

PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 8.

The report of the execution of Robespierre is probably untrue—our last accounts from Paris are to the middle of July, at which time no accusation had appeared against him—and the accusation, trial and execution follow in rapid succession in Paris, especially in the cases of distinguished personages, yet the time will hardly allow the usual short routine for Robespierre.—Some persons suppose that the officer who boarded Captain Coit was from an English frigate—tho' he might speak the French language, and appear as a French Officer. Such deceptions are frequently practiced, tho' in this case it is difficult to account for the motive.—The possibility of the account's being true, results from the great and sudden reverse of circumstances, in respect to several other public characters, who have fallen under the ax of the guillotine. Supposing the French frigate to have been only 48 hours from Brest when spoken by Capt. Coit, as has been stated, and he to have sailed from England the 10th of August, and to have been 9 days out at that time, it will follow, that the French frigate left Brest about the 17th of August, which is a month later than our Paris accounts.

By this Day's Mail.

Foreign Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY THE

SHIP AMERICA CAPT. COIT.

MANHEIM, July 18.

The French have made no movement since yesterday. In our neighborhood the respective vicinities are between Maudach and Mundenheim.

We have no official detail of the actions that happened near Lautern on the 12th inst. and the following days. The following is the substance from what we learn from private accounts.

On the 12th, between nine and ten in the morning, the French attacked General Kalkreuth in the environs of Kayshoven, Weisberg, Henelberg, and Rosenkopf. The action was hot, and the cannonading did not cease till towards night. The loss must have been great on both sides; a flying battery, it is remarked, swept off 25 or 30 Frenchmen at each discharge; but it seems that General Kalkreuth could not maintain his ground, for about midnight his army filed off for Landshuhl, which town it had passed in the morning, continued its retreat, and going to take post on the Kayserberg and the Gagenberg before Lautern. The same night Mollendorff's army marched for Trippstadt, a post menaced by the French. The cannonade began very early on the 13th; the French carried several batteries by assault, and among others one before Trippstadt, though defended by an abatis, in spite of the dreadful fire of the Prussians. Some of the French crept under the trees, which had been felled to render their progress impracticable, and others leaped over them. The Prussian gunners had scarcely time to escape. At seven o'clock the news arrived at Lautern, that Trippstadt was taken, and orders were given for the baggage to file off for Winweiler, towards which place a part of Kalkreuth's troops took their course.

On the 14th the army of Mollendorff drew up in order of battle on the Kayserberg. They began to move the magazines from Lautern, and at half after eight the baggage and ammunition took the road to Winweiler. The French, being masters of Trippstadt, sent patrols to the defiles of Lautern, and, as it was feared they would take a number of wounded Prussians at Hockspeyer, the latter were hastily removed to the rear of the army. The loss on both sides must be great; though that of the French, who attacked batteries on heights and defended by abatis, we must suppose was much the more considerable.

July 19.

The inhabitants of the Palatinate, who fled on the approach of the French are daily returning to their villages, in consequence of a proclamation by the French Generals, which promise safety of person, and respect to property, for all the inhabitants of the territory over-run by the French armies. The most severe orders have been issued against the least attempt to pillage by the French soldiers.

FRANCKFORT, July 12.

The advices from Galicia leave no

doubt of a body of Austrians having passed the Vistula near Kofcielniki, a league and an half from Cracow, and taken possession of the Palatinates of Chehu and Sendomir. The orders issued for this eruption after the conference between the Emperor and the Russian Ambassador, Count Rasumowski, were countermanded; but according to letters from Vienna of the 12th instant, a courier from Petersburg arrived, and the orders were soon renewed. Thus it appears that by the intervention of Russia, our part in the new division of Poland, and that our share will be the Palatinates of Chelm, Lublin, Sendomir and Cracovia, which is included in the lot of Austria, is probably already in the possession of the Imperialists; as well as the town and castle of Czenstochow, which are likewise a part of the Austrian division; the Prussians and Russians, mean time, are in the vicinity of Warsaw.

COLOGNE, July 22.

The Prince of Cobourg has quitted the important position of Nerwinden, and established his head-quarters at Tongres. Namur is evacuated, and Gen. Latour, who covered it, has retreated to Liege. Thousands of carriages, with the baggage of Prince Cobourg's army, are daily passing through this city; pontooners are also arrived to throw bridges over the Rhine. From all this we conclude that the Austrians are to retreat beyond the Rhine.

Under these circumstances the news from the Rhine are the more alarming. The force of the enemy is estimated at 160,000 men; and the situation of Field Marshal Mollendorff is rendered infinitely embarrassing by the unexpected retreat of the Duke of Saxe Teschen, on the Rhine. We are under great apprehensions for Mannheim, for Frankfurt, and for all that part of Germany. It is very difficult to conjecture the issue of these events. The general wish for peace gives such easy currency to the reports circulated by commercial men, that with very little ground for thinking so, we persuade ourselves that a negotiation is actually begun.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.

We learn from the frontiers, that 1600 English have arrived at Bergen-op-Zoom, and that they will be immediately followed by 2000 others.

The garrison of Maastricht has been reinforced by 7 or 8000 Austrians.

Letters from Cologne of the 22d, observe: "We daily behold many thousand waggons loaded with the baggage of the army, passing through this city; and the proper persons have already arrived in order to throw pontoons across the Rhine; thence we naturally conclude, that the Austrians are about to leave this country."

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Pitt, we learn from respectable authority, sent some days ago a letter to Earl Howe, in substance as follows: That it would be very advantageous to his Majesty's service, if the noble Earl would at this time wave his claim to the vacant blue ribbon—which had been promised to his Lordship—in favor of the Duke of Portland!

Earl Howe expressed his astonishment and indignation in warm language; and it is said, concluded with nearly these words: That his personal ambition should never tend to the interruption of his Majesty's service; that he would not only wave all claims to the vacant blue ribbon in question, but that he would also beg leave to decline the proffered honor of a Marquisate!

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, has brought an account of the total defeat of the Prussians under General Mollendorff, near Keyserlautern. The battle lasted several days with various success; at length, unable to resist the superiority of the French, the Prussians were forced to retreat with the loss of 27 pieces of cannon. The Austrians were at the same time obliged to make a precipitate retreat across the Rhine, at Manheim. It is reported by some, that General Mollendorff shot himself after his defeat—by others it is said that he was killed during the action.—His loss exceeded 10,000 men.

July 31.

Dispatches were yesterday received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated British head-quarters, July 28. Mr. Helop was entrusted with the communication. It contained nothing of greater importance than a minute detail of the military operations on the retreat of the allies into Holland.

The British troops, as already stated in this paper, were in the neighborhood of Bergen-op-Zoom. The French for-

ces are pushing their successes with uncommon ardor; and, if not soon checked in their victorious career, some apprehensions may be entertained for the safety of Rotterdam.

Lord Moira, on joining the Duke of York's army, found himself one of the youngest Major Generals in the line; and that instead of commanding his army, he would scarce be entitled to command a brigade. This greatly surprised him, and on that account he resigned his command.

The ground which the Duke of York occupied at Contique is the same where Prince Eugene, with an army of 30,000 men, kept in check for several months Louis XIV. at the head of 90,000.

Admiral Kruyger is the commander of the combined Danish and Swedish fleets. The junction was effected on the 6th inst. when the two squadrons, after having fired the usual salute, formed one line. This fleet consists of twenty three sail of the line, seven frigates, and four sloops of war. It will shortly be reinforced by several more Swedish ships, which are fitting out with all possible expedition.

On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, 72 persons were executed by sentence of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris.

On the 6th, thirty; of whom 23 were magistrates of the ancient parliament of Toulouse—amongst this number was councillor Bady, aged 85; and two others of 80 years.

On the 7th, the section sitting in the hall of liberty condemned 69; and that in the hall of equality 9, all as conspirators against the liberty and safety of the people. Amongst the first was the late Abbe de Salignac Fenelon, aged 80 years, for whom the little Savoyards, for whom he had established at Paris, at his own expense, a school for their education, twice implored the justice of government.

Among the number likewise, were his relation J. G. Fenelon, formerly Colonel, and son of the ambassador who was much respected during his mission at the Hague; the former intendant of Baqueucourt; the ci-devant Duc de Gèvres; the ci-devant Prince de Henin; Nicolai, formerly first president of the chamber of accounts; Labaume and de Boisselin, ci-devant field marshals, &c.

The number condemned and executed on the 10th, was 44; and notwithstanding the daily executions, the number contained in the prisons of Paris on the 6th inst. was 7502.

August 4.

Mr. Easty, the messenger, arrived on Saturday last with dispatches from the Duke of York, dated British Head Quarters, near Bergen-op-Zoom. Nothing of importance has transpired.

It is rumoured, that Prince Cobourg has resigned in disgust his command of the army: that he has been succeeded by the Arch Duke Charles; and that the latter is to be aided in the planning of the future military operations by Generals Beaulieu, Clairfait, and Colonel Mack.

The information received on Saturday at Lloyd's respecting the audacity of the French Cruizers who now infest our coasts, has caused some alarms among the mercantile interest in the city; but as the Grand British Fleet will very soon proceed to sea, the insolence of the Enemy will be but of a very short duration.

For the consolation of the Merchants, the following notice was on Saturday stuck up at Lloyd's:

Stone-house, July 31.

"Admiral Macbride's Squadron is ordered to sea this afternoon, in quest of Thirteen French Frigates that are cruising off the Channel; he is to be joined off Falmouth by the Squadron under Sir J. Warren."

Burish Lyon, mate of the Raith, of Leith, taken by the French on the 21st of July, in company with the Dundee, off Duncaulby-head, but afterwards retaken, arrived at Lerwick, gives the following account of the French Squadron in the North Sea:

It consists of Le Tartar, of 44 guns, on board of which a Rear Admiral has his flag; La Bellona, of 44; Le Brutus, of 50 guns; formerly a line of battle ship, but now cut down; Le Republicain, of 36; Le Vengeance, of 24; La Montagne, of 24; and La Nereide, of 16. This fleet sailed from Brest on the 7th ult. and passed round Ireland.

The De-Sneleste Post, Dutch sloop, Captain Spöckler, from Lisbon, one of the convoy, was taken by the following French Squadron, Le Proserpine, 50 guns, L'Audacieux, and Le Gentille, 44 each, and another frigate, La Mulette, Le Tigre, Le Dequetteois, and another sloop, on the 26th of July, and was retaken on the 27th by the Resolution privateer of Weymouth, and carried into that place. The French prisoners say they have other squadrons at sea;

and that six sail of the line were to have sailed a few days after they left France, which they suppose to be at sea now.

A most tragical scene was performed at Warsaw on the 4th inst. It is said that upwards of 200 Polish prisoners, in the jails, were that day tried and executed.

Among other objects which the Channel fleet will have in view, in their next cruise will be the escorting safe home the 17 valuable East-India ships which have put into Galway Bay.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

The following persons have been condemned to the guillotine since our last list was published:

M. le ci-devant Chevalier de Puyvert, an officer of the Marines.

M. de Buffon, son to the famous Naturalist.

M. M. H. A. Selpenapee of Toulouse, aged 64.

Blanquet de Rouville, of Marjuoi, 37.

F. Comfelle la Bouverie, of Gaillac, 29.

J. F. Peyrot, of Melhand, 59.

J. A. V. Jugonon of Pontchomet, 43.

M. M. Guirong and Perrey, Carbon, Barres, Dolanquet la Borde, Selpenapee, Val Lauri, Dapes, Balloe, La Humestier, Tringlecoste, Lanuffe, Guil Brin, Moutrent, Tournier, and De Carbonel, all members of the Parliament of Toulouse.

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

We are happy in being enabled to lay before our readers a brief account of the principal particulars relating to this Mission, which the public may be assured is perfectly authentic, tho' some of the circumstances may appear to European ideas and modes of thinking, almost incredible.

Without detaining our readers to inform them of circumstances relating to the early part of the voyage, it will be enough to notice briefly, that after passing the banks of Sunda, they made unsuccessful attempts to explore the islands of Banca, and the heights of Malacca. They stopped at Pulogandore, and from thence proceeded to Luron Bay, in Cochin China, where they found a young prince established upon the throne, after a civil war of 20 years continuance, which end in a revolution, for such events, it would appear, are not peculiar to the Western World. A considerable number of British ships had been in Cochin China, but they were all gone, having followed the fate of the Royal line expelled by this revolution, and which still retained possession of a small corner of the kingdom. In their voyage they visited Macao and Chusan, the easternmost extremity of China, and at last reached the mouth of the river Lienjir, in the bay of the Picheli Gulf on the 26th of July 1793, when they found the water so shallow, though they had no sight of land, that they cast anchor in 6 fathoms water.

From hence they dispatched a brig to announce their arrival, to request that vessels might be sent to receive the presents intended for the Emperor, as the English vessels could proceed no further for want of water; and also to solicit a supply of fresh provisions. On the first of August a number of small vessels arrived from the shore, having on board some principal Mandarines, with a most magnificent supply of every article of provisions, twenty bullocks, upwards of 100 sheep, as many hogs, a great number of fowls of various kinds, and an immense quantity of the richest and finest fruits of the country; several chests of tea, sugar, china, &c. &c. and a large supply of flour, millet, bread, rice, and other articles in great profusion.

The different presents being put on board the Chinese junk, Loy Matarsney, on the 5th, went in the Chinese brig to Looing, a few miles up the river, where the goods were obliged to be transferred to still smaller vessels, to convey them to Langchu, about 10 miles from Peking.

The embassy left Looing, where every accommodation was afforded them, on the 8th of August, and arrived at Tienjin the 12th, where they were entertained on shore, amidst thousands of people. After the entertainment was gone present of victuals, in name of a warmer, sufficient to last the whole of them for a week—each officer got besides, two pieces of silk—and even the judges and mechanics &c. had a piece of silk and cotton.

Tienjin is situated at the confluence of three large rivers, and is a place of large and extensive commerce. Its population is not to be counted by thousands but by millions; the burying ground only, an immense plain, extends farther than the eye can reach, and appears only bounded by the horizon. The other facts relating to this place, which they left on the 12th, would appear incredible were they recorded here.

They next went to Tongchu, to which place they were conveyed by water in vessels dragged by men; they reached it on the 16th. Here the presents and baggage were landed and deposited in houses erected to receive them.

On the 21st the ambassador and his suite set out for Peking; Lord Macartney and Sir G. Staunton in sedan chairs, the officers, &c. in two-wheeled carriages, the rest in a kind of covered waggons.

They reached Peking about 9 o'clock that morning. The streets are not paved, the longest are about six miles, crossing each other in right angles, as in Philadelphia, and from 90 to 130 feet in breadth. The houses are only one story high. The walls of the city are of an immense height, and the principal streets terminate at the gates, which are very magnificent. Sumptuous apartments were provided for the suite, and every necessary of life was furnished to them without purchase.

They remained here till the beginning of September, when Lord Macartney and suite set out for Gehol, the country residence of the Emperor. His Lordship went in an English coach, the

other gentlemen on horse-back, the foldiers, &c. in waggons; so that with the baggage train, the whole cavalcade was of very great length.

Gehol is about 170 English miles from Peking. They were a week in going thither. On the 4th day of their journey they reached the famous wall which forms one of the barriers of this empire, their way leading thro' a gate called Canpe-Rieu. There are only 4 such passes in China. This wall was built upwards of 200 years before Christ, from which time, for 14 or 1500 years, it served as a complete defence against every enemy; but at the end of that period, Ghengis Chan invaded the empire, and got possession of the throne. It is about 26 feet high, and about 15 thick at the top, which is well paved, and has a parapet on each side, the base is about 20 feet thick. At every distance of about 90 or 100 yards, there is a tower upon it of about 15 feet each in height, and 45 in length. In several places there are other walls within the main one, which take in a sweep of several miles, and then connect again with it; so that should the outer one be forced, the inner remains as a defence; and these again are covered by other walls within them: but this is only at the 4 principal passes. The ground over which this immense fabric is carried, is in some places very rugged and uneven, more so than the most mountainous parts of Cumberland. This wall is more than 2000 miles in length, without allowing for the bendings over mountains and through valleys. The towers are about 45,000 in number.

When they reached Gehol, some misunderstanding respecting the mode of presentation prevented the ceremony from taking place till the 14th. Lord Macartney insisted that the ceremonies required to be performed by him before the Emperor should be performed by a Chinese of equal rank before the picture of his Majesty. One of the prime Ministers, of whom there are five in China, filled Caldos, having committed some mistake, in reporting that Macartney had agreed to comply with ceremonies to which he had not assented, was degraded some steps in his rank, and forced to wear, in his head dress, a crow's tail instead of a peacock's, which it seems answer there to our stars, garters, ribbands, and other insignia of nobility. Chintu-gin, one of these ministers, on finding what hindered the business from going on, very shrewdly remarked that he thought it strange that an Ambassador who had come such a great distance, professedly to compliment the Emperor, should commence his business by contending about formalities. It was at last, however, settled, that his lordship should pay the same respects to the Emperor that he paid on approaching the King of England.

The suit were received in a large tent. The Emperor was carried thither in an open chair borne by sixteen men: as he passed to the tent the English knelt on one knee: every one of the Chinese prostrating themselves on the ground, being all arranged in and round the tent, they had a sumptuous repast, which was followed by music, tumbling, wrestling, and other exercises. The Emperor paid great attention to Lord Macartney, and he and all the gentlemen had presents of silk purses, fans, &c. The entertainment being ended, the Emperor descended from the throne, and walked to his chair, and was carried away in the same manner in which he came. The crowd of Mandarins, Princes, and other people of rank, which attended this ceremony was almost innumerable.

Next day (the 15th) the Emperor again saw Lord Macartney. He came in the same manner as on the preceding day. He told his Lordship, that he was going to a Pagoda, at some distance, but that he had given orders to his Ministers to attend upon his Lordship, and show him the palaces and gardens. When the Emperor was gone the suit were conveyed to an island, in an extensive sheet of water, where they found a large building, in almost every apartment of which there was a kind of throne, and also a number of curiosities of English manufacture. On the left of each throne was a large agate, in a batten form, deposited there as an emblem of peace in the empire. From this they were conveyed by water, and afterwards shewn a number of other buildings, where they were entertained with fruits, sweetmeats, &c.

The 17th which was the Emperor's birth day (he is 83 years of age) they visited the palace before the morning dawn. They waited till day light in a large apartment after which Lord Macartney and the high Mandarines were admitted into an inner court: the officers of the suite were in the second court, and the Mandarines of inferior rank in a third court, outside the two