

of blood, no terrorists, no incendiaries: that class of men only merit dishonor and the scaffold. And shall men of probity, steady patriots, declared enemies of all tyrannies be proscribed under the regimen of justice? I demand the insertion of this address in the bulletin, and that it be referred to the committee of legislation, with order that they make a speedy report." (Warmly applauded.)

Reubell. "There is not a good citizen but what laments the situation of the republic. Can it be denied but that there are movements calculated to bring about a violent crisis? Then let us make no motions out of order. Let us be busy in saving our country. I demand the postponement of the proposition of Peniers." [Decreed, in the midst of applause.]

Feron. "A feeling grateful to my heart, and in which you partake, induces me to speak. I come to speak to you of yourselves, of public opinion, of what you have done for it, of what it has done for you, and what remains yet to be done. We approach the wither-for period when we may do good without fearing calumny, when the true friends of the people will no longer be exposed to private hatred. Liberty has attained man's estate: it is emancipated, and no one can longer keep it in leading strings. We shall not again see those times when the table of the rights of man shall be like the map of a lost country: it has been too long suspended by the dictators as a trophy of the victory obtained over public liberty.

"The tyrant held France completely under his dominion: he is punished.—Immediately by means of the liberty of the press the public opinion was formed and unfolded: the law breaks its fetters, and the Jacobins of the 9th Thermidor regarded that liberty as a comet prefiging their approaching ruin. They were not mistaken; the people precipitate themselves towards their cavern. The throne of anarchy is shaken, it totters and falls in ruins.

"You then felt the necessity of setting wise limits to that impetuous overflowing of the popular indignation.—As ingenious in your justice as the tyrants were in their cruelties, you created protecting forms by which to judge the accomplices of the tyrant. You determined to assassinate no one, not even the assassins. Therefore when you said that you would judge the guilty, the reverence ceased; the people do not demand of you an account of the time you spent in instituting the trial; they only demand of you justice.

"The faction of men of blood is not yet destroyed: now it shews itself in the person of a man who menaces to assassinate his colleagues; now under the form of a libel, who tears you to pieces every morning; now under that of Cracchus, who preaches up insurrection against you. I will paint that faction which still has its Couthon, in a Roman Catholic Priest who accuses me of having attacked the rights of man; and its Saint Just, in a Jew, who dresses me up in his conceits, who has covered the walls of Paris with a piece of abuse which I have victoriously answered.

"You must have been sensible of the perversity of my calumniators and their want of truth. Abuse is an honour to those who have invariably shewn themselves the friends of the people, when they originate with those who have always shewn themselves their oppressors. When I spoke of the manner in which the declaration of rights was drawn up, they said that I attacked it. When I printed that the constitution of 1793 was like Pygmalions Galathea, and that it wanted but the torch of Prometheus to give it animation, they said that I attacked it.

"Having shared with several of my colleagues in the honour of having reconquered Toulon, they printed mutilated extracts of letters written under the fear of my real, and of my being replaced by the ferocious Couthon; I did not touch a stone, and they paint me as having demolished buildings; I have spared the blood of Frenchmen, and they represent me as a butcher like Carrier, like Collot.

"But what is all this to me; they cannot annihilate truth, they shall not triumph over liberty, they shall not save the great leaders of the guilty: for that is the end of their endeavours. In vain do they fit by themselves in one of the most elevated corners of this sanctuary; they affect the exterior of indigence and patriotism; their perfidy is well known, and it is known that they keep up criminal correspondences with the South, and that they stir up to insurrection all heads volcanized by the ferociousness of Robespierre, or by the heat of the climate. But a wife law is driven from Paris the agents they had called in, and the people will not depart from the principles which you

have proclaimed on the 9th of Thermidor. They rest their hopes upon justice, which is eternal, upon your justice, upon the public spirit, and on the majority of the Convention, which will no longer be the sport or tool of tyranny, but which will break them all.

"The republicans who know and proclaim the necessity of putting a period to the revolution, who have forgotten their ancient divisions, who sent the tyrant to the scaffold, and who have brought to trial his associates, are determined to consummate the good destinies of the French people. We swear it by the ills they have endured, the remembrance of which will eternally weigh on our hearts.

"In vain does malevolence publish, that after the punishment of the traitors (Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, &c.) new divisions will spring up: If new divisions should arise, I do not fear to say, France would be entirely lost without a resource.

"But what could give rise to them? Is it possible that all the representatives be declined to pass from one to the other a cup filled with the blood of their colleagues? No; the malevolent will be deceived in their calculations; the national representation will no longer suffer its bosom to be torn, as soon as the cause of discord shall be destroyed, [i. e. as soon as the imprisoned deputies shall be put to death]. There will then be but one wish, one opinion; all hearts will be united in the same sentiments.

"All you who bear a hatred to me, or who at least pretend to hate me, lay aside all obliquity, and say candidly, is there more than a line that divides our opinions; like you we sigh after the moment when we shall see established an union of sentiments and thoughts. For, I declare, the Convention must put an end to their proceedings or to their bickerings.

"The revolutionary form should be gradually diffused; they are tools for the ambitious, a throne prepared for the first factious individual who should have the audacity to ascend it; it is a dictatorship, and every dictatorship supposes a dictator and every dictator is a tyrant. Let us hasten to cause these abortions to disappear which though they may have been of some use, have produced great evil.

"Several of your laws are stamped with the seal of ambition: Robespierre wished to throw in all your decrees the foundation of his power and the first steps of the dictatorial throne, to which he was already ascending in thought. Let us hasten to destroy the defects of those laws, which are as it were big with tyranny, and which order the arrestation of whoever is suspected of being a suspicious character. At the epocha of a glorious peace let the constitution be put into activity; let us present to the French People the table of alliance, which they have sworn to liberty and equality.

"Let others speak of aristocracy; where is it? Where are its forces, its means, its resources? It is but a phantom, and we are not visionaries that we duped by it.—It is meant by that, that there are men who shed secret tears over the ruins of the throne? Who denies it? And were there not under the ancient regimen men who thought of the Republic? But are they numerous? Have they treasures, armies? No: The Vendee their only rallying point, is really no more; and now you may believe it, it is not BARRERE who tells you so.—Will aristocracy armed cap a pee, like a second Minerva, come from the brain of lunatics.

"Peace! Peace! exclaim all the nations bent down under the weight of their misfortunes and the French people answer with a gentle but firm voice, Peace: It is the object of all wishes, of all hopes, and this quarter of the globe which has been thrown in convulsion wants rest. Let it be founded on the justice and good faith of the French people; let it be the pattern of all the bonds, which shall be contracted with free nations; henceforth not a single cannon shot ought to be fired without the permission of the French republic; let us become, to make use of the expression, the arbiters of peace for Europe. Let us offer our victorious arm to other nations, let us treat with, but not capitulate with our enemies. There our boundary columns ought to be seated, where they cease to combat us.

"You have already fulfilled part of your duties and satisfied the voice of the people, by re-establishing the liberty of worship. Morality begins to be consolidated on its true basis; for without the dogma establishing the immortality of the soul, there is neither happiness nor morality, nor true politics, nor love of country, nor liberty. Tolerance ought to create the fraternity of religion; tolerance the patrimony of freemen

it is tyranny which engenders fanaticism.

"Let us efface even the remembrance of discord, do we intend to take leave as friends or as enemies, do we desire out of this hall to attack each other, with looks of hatred? Is it not more agreeable to embrace one another after we have jointly effected the good of our country? As soon as the matter we are now occupied with, is terminated, we ought to embrace each other; let crime alone be punished and let us proclaim indulgence for those, who believed they served the cause of our country in Robespierre.

This speech was several times interrupted by the warmest applause. Feron then presented the following project of a decree.

1. The committee of legislation will, without delay, report on those laws in which tyrannic features are discernable.
2. The law of the 17th Sept. (old stile) is repealed. Consequently those who agreeably to that law, are arrested on suspicion shall be restored to liberty, and the sequestration of their property is recalled.
3. There shall be formed a commission of 20 members by nominal appeal, to prepare the means of putting the Democratic constitution of 1793 (O. S.) into execution, as soon as that constitution can be put into effect under the auspices of a glorious peace.
4. The present government can only be replaced by a definitive government founded on that constitution.
5. When the trial of the four members detained shall be terminated the law of the 8th Brumaire shall be repealed on this principle; that a representative of the people cannot be judged by the revolutionary tribunal, but by the convention, according to a new form to be settled.

The printing and referring of the speech and projected decree was demanded.

MAURE said, he did not oppose the printing of the speech, but demanded that the words: *henceforth not a single cannon shot ought to be fired without the permission of the republic*, should be struck out. He found that phrase contrary to our principles, and observed that the British had made themselves many enemies when they declared that not a single cannon ought to be fired without their permission.

Feron replied, that he did not insist on that phrase; however he believed, it contained nothing in the least injurious to the republic. Chales drew a parallel between the discourse of Feron and the speech which Robespierre pronounced on the 2d of July, 1794, and remarked that the convention ought not to be the dupe of fine words, which cover ambitious views (violent murmuris) The convention refused to hear the orator any further.

The discourse of Feron with his project of decrees were referred to the United committees; the convention decreed the printing of both.

The section of Buttes des moulins and several others demanded the repeal of the decree which excludes the outlawed deputies from being re-admitted in the Convention. Two contradictory consequences, they said, result from that decree: "The outlawed deputies cannot be prosecuted by any tribunal," consequently they are not guilty; "they cannot represent the French people," consequently they are not innocent.

L O N D O N, March 12.

A letter from Barcelona, received at Gibraltar, brings an account of more than 25 sail of English vessels being taken between Algiers and Barcelona, by a French 40 gun ship.

The Daphne frigate of 32 guns, Captain Cracraft, which was taken on her passage from Oporto, had a vast quantity of dollars on board.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 30:

It is generally remarked, that the winter grain bids fair to yield a luxuriant crop. We hope a rich harvest will confirm the justness of the observation.

Fresh Teas,
 OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, viz.
 Imperial, or Gunpowder
 Hyson Gomee,
 1st quality Hyson,
 2d. do. do.
 Young Hyson,
 Hyson Skin, and
 Souchong.
 A few Boxes of each, for sale at
 No. 19, Third street south.
 Dec. 10 1807

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Saturday arrived the brig Amphion, Capt. Sawyer, in 25 days from Cayenne. Capt. Sawyer sailed from Amsterdaim in November last for Surinam, and on the 29th January was taken by a French privateer, called l'Amitie, and carried into Cayenne, where his cargo was condemned as being Dutch property—his crew imprisoned for upwards of three weeks, and himself and mate obliged to live on shore at a great expense.

They tendered Capt. Sawyer 6000 livres (which was equal to 400 dollars) as a full compensation for his freight, which he refused, after being detained upwards of two months, and put to an expense of 3000 livres he was permitted to depart.

The following vessels were taken by French privateers out of Cayenne. Ship Triumph, of Baltimore—which caught fire, and was entirely consumed. Ship Ceres, of do. supposed to be sent to Guadaloupe.

Brig Courtney, of do. Ship Kennington, of Philadelphia, supposed to be taken by the Captain, as she had not arrived.

Vessels arrived at Cayenne. Brig Charlotte, 26 n. of Rhode-Island. Brig Fox, of Boston. Brig Ann, from Hamburg, which had been on shore, but got off.

Capt. Sawyer, who mentions, that a brig of 12 guns, and armed schooner, are constantly out from Cayenne, which take all vessels from Holland bound to Surinam.

On Tuesday last, in lat. 38, 45, long 74, Capt. Sawyer spoke a brig from Philadelphia bound to Cayenne.

Arrivals at New-York. Ship Providence, Palmer, Port-au-Prince. Brig Amphyon, Sawyer, Cayenne. George, Bure, St. John's. Sebr, Virginia, Brown, Virginia. Sloop Betty, Davis, Charleston.

Cleared at the Custom-House. Ship Asia, Hawley, Canton. Lord Middleton, Davis, Shelburne. Snow Elizabeth, Robertson, France. Brig Fanny, Stamwood, St. Thomas. The brig Sea Nymph, Stevenson, arrived at Kingston, in 16 days from this port.

Brig Jimima and Fanny, Conklin, arrived at New-Orleans 29th March from this port.

LONDON, March 6.

By the death of Lady Rivers, Admiral Bowyer, her nephew, comes into the possession of estates to the amount of 3000 per annum.

Count Hohenhausen, an Hanoverian General, arrived in town on Saturday, charged with dispatches from General Walmoden. It was rumoured, but of course only on conjecture, that they contained overtures for peace from the Commissioners of the French Convention in Holland. Even if there were truth in the report itself, any hope founded upon it will prove illusory: there will be no peace for Britain for twelve months to come—perhaps for a much longer period.

The arrangements at the Admiralty are at length finally settled; they are as follows: Mr. Stephens, vice Lord Hood. Lord Hugh Seymour, vice Admiral Affleck.

Captain James Gambier, vice Admiral Gardner. Mr. Nepean, Secretary, vice Mr. Stephens.

And Mr. Hibbetson retires, and is succeeded by Sir Harry Parker.

On Saturday evening Mr. Hunter, one of the Admiralty Messengers, was dispatched to all the Eastern ports, with orders to take off the embargo, on account of the return of the Grand Fleet, which is not expected to sail again until the middle of April.

No. 94. District of Pennsylvania, TO WIT.

Be it remembered that on the twenty sixth day of March, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Joseph Priestley of the said district hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"A continuation of the Letters to the Philosophers and Politicians of France, on the subject of Religion, and of the Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever, in answer to Mr. Paine's Age of Reason—By Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "an act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

Samuel Caldwell, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania, April 11 1807

At Reduced Prices, No. 26, Chestnut street between Front and Second Streets, FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of the most Fashionable Stays, Corsets, &c Suitable for the Season.

Ladies will be waited on at their own houses if required, and stays, &c. altered, if necessary, free of extra charges. N. B. The sale will only continue fifteen days from this date. April 25 1807

Mr. Pean, whose death was mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, was a member of Congress from the State of South Carolina, and a Commissioner for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual States—under the old Confederation. Since the adoption of the new Constitution, he was re-appointed Commissioner, and continued in that office till the business was completed—on the formation of the Bank of the United States, Mr. Pean was chosen Cashier of that important institution—his office on account of ill health he resigned a few weeks since—Virtue, Talents and distinguished worth, were conspicuous in the discharge of his official duties—No eulogium is necessary—the impression will remain on the public mind, and his death be long regretted by his particular friends.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the commencement of the Trials of Criminal Causes in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Pennsylvania District. The Hon. JUDGE PATERSON delivered a most excellent Charge to the Grand Jury of said district.

We are informed that the New Comedy written by an American, and Philadelphia is to be performed for the Benefit of Mr. Wignell.

LOGIC. There is too much Bank paper in circulation; therefore let more Banks be established—see proposals for a new one in Baltimore. The rise of the necessities of life is owing to the great increase of bank notes. Money is extremely scarce—every body owes, no body pays—all this is owing to the overflowing flood of bank paper. When will money be more plenty?

At an election held at the Library, on Monday the 25th of May, for ten Directors and a Treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the ensuing year, the following Gentlemen were duly chosen:

- DIRECTORS.**
 Josiah Hewes, Mordecai Lewis
 John Kaighn, Thomas Parke
 William Rawle, Richd. Wells
 Richard Wilbur, James Read
 Samuel Mickle Fox, Joseph Parker, Norris
TREASURER.
 Richard Hill, Morris.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Ann, Middleton, Lisbon, 43. Captain Howard, arrived at Newbury Port from St. Lucia, informs, that the French are in possession of all that island except Mont-Fortunia, and Figeon Island; that Carree had been once attacked, but the French returned to town. The English have offered liberty to all the blacks who would take up arms against the French. The French force there is said to be 3000; the English 800.

BERMUDA, April 11.

The ship Minerva, John Arnot, master, from Portsmouth, in Virginia, bound for the West Indies, with slaves, heading, &c. run on the rocks off the West End on Thursday, bilged, broke off her rudder, and soon after filled with water, in which state we was left. In the night she drifted off, and the boats from shore went on board and endeavoured to get her in, but the wind being off shore, it was found impossible; as many articles as could be got off were saved. She was armed with ten guns.

In consequence of the above ship's detaining the pilot boat on board with the men, being armed, and another ship and brig appearing off at the time, apparently of considerable force and making no signal; with other suspicious circumstances, it was judged they were enemies, and consequently an alarm was given. The alacrity of the militia on this occasion was very conspicuous throughout these islands, particularly in St. George's where every man was at his post, properly equipped, in a quarter of an hour after the alarm was given.

Married, on the 19th of March last, his excellency Henry Hamilton, esq. governor of Dominica, to Miss Lee, of that island, an accomplished young lady of 25 years of age.

MAPS OF PHILADELPHIA

And its ENVIRONS, 26 Inches square, taken from a late and accurate survey, and executed in a neat and masterly stile, may be had at Benjamin Davies's BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, No. 68, High-Street.

In sheets, at 1/1; canvassed on rollers, or square frames, 16/3; varnished on rollers or frames at 2/6. If coloured, 1/ will be added to the foregoing prices.

N. B. With each Plan, will be given a Pamphlet, giving an account of the City, its trade, manufactures, population and government; its literary and charitable institutions, diseases, weather, &c.

At the same place may be had, MAPS of the United States, Asia, Africa, and France divided into departments. 24w/6 April 29.