

PRICE OF STOCKS	
6 per Cents	19/9
3 per Cents	1/7
Deferred	13/9
Bank of the United States	38
Pennsylvania	37
North America	45

## WANTED.

A Child's maid, to attend a Lady on a visit to New York.  
Enquires of the Printer, ditto  
may 7.

FOR SALE,  
Between nine and  
10,000 Acres of Land,

Situate in the county of Frederick, and State of Virginia, being the greater part of Greenway Court Manor. Part of this tract lies on the river Shenandoah, between thirty and forty miles above its junction with the Potomack. The Shenandoah is capable of being rendered navigable, and the navigation of the Potomack is in a fair way of being completed to tide water which circumstances offer in a few years a water carriage to the flourishing towns of Georgetown and Alexandria, and to the City of Washington; from all which places the said tract is distant between seventy and eighty miles by land. The flourishing Borough of Winchester is only twelve or fourteen miles from it.

Between three and four thousand acres of the land are leased generally for terms not exceeding twenty one years, and many of the terms have only short periods to run. The remaining quantity being near six thousand acres, consists of the most valuable part of the tract being extremely rich limestone land, similar in quality to the very fertile country in Lancaster and York counties of this State, and in Frederick county of Maryland. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

This tract being situated in a most healthy and fertile country, offers a most advantageous investment of money; as no part of America can exhibit a more rapid settlement and improvement, and consequently a more rapid increase in the value of real estate.

It would be particularly advantageous to a company of settlers as the part not leased, admits of being divided into farms of any size to suit the convenience of the parties concerned.

One half of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, and the remaining half at easy instalments with interest.

Further particulars are deemed unnecessary as it is probable the land will be viewed, by any person disposed to buy before he purchases.

The price for the whole tract may be known on application to the hon. Thomas Hartley, Esq. at Yorktown, to the hon. John Wilkes Kitters, Esq. at the town of Lancaster, in this State, to Charles Lee, Esq. at Alexandria in the State of Virginia, or to the subscriber, at No. 29, north Second Street in this City, who will treat with any person or persons disposed to purchase till the fifteenth day of June next.

Richard Bland Lee.  
Philad. April 14. tu & 2am

## James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, SOUTH FOURTH STREET,  
Returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

At his Shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up and finished in the newest and most fashionable manner.

He will thankfully receive any orders & pay prompt and punctual attention to them.  
G. 25 2aw 1f

For LIVERPOOL,  
the American Ship  
**DIANA,**  
GEORGE CLAY Commander.

She is nearly a new vessel, well fitted, and a constant trader. She is intended to sail in the course of the present month, and to return an early Fall ship. For Freight or passage, apply to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.  
Who have for Sale, Landing from on Board said Vessel,

3 cases Cutlery,  
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,  
Drop Shot assorted,  
Red Lead in casks of 7 & 8 Cwt each,  
White Lead in do. of 3 Cwt each.

They are also Landing from the Sloop *Georgea Luke* Hannoutt master, from Jamaica; lying at Chestnut Street Wharf

10 Puncheons JAMAICA RUM.  
And from the *Boston Packet*, Captain *W. J. Burne* from Liverpool.

22 TONS of PIG LEAD.

They have also on hand,  
Rich Mountain Wine in Quarter Casks,  
Fine Old Port Wine in Pipes and Hogheads,  
Spanish Liquor in Ball, in boxes of 2 Cwt each  
Brimstone, crude and refined,  
Men's English saddles,  
English sail Canvas assorted,  
150 Crates Queen's Ware,  
Crown Window Glass 8 by 10, and  
A Quantity of Mahogany.  
may 8 tu th & f

## GEORGE CLARKSON, CONVEYANCER,

HAS opened his Office at No. 120 Spruce Street; where he will be happy to attend to any business his friends may put into his hands.  
may 8 tu th & f

## CONTINUATION OF THE LATEST

## FOREIGN ADVICES,

By the Ship DIANA.

FRANCE.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Exculpatory Speech of Herbis.

Monday, March 2.

"The reflections which have just been made by Barrere, were made necessary by a circumstance we did not expect. Certainly if, in the report which has just been made, any idea had been given of the answers we have made to some facts in the Report, it would have been useless to prolong the sitting by any reflections. The necessity of not suffering the continuance of that crowd of prejudices has induced one of us to speak, but I think he has not said every thing; he has nevertheless directed himself to the right object, he has attacked those prejudices with which we are oppressed in the public opinion, he has entered the sanctuary of your consciences, he has applied to your justice.—Citizens, it is to principles, and to principles alone, that we ought to recur; we should apply them to the several movements of the revolution, for it is in these principles that we must rest our defence. As for you, you ought to compare facts with the circumstances which gave rise to them; you ought to consider, that those to whom you gave the direction of the vessel during the storm, could have no support but from your power; for, as Barrere has said, you are the animating soul of Government: its action only resides in the Committees. This was inseparable from you and the People. The precautions of Government arose from the dangers of the Country, those dangers which dictated the measures taken, and which cannot at this time be objected to, because they were made necessary by the public calamities, and disappear with them.

"The first principle to which we appeal with confidence is this, that every arbitrary act, every extraordinary measure, not useful for the preservation of the country, is highly blameable; but that whatever is necessary must be lawful, otherwise the past is nothing, the present is nothing, and the future will be nothing; the Revolution no longer inspires confidence; what was right the last year, must be deemed criminal now; what is right this year, will be condemned the succeeding year.

"There is yet another great principle, a principle salutary in Democratic Governments, which we must applaud, notwithstanding our painful experience of its consequences; it is, that those who have been invested with extensive power must necessarily fall into disgrace: it is the nature of Popular Governments to be jealous, and power is closely followed by unpopularity. This should excite neither astonishment nor complaints; but it is necessary to make some safeguard to defend the person who governs from the resentment of the enemies of the Republic; how else can a Democratic Government subsist?

"A great example is called for. Be it so; let our conduct be examined; if we are culpable, let us not be pardoned. We have been deprived of our rights; we have suffered, without complaining; but, Citizens, in the name of Democracy, examine impartially what we have done. Recollect, that a great number of citizens in the ancient Republics have died victims of faction, who have succeeded each other in turn; reflect, that if these accusations, which history teaches us, had not been so precipitate, their contemporaries would not have had the regret of sacrificing men who have served them faithfully.

"If we had not fixed under the colours of the Republic—if we had not suppressed the enemies of the People—or if we had partaken of their plots, we might well fear the crowd of enemies who now harass us. But the accusation brought against us is absolutely contradictory. If the powers you confided to us were above our force, if we have been led astray by their extent, let us be punished, to serve for an example to those who shall succeed us. But we shall console ourselves for the pains inflicted on us, by reflecting that we shall have no other reproach to ourselves, than that of error. I now resign myself in obedience to the Decree of Arrest."

Wednesday, March 4.

The President ordered the following Letter to be read, viz.

A Letter from Letourneur, Representative of the People, with the Naval Army of the Mediterranean and the Army of Italy, dated Font la Montagne, l'oulon, February 20. This Letter states, that at the memorable festival in honour of Liberty, a few seditious voices were heard in the crowd; but that the firmness of the officers had suppressed these movements. Every thing at present announces unanimity and patriotic spirit. The writer assures the Convention that no consideration shall turn him from his duty; that though he shall be guided by the principles of justice, yet he is resolved to show no longer indulgence for criminal intentions or compliance for bad Citizens. He also remits a Letter sent to him from some French Refugees at Philadelphia, who give an account of their celebration of the festival of the 13th of August, and an address to the National Convention.

### REPORT BY CURTOIS.

IN THE NAME OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE PAPERS SEIZED IN THE HOUSE OF ROBESPIERRE.

If principles are the basis of every Republic, virtue, being the practice of principles, is their cement. Under its appearance Robespierre succeeded to im-

pose upon the multitude, and to usurp an enormous popularity. Whoever had grown rich by the loss of his creditors, or of his country, had but to entitle himself a Jacobin. To become a man essentially honest—to weep for the loss of a father, a husband, or a friend—was a conspiracy; and, as if public happiness could be composed of other ingredients than those of private felicity, in order to render men fortunate *en masse*, they were individually tormented; in the same manner, they were reduced under the yoke of the most abject servitude, to make them collectively free. To cause liberty to be loved, it is necessary to render it amiable and engaging; but Robespierre, who aimed at nothing but tyranny, did every thing to render it odious. The father feared to find a denunciator in his son—There was a greater security in a forest, along-side of a wolf, than in a city in the neighborhood of a man. Thus the conspirators founded the reign of terror. It could not last long; but they meant to reign, and they reigned. As the tyrants place themselves above laws they have no protection to expect from them. These tyrants arm against all; all ought to arm against them. Those truths, presented to the timid Robespierre, would have made him tremble; but he was inspired, he was intoxicated into the crime, by the vilest adulation.—There is nothing so ridiculously pompous as the praises conferred upon him. A popular society durst not communicate its ideas to the Convention, before its having submitted them to Robespierre. The administration of other societies fluctuated between his virtues and his talents. Sometimes a citizen thought it his greatest happiness to look at him only once; sometimes Robespierre was even told—shocking blasphemy!—that the SUPREME BEING was indebted to him. All our victories were said to originate in his plans—his genius was the genius of the Republic—a society had given his name for a watch word. Thus he was termed the incorruptible, the virtuous Robespierre, whose eloquence supported the cradle of the Republic; and according to other blasphemers he was called the New MESSIAH, sent from Heaven to regenerate mankind. In short, there was a Committee that ordered *Te Deum* for Robespierre? What was the Convention? what the Republic? "Long live Robespierre!" Such was the only cry of the fanatics.—If such a devil had some treasures and places to squander, such a devil would have his courtiers! Proceeding then to explain the principal features of the character of Robespierre, the reporter said, the cause of all the vices and crimes of Robespierre was to be found in his intolerable vanity.

If in a more humble sphere, his talents might have achieved a respectable eminence, perhaps, he might even have been satisfied with it; but situated as he was, to his eyes rivals were always his bitterest enemies. His fears rendered him a tyrant; and such was his hatred of his enemies, that, if possible, he would even have arrested their ghosts, to send them also to the guillotine. Cicero Exculpat, having published something unpleasant to *Caesar*, the latter refused it; then, it was better to make a bad work than commit a bad action. As to Robespierre, he refused not; he guillotined the writers; and indeed says the reporter, it is easier to kill men than to kill truth. But was Robespierre alone the colossus of power? No; certainly. The history of his execrable tyranny may be divided into 3 parts.—1. The crimes of Robespierre; 2. Those of the Committees of Government.—and thirdly, The crimes of the agents. Some crimes were common between Robespierre and his agents; but every where, we find equally crimes in the governors, and misfortune and distress in the governed. The War in La Vendee, a revolutionary army spreading terror every where, indiscipline in the soldiers, disorganization of the armies, permanent guillotines, extinction of riches, total ruin of commerce, and *negociantisme* denounced more severely than royalism. It was his chief aim to cover France with the bones of more than the half of its inhabitants; to employ every means to execute it, such as drowning, shooting, famine, and refusing from the American merchants a proposed contract for 100,000 barrels of flour. It was his delight that ignorant and corrupted men should enjoy all the places; the virtuous and learned should be excluded;—that spies should be introduced into all families; that a thousand Bafiles should be filled with innocent victims. He was fond of enslaving the people by terror; of destroying the National Convention, by stripping it gradually of all its powers to usurp afterwards the sovereignty. He said and repeated in all his publications, that France wanted a "single will," "une volonté"—such were Robespierre's crimes as drawn by the reporter. Those means however, were common to the leaders of the Committees, and to Robespierre; the first used them to perpetuate the decemvirate; the second to revive royalism. The misunderstanding that burst between the depot and his satellites, produced the revolution of the 9th Thermidor; and the Republic was saved. The Common Council of Paris being almost only composed of men of virtuous & disgraced characters, had been considered by Robespierre as an instrument fit for his purposes; it was in its bosom he sought an asylum the 9th of Thermidor. The National Convention being an obstacle to the libicide purposes of Maximilian, it was necessary to destroy it; and to preclude the members from crushing his designs, the most active means were employed. Two Committees were invested with the absolute power; the most energetic of the Representatives were put in irons, or dragged to the scaffold, and butchered without even being heard;

an insurrection was planned against the others, by the assistance of a conspiring Commune; and the armed force commanded by a man whom Robespierre himself had saved from the guillotine. Here the reporter gave a sketch of the character of Robespierre. When a child, he wished to dominate over his schoolfellows; when a man he wished to enslave men; and he suffered his rivals to live only when he could not kill them. He would have loved the arts and sciences, if he alone could exercise them.

Some letters were read here, and especially one to Couthon, dated the 9th of Thermidor, and a notice of the directions given to Henriot for securing the success of that memorable day.

Robespierre had written with his own hand the plan of the conspiracy; it was,

1. To procure money.
2. An address to the Departments.
3. Couriers to be sent to the Representatives of the People with the Armies.
4. A Federation between the Communes of Marckilles and Paris.
5. Suppression of all the Counter-revolutionary Papers and Journals.
6. Change of the Ministers, and a change in the Post-Office.
7. To arm and pay the *Sans Culottes*.
8. The suspension of all labour and commerce till the country was saved.

2. To change the place of the Sittings of the Convention.

The last article was proved by the confession made by Elie La Colte, the 11th of Thermidor, that, six months before, Robespierre had proposed to the United Committees to suspend the sittings of the Convention, and to remove it from Paris.

By the extracts of a roll written by Robespierre, the reporter explained his whole system, destructive of the national authority; and the motives which caused the sacrifice of Philippeaux, Camille Desmoulins, Bishop Gobet, and Westermann.

Many letters were then read, where the tyrant was counselled to strike rather than to speak! To destroy all! The dead only never return! In these letters the following plan for his escape was remarked: "You have been raised to the throne of the presidency; tremble to drop down to the grave. Come here, the funds you have sent already will be more than adequate to your wants and the exigency of your agents."

The reporter mentioned the place occupied by the ancient tyrants of the Convention; on the first line, are the leaders of the Committees; on the second, the Members of the Administrations; on the third, the Revolutionary Committee and Armies, the Clerks of the Forestallings, and Popular Commissions. "Sacred truth!" exclaims the Orator, "I will be your orator, whenever I shall be your master, if there were assassins, there were too leaders, directors of assassinations! They fit amongst us! Your tyrants had chosen them to revile us! Then he takes a review of all the proceedings and missions of Carrier, at Nantes; Maignet, at Avignon; Collot, at Lyons; Joseph le Bon, in the departments of the North, &c. He explains the powerful and wise means proposed to the Committee of Public Welfare for a speedy termination of the war of La Vendee; that Committee, acting in concert with Ronsin, opposes their execution; the correspondence between Joseph le Bon and the Committee of Public Welfare, proves the complicity of one with the other. Le Bon, fearful himself for the wanton enormities he had perpetrated at Aras, entreats the Committee to approve of his conduct! That approbation is confirmed by his correspondence, and the Committee, far from accusing him before the Convention, bestows on him, on the contrary, its praises. Lebas was writing at the same time, that the Committee wished to be able to make a tribunal with each of them, and give each of them a frontier town to handle, (*a empouner*). Bourdeaux, Nantes, Orleans, Lille, Lyons, Arras, Strasbourg—every populous town in the Republic had a Revolutionary Tribunal: each of them had its Dumas, its Fouquier, and its Juries, after the model of Paris.

Then he proceeds to the enormities committed by Collot d'Herbois at Lyons. "It is necessary," said Robespierre, in one of his letters, "that Lyons shall exist no more—it is necessary that your design of erecting a column on its ground be not an idle one. The dispersion of the inhabitants of that rebel Commune being executed, Lyons shall be no more. Before all, Collot uses the Guillotine; but that bloody engine not dispatching with a sufficient speed, he causes the inhabitants to be shot by hundreds; those that the deadly blow had not reached, are struck with hovels and pick-axes! A multitude of other victims are precipitated into the Rhone. So perished 7000, and not, as it was believed, 1500 citizens!!"

The following anecdote is horrible:—The barbarity of the Representatives sent on missions, applied even to the peaceable and virtuous citizens. "Let them be punished," said these bloodhounds, for not having emigrated!"

The Reporter concluded his speech by the following apostrophe: "Ye tyrants, who hear me, your actions have been equally wicked with those now described; you began by terror, and you end by fear. You wished for nothing but bloody deeds, humanity never touched you; but you will learn that the hand of Justice shall not leave your enormities unpunished."

The Report was ordered to be printed, and transmitted to the Departments, and to the Armies.

## Disposition, and the Command of the French Armies, laid before the Convention March 4.

Dubois Crance, in the name of the committee of public safety—"Citizens, The successes which the French troops have obtained in the last campaign, make a new distribution of the republican armies necessary. The denomination of the army of Ardennes, and the army of the Moselle, must be suppressed; since, except the city of Luxembourg, which may be considered as a prisoner of war in France, we have no longer any enemy to contend with, from the sea to the Rhine; and since the army of the North, which last year covered Cambray, now occupies Groningen.

"The army of the North ought to protect Holland; that of the Sambre and Meuse, and the army of the Rhine, united to that of the Moselle, should cover the Rhine, and repel on that barrier, the efforts of the combined powers. In vain would these powers reclaim some property upon the left branch of this river: nature, the wish of the people, and the interest of the French republic, require that this country should remain forever a conquest to liberty.—It is upon these foundations that your committee of public safety has prepared new laurels for our brethren in arms, and thinks itself fulfilling your intentions and its own duty. We believe there is not one good Frenchman who will not applaud this measure; and the courage of those republicans who have braved the rigors of the season to drive the enemy from this territory, insures its success.

"The generals whose talents and military knowledge have so far fortunately concurred in the conquest of these countries, ought to preserve the command in them. And if the new organization of the armies obliges the generals Michaud and Desjardins to enter into the rank of major-generals of division, your committee owes them the justice to say, that they have perfectly fulfilled their duty, and have not ceased to deserve your confidence.

The two armies of the Alps and of Italy were last year united under the command of Kellermann. Your committee thought to have given him a new mark of esteem, by entrusting them again to this experienced General.

In the Pyrenees there will be no change; and though we hope immediately to announce to you, that La Vendee is returned into the bosom of the great family, the army of the West and the coast of Brest must nevertheless be preserved and united with that of the coast of Cherbourg, to protect our boundaries on this side from any insult of the English, or to threaten their territory, if you should command it.

The following is the plan of decree we propose to the consideration of the assembly:

The National Convention, after having heard the report of their committee of public safety, decrees:

1. The army of the Rhine and that of the Moselle shall be united under the name of the army of the Rhine and Moselle. This army shall be under the command of general Pichegru.

2. The army of the Sambre and Meuse shall be commanded by general Jourdan. The army of the North by general Moreau.

3. In case these three armies should have to act in concert, the general command is confided to general Pichegru.

4. The two armies of the Alps and Italy shall be united under the command of general Kellermann.

5. The army of the Eastern Pyrenees shall be commanded by general Scherer.

6. The army of the Western Pyrenees shall be commanded by general Moreau.

7. The army of the Western Coasts shall be commanded by general Canclaux.

8. The army of the Coasts of Brest, to which that of the Coasts of Cherbourg shall be united, shall be commanded by general Hoche.

This plan of decree was adopted.

## Sitting of the 2d of Ventose, (February 20.)

Carnot. "I come, in the name of the committee of public welfare, to present you with a report concerning our situation in the United Provinces. Some members have thought that we had not derived from so brilliant an expedition all the advantages we might, and that the victorious seemed to have received the law from the vanquished. It imports the Convention not to suffer such suspicions to be propagated.

"Holland and England are natural rivals. Gratitude made it a duty to the Dutch to join with France, which had assisted them to re-establish their independence; but they threw themselves