this place, where they arrived at 4 o'clock this morn- Dutch and British troops only. ing; they were about 70 or 80 that escaped hither. the shore; a Dutch armed brig has been all the morn- to take possession of that city. ing firing at them, and they return the fire; all this we see from our ramparts here.

July 29, I o'clock, A. M.

Yesterday we saw very distinctly from this place across the water, which is only 4 miles, a very large body of the French horie and foot marching for Sluys; this was about a quarter past 9 o'clock. About 12 a very heavy cannonade commenced; the result no one can be acquainted with; the French were about 10,000, according to the best judges. The Mynheers began to examine their guns upon the ramparts, and a brig in the offing fired at the Carmagnols as they passed along the fands.

Sir S. Smith and lord Moira are here. There are 400 pieces of brass cannon in Sluys; but there are not

2000 men to defend it.

We teem all panie struck, and every place given up; for as the French passed over the plain they took a fort mounted with 50 pieces of cannon with only 12 shots fired.

P. A R I S, July 28.

Yesterday, the 2; h inst. was a most remarkable day. Indeed on the 25th the debates in the convention and in the Jacobin club, were mostly directed upen the oppression to which the convention was exposed; upon the efforts made for creating a dictatorship; upon the plans of murder which were in agitation; upon the necessity of restoring their freedom to the representatives of the people, &c.

On the 26th, Robespierre made a long oration, in which he endeavoured to prove and justify the purity of his intentions.—This oration was followed by long and violent debates, which were remarkable for such a spirit of boldness and independence, as had not been perceived in the convention for many months back.

Yesterday (July 27th) St. Juste, who requested to be heard, was filenced, and peremptorily rejused his request. Immediately after, Billaud Varennes rose and accused Robespierre of being a tyrant, after having carefully established his proofs upon many notorious facts. The galleries and the hall of the convention heard this accusation with the loudest shouts of applause, and whenever Robespierre attempted to open his mouth to vindicate himself, the majority of the convention, and the galleries vociferated: Away-Away with the Tyrant!!

The deputy Tallien, casting his eyes upon the bust of BRUTUS, and imploring his manes to lupport him, exclaimed with a drawn dagger in his hand, " I will with this dagger, rid the world of this tyrant, if the convention does not strike off his head with the sword of the law." ___ Tarlien then moved, that the fitting do not break up; and that Hanriot, the commandant of the national guards, be also put under arrest; both

which motions were instantly decreed.

Billaud Varennes now named many other creatures of Robespierre, whose arrest was also immediately enacted by a decree. Barrere read an address to the people, which was adopted with the loudest applause, and the convention decreed, that it be printed, promulgated, stuck up in the usual places, and sent by extraordinary messengers to the departments and armies.

Barrere next moved, that the armed force of Paris, be put again on the ancient footing, and that the mayor and the national agent, be made responsible with their heads for the safety and security of Paris. This was

also decreed.

After Davier, Tallien, Billaud Varennes, Freron, Lacofte, Delmas, and other deputies, had spoke upon the business of the day with more or less energy, it was decreed that Robespierre the elder, Robespierre the younger, St. Juste, Couthon, Lebas, all representatives of the people, and the Juror Nicholas, be put under arrelt, and their papers put under seal. This was instantly executed.

riority of the party against Robespierre, and forsaking any blood was spilled on the occasion. the latter, to have joined his opponents.

On the 15th, thirty persons were executed; on the straglio, and demanded a war with the Russians in 16th, thirty-one; on the 17th, forty; on the 19th, defence of Poland; that the grand seignior being twenty-four; on the 20th, fourteen; -in all 130 per- obliged to comply with their demand, all the troops fons, in the space of fix days.

brother; the ci-devant count Fandons, and his daugh- Aug. 16. The public will do us the justice to recolter, aged 18; and several persons accused of having lect, that so long ago as on Wednesday last, upon the endeavoured to throw the French army into confusion arrival of a messenger from the continent, we stopped in the late action of Fleurus. In the lift of those ex- the press, to announce we had received very authentic couted on the 19th, are Magon de la Balne, aged 81 intelligence of the fall of Robespierre and his party. years, born at St. Maioes, and one of the richell men in This important and interesting intelligence was doubt-France, and the whole of his family, sons and daugh- ed by all of our contemporaries, and positively contraters. He was accused of having opened an account dicted by some. The event proves at once the supericurrent with the French princes.

LONDON, August 1.

There is no news whatever from the British troops; but we are forry to learn, that a detachment of prince taken place in Paris, and that from 15 to 18,000 per-Cobourg's ariny has been deseated near Maestricht, sons had been butchered. This circumstance does not by the French; and it is faid that a foreign prince stand upon such undoubted authority as the leading was killed.

Grenville's office, at which the Bavarian minister was positive authority for stating so extensive a carnage. present. The principal business, it is said, related to It is said that Thomas Paine suffered upon the same the taking of 30,000 Electoral troops into the British fervice and pay, to be employed on the continent.

All the accounts that have been received from the continent concur in stating, that the French are colpurpose of invading Holland. The defence of that N. A. Combeaux, 26; L'Escos Fleurier, 29; A. Si- this city. Not one in thirty of those who have been lecting an immense force in the Netherlands, for the L. Payon, 27; -- Bernard, 34; N. Vivierres, 30;

Liege had been abandoned; and the people, it is tort; Dourgon; and Guennet. We discern very plainly the Carmagnols working at said, immediately after the departure of the prince the batteries, which they attempt to confiruct all along Bishop, sent a deputation to the French, inviting them had been sent in irons to Paris. That there had been

> complete, that Francfort, Manheim and Mentz, are their having Ropt their victorious career without have in danger, and several of the inhabitants have retired received any check from the arms of the allies with their effects. Others, who were preparing to they had been in a condition to pursue their vidories follow their example, have been prevented by a pro- and to put their boafts into execution, they would not clamation issued by the French general, who promiles surely have laid upon their arms merely for the purpole that no one shall be molested in his property.

> has hitherto been unnoticed. As he was passing over would have frustrated all their views of plunder in the a small river by means of a plank, a soldier suddenly quarter, had they attempted, or still attempt to realize came behind him, brushed by him, and reached the them. We scarcely, however, could have conceived opposite bank. The duke stopped, struck with indig- that the cause of this delay on the part of the enemy nation at the rudeness of the soldier; but his indigna- had been the arrest of their general, a circumstance tion was quickly turned into gratitude, when he saw that we think, may likely lead to a disorganization the man's head carried off by a cannon ball, as foon and disaffection in the French army, and may probaas he had left the plank.

> The attack which the French lately made upon the same facility with which it was lost. Prussians in the neighbourhood of Kaiferslautern, was The death of ROBESPIERRE, and the fall of perhaps the most desperate and bloody of the whole campaign. They followed it up from the 9th of the month, day after day, till Sunday the 13th, from which time, till the Wednesday following, the Prusfians had not a moment's respit, either night or day. The numbers of the French increased to 180,000 at least; and in their latter attack, they rushed up to the Prussian cannon with as much indifference as if they had not been loaded, carrying the whole at the point of the bayonet, killing or wounding every artillery officer except one; and almost completely annihilating the Prussian army.

Aug. 4. The French are said to have marched into Antwerp at 3 o'elock P. M. on Wednesday the 23d ult. The duke of York marched from it nearly at the same time.

There is an account received by the way of Francfort, that Landrecy surrendered to the French on the 14th of last month.

Our letters from the army mention nothing of the reported defeat of the prince of Saxe Cobourg-A detachment of his army, we believe, suffered a little; but there was certainly no general defeat. The army under the command of that prince, by the last accounts, was at Foron le Compte, a post about two or three leagues to the S. E. of Maestricht; and his heavy artillery was withdrawing towards Duffeldorff.

By letters from Madrid, we are informed that Pampelena is menaced by the French, and that the Spaniards are endeavouring to assemble the militia to oppose them. The French have taken measures for reaping and carrying off a part of the harvest of Navarre, to that the plan formed for starving them is likely to end in starving some of the allies.

From Milan we learn, that the rifing in a mass in Piedmont, has produced upwards of 40,000 men. They are to be divided into three columns, to affift the troops of the line in driving the French from their various posts. Their standards are decorated with the words "Vive Jesu, Maria Vergine la Religione Cartolica. Patra." But they are furnished with provifions only for a week.

Accounts from Warfaw down to the 13th mention, that a general attack was expected to be made on that place in 4 days. Kosciusko's whole force is in the entrenchments under its walls, and an obstinate resistance is expected. The most considerable part of the prople are for giving up the place, but the chiefs of the insurgents are for resisting to the utmost. The centre of the Prussian army under the king in person, it is supposed, will undertake the siege. The corps under the hereditary prince is upon the left, and closes with the wood of Biclinow, while the right wing is formed by the Russians under general Forsen, and extends to Czernichow.

Letters from Stockholm mention, that there has been a warm dispute between the Russians and Swedes near Swenksund, on an attempt by the latter to raise a Billaud Varennes, Collot D'Herbois and Barrere, small fortification. The Russians contended that the seem to have timely observed the prevalence and supe- territory belonged to them. It does not appear that

A report has gained much confidence on the conti-The executions continue daily as numerous as ever. nent, that the populace of Constantinople, surrounded had been sent for out of Asia, and measures taken for Among these are-Edelman, the composer, and his the immediate commencement of hostilities.

> ority and authenticity of our information. Of the downfal of the Robespierrean party no doubt has for the two last days existed.

Some accounts yesterday added, that a massacre had fact which we first stated. It is not improbable, but Wednesday a cabinet council was held at lord that the prisoners might have suffered, but there is no scassold. The following is a list of the deputies who were executed with Robespierre on the 1st instant:

George Coutton, aged 38 years; La Vallette, 30; F. Hanriot, 38; L. F. Dumas, 39; St. Juste, 26;

cut off from Sluys, so that they were obliged to fly to republic will nost probably be undertaken by the mon, 58; De Launay, 33; - Warmee, 29; J. Robespierre, jun. N. J. Guinn; D'Hazard; Coche

> The Flanders mail brings an account that Pichegn fomething extraordinary transacting in the French at The successes of the French on the Rhine are so my, may easily be concluded from the circumstance of of affording the Dutch an opportunity of putting their The following narrow escape of the duke of York country into such a state of desence, as we trul bly be the means of our recovering Flanders with the

> > his party.

One of the letters from Francfort 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 hirelings gave the audible stamp of approbation, and the conventional bufinels 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 wa 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 Swifs cantons have stopped all kind of provisions and ammunition from being fent 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 sallen back to some distance. These letters also confirm what we yesterday stated, that the Austrians and Prussians have recrossed the Rhine.

BOSTON, September 29.

By an arrival, fince our last, at Marbiehead, of schooner, owned by colonel Orne, in thirty-six days from Lisbon, we have received the following intelligence, communicated by a gentleman of veracity, who came to town on Friday evening from Marblehead, after having spoken with the captain, who informed him, that a few days previous to his leaving Lisbon, news had been received there that the French had polsessed themselves of St. Sebastian; had taken and sent into port two British sloops of war cruising in the Bay of Biscay; were pushing forward to Bilboa; and that in consequence of their successes the Spaniards were panic struck; the merchants at Bilboa were leaving the town with great precipitation; the American velicle were receiving their cargoes on board with great dilpatch, and those which had not landed their cargoes were leaving the port without hesitation. He also informs, that it was currently told at Lisbon, that the French were equally successful on the frontiers-in the Meditteranean-and were masters of Barcelona. Thus far our advices.

Captain Allen, in the Minerva from Bourdeaux, informs, that the arms of our republican allies, the Jacobins of France, are every where victorious. That it was the general opinion there, that they would shortly be in Amsterdam, where the Dutch patriou were anxiously expecting them. That the greates order and regularity prevailed at Bourdeaux, all the aristocrats being nearly extirpated; and generally, that the republicans were in high spirits, having all their ports filled with prizes.

Provisions continued rather scarce at Bourdeaux, but they were plenty in every other part of the republic.

USE of BALLOONS.

A letter from an officer in the duke of York's army, dated Merchem, on the way to Antwerp, July 7, has the following curious passage. Speaking of the surrender of Charleroy, he fays, " What rendered this event more extraordinary was, that the French directed all their operations according to the information they received by means of Balloons suspended in the air, at a certain height. From that elevation, all the motions of the allied army were feen and made known to the French generals by engineers who went up in the balloons; and who, according to the declaration of deserters, Retched the position of their enemy, and communicated the papers on which their sketches were made, and other notices given of the force and movements of prince Cobourg's army. Owing to this, all the amazing efforts of the allies miscarried, because every thing was foreseen and provided against."

WINDHAM, (Connecticut) September 20. Extract of a letter from the reverend doctor Dana, New Haven, dated September 10. "I enclose you a statement of the yellow sever is

much exposed, have taken the this place as safe as any tow whole season, with the preca visiting houses where the fe myself visited the sick, alm At present few towns around as New-Haven."-[Follo ment of the fever from June _the total of which are, dies valescents 21—sick 3.]

Annapolis, We hear that Mr. James interesting publication, bein cation to Mr. Thomas Pain of man; wherein pure una adduced to the simplest cap

genuine christianity, with tems and creeds throughout The following gentlemen the house of delegates in t For St. Mary's county, W John Abell and James Hope

For Anne-Arundel coun William Brogden, Horatio For Calvert county, W Freeland, Thomas Horrell

Brown, Esquires. For Charles county, Will Thomas, Francis Digges For Baltimore county, C

ton, John Tolley Worthin Wm. and Elijah Merryman For Dorchester county, Bond Martin, Peter Gord For Prince-George's coun

ter Bowie, Richard Sprigg For Worcester county, Whittington, James R. Ro

Esquires. For Harford county, Bond, Nicholas Day M'Co Elquires.

For Baltimore-town, Al Winchester, Esquires. For Washington county, Kersner, Robert Hughes

For Montgomery count mas Davis, David Lucket

" Died, in the city of flant, JOHN DAVIDSC the fifty-seventh year of united the virtues of a ten an uniform patriet, and an " At his fad shrine the widow, will weep for th An extensive circle of acc recollect his hospitality, l

difinterested friendship; la

their forrows with those of public calamity." * * THE gentlemen be TROOP of DRAGOONS, & accoutred, at Mr. Mann's, at 3 o'clock in the afterno

To be SOLD, on the pr on fix months credit, or

ber next, if fair, if no lowing property, A BOUT TWENTY I men, women, boy of work HORSES, CAT PLANTATION UTEN FURNITURE.

THOMA RICHAR of HEN October 14, 1794.

By virtue of a writ of court to me directed, LIC SALE, on Thur house of Mr. GEORGE A" TRACT of LAN within two miles HEAD QUARTERS, acres; taken as the proper and fold to fatisfy a debt allignee of THOMAS HY WILLIAM

of Ann October 14, 1794.

HB subscriber giv tract of land, ca for sale by William Go instant, hath been here icriber, at public fale, part, have been fulfilled. legal steps to obtain a chasers will take due not

Elk-ridge, October 1