

memorable action, is appointed to the squadron he now commands, for the naval protection of Holland.

The first account of the downfall of Robespierre and his party, which reached this country, came from Lord Malmesbury at Manheim. His Lordship mentioned it in very positive terms, and as a thing which must doubtless have been known in this country before his letter could reach it.

August 9.

This morning the four following Kings Messengers arrived at Whitehall Mess, Schaw and Mason from the Army; Mr. Brookes from Berlin; and Mr. Dressius from the Hague.

The Duke of York we find had marched with the army to Breda: and the French had taken possession of his former ground at Rosendael.

Letters from Breda of the 3d. inst. state that the head quarters of the Prince of Orange have been removed to that City.

The French have sent a large reinforcement to Dunkirk and are putting that place and the coast in a proper state of defence against a descent which they expect from England.

The Commerce, Capt. Reynolds, a constant trader from London to Amsterdam arrived yesterday morning in the river. The Captain on Monday last in the North Seas passed four Dutch men of war of 64 guns riding at anchor in the Broad Fourteens; soon after repassed them. They saw several armed ships to the Northward, when the Dutch men of war weighed anchor and pursued them.

An expedition against the coast of France, it is said has been finally determined on. The force to be employed in this enterprise is to consist of 10,000 and will be commanded by Lord Mulgrave. Sir Sydney Smith's Squadron of gun boats is to cover the landing of the troops, and to co-operate with them on the occasion.

The latest accounts from Poland are of the 29th. ult. at which time the Prussians had not taken Warsaw.

Yesterday accounts were received at Lloyd's of the capture of thirteen valuable outward bound ships, in the Channel by which the Underwriters, on a very moderate computation will lose 100,000l.

Accounts were received at the Sierra Leonehouse on Saturday last, by the way of the West Indies which bring down the affairs of Sierra Leone to the 12th of April last. The colony was then engaged in the successful pursuit of the objects of its institution; the success of every one of their undertakings was such as the friends of humanity must rejoice to hear.

A few days ago at the suit of his Majesty the cause respecting the marriage of Prince Augustus Frederic and Lady Augusta Murray, which had been solemnized at the parish church of St. George Hanover-square was finally determined in the Archbishops Court Doctors Commons; when Sir William Wynne delivered the judgement of the court that the said marriage was utterly null and void; and also declared that a former marriage, pretended to have been had at Rome was also by the law of this country, invalid and illegal.

Matters of the greatest moment are on the point of being brought forward. It is a subject of general conversation and belief, that the Committee of Public Welfare are about to propose a device for arresting several Members of the Convention. Their names are even mentioned. Very loud accusations are also made against the heads of the Committee of Public Safety.

The wife of La Fayette has been arrested on her estate near Limoges, and brought into Paris.

The inundations in Holland now go on much brisker, and are considerably approved by the late heavy rains.

The French, in Piedmont, oppressed numbers, have been able to make only a feeble opposition; for all the inhabitants have now risen in a mass, and will oblige the enemy to quit their land entirely.

The French forces destined to act against Holland, consist of about 80,000 men. The combined armies, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, are only 42,000 strong, of which 18,000 are British; but a communication will be preserved between them and the Dutch troops, commanded by the Prince of Orange.

The plan of the Committee of Public Welfare is said to be the conquest of all the country on the left side of the Rhine as far as Holland, and to make the Rhine the boundary of France.

By accounts from Constantinople, thro' Vienna, it is made to appear that a scheme of the French, which went to induce the Porte to take arms in favour of Poland, has been entirely defeated, the consequence of the interference of

the English Minister, who, at the moment that orders had been sent to the Bahaws, in Asia, directing them to march their troops into Europe, denounced a conspiracy, which had for its object nothing less than the death of the Grand Seignior, and all the principal Officers of State: this was set on foot by the Jacobinical French faction, in league with some persons in the Seraglio.—Since this discovery the Court of Constantinople is determined upon the preservation of peace. The troops in Asia are ordered not to pass over into Europe.

Different letters from Cadiz bring intelligence, that two French frigates having fallen in with the St. Elmo, a Spanish ship of 74 guns, above Cape St. Vincent, a most obstinate action ensued. The frigates, notwithstanding the imminent danger they were in, refused twice to strike; upon which the Spanish Captain gave orders to fire upon them between wind and water; and thus sunk them one after another, without a single man of their crews being saved. The Spaniard had 100 men either killed or wounded in this action.

The Prince of Hesse-Philippthal, who was supposed to have been killed, is a prisoner in France.

By the returns of the proper officers, it appears that 73,000 recruits have been drawn from Ireland since the commencement of the war.

The English fleet at Spithead consists of three of 110; five of 98; two of 84; twenty-one of 50; eight frigates; four smaller vessels besides fire ships, &c. These were to be joined by a Portuguese Squadron ready at Portsmouth, consisting of four 74's; one 64 and three frigates.

**LIST OF THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD.**  
Queen Charlotte, Es; Hows, Sir R. Curtis; Royal George, Lord Bridport, Capt. Domet; Royal Sovereign, Capt. Nicolls, 110 guns; Queen, Sir Allan Gardner, Capt. Bedford; Barleat, Adm. Elphinstone, Capt. Elphinstone; Impregnable, Adm. Caldwell, Capt. Whitcott; Glory, Capt. Bohrmaster; London, Adm. Montagu, Capt. Hallstead, 98; Royal William, Sir P. Parker, Capt. Pickmore; Caesar, Adm. Cornwallis, Capt. Whitby, 84; Colossus, Sir Thomas Rich, Capt. Schomberg; Arrogant, Whithead; Audacious, A. Hood; Bellerophon, 106; Calcutta, Hamilton; Defence, Gambier; Excellent, Mitchell; Invincible, Hon. J. Parkenham; Colossus, Pole; Leviathan, Lord High Seymour; Majestic, Conron; Thefeus, Calder; Ramilles, Mansfield; Tremendous, Bentinck; Ruffel, Payne; Thunderer, Bertie; Robust, Thornborough; Valiant, Parker; Venerable, Sir John Orde; Montague, Fooks, 74; Adamant, Darby, 50; Regulus, Bowater, 44; Ceres, T. Hamilton; Fox, Drury; Niger, Foot; Astruc, Powell; 32; Triton, Barker; Aquilon, Barlow; 28; Le Gaellan, Stephens; Ferret, Nowell; 14; Thorn, Craycraft, 16; La Trompeuse, Douglas, 18; Incendiary, Spitfire, & Comet Fireships; Vulture, 100 p ship, Charon, hospital ship; Mutine cutter, Lieut. West; Spider, do. Lanyon; Albion.

The following ships of the line have been put into commission within these few days, in order to be added to the channel fleet, viz. Blenheim, 100; Hannibal, 100; Deffiance, 80; Edgar, 74; Sir C. Knowles, 74 guns each.

The following is a correct list of the Portuguese ships now at Portsmouth.  
**SHIPS OF THE LINE.** Vasco de Gama 74; Maria Premier, 74; Reine de la Portugal 74; Conde d'Henrique 74; Princeza de Beira 64.  
**FRIGATES.** Carlotta 42; Falcoa 22; Vaoder 22. The complement to each ship of the Line which is complete is 650 men.

The news from Poland is not very interesting. The city of Warsaw is closely besieged by the Prussians on one side. The latter seem in this situation to be relying on their arms, waiting for their heavy artillery. The Polish army, under Kosciuszko, which occupies an advantageous situation near Warsaw, is 50,000 strong. The advanced posts of each army have daily skirmishes.

It is agreed between the courts of Berlin and Petersburg, that no more Russian troops shall be stationed at Warsaw, which is to be garrisoned by the Prussians.

There are private letters in town from Berlin, which mention that on the 23d instant, the King of Prussia had been obliged to retreat from before Warsaw; but we cannot state this fact in positive terms, though it is told us from a very respectable quarter.

Tallien whose character is said to be more infamous, if possible, than his predecessor, succeeds him in conducting the wild machine of the French Republic.

The Carteret Packet, arrived this morning from Flushing, went in his passage near Ostend and Dunkirk. He states that he could easily distinguish four or five frigates, and a great number of smaller vessels in Ostend harbour.

Sluys continues strongly besieged by the enemy, who have 27,000 men before it; but we cannot learn that any advantage has been gained over the garrison, which is well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

The Flanders mail brings an account that Pichegru had been sent in irons to Paris. That there had been something extraordinary transacting in the French army, may easily be concluded from the circumstance of their having stopt their victorious career without having received any check from the arms of the Allies. If they had been in a condition to pursue their victories, and to put their boasts into execution, they would not surely have laid upon their arms merely for the purpose of affording the Dutch an opportunity of putting their country into such a state of

defence, as we trust, would have frustrated all their views of plunder in that quarter, had they attempted, or still attempt to realize them. We scarcely however, could have conceived that the cause of this delay on the part of the enemy, had been the arrest of their General, a circumstance that we think, may likely lead to a disorganization and disaffection in the French army, and may probably be the means of our recovering Flanders with the same facility with which it was lost.

August 16.

**The Death of ROBESPIERRE, and the fall of his Party.**

One of the letters from Frankfort says, that "On the 26th ult. (one day later than the printed accounts from Paris) Robespierre denounced above 100 of the present Convention as Moderates and Counter-Revolutionists: as usual, the applause of his hearings gave the audible stamp of approbation, and the Conventional buoies closed for the day.—On the following, however, the popular voice, after being long stifled, broke forth against the measure. At the Jacobin Club, a similar disposition gained the ascendancy, and the Oracle of the Committee of Public Welfare was hooted from the Tribunal; no violence, however, at the moment, was offered to his person, and the succeeding morning was expected to bring forth important events. It arrived, and the first piece of intelligence published to the City of Paris was, that Robespierre had put a period to his own existence."

Letters from Geneva of the 30th ult. state, that the executions had then ceased for two days—seven self-elected members of the revolutionary tribunal had been dismissed their office; several of the imprisoned clergy had been released; and the people in general seemed extremely averse to the abandoning Geneva to the power of the French republic. The Swiss Cantons have stopped all kind of provisions and ammunition from being sent to that City.

There are letters of a recent date in town, which state, that the citadel, as well as the town of Liege, is in the possession of the Austrians; and that the French have fallen back to some distance. These letters also confirm what we yesterday stated, that the Austrians and Prussians have re-crossed the Rhine.

#### A Revolution in Geneva.

This event has taken place upon the principles of Liberty and Equality, under the immediate direction of M. Soulavie and Merle, French Commissioners, who had brought over a large party of the inhabitants into their measures. Early in the morning of the 19th the members of a Club, of which the two Frenchmen were leaders, had recourse to arms, and, aiming the populace at the same time, took possession of the gates and arsenals. They then selected a Revolutionary Committee, by whom every person inimical to their interests was instantly apprehended, and sent to prison, nearly a thousand in number, amongst whom is M. Necker, late prime minister of France. Among the prisoners, all the ecclesiastics, no one excepted, are comprehended.

Soulavie is at the head of every thing; his confidants have taken on themselves the whole of the management; and so fully was he prepared for what was to happen, that early on Sunday morning he transmitted to the club a list of those who were to be apprehended, with orders to seize them wherever they could be found.

The Revolutionary Tribunal was no sooner elected, than it proceeded to exercise its functions. On the 22d it sentenced to death fourteen persons—seven of these sentences were confirmed by the revolutionary magistracy—the others were changed into banishment or imprisonment, with confiscation of property. The condemned were instantly shot.

The populace, since the revolution, and at this hour, pillage every where, and are eager in endeavouring to discover all whom they consider any way inimical to the present system.

The opposition have long re-echoed, in scorn, the emphatic interrogatory, "With whom can we treat?" We now repeat the question, and let them answer it if they can.

The Mons. Necker lately arrested at Geneva, is the brother of the famous French Financier.

By a letter from Guernsey, dated the 12th inst. we learn, that the French had then nine or ten frigates, and a large fleet of ships laden with provisions, lying in Cherbourg.

Mr. Hope, it is thought, has already remitted to this Country near half a million of money—most of which, no doubt, will be lodged in our Funds.

There were such fears entertained for the safety of the vessel which brought Mrs. Hope and Family to England on Sa-

turday last, that the very day before, an insurance was made on her at eleven per cent.

The Manifesto said to be stuck up in some of the public places in Antwerp, declaring the neutrality of the principal merchants and traders there, in case of a French irruption; we have the best authority for saying, is spurious, and has been either fabricated by some of the opposition Papers here, or by some of their Partizans in Holland.

Robespierre, jun. attempted to make his escape, by jumping out of a high window; but one of his legs being fractured by the leap, he was retaken and executed with his accomplices.

Tallien, whose character is said to be more infamous if possible, than that of his predecessor, succeeds him in conducting, governing and enslaving the wild French Republicans.

Information is also brought, that Pichegru, Commander of the army in the Netherlands, has been sent to Paris in irons.

DOVER August 15.

The Express Packet-boat, Capt. Dell which arrived this morning from Flushing with mail and passengers; confirms the death of Robespierre and his friends.

By the Packet we learn, the French have at Ostend 172 Boats and Vessels carrying from one to six guns each, and several large Armed ships. The destination of this Armament is unknown, but it is supposed to be intended against Flushing.

The Hawke Sloop of War, Captain Bowen, came into the Downs from off Dunkirk this morning; he states, that four frigates were laying in the Road there last night, and that the one which drove on shore about a fortnight ago was totally wrecked; he discovered some part of the hull on the shore.

This day arrived in our harbor, the Alert Schooner, Capt. Moore of Boston, from Calais, which place he left yesterday afternoon. By her we have positive information that Robespierre and Brother, St. Just, and all the chiefs of that party have been defeated and were guillotined on Friday the 11 instant.

HARWICH, August 15.

His Majesty's packets the Prince of Wales, Captain Hearn, and Dolphin, Captain Flynn, arrived this morning from Helvoetsluys, under convoy of the Savage sloop, Captain Winckworth. Dowager Lady Spencer, Lord and Lady Belborough, Lord Elgin, and Comte de Merce d'Argenteau, with their carriages and domestics came by the Prince of Wales; and the Dutch Mail, Officers from the army, and other passengers, came by the Dolphin.

Capt. Osborne, of the Diana Dover Post-office packet, arrived express from Helvoetsluys, with Messrs. Slater and East, two of the King's messengers, who were landed at Aldborough, on the Suffolk coast.

From a variety of accounts from the continent, there is every reason to believe that a Counter-Revolution has taken place at Paris, and that Robespierre shot himself rather than submit to be made prisoner.—Report says, that three or four thousand were massacred.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

The Intelligence Published in this Gazette this day, is taken from the latest and only London Newspaper of the 16th August, brought by the Atlantic.

By Baltimore papers of the 6th and 7th instants, it appears that Thirty four persons died at Fell's Point in the town, and precincts, from Saturday morning to Monday evening—according to the Statement of the Committee.

We are desired to state that the accident which lately happened to a carriage and horses crossing the Delaware, took place in a Ferry boat that went from Arch street Ferry bound to Cooper's Ferry.

Verbally, we learn, that when the Atlantic failed it was not known to a certainty whether Robespierre had been assassinated or put to death after trial, no intelligence to be relied on had been received of any consequent confusion in the army. Mr. Horne Tooke; Rev. Mr. Joice, and others confined for high treason were to be tried in September. Gen. Ad.

Camp, at Carlisle, October 3.

"On Thursday Major Macpheron, at the head of a very respectable body of young men, entered this town, and yesterday 27 pieces of artillery, under Capt. Thompson, with Col. Gurney's

battalion, arrived, and immediately encamped near us. Here is a most extensive common admirably calculated for the present purpose: It is sufficient to encamp 10,000 men on: at present are about 2000, including Philadelphia horse, infantry, & artillery—Lancaster, Berks, &c. horse.

"This day, at 12 o'clock, we witnessed a most interesting scene. It was announced that THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, was approaching. Immediately the three troops from Philadelphia, Gurney's and Macpheron's battalions, and the artillery paraded. The horse marched down the road about two miles, followed by the Jersey cavalry in great numbers.—We were drawn up on the right of the road, where our Beloved Washington appeared on horse-back in a travelling dress, attended by his Secretary, &c. As he passed our troop, he pulled off his hat, and in the most respectful manner bowed to the officers and men; and in this manner passed the line, who were (as you may suppose) affected by the sight of their Chief, for whom each individual seemed to show the affectionate regard that would have been to an honored parent. As soon as the President passed, his escort followed, we joined the train, and entered the town—whose inhabitants seemed anxious to see this very great and good man: crowds were assembled in the streets—but their admiration was silent.

"In this manner the President passed to the front of the camp, where the troops were assembled in front of the tents; the line of artillery, horse and infantry, appeared in the most perfect order: the greatest silence was observed. The President approached the right uncovered, passed along the line bowing in the most respectful and affectionate manner to the officers in front: he appeared to be well pleased. The spectacle was grand, interesting and affecting—every man as he passed along poured forth his wishes for the preservation of this most valuable of their fellow citizens. The Jersey troops returned, before this to their own encampment, and were not present at this last sublime instance of the cheerful subordination of citizens to the call of their chief, for the support of law and order.

"Here you might see the aged veteran, the mature soldier, and the zealous youth, assembled in defence of that government which must (in turn) prove the protection of their persons, family and property.

"As the troops are coming in daily, there will soon be here a most formidable body of men, sufficient to subdue all the opposers of government, and, if necessary, any foreign foes."

MR. FENNO,

A respectable number of citizens have agreed to support the following Ticket at the ensuing Election:

Representative in Congress—Thomas Fitzsimons.

State Senators—Joseph Thomas, William Bingham, Nathaniel Newlin, Robert Hare.

Assembly—George Latimer, Benjamin R. Morgan, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Robert Waln, Lawrence Seckel, Francis Gurney.

\* \* In a few of yesterday's Gazette, the following errors of the press occurred in the paragraphs under the Philadelphia head in the third page, viz. In the third paragraph "probably" for *probable*, same paragraph, "reversion" for *reversion*.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

October 8.

Will be presented, A COMIC OPERA, never performed in this Theatre, called

Robin Hood;

Or,

Sherwood Forest.

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

The Danaides.

With new music, dresses, scenery, and decorations.

In the course of the Pantomime, Monf. Quenet will dance a *Pas de Deux*; also dancing by Madame Gardie.

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

The Pantomime is composed by Monf. Quenet.

The Music by Mr. Pelisse.

And the scenery executed by Mr. Cicero.

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

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