

...upon his head answer for the public tranquility of this city.

Robespierre having again, but in vain, attempted to speak, exclaimed, in looking around him, with rage and despair, "I will for death!" he called Billard Varennes, Tallien, and all those who had spoken against him, rogues, hypocrites and cowards. A considerable tumult arose; the President, Collot d'Herbois, put on his hat and called for Robespierre again, attempted to speak, and was refused leave. He then exclaimed, with fury, "By what right does the President protect the assassins? A new tumult was raised, the President again quitted, by putting on his hat, and it was unanimously asked from every part of the Hall, "Let a decree of accusation against Robespierre secure him. It was proposed by Tallien, and received with clapping of hands, and cries of "Vive la Republique."

The impeachment of Robespierre, the younger, was afterwards decreed, as also that of St. Just, Couthon, &c.—tokens of joy began again, and the cries of "the country is saved," were heard from all parts.

Of all those who hold the reins of Government, none have escaped the fate of their colleagues, except Billard Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Barere, because doubtless, they have joined themselves, in season, to Bourdon de l'Oise—Nevertheless, this Revolution could not have been accomplished, if a few of the members of the Committee of Public Safety had not assisted them. The report that Collot d'Herbois and Barere had, at the same time been arrested, is without foundation.

Robespierre, and several of his accomplices were conducted to Luxembourg, in suite of the Committee of Surveillance. The Government, unwilling to admit them, they were conducted to the Commune, which espoused the cause of Robespierre, but it was in vain, that Henriot ran thro' the streets of Paris, and the Commune ordered the alarm-bell to be rung; they could not collect a formidable army to march against the Convention—so far from it, great numbers offered in his defence, and the most part of the Sections assured the Convention of their inviolable attachment. Robespierre and Henriot were then declared outlawed.

Several Deputies sent by the Convention put themselves at the head of several Sections in the town-halls, where Robespierre who had been charged of carrying on intrigues at Lyons and other places, to be declared Dictator, was arrested.

The 48 Sections united themselves to the Convention—the whole people demanded a permanent Convention.

The Convention has received a great number of addresses, expressive of the joy occasioned by this new Revolution. The present one has been taken that no formal procession should take place in consequence of it. The guards have been doubled, especially at the temple and the Conciergerie. Citizen Edmond, who took from Robespierre his pocket-book, and rendered it to the Convention, has been rewarded with a medal of the Commune, and not to the command of the armed force, received the fraternal accolade from the President, as the medal of the Gens de Armes.

The first particulars of so important an event, on the downfall of Robespierre, cannot fail being contradictory; however, the following may be looked upon as authentic. When Robespierre was arrested on the 27th, he was conducted to the Committee of Surveillance. In the night, a number of conspirators, surrounded it, entered it by force, and set him at liberty; they attacked the Committee, who raised the standard of rebellion against the Convention, which had continued together all night. Twelve of her deputies were sent to the national guards, to whom Collot d'Herbois said, "Go ye, and let not the son rise again before the conspirators are given up to the national vengeance." At 3 o'clock, A. M. the deputies returned to the Convention triumphant, having taken with them, at the Hotel of the Commune a seal, lately engraved, bearing three flowers de lace. The Convention refused to see Robespierre, who was brought there on a barrow, a little while after, every department of Paris exerted to facilitate the Convention. Several members of this Convention were declared outlawed, and on the 28th, in the evening, in the midst of acclamations of Vive la Republique, fell the head of Robespierre.

The Monitor of Paris, observes on this occasion, that it is a glorious day, when they annihilated all the hopes of exterior enemies, who might have wished to come to a treaty with a dictator; and that this revolution which gave new strength to the Convention, would be a sentence to those who should thereafter rise to divide or disturb it. —Billard Varennes—Billard Varennes, Bourdon de l'Oise, Camba, Barere, and Barere, have also declared against Robespierre. It was reported that the Jacobin Club had formed on the 26th, with unknown and suspected persons—that the monster of the Convention had been proposed, and one of those Jacobins was arrested in the galleries.—Barere related, that an African officer who had been made prisoner in the last military engagement, had said to the Committee, "I am engaged to commence an army—all your addresses, your resolutions, your Convention, and change, are long, the present Government."

The Jacobins made an attempt to rescue their idol. Legendre, accompanied by only ten persons, armed, went to the Assembly, that up their Hall, and brought the keys to the National Convention, which the people, in a mass, had demanded should be permanent. [The preceding account was translated from a paper printed near Hamburgh.]

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NATIONAL CONVENTION. 19 Thermidor—August 6. A Secretary read the following from the Commander in Chief of the Northern Army. 17 Thermidor, (Aug. 3) 2d year of the Republic, one and indivisible. "Citizen Representatives, The whole Republic ought to testify its gratitude to you, on account of the energetic courage with which you have overwhelmed tyrants, who, after having evaded themselves the friends of the people, endeavored to subjugate them.

The army of the North is doubly indebted to you, for their very tyrants were its and its tyrants; they sought to diminish, and to diminish your efforts and your triumphs; they presented that we were vanquished, whereas we were victorious; but on the very day that the tyrants were overthrown, the army of the North took possession of the island of Cadix.

"I felicitate myself, Citizen Representatives, on being the intercessor of this brave army, and in thus offering to you the sentiments of its gratitude and devotion. It has but one wish, and that is liberty: But one center, and that is the National Convention. "PICHEGRU, Commander in chief of the Army of the North. The same Secretary then read the following letter from the Army of the Rhine. Michaud, Commander of the Army of the Rhine, to the National Convention. Head Quarters at Neuchâtel, 14th Thermidor, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible. "Citizen Representatives, The Army of the Rhine received along with the order of the day, your proclamation relative to the unacceptability of slavery of the most frightful of all conspiracies. "The greater the reputation of the conspirators, the more incalculable becomes the service which you have rendered to liberty and the Commune, and the more we continue to keep a watchful eye over the interior, to annihilate conspirators, to overwhelm the traitors, to punish conspirators, and to cause virtue and probity to be respected!

"On our part, we will undermine thrones, we will humble tyrants, we will disperse their slaves, and annihilate their satellites. "The army will never alter but one exclamation, and that is—La Republique and la victoire! The Republic and victory!" Health and Fraternity. "MICHAUD."

Then follows several other letters from different departments, factories, &c. all of them expressing great satisfaction at the doings of the Convention, and exhort them to be firm to their trust—One often concludes—"Tyrants and Traitors pass away, but the Commune will remain eternal." OF ROBESPIERRE. Dahois Cance—"I will do justice to the Faculty of Mirat. During the trial of Capet, he said to me, pointing to Robespierre, "Do you see that Rascal?" "How, Rascal?" said I: "Yes," replied Mirat, "that man is more dangerous to Liberty than all the coalition Despots."

Legendre—"As I went from this Tribune, I took with me ten resolute patriots. My intention was to get and blow out the brains of the man who presided yesterday and to day in the Jacobin Club. With a double pistol in my hand I entered the Hall, but the wretch, whose name was Vivier, had mixed with the crowd. I laid to the women in the galleries, "You are misled; begone, the Convention punishes guilt, not error." I shut the gates of the Hall; here are the keys. As the Convention in a mass have saved the Country, tomorrow the Convention in a mass, will be

ERASTUS LYMAN, HAS for sale, W. L. and N. E. Room, 1st by 10th, 10th, or less quantity, French Brandy, Geneva by the case or less, Sherry and Cape Madeira Wine, by the case or less, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or less, Molasses, Brandy, Logwood, Chocolate, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coddish, Herring, Salmon and Mackerell by the hhd. or less, Bar Iron, 10c, Nails, Lead and Paper Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Lemons, Chalk, &c. &c. All Persons whose accounts are more than 15 months standing will be put in jail, unless freed immediately; and all other accounts, whose time of payment are expired are requested to make immediate payment. Northampton, Oct. 22, 1794. ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue. Wellfield, Oct. 1794. Amherst School WILL have a vacation of one week, at the end of each quarter—the present quarter will end on Wednesday the 22d day of Oct. inst.—the next quarter will begin on the 29th inst. Amherst, Oct. 15, 1795. Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a real white face STEAR, supposed to be about two years old, marked with a half penny cut on the right side of the right ear, and a hole through the left ear. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges and take him away. IRA POMEROY, Southampton, Oct. 14, 1794. TAKEN up by the Subscriber, the first of October last, a dark brown Mare COLT, supposed to be three years old, natural trotter and has been broken. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOSEPH CARY, Williamsburgh, Oct. 14, 1794. STRAYED from the under-written, in July last, a brownish black yearling STEAR, white on the forehead, belly and feet; marked with a hollow cross on the right ear, and a half penny on the under side of the left, (if marked at all). Whoever will give notice so that he may be returned shall be reasonably rewarded. W. STRONG, Williamsburgh, Oct. 13, 1794. RUN away from the subscriber, an Indian boy named Samuel, white, Jun. about 16 years of age, rather dark complexion, straight black hair, bad on when he went away, a dark brown coat, striped Nankin trousers. Whoever will take up said BOY and return him to the subscriber, shall have two cents reward and no charge paid. ISAAC PHINNEY, Jun. BUREN BANGS, Williamsburgh, October 10, 1794. ALL demands on the office of Rufus Smith, late of Halifax, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment with the subscriber, a small interest on said debt. SILVANUS SMITH, Hawley, October 6, 1794. RECEIVED of the Boarders, through R. Middle, a Box containing Wool Cards, marked J. H. The owner is requested to pay for this advertisement and receive it back. JOHN HART, Hatfield, Oct. 11, 1794. STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in Worthington, three years old light grey gelding HORSE, white on the face, a single footed trotter and pacer, dark skin and tail good carriage and high life, shod all round, lately come off a journey and somewhat galled on the left side, a place on his back somewhat swollen, no natural or artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Horse and return him to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars reward, and ten dollars for the thief. NAHUM EAGER, Worthington, Oct. 8, 1794. TAKEN up in damage, some time since, the following horse, of a fine breed, three years old, bay color, bay charge and to prove property. ANDREW PHELPS, Northampton, October 7, 1794.

...of the gates of that society." On the motion of Danton, Vivier was declared outlawed. Prizes taken by the Navy of the Republic. Barere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety. "Citizens, for some time past your Committee has not laid before you any account of the advantages daily gained by the marine of the Republic over its enemies. Our ports continue to be furnished with provisions by our frigates, and we can now announce 20 vessels than 52 prizes taken from the English, the Spaniards, and the Dutch.