[THE following address of Mr. SMITH contains a fummary view of the reafon and motives by which the Federal par ty in Congress were influenced, during the last Session. It will be remembered that it was written for the perufal of his immediate conflituents.]

WILLIAM SMITH, of South Carolina To bis CONSTITUENTS.

To promote the welfare and profperi-ty of hiscountry, is the first duty of every citizen who is invested with a publie truft ; to conciliate the effrem of his he trult; to conclude the effect of his fellow citizens in general, and those in perticular by whom he is entrusted, is the next.—Fortunate is he who by his conduct can unite two objects so interesting & so defirable: But it too frequently happens that they are irreconcileable to each other, and that in the conflict of femilinents ariling from political circumfrances, the public man maft make his election to facrifice his larity to his confedence.

These ideas are intended as an intro-

duction to an address to my confituents, which fome recent information, relative to their opinions, has fuggefted as necessary in the existing criss of our public assists. In free governments, the reprefentative is bound to explain to the reprefented, whenever they require it, the grounds and mo-tives of his conduct. It is effectful to their fatisfaction that they should, in matters which concern their honour and happiness, he acquainted with the principles and featiments or him whom they have delagated to leg-flate for them. It this doctrine be a found one in ordinary times, it derives increased firength from the ferious-nels and folemnity of the present juncture. It is with much readiness, therefore,

It is, with much readiness, increasors, that I diverce by attention for a time from the objects which at prefeat engage it, to enter into a candid difficultion of those points about which I understand there exists a divertity of featiment, between form of my confituents and myfelf. I am unappressive the feature of my confituents and myfelf. I am unappressive of the pressive and extent of the confituents are confituents. plized of the precise nature and extent that difference of of the groundson which it rells, or of the number of those to whom it relates. I have only been informed in vagne and general terms " that my fperches en the proposed commercial regulations, es en in propuled commercial regulations, have been desembed by fome of my conflicturents derogatory to our national honour and welfare; "without requiring from what class this featument has proceeded, or the extent of this to awhom it may be applicable, deference for every class & fee all monotones are to be before the conflicture of the class of the cl for all, prompt me to lay before them a fair, explicit and honest account of the matives which aftered and the principal which governed me in oppoling those comwhich aftered and the principles

To suppose that all those who may peruse this address have read the speeches above alluded to would be to expect too much. Were I convinced of it, this publication would not be a fittle abridged, as a reference to those speeches would confiderably answer the purpose intended by this address. But knowing from experience how sew take the trouble to read long Deeches, how many turn with di'dain from even that ones when hoffile to their opin-ions, and how many more are fatisfied with a verbal report of the contents of a lengthy work, I must take it for granted that the speeches have been as little read, as they have been much misrepresented, and that the many who have not feen them have contented themselves with the inscurat and unfaithful interpretation of the few

who have.

Those who have been much on the active feene of public life need not be told how eafy it is so mifreprefent and what up how eafy it is to explain. The truth is whether it proceeds from the folly or wick-edness of human nature I will not determine, that mankind in general lift

en with pleafure to a fhort columny, and with pain to a long refutation of it. In the prefent refined flate of feience, there has been discovered a species of short hand logic, by which artful politicians reafon away the charafter of those whole from away the character of those whole po-lifies they diffike; it is I suppose by this furnmary process that I have been senteneed: The following follogifin was prabably the grocefs which produced conviction. "He has advocated the cause of the British mation, which is piratically plundering us of our property; none but an enemy to the bonor and prosperity of .imerica, would advocate fuch a nation, therefore be is an enemy to the bonor and prosperity of A-merica."—To do away the effect of this unanswerable kind of logic, may appear to forme an auduous attempt, and after having my telf flated the difficulty of refuting ca-lumoy, ought perhaps to deter me from the early. But at every rule has its exception, tals. But a trey line us i see accepture, and, as on a former occation, my configuration and, as on a former occation, my configuration and a see a se

tude for the liberality & candour evinced by them on that occasion, a just fense of what I owe them on this, and a fliong conftion that the fame liberality and candoer will not now be withheld, invite me to undertake it

I have flated what I suppose to have been the process of reasoning by shich I have been condemned. Were the premises true, the inferences would have been just 20d cold have fealed my conviction.

Were it true that I had advocated th ante of the British nation and vindicated her piratical conduct, no reproach could have been to harth for fuch treachery. nave been to harft for fuch treachery. But let us flate the thing truly, and then the fyllogifm would flaud thus:—" Commercial refrictions were proposed, which were thought by many of the most respectable observations in the United States to be accepted. pregnant with mischievous confequence

how would it fland as to the arguments and principles by which the opposition was conducted? Thus—a fystem of commercial regulations was proposed favourable to France, injuries to Britain, predicated upon a fishern of commerce on the part of France favourable to the United States, and on the part of Britain, unfavourable to the United States—the reverse being the truth, it was the dely of those who knew the reverse to be true to flow it; knew the reverle to be true to flow it; — he proved it by an undenishle flatteness of fafts, he did therefore nothing more than duty, preferibed. Connecting the two foregoing flattenents they form this reful; that the fulfield was merely a commercial one, and the inquiry, if, Whether the French or the British commercial fiften was on the whole mit hentificial to the United States; 2d. Whether the proposed regulations in a commercial point-of-view-water likely to prove injusting or not. ete likely to prove injurious or nor?

It was my opinion, that the commercial fyftem of Great Britain, was, on the whole, more favourable to the United States than the permanent commercial fyftem of France; it likewise appeared to me, from the heft documents, that the deviations from the latter, were in general either diefrom the latter, were in general either die-tated by the needity of the moment, or lefs favourable to us than the foriginal fyf-tem. ad. It was my opinion, that the pro-porder efficitions would beget counter-re-dictions on the part of Britain, and would terminate in a commercial warfare, which, however it might biyour that country, would undoubtedly injure this, and partiwould unuquitiesly lighter ties, and paris-colarly South Carolina, depending for much on foreign (applies and requiring a great quantity of fhipping for the export of bulky products. Both these opinions were cantile Members of the House of Repreentarives and by a confiderable number of other enlightened and respectable flate

For the facts and reasons in support of thefe opinions I beg to refer to the speech-es I made on the occasion, as collected in a pamphler, and not to the mutilated accounts, or mifreprefented or garbled que Let the reader previously take this into consideration, that the subject was purely a commercial one; the restrictions designed on the one hand as counter-reffrictions for fupsofed commercial grievances existing on he part of Britain, and on the other as boons for supposed commercial favours, granted by France, that they were intend-ed to amellorate the condition of our commerce, that they wate in the first instance introduced, not as a remedy for political grievances, but merely a retaliation for commercial arrangements, having reference entirely to a flate of prace, and expressly intended, as it was faid, to prevent a flate of war. It may be proper further to ob-ferve that the instructions of 6th Novemper, and the condemnations under ther in the West Indies, were unknown at the the trace that the same and the of negoriation, and answers from Great-Britain, daily expected as to its iffue. Had those instructions and condemnations been cnown, it is prefumable the commercial regulations would never claimed a conf leration, at all would have agreed that it deration, as an women have a series a com-was folly to walk time in regulating a com-merce which required in-mediate protec-tion, or in diffusing systems of improve-tion, or in diffusing systems of improvement for that which without speedy measures for its safety would from be annihil-

Being the first who opposed the compercial regulations, and aware of the difmercial regulations, and aware of the dis-positions in others to support them by ad-derestes to the passions already inflamed by the political unifounded of British rowards the United States, I not only cuttodily forebote to make any illusions to the po-litical uniform secretizated from British in the state of the proposi-tions of the proposition of the proposi-carried but by a very finall majority, the minority, in which I was, deeming the

resutation than the charge, a lively grati- follow me, to confinante discussion entirely to the commercial (yftem of France and British : The mover of the propositions, who replied to me, took up the from time to time a little political featoning, to make his dish more polarable, yet it must be admitted that he relied the frength of his caufe and the merits of bis fifplengies of autome and the mening his friend in the refraithm commercial friends. The difference and friends are supplied to the difference and friends. The difference are friends as a pured of their three conference of fide it being urged the British commercial spifering, though continuing fower difference advantageous to the cliential interests of the United Strates than defential interests of the United Strates than the cliential interests of the United Strates than cliental interests of the United States than that of France? and that the propoled re-gulations while they would rail there of the intended edger, as to Britain, would cause well ferious derangement to our commerce; injure effectially our agricul-toral interests, and materially impair our commercial fystem conferred on the United commercial fyftem conferred on the United States favours not to be found in that of Britain, which was faild to be write to ver most precious interests, and the the regula-tions though they might oberlion a tempo-rary derangement and diffurfs, would in the end enlarge the sphere of our trade, open new markets for our supplies and exports, and compel Britain to enter into commercial arrangements with us, which would remove the prefent embarraffments ariting from her fyften and fecure to us valuable and permanent advantages. As the fubjeft however eame to be developed and underflood, the advocates for the propolition finding that the commercial ground been flated and the inferences arising from them had made an impression which threatmed the rejection of their favourite project, reforted to their political ground.

teforted to their political ground.

This corps de referre being now brought into play, a furious charge was made up on the pallions and feelings of the Hoofewith the Indians, the Algernee, the welftern polits, the violations of our neutral rights, the fpolitions on our commerce. Having preferibed to mylelf from the beginning, a line which I tirally refolved out to transferre, I made no really whatever to these arguments, I candidered them is inapplicable to the fubjed, that we were diffending a prace follow, and that if exart were to be reforted to, other measures of a very different complexion would be exevery different complexion would be ex-pedient. In my reply, therefore, I con-fined myfelf as I find done before, to the ramaerial partoftle argenesis; I did not meddle with the political topics introduced, our did I advance any thing which could by the tongue of calemny itself be misconstrued into a vindication of any of those political injuries of Great-Bri which either exifted before or which have grown out of the prefent war.

Other members however did not fuffer

those points to pass unnoticed. They ob-ferred, that if it were true that Great Bri-tain had inflicted all these injuries on the Inited States, and fhould retufe to ente United States, and fhould refute to enter into fuch amicable arrangements as, would remove the grievances and aff. Ad aniple tedets, then it would be proport at once their to laterdiri all commercial intercourfewith that contary or declare war against lets, that with that contary or declare war against lets, that with teleped to the Indians, what her; that with reject to the Indian, what-wer fulpicions might be entertained, yet Congress, had not fusicient, evidence, that the Indian war was somemed by Bottoin, and if they had, the groupe of metions re-quired that a consplaint should be unde, before acts of hofility were recurred to. That although there was reason to believe that Bitain had brought about the trace between Pottugal and Algiers, yet there was evilled a on the table from a respecta-ble on the which three confiderable doubt one upware ways never considerable doubt on the fact; but admirring the rush of it; and its decadful effect on our commerce, till it might be attributed lefs to any unfriendly featiment towards us, that to a caule more immediately connected with her own interests; that the fabled of the wellern polts and the fabled of the wellern polts and the fabled of the trade were then in a course of negociarior premature fteps, a negociation commenced pending; that it resulted from these pending; that it refulted from these con-fiderations, that if war were contemplated, the proposed regulations were too tame, if regulation, they were prevature, and if peace, then there was making in the con-mercial (ystem of Britain which warranted mercua system of Britain which ecorrented them, as a fyfem of recibilities, and they would be as unjust with respect to Britain, as they would be injurious to ourselves. Some of these arguments were fur far effectual as to induce the house to posspone the further confideration of the propositions for each

the event either of its forcefs or fale. the error charge to the lower of their for in the error of factor, and their for in the event of factor, he with the logist, to the event of factor, he with We therefore prefet for a Gerdina of a only true merits, namely, in contrast

(To be continued)

Seth Wright, HAS jost received a new farying to BOOKS.

make a general affortment conficting of DIVINITY, TRAVELS. GEOGRAPHY. HIYSCK, ANTIQUITIES, PHILOSOPHY, ARCHITECT SURGERY ANATOMY, ARTS, SCIENCES. MATHEMATICAL POETRY, PLAYS, HUSBANDRY, OYAGES, MISCELLANES

HISTORY,
VOYAGES,
ALSO, the following collection of
MUSICK, viz: Holden in 3 red. Westter Callection, Hans Gran's Thatifying Authem—An Authem faced use
manory of the late Governor Hance,
by Doth. Rogerfon, Kimball's all 26,
thore's new works.

ogs's new works.
THE above BOOKS, will be diffuled. as low as at any Brokstore where School Broks by the doz. as ufed-the who with to farnith themfelves with !! braries shall have them on the fame ten as they can be obtain'd in Baston or Ke-

Ork. indebted to him and the time of proceed by contract became due last Sprag in hereby notified, that unless they stelled ed this fall, he first put the fame image attorney's hands to collect without sele.

her notice. Northampton, Odo. S. 1794 Northampton, O.7o. S. 1794
List of Letter in the POS-FOFEN,
Northampton.
JOHN WRIGHT, Northampton,
Ohed Skiff, Williams Eq. Hadder,
Johep Rice, Conway,
Cacoge Tanner, Worthington,
Samoel Bacon, Lamehgrough,
Timothy Stuckwell, Hadder,
John Field Conway, Timothy Stockwell, Hadler,
John Field, Canway,
Daniel Dewey, Efg. Williamson,
John Smith, Conway,
Daniel Ludden, Worthington,
Gad Smith, Whalley,
Capt. Toby, Conway,
Capt. Joseph Clapp, Eadampton,
Jofish Lindler, Northington,
Jofish Lindler, Northington,
Col. Samuel Bealford, Northampton,
Jofish River, Pitnield,
Jofeph Bytler, Pitnield,
John Hait, Haffeld, 2.

John Hare, Haiffeld, 2. Manna Wadfwerth & Co. Pittsfeld. Minna Walfwerth & Co. Pittsfeld,

BRECK. Folk Miller.

Seen Jung Jung.

BRECK. Folk Miller.

Seen Jung. Blown, viz. Seen Jung.

Seen Jung. Blown, viz. Seen Jung.

Seen Jung. Blown, viz. Seen Jung.

Breck. S O the fublicitied, in Worthingen, ar the all infl. a light gray gelding HORS, three years old laft firing, a fingle foci trutter and piter, dark main and all grad carriage and high life, thad ell mad, lately once off, a jummey and fourthing gailed on the left fide, a place on histar floragelies, for the late of the angle of the first parties of the late of the lat omewhat fwelled, no natural or anifett mark. Whoever will rake up faid Had-nd return him to the fatherher, and the eight dollars reward, and ren dollar or the Thief. NAHUM EAGER. for the Thief.

for the Thief. NAHUM EAGER. Worthington, Oft. 4, 1704.

TAKEN up in damage fone timesa, two WEATHERS, fappoled be loft from a drove—The owner it define to prove property, nay charger and att them away. ANDREW PHELN.

Northampton, Or when 7, 1704.

WANTED, 200 court of Whit Oh, and Hemlock DARK, for with

good pay will be made, by PHELPS and CLAPP.

Northampton, October 7, 1794WANTED immediately, a load of two of CHARCOAL, for shirts zh will be given on delivery.

Enquire of

BOHAN CLAFF.

Northampton, Feat, 8, 1794.

NORTHAMPTON. (Maffaths) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vel. VIII.]

W E D N E S D A Y, OCTOBER 22, 1794-

[Nums. 425.]

- ADDRESS FROM TILLIAM SMITH of Shith Carolina, (Continued)

OMETIME after the pollponement, among were received of the influen-tion of the fish of Navember, and the forms and condemnations of our veilels in the Wel Indies. Measures were imin the manufacture of the state of the compact of the compact of the state of the compact of the state of the reasy subs du title to detence, area y forth with energy our military and emains reforeer, and verting the rate-tic with fact powers as might enable in a pagatane with greater effect, in lighter agreement thought be thought reflect with the honour of the nation. full these measures I took such an active any must have forested every candid ru, this where the public falery or entional honour were at flake, lyiclided plieste the other. In times of great al dager, when the forme is continu grant different thate of though, the pen-tens, who is referrible for his conduct, entimely confirmed to all with the mail the professivy or the character of is centry. Every one was fendale that refreshin of the United States required melty to be done, but with that fore-ing wa, appeared extremely donostul. Infe win whom commercial refrictions who trade of Britain, and commercial es to France, were favourite meafures was that the position—the arienal wen immediately fortified—the military eliablifitments angulard—the militar made more effecall themselves of a crisis to proping their tiess; by taking advantage of the spiritipulie, and making it a quellion, their france or Britain thould be most tive-that the Prefident fliquid be vefted anual, it was conceived that none would what bold enough to encounter the television would be indultricelly circuwith a power (for a limited time) to lay an embargo whenever he should think it con-ducive to the public good and that such pechaiary resources should be called forth as would enable us to face the additional and, ignicht those who should be charged with oppugning the interests of the net, or keeping any terms with the latexpenses which a war would occasion expenses which a war would occation; that being thus prepared for war, though fill preferring peace, the Preficent hould demand in firm language of the British lette captores, the Indian war, the de-eximof the pulls, and the fpullation of it wilds, (though they had no more imcourt an explanation of their conduct : ate connection with the fabiect than fulfilment of the treaty and indemnil tion for the depredations committed by t punising of Poland) was made foblered to the forces of their cause, and it was probable that either from a change of disposition in that country, from the mif-fortune of the allied powers or from the fination every man who opposed those states, on true national grounds, as each a pulitzen of Britain, and more attacks ber interests than any those of the firm afpect of this country, all we willed relight be obtained without a war; but if pregoriation failed, we floudd than be better leied States, or as being hollile to the nuch Revolution and well wishers to the milital powers. To show the wicked-raus these machinations, it is only necesprepared for war, our conduct would have been such as to have julified us in the eyes of all Europe, would have united all par-ties at hour, and would have put the con-duct of the British cabiner so much in the al to remark, that among the opposite telolutions were ment who officers part in our own Revolution, wrong in the opinion of the British marios washo are as al-disagnified for their ar-riagnitio the principles of the French re-duting as they were for their gallantry in herfelt, as to liave made a war with the United States, a very unpopular one in idatin, as they were for their gallantsy in remplifing our own, men who have tendings ranked among the warmelt make of their country; and that so far on the orefinen having any connection that he french Revolution it is well-England, a cirrumflance by no means unimportant. At any rate war was to be a voided if roffible; negociation was to be preferred as long as it could be w facrifice of our national honor. The exprofiles of the public fentiment in favor of peace, manifelled by the general appro-bation of the Prefident's proclamation, and sora, that the fame of flow of defermina-ion between France and Sorain was at-impled in 178d, before the existence of and the practice and stocked was atimpedia in 150, before the existence of
hat proletion, and four years defore the
rule between the nations. In 1709 and
170 the attempt was renewed; I was a
rule the was now the consideration the
rule attional principles I opposed it this
stran, usually, it. That there was noting in the commercial fushers of Existin
and the plating on the rule with as
rule foreign their trade on a letter footing
that hat of France, which would warrant
rule puting their trade on a letter footing
that hat of Existin.
2.1. That the rerelations would in themselves, be tignirule our commerce, and that they would
again correlations on the
late of Existin, which would increase the
file of That it was incubic increase. by the unanimous water of both houses of Congress, was a sufficient fauftion for pa-cific measures, at the commencement of the fellows, the subsequent causes of irritation, it is tree, have been fuch as to roule the feelings of the most pacific; a private in-dividual may have nothing but his feelings to liften to-but the public man delegated to judge for others, entrofted with the pro-perty, the proberty and the fafety of millions, must confut other monitors; he is bound by his dary to weigh deliberately is housed by me only one of the confequences of every measure, and to anticipate its northable sifted; the private individual speaks from the impulse of the moment; his American pride is hurt by injury, he cries aboud for war; the public man no lefs flong, and feeling as knowly the injury, speaks mat from the of Pritain, which would increase the ra, and inwife in a nation to grant comterrial booms without facuring an equivaimpute of the moment not until he has Cel Smith, of Maryland, subo defend feriously inflected on the tendency of this conduct; he cooliders whether farisfaction may not be obtained without hollility, confolis the best means of obtain it, and

tot Santo, or Maryiana, and Maryland Mad Hand. Cel. Forrell of Maryland selection of all all of the Communications, and stopp

lead by treaty. It was on thefe grounds the he may be wrong ; it might under certain | Collot, de Herhois and Billson Vacconce, readure was opposed this fection, and none but the usinformed can fee in the endudit it is opposed that feeling and the endudit in opposed to the conduct out national interests or of our national honor. There are in indeed those who view commercial testissions on the only made of realization for which the only

circumitances be more politic to make re-prifals on the first aggression without pre-vious argoriation; but this is matter of opinion every one judges from his own view of things, and it does not derogate from ones patricities to prefer in the first initiates the parific path of negociation; it ede of retaliation for political infulty an the only species of warfare which the Udoes not display more different of the national dipolay than is exhibited by those with the constantly clamoring for war; can it be imposed that the most respectable characters in the United States, those who have much as the characters in the United States, those who nited States ought ever to wage, but this is mere matter of opinion, and it hetrays no want of parsiotism to be of a different one. Others on the contrary regard the proposed measures in the present juncture rave mult arthrive that when at al der as impotent with regard to other nation ly interested in the public welfate, should more tamely fuller the national degradaand injurious to ourfeless - it does no follow that either the one opinion or the other is an indication of political treache ion than men of a contrary deferiation And yet, it may be remarked, (without giving offence to those respectable citizens, whose pullions sometimes outrue their ry ; On great and preent occasions the both and wifest statefinen will differ as to the means of doing the greatest good : Thus it happens that this fellion has given judgment) that many of those who have hern the principal appolers of the Prefi-dent's proclamation, and are now the greatrife to a diverbity of fentiment, fome n bers infelled that without further segucia tion, mealures ought impediately to be taken for laying heavy paridious on the commercial intercounter the commercial intercounter the Unitof promoters of war meafores, are men of reported for the violence of their paffons as for the imbecility of their ordernanded States and Great-Britain, and for fe-questering all debts due to British fut jefts, ings. (To be Continued) as a pleage for an indemnification for our captured reffels; fome proposed a suspension of all commercial intercoorse whatever between the two countries. These PARIS, July 36. (via Basle, in Switzerland.) HE day before yesterday were 1ed measures were considered by myfelf and others as too precipitate; we thought it was more politic to refer to more remissionally though the more reflectable flate of delence; our plan was that the ports and bathours flundly be immediately fortified—the arienal well formlisted to reflect the process of the more reflectable flate of delence; our plan was that the ports and bathours flundly be immediately fortified—the arienal well fortified—the arienal at the place of execution and executed the following persons, viz. Maximilian Reberspierre, aged 35. He had deen Roberspierre, aged 35. He had de-fended himfelf in a fraces which had hap pened in the Commune, with a knife, which took off one half of his face, after which

> to the prison of the Canciergene, where he was detained till his execution; his head was firms to the people. The brother of Roberfpierre, who had broken both his legs, as he attempted to

he was extried to the Convention, and was refused to be admitted; he was then feat

Couthon, aged 38.
Saint Julie, aged 26.
General Henriot, aged 33.
General Lo Valette.

Dames; Prefident of the Revolutionary Tribune. His head was thewn to the

Flenrios, the Mayor of Paris Fayen, a mational Agent.

The Members of the Commune of Paris.

were Gibean, Bernard, Gener, Siraon, Laurer, Warme, Forestier, Guerin, Hazard, Cachofez, Biogan, and Guenet.

Cachofer, Bingan, and Guenet.
Yellerday, the 20th, 70 confirstors
were alfo executed. The Revolutionary
Tribunal, computed for the mult part of
the creatures of Robertspietre, and who pronounced at the least figural, he gave, fentence of death upon any one who was printed at. This tribunal, is fince comprinted at. This Pribe

paid of other perions.

From the 25th to 27th 135 people had been feat to the guildane, by those Judges, who are now deposed—Among these were found, Baton Trearly, the Princess Chi. day, de Grunalde, Prince's Manaco, the Countels Marhoune, Countels Perigord, Countels Doff in the Countels St. Simon, Marquifs Doffin, Marquifs Montalembert, Roquelaure, de Ambuife, Due de Cor-mont Tonnere, Count de Thiare, theBih-pop of Agels, the learned Chenier, the Cele-brated Bifton of Montmorency, and the wife of the Muthal d'Armentiere

The very remarkable circumflances which led to the downfal of Roberfolerre, who had arrived at the Supreme power by the most cruel and bloody means, deferpal canfe of that extraordinary event, is yet butied under the veil of darkuels.

Every hody knows that the committee of public fatety, composed of Ruberspierre and his adverence, had posteried themfalses of the fovereign power and exercifed it with unbeard tyranny; a tyriany to which the Convention itself was no proof. No Dipory date express his fentiments freely, without being immediately threatened with prifm or death.—This occasioned a general distance to the which produced to the whole which produced to the which produ ced a fecret englisher out feveral Members who were injured by same of the Members he referres wat ton the dernier refers. Still of the very Committee of Public Safery

who felt themfelses oppreffed by Rober-fpierre, refolved, forported by a great minu-her of the Members of the Convention, to pole the further progress of this new

To support bimfelf agains fo powerfuls parry, Roberspierre fought affillance with the Jacobins, in behalf of himself and partifans : and the whole Club appeared at the har of the Convention on the 25th, and informed them of their fears respecting the new fatrigues, carried on by foreignates, to annihilate the revolution, to calumniate the most fineere patriors, to divide them among themselves, and make the de-crees of the Convention suspected, espe-cially that which acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being. All this had not the effect which Roberspierre had expect-

On the 26th, Roberfolerre mounted the Roffrom. He made a long speech on the revolution, in which he endeavoured to justify himself of the views which were johliy, himfell of the views which were imputed to him of afpiring at the dictator-fisip. He faid that ever fince he had pro-claimed the exidence of a Supreme Being, the partizens of Herbort and D. aton had been let loofeng-sight him. He Reswifed reve-tor patity himfell of the report which had been fpread of his withing to get 20 more Mambars of the Cancerting pulliquined. Members of the Convention guillotined. He added that the Committee of Public. Safety, and Surveillance, were the two Pillars of Liberry; but that the majority was often defroyed; and that fome were endeavouring to give another formers the Republic—The decree against the English had aver been executed—The fyshem of Damourier, was observed in the Low Countries—Trees of Liberty were planted

Connties—Trees of Liberty were planted every where; that it was urgent to fuffer the fmall ramifications to forout our; but that it was of the unded importance to write them closely, &c.

Yerom replied, "" when we wish to give birth to liberty, the freedom of space to give birth to liberty, the freedom of space to speak treely, if he were constantly farrounded by the fear of being arreled? I fillulad Vertaroes field, "the who fears to speak his sentiments freely, is onworthy of bring the Representative of the People.

When the guestion whether Robert

People.

When the question whether Roberspierre's speech should be fear to the committee, or whether it strouds be immedistely printed, a great tumult arofe, ately printed, a great tumult arofe, until Roberfpierre was approved, and it was decreed that the forces fit and the printed, and a copy of it delivered to each Minn-ber: But this triomph of Roberfpietre was but temporary, and the fitting of the 27th entirely deliveryed his power. St. Just afcended the tribune but was interrupted by Tallien, who faid to, him-loadly, "in spood citizen who finald fee the misfortunes of his country could re-front from teats." He and filled Varia-front from teats." He and filled Varia-

frain from tears." He and Billend Varen-nes declaimed against Roberspierre;— they reproached him with having imprisonof the members of the Com volution, of the fedion of individuality.
All men of acknowledged patriotifm. Bli-brod Varences exclaimed. "you would fhedder with horror, it you were informed into what llands the National Guards of Paris have been committed. Henriot is the accomplice of Herbert, and would have been brought before the Revolutions.

Tribunals one man alone supported him, and that was Roberspierre.

La Valette, one of the Chiefs of the National Guards is now tharping the daggers which are to murder the Convention, and Ruberspierre protects him. Rober-spierre is a Tyrant; will you live under a

Tyrant [The general cry was down with the Tyrant.] Roberfoierre wanted to fprak, but he was nor allowed. Tallien declared that the lift of the Deputies who were to be af-ciffrance, bad becamed at the houfe of Roberfoierre. I have armed myleft, added Tailien with a dagger, to delitoy this Tyrant, if the Convention does not rid us of him! Upon the motion of Tailien it was decired that the fitting of the Convention finald be permanent; that Hearier, Da-mas, and the lift of general officers (houl I be acceled, and that the Mayor of Paris