

The Representatives of the people at the head of 50 fusileers, now entered the hall. At the same instant, a citizen, who marched at the side of L. Bourdon, was knocked down by the weight of the body of young Robespierre who had thrown himself from the window. That citizen was called Claude Schabru.

We traversed the great hall, whence the conspirators were fled. Upon entering that of the Secretary, the elder Robespierre shot himself in the mouth with a pistol; at the same instant he received a second ball from a Gens d'Arme. The tyrant fell bathed in his blood. A Sans Culotte approached him, and with great coolness said—

THERE IS A SUPREME BEING!

All the other conspirators, as cowardly in their last moments as they had been insolent before, hid themselves in the most obscure places. One was dragged from a chimney, another from a press. Lebas, stabbed in several places, was in a wood-hole; Couthon, also wounded, was behind a desk. They were all arrested, in the utmost quiet. Humanity has nothing to mourn for in the execution of this national justice.

A punch (lamp) with the impression of a fleur-de-lys, was found in the desk, and carried to the Convention immediately.

The citizens watched themselves over the papers and deposits in the hall.

Citizen Abarede, member of the deputation. During the business, a man entered, having the watch word at the gate. I demanded what he wanted: he replied, "Read this paper, and you will know my business." I read as follows:

PERMANENT SITTING OF THE JACOBINS. 9th Thermidor.

"The popular system decrees, that 12 members, taken from among them, and pointed out by name, shall go immediately to the Commune, and take part in their proceeding.

(Signed) "VIVIER, President."

A person present snatched the paper from me, and said he would take it to the popular Representative Le Bourdon. As since then I have heard nothing more of it, I mention it for fear the designing should have suppressed the circumstance from the knowledge of the Convention.

I communicated this in the morning of the 10th Thermidor to Merlin de Thionville.

The Convention ordered these details to be inserted in the Bulletin.

In the sitting of August 2, both Robespierre and David were ordered to be arrested, upon similar pleas with those which arrested Lebon.

LONDON, August 18.

DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE!

[Upon a subject of such vast importance, as the destruction of two tyrannical committees, and the National Convention of France recovering its authority, we cannot be too minute—we shall therefore publish, seriatim, all the particulars of our different Correspondents, not attempting at present to reconcile the discordance of their narratives, but leaving each to be confirmed or refuted by future communications.]

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Guilt has received its punishment. The regalid tyrant is fallen from his throne of blood; the guillotine has done an act of justice; Robespierre is no more.

It was on the 27th of the month, [July] that the thunder which destroyed, began to mutter over his head. The tribunes of the Convention and of the Jacobins, refounded with complaints of his tyranny; the proscriptions of the committees; the degradation, contempt and weakness, into which the National Convention had fallen.

In the nights of the 27th and 28th, Barrere and Collot d'Herbois discovered to Tallien and Billaud de Varrennes all the secrets of Robespierre, and his two ministers, St. Just and Couthon.

On the 28th, Tallien and Billaud de Varrennes, having united all their party, got possession of the tribunes of the Convention in great force. Robespierre, who heard the threatening storm was for absconding himself. St. Just, Couthon, and Dumas, was of the same opinion; but Barrere and Collot d'Herbois, who had betrayed him, ridiculed his terrors, and drew him most reluctantly to the Convention. By the same arts the conspirators seduced Cesar to his destruction, in spite of the fatal presentiments of his mind.

Robespierre had scarcely entered the hall of the Convention, when Tallien announced that the commandant of the National Guard, Henriot, had been arrested. He then addressed himself to Robespierre, drawing a dagger from his bosom,

"Tyrant, this dagger is destined for thee, if the nation does not cause thee to perish on the scaffold; I attest the sacred bust of Brutus, which you now behold; the terror of all tyrants. I have not condemned my King to death to become the slave of Robespierre." The tribunes shouted with the most eager applause.

Robespierre at first turned pale; but recovering his usual audacity, reckoning upon his ascendancy, his creatures, the terror he inspired, and his popularity; he raised his voice and commenced his apology. He had spoken but a few words, when the whole Convention arose, and with an unanimous shout, thundered in his ear—

Down with the Tyrant!

His firmness forsook him. In vain he called upon Barrere, St. Just, and Couthon. Billaud de Varrennes ascended the tribune, and proposed against him 20 several heads of accusation.

Barrere followed him. He read an address to the people, in which he unveiled all the crimes of Robespierre and of the committee of public safety. He gave them proofs of this, and accused Collot d'Herbois and himself of having been their accomplices.

He excused this by pretending that without this measure, they could not have been masters of their secrets, nor consequently have revealed them to Tallien and Billaud de Varrennes, as they had done, the night gone by. He concluded by demanding the arrest of the two Robespierres, St. Just, Couthon, and Dumas.

This decree was passed unanimously amidst the applause of the tribunes, and they were arrested immediately.

But those who betray are never trusted. Tallien fearing that Barrere might profit by the fall of Robespierre, to raise himself into his place, sent in the night to arrest him, as well as Collot d'Herbois.—Upon the arrival of the officers, Barrere stabbed himself. His associate escaped, but the vengeance of Heaven will yet overtake him.

The Revolutionary Tribunal pronounced sentence of death on the two Robespierres, St. Just, Couthon, Dumas and Henriot. The people with the inconceivable fury rushed upon the younger Robespierre, and stabbed him at the gate of the prison with an hundred daggers.

It was with difficulty that the guillotine performed its function for the rest. At length the people were sufficiently appeased to suffer their being led to execution. On the way thither, Robespierre had his shoulder broken with a musket ball. In this agony he was dragged to the scaffold to suffer all the pains of death under that guillotine by which he had murdered his loversign.

When his head was struck off, the infuriated rabble, whose idol, and whose terror he was only the day before, rushed upon his body, mutilated it with a thousand gashes, and carried the bleeding members in triumph through the city.

Such has been the fate of this famous dictator.

The messenger, who through Basle, brought this intelligence to the Hague, was rewarded by the British ambassador with a purse of ducats.

On the 29th the municipal officers sixty eight in number, who had collected themselves in the hall of the commune and declared for Robespierre, were executed; as was also a deputy who had been a commissioner with the army, and was convicted of being accessory to the plots of Robespierre. A general officer was also guillotined at the same time.

But few lives were lost and these chiefly such as shewed an inclination to resist, or who did not heartily support the deputies of the Convention, who were dispatched to the different quarters of the Capital to see the orders of the Convention carried into effect.

Several accounts say the people of Liege fought very obstinately on the side of the French; the latter after an obstinate action on the morning of the 27th, made themselves masters of the Gate of St. Margaret, when the fight being carried into the town, by the cooperation of the citizens, it became still more desperate. At the bridge, to which the Austrians were driven, the citizens of Liege, who formed the French advanced guard were of especial service as the Austrians, after many attempts to sustain themselves, were obliged to take refuge under the cannon of the Chartreuse; when the French made three attempts to carry their batteries but were beaten off in their turn. It appears that some of the Liegeois, that fired upon the Austrians, being made prisoners, were carried to Cologne.

A letter from Rotterdam of the 15th

inst. says that the magistrates of that city entertain no unfavourable opinion of British soldiers in their individual capacity, that they have come to a formal resolution not to suffer any of them to enter it.

It is said that Kosciusko has left the Polish army, and that the city of Warsaw has opened negotiations with the Prussians.

From Paris Papers, up to the 9th of August.

These papers bring an account of victories obtained by the French over the Spaniards.—The bombardment of Fontarabia.—The organization of the new revolutionary tribunal.—A list of nearly 200 persons who have been guillotined since our last accounts.—List of prizes taken from the combined powers by the French—the mortality which prevails in the French army in Flanders, &c. &c.

From our correspondence it appears, that the French have made wonderful efforts to take Sluys, which has as yet resisted with glorious effect the desperate assaults. The number of besiegers, appears from our Flushing letter, amounts to 27,000 men; but they were in such a sickly state, and so seriously attacked by a dangerous epidemic disorder, occasioned also by the frequent successful sallies and stratagems of Vander Duyn and his troops, that we are induced to believe, that the French ere now thought it advisable to abandon their project. In one grand assault, the loss of the latter amounted to 1800 men.

The Dutch have purchased of the King of Prussia, a large quantity of heavy cannon, which has been delivered from the fortress of Wesel, and carried down the Rhine to Holland. A vessel, entirely laden with ordnance, is now delivering her cargo at Delft.

Yesterday Government dispatches were received at Lord Grenville's office, from the Earl Spencer at the Court of Vienna, which Lord Grenville forwarded to the King at Weymouth.

August 19.

It appears that the Allied Armies under Prince Cobourg, on the Meuse, and under Prince Hohenlohe and Gen. Moellendorf on the Rhine, are again moving forward, in consequence of the inactivity which has prevailed throughout the French armies for the last fortnight. The commotions in Paris have evidently paralyzed their movements, and has given time to the Allies to take the necessary steps for active operation.

August 20.

We yesterday received the Moniteurs, printed at Paris down to the 18th instant.

The Committee of General Safety has been chosen by a vote of the Convention. The new members are; Esfarchereau, the elder; Breaud; Lolloi; Thuriot; Tallien, and Treillard. The old members who remain in it, are Carnot, Barrere, Collot d'Herbois; Billaud Varrennes; Prieur and Robert Linder. One fourth of the members is to go out every month by rotation, and the Convention has determined that this regulation shall be adopted in all the committees.

Letters from Cologne mention, that General Pichegru and Jourdan have each refused to obey the orders of the new committee of General Safety at Paris.

The siege of Sluys is raised; and it is said that the French have lost in their attack of this place by death or sickness, near 4000 men.

The garrison of Quesnoy has been forced to surrender at discretion to the French. Valenciennes and Conde still hold out; and have occasionally made some sorties against the enemy.

It gives us very great concern to learn, that the massacres have been renewed at Geneva. The Revolutionary Tribunal in Council had previously suspended their sitting for six days; and several respectable persons having been released, some favorable hopes were entertained that those scenes of horror should have terminated. We find however, by letters received yesterday from Geneva, that two of the most respectable magistrates were selected as the first victims of the renewed vengeance of these devils incarnate; viz. M. Fatio, formerly a Syndic; and M. Navide, the attorney general. But so high was the character of the latter, that 17 members out of 21 of this bloody Tribunal acquitted him, on condition of his emigrating the territories of Geneva, and having his property confiscated. The sovereign mob however would not acquiesce in this decision; but forced the prison where he was, dragged him out, and he was immediately shot.

The Tribunal has given notice it would try all the other prisoners confined immediately.

We are sorry to learn that Treves has been taken by storm. A letter from Coblenz, the 12th inst. gives the following accounts of this affair.

General Michaud having received orders from the Convention to take Treves whatever it might cost him, marched thither in consequence on the 8th inst. A French column forced one of the intrenchments situated before that city, in spite of the most vigorous resistance. The Prussian corps in the neighbourhood advanced with great haste but not in time to save the city which the French entered on the 10th. The Austrian troops retired in good order towards Mayence. General Kalkreuth is arrived at Moselle with 15,000 men, but we are assured that the number of the enemy exceeds 50,000. It was not till the fourth assault and after a great loss that the French carried the entrenchments which covered Treves. By the capture of Treves the city of Coblenz is much exposed to the enemy.

FLUSHING, August 17.

Some few days ago, the Carmagnoles were most completely ensnared. Gen. Vander Duyn, in the evening, ordered a large quantity of faggots and other fire-wood to be heaped together in three different parts of the town, not far from the warehouses and magazines, which he set fire to; at the same time keeping up a brisk cannonade from the ramparts.

At nine in the evening, the whole horizon seemed to be in a blaze, and the fire from the town slackening, every one imagined it was in flames, and looked on its fall as inevitable. During the night, the fires at intervals seemed to burn with less vehemence, and one was entirely extinguished.

The French kept up a heavy fire all night, and towards morning fired entirely with red hot shot; and threw bombs and shells into the town from every side.

As day light approached, the Commandant ordered two more fires to be lighted, the gates opened, and the draw-bridges let down; ceasing, at the same time, to fire from the ramparts.

The French on this advanced in great numbers to take possession of the town, before it should be reduced to a heap of ashes; and in a most confused and disorderly manner, crossed the inundations where the water was fordable.

When they had advanced as near as the Commandant wished them to come, they were, to their unspeakable astonishment, saluted with a shower of grape shot from all the guns on the ramparts, and galled in the severest manner during their retreat. They lost on this occasion near 1800 men, who were either killed or drowned; and near 300 wounded were next morning brought into Bruges.

The French did not fire a single shot during the three following days, and now proceed with the greatest circumspection; being pretty well convinced they will not obtain Sluys so easy as they obtained Breda last year.

SPRINGFIELD, M. October 7.

The famous Capt. Hull was tried by the Supreme Court, at Northampton, on the last week, for passing counterfeit money—was convicted on several indictments, and sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, and to pay a short visit to Castle William—for the term only of—eight years.

William Whiting, late Speculator in the publick cloathing in this town was convicted of sundry thefts. He received the discipline of the cat, on last week, and will act as an aid to Capt. Hull, on the Cattle through his declined campaign.

Extr. of a letter from Hartford to a person in this town, dated the 4th of this month.

"You will doubtless hear various reports with regard to the sickness in this city. Dr. Hubbard of New-Haven came here last Monday afternoon unwell and died on Wednesday, of the yellow fever, and was buried the same evening. No other person has died of that disorder in this city."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

Verbal and written accounts from Amsterdam by the Adriana, state, that the people there are in great alarm on account of the French.

We are assured that bills on Goods unfold, are not accepted by the merchants there—and that vessels are in great demand to transport persons and property from that place.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

It is asserted in the General Advertiser of this morning, that the present opposition to the Speaker of Congress is owing to his "voting against the extension of the excise." This statement is an artful attempt to mislead the Public Mind.

The truth is, that this gentleman signed an appeal from Congress to the State Legislature, in opposition to a sacred Law of the Land, and at a very critical moment of Insurgency.

This was an attack on the Constitution as well as on a supreme law of the Union, which to say nothing of the gentleman's filling the Speaker's Chair at the moment, was a very extraordinary step; How much the insult is increased by this conduct of one of its Officers, Congress may judge for themselves—and so will the Citizens, who have votes for true Federal Characters only.

A CITIZEN.

MR. FENNO,

A respectable number of citizens have had the following ticket in contemplation. They consider these men as suitable and worthy persons for the important trust they confide in them. It is their request to have them published in your paper for a more general consideration of their fellow-citizens.

Congress—Thomas Fitzsimons.
Senators—Wm. Bingham, Robert Hare, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Thomas.
Assembly—Geo. Latimer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Benj. R. Morgan, Henry Kammerer, Sam. M. Fox, Francis Gurney.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held on Saturday the 11th of October, 1794, at the City-Hall, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be inserted in a ticket for the ensuing election:

Charles Biddle, Esq. was appointed Chairman—and Mr. John Hallowell, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were agreed on, as proper persons to serve in the capacity mentioned—viz.

Representative in Congress.
Thomas Fitzsimons.
Senators for the State.
William Bingham,
Joseph Thomas,
Robert Hare, and
Nathaniel Newlin.

Members of the House of Representatives of this State.

George Latimer,
Jacob Hiltzheimer,
Benjamin R. Morgan,
Lawrence Seckel,
Robert Wain, and
Francis Gurney.

On motion,
Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published.

By order of the meeting,
CHARLES BIDDLE, Chairman.
JOHN HALLOWELL, Secretary.

ARRIVED,

This day a few pipes of the first quality

French Brandy,

FOURTH PROOF,

Esteemed equal to any that has been in this city for a number of years,

A L S O,

Forty Hogheads of first quality of

St. Croix Sugar,

And a few Tons of

Good Black Pepper,

FOR SALE BY

Levinus Clarkson,

No. 216, South Water Street.

Oct. 8

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING,

October 13.

Will be presented,
A COMEDY, never performed here,
called a

Bold Stroke for a Husband.

Written by the Authors of the Belles Stratagem, &c.

To which will be added,

For the last time,
A Grand Serious PANTOMIME, in 3 Acts, 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 M. Marriot and Prigmore.

The Pantomime is composed by Monf. Quenet.
The Music by Mr. Pelifier.
And the scenery executed by Mr. Ciccini.