answer to the propositions he

had made on the 3d—They were all refused. And the Embassy left Peking, very much mortified at their want of success; after which Lord Macartney & his suite returned to Canton, where they spent their Christmas. The failure in this business cannot be easily accounted for; perhaps the Mandarines who attended the Embassy were not addressed in the feeling manner they expected. Pretty things for the Emperor were only shown to them, and they might wish for something substantial for themselves. It is however supposed that the want of success is chiefly to be attributed to some evil impression made on the Chinese Court, by some of the Native Princes of India, telling them to beware how they allowed the English to obtain a footing among them; and strengthening their admonition, by falsely stating, that the same people had first, as friends, obtained a small settlement in India, which they afterwards increased by repeated wars, by driving many of the original owners from their dominions, and establishing upon their ruin an immense Empire for themselves.

We are happy however, to add, that when the last accounts left Canton, some arrangements had taken place which indicated a more friendly disposition on the part of the Chinese; and that some hopes had begun to be entertained that it was yet possible to obtain the object of the voyage, though not perhaps without much trouble.

SPEECH OF ROBESPIERRE, In the Sitting of the JACOBIANS.

IN our paper of Saturday we alluded to a speech delivered at the Club of the Jacobins by Robespierre, against the moderate party; we now lay it at length before our readers: it was as follows:

"It is time, perhaps, that those true, free and manly accents should again resound through this hall, which have ever been heard here when the public weal was in danger.

"When vice is secretly conspiring for the destruction of liberty, what means more powerful can freemen employ against it, than truth and publicity? Shall we, like conspirators, in obscure dens, concert our measures of defence against their perfidious efforts? Shall we scatter gold and spread corruption? In a word, shall we make use of the same arms against our enemies, which they employ against us? No: the weapons of liberty and tyranny are as widely different, as liberty and tyranny themselves are, opposed to each other. To combat the wickedness of tyrants and their friends, we have no other resource left but truth, and the tribunal of public opinion; and our only support are honest men.

"Successes abroad do less contribute to the prosperity of a state, than a happy situation within. While seditious factions are flitting about, and innocence trembles for her own safety, the Republic does not rest on a solid foundation.

"To all honest citizens, I here denounce an odious system, which tends to screen aristocracy from national justice; and by detaching the true patriots, to undo our country.

"The destructive blows of the enemies of this country, have always been aimed at the life or reputation of true patriots. In the same manner they now attempt to call on the defenders of the Republic, a trait of cruelty and injustice. Acts of severity against conspirators are by them denounced as attempts against humanity. Whoever thus protects and favours aristocracy undoubtedly attacks true patriotism; the downfall of one or the other must decide the revolution.

"An humane man devotes himself to the cause of humanity, and pursues with justice and vigor those, that are its enemies; he always stretches forth a friendly hand to outraged virtue and oppressed innocence. But a cruel barbarous wretch commiserates conspirators, and feels no pity for virtuous men.

"The very same fellows who most tenderly interest themselves for aristocrats, are the most implacable enemies of patriots. This system is doubtless a counter-revolutionary effort, and deserves no other name, for it tends to the destruction of the defenders of their country, and marks them with the horrid stain of cruelty. The faction of Moderates, mingled with all the others, supports them all. It is, therefore, the first duty of a good citizen, publicly to denounce it. I should not yet have spoken against that faction, had it not become powerful enough to attempt to cramp the operations of government.

"Whilst a few citizens with indefatigable zeal, perform the functions imposed upon them by the people, a multitude of knaves and agents of our foreign enemies, are constantly forging calumnies, and inventing persecutions against honest men. It cannot have escaped your notice, that every patriot who endeavors to revenge and consolidate liberty, is checked in his exertions by those slanderers who represent him to the people as a formidable, dangerous man. Virtue itself is veiled with the appearance of crime, and the basest vice with all the glory due to virtue.

"Calumny every day invents new crimes to succeed in her horrid plots; and the Moderates incessantly employ that dreadful weapon. That faction, increased by the remnants of all the others, unites the spirit of all the different conspiracies we have had to combat since the Revolution. Taught by experience to lay their plots with keener perfidy, they employ all the means of Bribe, Danton, Herbert, Chabot, and many other criminals; but with more art and sagacity.

"Oftentimes have we witnessed attacks made on the Committees of Public Welfare and General Safety, in a body; but now it is thought most proper to attack their members individually, in order to weaken their strength. Till now, they did not dare to direct their blows against the national justice; but now they think themselves sufficiently powerful to calumniate the Revolutionary Tribunal, and the decree of the Convention, concerning its organization. Even its legality is called in question. You feel the great importance of this scheme; for, if all confidence in patriots should be destroyed, the Revolutionary Government must either sink into absolute nullity, or fall a victim to the enemies of the public weal; and then aristocracy triumphs. Destroy the Revolutionary Tribunal, or compose it of such members as please the seditious. How can you possibly expect to break the threads of conspiracies, when the conspirators themselves administer justice?"

"The despots and their satellites know too

well, that the downfall of one patriot occasions the ruin of many; and that the cause of patriotism in general experiences the same fate. By sowing discord and distrust among us, they think they shall be able to make us destroy one another. The labour of an whole Convention they direct to represent as the work of some one individual. They have even dared to spread through the Convention, that the dissolution of that Assembly was the only aim of the new organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal; and this idea has unfortunately gained too much strength. In short, the very first attempts to destroy liberty are now renewed under more respectable forms. The basest reach of Republic can outrage, in trying above all personal considerations; and, at the hazard of our own life and reputation, to expose the perfidious schemes of our enemies. For my part, whatever efforts may be made to close my lips, I think I have full as much right now to speak, as when Hebert, Danton, and others thundered in this hall. If Providence has been pleased to rescue me from the hands of assassins, it is, no doubt, that I should usefully employ the means that are still in my hands.

"The defenders of this country have generally to combat assassins as well as calumniators; but at the same time, to be obliged to answer them both is a grievous task. To see gentlemen arrange acts of accusation against patriots in a private circle, is a phenomenon never realized till now. The tyrant of London sends us affidavits and calumnies; and the papers paid by England, hold the same language as those Frenchmen whom I denounce as the agents of England, and of tyranny.

"I beg leave to speak of myself in an affair, which as far as it concerns my personal interest, is of but very little importance to me. At London they denounce me as a dictator to the French army. The very same slander is repeated at Paris. You would tremble with rage if I was to tell you in what place.

"At London they give out, that calumny has succeeded in dividing our patriots; at London they exhibit caricatures, which represent me as the assassin of all honest people; and libels, here printed by presses furnished at the expense of the nation, picture me in the same style. At Paris they say, that I have organized the Revolutionary Tribunal; that tribunal has been organized for the purpose of murdering the patriots and the Members of the Convention. I am represented here as a tyrant, and an oppressor of the National Representation. At London they assert, that pretended insinuations are devised in Paris, to procure me a military guard.—Here, on mentioning Regnaud, they say, that his execution was the business of an amorous intrigue;—and that, in all probability, I myself, caused her lover to be guillotined. Thus are tyrants absolved; and an isolated patriot finds no protection but in his own courage and virtues. (Robespierre, exclaimed a citizen in the gallery, all the French embrace thy cause!)

"Truth (continued Robespierre) is my only asylum against the persecution of criminals. I want neither partisans nor praise; and on my own conscience rest my defence. I entreat the citizens who hear me, to recollect, that the pure and most innocent measures are exposed to the shafts of calumny; and that whatever we undertake, tyrants may turn against us.

"How ought the friends of Liberty to conduct themselves, when they find themselves in the irksome dilemma, either to betray their country, or to be treated as tyrants, oppressors, or unjust and sanguinary men, when they dare to fulfil their duty, perform the task imposed on them by the Convention, and to prefer oppression to innocence to the execrable horde of miscreants who conspire against Liberty? Betray your country in a sly, artful manner, and all your enemies fly to your assistance. But if you defend your country, you cannot utter one single word without being called a tyrant—a despot. You cannot appeal to the public opinion, without being arraigned as a Dictator. Every courageous defender of his country is now exposed to the same danger as in the time of Brissot—but, with regard to my personal satisfaction, I should still prefer to the present period, that when I was denounced by Louvet. At that time the enemies of patriots were less treacherous, and less atrocious than at present.

"The accusation of Louvet is repeated in a paper found among the writings of the Secretary of Camille des Moulins, and a friend of the conspirator Danton. This act was ready for publication, when it was discovered by the Committee of General Safety. The Conspirators, in order to establish their denunciation of a pretended plan of dictatorship, in that act, call to their aid all the events that have happened in the course of the Revolution. The absurdity of this denunciation it is useless to unfold: calumnies to gross and glaring cannot seduce the public; but they may be considered as a kind of manifesto, that was to precede a coup-de-main against the patriots. What will you say, when I assure you, that these atrocities did not appear very heinous to gentlemen invested with a sacred character, and that they were hawked about even by some of our own colleagues.

"When circumstances shall be more unfolded, I will further explain my fen-

timents. I have said enough for the wife.—It shall never be in any one's power to prevent me from depositing important truths in the bosom of the National Representation and of Republicans.—Tyrants and their Slaves shall never be able to check my courage.

"Notwithstanding all the libels spread against me, I shall still remain the same, and defend liberty and equality with unabated ardor.—Should I be forced to resign some of the functions with which I am entrusted, I will still retain my quality of a Representative of the People, and carry on a mortal warfare against tyrants and conspirators.

Hamilton Rowan's estate in Ireland is an hereditary one & as such he cannot dispose of it, it will be confiscated as soon as he is outlawed for high treason. Thus far the bias of the father will be visited on the children.

FRANCFORT, July 20.

Matters are in our quarter upon the same footing as they were before the Imperialists crossed the Rhine, and the Prussians advanced towards Lautern, since the latter have again quitted that position, and the former recrossed the Rhine.—The Prussians under Mollendorff are posted at Alzy. Kalkreuth at Creutznach, and the Saxons at Oppenheim, whither some heavy pieces of cannon have been brought into the intrenchments of the heights, the fortrefs of Mentz being still unprovided with proper ammunition.

The general armament of the circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine has again been resolved on. It is thought best to form divisions of militia. The example of the people of Treves is most approved of.

A report is in circulation that Messina has been demolished, probably by an earthquake.

The French intrench themselves towards the Ruchbach, and farther down the country they send detachments. Hohenlohe extends from Lambheim towards Turkheim; Mollendorff is in the centre towards Alzy; and Kalkreuth is about Meulenheim. It is said that the French threaten Treves from another quarter.

July 24.

The Prussian magazines are removed from Bingen. General Mollendorff has signified to the Senate of Frankfurt, that they need entertain no fears, and that he will cover the place. At Mentz, four ships with wounded are arrived, including 54 officers.

Count Schulenburg is with the Commissariat and the military Chiefs, the strongest of which is arrived at Mentz, whence the archives and the most valuable effects are removed, as likewise from Frankfurt.

The palatine peasants return to their habitations, allured by the apparent and momentary discipline of the French army. The French deserters all agree in saying, that the Republicans have orders to take Mentz and Coblenz, cost what it will.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Sept. 30.

The honorable John S. Sherburne, Nicholas Gilman and Jeremiah Smith, Esquires, are elected by the people, as three of the Representatives from this state to the Congress of the United States.—The hon. Paine Wingate and Abel Foster, Esquires, are the two candidates, highest in nomination, to be sent out to the people, one of which to be chosen to fill up the Representation.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

We are informed from a quarter, in which we have reason to confide, that dispatches have been received from Mr. JAY, as late as the second day of August.

There is believed to be some foundation for the reports, which have been circulated, that the British subjects who are creditors of American citizens, are importunate with the British Ministry respecting the recovery of their debts.

It is probable notwithstanding the omission to enter appeals and file claims in many cases of condemned vessels, the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of prize causes will be opened again to receive them; and that such property as shall not be saved by the revision of this tribunal, will receive the benefit of any principles which may be established by means of negotiation.

The present administration of Great Britain, is not supposed to be hostile to the United States, but the contrary.

But it will be easily conceived that subjects to extensive and various as those with Mr. Jay is probably charged, cannot assume a definitive shape, except after many discussions, and that from intermediate circumstances, the final result cannot always be foretold with certainty.

The negotiation proceeds without any affected delay; and we learn from the other side of the water that it is the wish of our friends there that moderation should continue to operate on the minds and conduct of our fellow-citizens. It is the vice of those friends to endeavor to cultivate peace and friendship by wisdom and moderation; and yet to prepare to meet hostile events with composure, firmness and vigor.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity, dated Lisbon August 14th 1794.

A Packet has arrived from Balmouth which brings intelligence of great importance. It appears that the French armies, on the Northern frontiers, have had a series of uninterrupted successes from the Rhine to the sea: that the Duke of York had retired to Rosendael; and Prince Cobourg beyond the Meuse; that the Austrian army on the Rhine, has been driven beyond that river at Mannheim, and the Prussian troops, under Gen. Mollendorff, after having been almost ruined in six days' battles, have been forced to retreat towards Mayence. In consequence of these retrograde movements, Nieupoit, Mons, Antwerp, Namur, Brussels, Spire, Liege, &c. have fallen into the hands of the French. Holland is in imminent danger. It seems doubtful whether the Emperor is not about to relinquish the war against France, as it is certain he has marched troops into Poland. Lord Spencer (one of the new English ministers) is sent on a special mission to the Emperor: probably to know his ultimate intentions, and the Grefser Fagel, who had been sent to Magbriech, if he could not induce Cobourg to defend that place, was to proceed to Vienna.

The storm between Russia and the Porte seems to be gathering. The Poles are reduced to a situation, in which courage, and the resources derived from distress, must save them, if they are to be saved. Sweden and Denmark are augmenting their still stipulated fleet, and are said to assume a more active tone to the Court of London than they had hitherto made use of, and to be treated with more civility by the Emperors of Russia, than they had been accustomed to show them.

There is a town of Brabant, 3 Leagues E. from Daecigen of Zorn, and 3 W. from Breda.

The President of the United States arrived at Carlisle last Friday

At a meeting of a number of respectable citizens held at the German Lutheran Schoolhouse, it was unanimously agreed to support the following gentlemen at the ensuing election;

Congress—John Swanwick. Senators—William Bingham, Joseph Thomas, Robert Hare, Nathaniel Newlin.

Assembly—George Latimer, Benjamin R. Morgan, Jacob Hiltzinger, Henry Kammerer, Moses Levy, James Ash.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1794.

PURSUANT to notice given by the Committee of the Northern Liberties and Southwark district, a meeting was held on Monday evening the 6th instant at the German Lutheran School house, for the purpose of framing a ticket for the County of Philadelphia, at the ensuing Election here being near one hundred Electors present, when after full consideration and taking the votes it appeared that

J. A. Muhlenberg, was unanimously agreed upon for Representative in Congress.

Robert Hare, for State Senator by a large majority.

Thomas Forst, Jacob Morgan, Michael Leib, Joshua Humphreys, Richard Tittermery,

John Holmes, unanimously for Representatives in the General Assembly, and Andrew Geyer for County Commissioner.

And it was further agreed, that the proceedings of this meeting be published and information thereof transmitted to our brethren in camp, as speedily as possible.

By order of the meeting, GEORGE EGERT, Chairman. JAMES FERGUSON, Sec'y

Thomas W. Tallman, Esq is appointed Clerk of the Alderman's Court of the City of Philadelphia, in the place of William Nichols, esq; resigned.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING, October 8. Will be presented, A COMEDY, called

The Dramatist;

Or, Stop Him Who Can.

To which will be added, A Grand Serious PANTOMIME, in 3 Acts, never performed in America, called

The Danaides.

With new music, dresses, scenery, and decorations.

In the course of the Pantomime, Mons. Quener will dance a Pas de Deux; also dancing by Madame Gardie.

In act 3, a Grand Combat, between Messrs. Marriot and Frigmore.

The Pantomime is composed by Mons. Quener.

The Music by Mr. Pellisse. And the scenery executed by Mr. Ciceri.

Books explanatory of the Pantomime will be sold at the Theatre.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.