

old minister, Marshal Bender, and two other generals were present; and in the evening various messengers were dispatched to Vienna, Berlin, Ghent, and Namur. This morning the Council sits again, and the departure of Prince Cobourg for headquarters, at Mons, is fixed for this evening; his presence being more necessary there than here.

The young Count Buckhoby, a Prussian officer, arrived here the day before yesterday, bringing the important news of the victories gained by the duke of Brunswick over the French, for three successive days, namely, the 28th, 29th and 30th. The battle of the 30th was the most bloody. About five in the morning, the French, 16,000 strong, attacked near Erlbach, the right wing of the Duke, which consisted of four battalions of Saxons, the Prussian regiments of Hohenlohe and Brunswick, and some Saxon cavalry, with unexampled fury; so that, after a combat of four hours, and having suffered great loss, the Saxons retired in disorder. Informed of this, the duke sent General Kalkreuth, with eight battalions of foot, and six squadrons of horse, to their aid. The regiment of Hohenlohe began the attack with the bayonet, and both parties fought furiously till six o'clock in the evening. At length the left wing of the enemy was not only repulsed, but totally defeated by Gen. Kalkreuth, and forced, towards midnight, to fly five leagues before Lautern: 7,000 of the French remained dead on the field; 2,000 prisoners, 15 cannon, and 75 caissons were taken. This victory, though signal, was dearly purchased by the allies. More than 3,000 men were slaughtered; the Saxons suffered greatly; the regiments of Hohenlohe and Brunswick alone, had 1,240 men killed; and a battalion of Saxons was entirely cut to pieces: Gen. Kalkreuth was mortally wounded, and 53 officers were killed, among whom was the brave Adjutant General of the duke of Brunswick, Major Hirschfeld, who fell by a cannon ball while receiving orders.

Next day the duke attacked the French in turn, between Lautern and Landstuhl, and after a dreadful carnage, the French again retired with the loss of 3,000 killed, and as many wounded and taken. Among the former, where the two French Generals Piecher and Horst. The loss of the Prussians, who pursued with 16 squadrons of horse, as far as Saarbrück, amounted to 1,850 killed, 2,000 wounded, and some hundreds missing or taken.

I have just received a letter from Hagenau, dated the 2d instant, containing an account of the dreadful and unexampled carnage, which has taken place since the 28th, on the Rhine. The French it is affirmed, have lost in the different actions, nearly 18,000 men killed, as many wounded, and 4,000 taken prisoners. The loss of the combined troops was little less, and may certainly be said to amount to 16,000 men killed, and wounded. Among the former 138 officers, Saxon, Prussian, and Imperial, and 212 wounded, three of whom were generals. It further affirms, that on the first of this month the French attacked all the Austrian posts, from Wangenau to Hagenau, Brumt and Hochfelden; that the Imperialists had vigorously repulsed them; that they returned to the attack next day, but that after a most bloody action, they were again driven almost under the walls of Strasburg. The Austrian General count Keglevitch, by birth a Hungarian, and 23 other officers were killed. Our loss in these two actions amounts to 1,500 men killed, and about as many wounded. The loss of the French is estimated by Gen. Wurmsier, at 5,000 killed wounded and taken.

Prince Cobourg, on reading the account of these slaughters, said to his royal highness, "our victories are dearly purchased, my Lord, but these battles were inevitable to preserve the positions necessary for the combined army during the winter."

The 25,000 men arrived in Franconia, that were to have joined the army of the Netherlands, have received orders to join that of the Rhine, which cannot but be dreadfully shattered; 16,000 Prussians also have within these few days marched from Wesel to Treves, in order to reinforce the duke of Brunswick. The duke de Bourbon, who commanded the corps of emigrants in the action of the 2d near Hagenau, was wounded in the arm, and Gen. Wurmsier exposed himself so far, that he was almost surrounded by a squadron of the enemy, but was afterwards relieved by the hussars of Erdody.

Yesterday after dinner, Prince Cobourg visited the hospitals of Brussels, and was not only dissatisfied, but so very angry, that he put Captain Schoenfeld, who had the direction of one in which was 1800 of the wounded, under arrest, with three other officers. He instantly ordered the Surgeon Majors to present him a plan within 24 hours, for the better treatment of these poor victims, and exhorted the states to pay attention to the dreadful misery of these brave defenders of their country. The negligence in the hospitals is so great, that it shocks humanity; 50 or sixty die daily for want of proper care—the wounded are scarcely dressed once a week. They lie in garrets and in the passages, on a little straw, covered with rags. In a word, their situation is dreadful.

Yesterday a convoy of French prisoners all wounded, arrived here, and were this morning transported to Louvain. They were followed by another of thirty-five waggon load of wounded Austrians, coming from before Givet, where the garrison of that fortress, 2,000 strong, made a sally on the 3d, and attacked the right wing of Gen. Beaulieu, but after an action of 4 hours, were driven with considerable loss under the walls of the fortress.

The Wurmsier hussars and the Carnevillie legion performed wonders here, and bro't off sixty prisoners. We had sixty killed, and 120 wounded, all light troops.

I am this moment told that the departure of Prince Cobourg is deferred, in order to wait for the arrival of his royal highness the duke of York, and General Beaulieu, who are expected to-morrow, to be present at a third conference relative to operations which they are to undertake during the winter.

Imperial Headquarters at Hagenau, December 1.

This day the French gave us a most furious battle; and the attacks were every where most vigorously conducted.

The conflict lasted from day-break till late at night, when the enemy were ultimately turned and repulsed.

Dec. 2—8 o'clock in the evening.

Yesterday and this day, bloody actions have been fought. The patriots did all they could to break through, but they were obliged to retreat with the loss of 7 pieces of cannon. General Count Keglevich was carried off by a cannon ball, and the duke of Bourbon received a wound in his hand with the stroke of a sabre.

VIENNA, Nov. 23.

The report which prevailed, that the Prussians were going to take up their winter-quarters in the countries of Anspach and Bareuth, is void of foundation, as they will, on the contrary, remain with our army on the Rhine, which will now consist of 54,000 men.

The famous Dr. Mesmer has been arrested, and his papers sealed up; it is supposed he held a correspondence with the Jacobins.

MANHEIM, Nov. 28.

All the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts is cleared of the French.

PARIS, November 28.

It was generally imagined that Madame du Barry was arrested for the purpose of making her give an account of her fortune, but some papers are said to be found in her possession relative to a plot to destroy the Republic, together with letters from a number of emigrants whom she supports. These papers have been sent to the revolutionary tribunal, and she will shortly be tried.

December 1.

The number of the prisoners who are now confined in the Luxembourg, is much greater than the public Journals have hitherto announced.

The Duchess of Orleans occupies an apartment close to that in which Bazire and Chabot are shut up. Among the rest of the prisoners have been remarked Laborde the Financier, Nicola, the Player, Prince Charles of Hesse, La Ferte, Levy Mirepoix, a great number of Generals, and the old Marshal de Mouchy and his wife.

Bazire and Chabot are alone in one apartment; the rest of the rooms contain ten or twelve prisoners each. Every prisoner has his hammock or sling-bed, and a small mattress, in comparison no bigger than a puffed pan-cake!

The Rich take care of the poor; they

all fraternize; but every prisoner shuns and flies from him who was called under the ancient government, His Serene Highness Prince Charles of Hesse.

Letters from Angers mention, that L'Escur, one of the chiefs of the Royalists, died at Fougères of his wounds. His body has been embalmed, and is drawn by stately horses, richly caparisoned, after the Royal Catholic Army.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

We have received a letter from an officer serving in the expedition under the Earl of Moray, from Guernsey, dated the 9th inst. as follows:

"The Royalists are on the coast. We shall depart immediately to join them. I have not time to give you further particulars.

We have received certain information, that since the battles between the Duke of Brunswick and the French in Deux Ponts, Gen. Wurmsier has defeated the Republican troops in three successive engagements, and has put the whole French army in Alsace to the rout.

The last accounts from Paris are particularly interesting. In the fittings of the Jacobin Club of the 28th of November, Barrere, the very organ of the committee of public safety, was denounced by Balbedas as a man in whom no dependence could be placed.—He represented him as a man who only had his own interest at heart; he had purchased property to the amount of 600,000 livres. This is suspicious. He was a friend of Brissot, but now appears among the supporters of the Mountain; for his maxim is always to be of the strongest party. When he had finished, Roberespierre attempted the defence of Barrere, but found the current of the opinions of the Club too strong against his friend, and very wisely (to escape a similar disgrace) declared he would desist from defending Barrere, and defend no one, lest he should be involved in their fate. The Club determined that Barrere's conduct should some future day be taken into consideration.

Roberespierre, in the course of the fitting, read a letter to Brissot from one of his illustrious friends in London, in which he laments his being arrested, and threatens Danton, Roberespierre, and others, in case they persecute Brissot, that he will write to the bankers of Genoa and Amsterdam, and stop the promised loan of 17 millions which he had obtained for them. Roberespierre also read another letter from the French Princes to himself, expressing their approbation of his conduct, and their knowledge of his opinion respecting the restoration of Monarchy, and requesting him to hold himself in readiness to deliver the city of Paris to the Prince de Cobourg when he should reach the vicinity of that place. However, Roberespierre, assured the club, that these letters were wrote in Paris by the enemies of the Republic, and that he would take the greatest care to unravel the plot, and bring the guilty to justice.

The wife of Rabaud St. Etienne, lately arrested, in a fit of despair threw herself into a well and was drowned.

A letter from Presburg, dated Nov. 7, says, "The Turkish Ambassador sent by the Grand Signior to the Court of London is already arrived at Hermanstadt in Transylvania."

On Monday last arrived at Plymouth, in the Severn ship of war, Major-General Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth-Dock, December 9.

"Came in the Rattler Cutter, Lieutenant Winn, tender to Lord Howe's fleet; but can give no account of the fleet, as she parted them ten days since.

"11th. Arrived the Cleopatra of Philadelphia, from Hambro' with hemp and bale goods, taken by a French man-of-war of 80 guns, and re-taken yesterday about 20 leagues south-west of Scilly, by the Culloden, Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. Commander, as she was steering for Brest. The Culloden has gone in quest of the French man-of-war. There is something mysterious in the French capturing this ship, as she was bound to Philadelphia.—They must be in want of these goods—or that she is a French-American—or that they have made war against the whole world, and have now boldly come forth to declare it."

At length something in the shape of a regular communication from Lord Howe has been received. The Orestes sloop of war is arrived at Plymouth, which left the

Grand Fleet off Scilly on the 6th instant. By this ship we learn, that the French fleet, seen by Lord Howe on the 18th ult. escaped during that night, and has not been since seen by his Lordship.

Letters received from Nantz, dated the 27th of October, confirm the taking of the island of Noirmontier (near the mouth of the Loire) by the royalists of La Vendee. Thus they hope to receive succours from England.

The same letters mention, that the column of Royalists, which passed the Loire at Varade, carried off its artillery, ammunition, and baggage, without the smallest loss, and that they intended to go from Laval towards Lower Bretagne and St. Malo, where a formidable party waits only for their appearance to declare themselves.

Twelve thousand republicans, coming from La Vendee, have passed the bridges for Nantz on their way to Rennes, to give the royalists battle.

The earl of Yarmouth, in his last dispatch, informs us, that on the 25th ult. the left wing of the French were completely routed; and that the next day but one the Austrians were attacked on every side.

If the immediate consequence of completely routing the French be a general attack on the victorious army, it would be much wiser policy to leave them alone.

November 30.

By letters from an officer at Toulon we learn, that Gen. O'Hara carried with him from Gibraltar, one thousand troops. The force at Toulon was eighteen thousand men on the 1st inst. and great reinforcements were daily expected from the different allied powers.

Lord Mulgrave, before he was superseded in the chief command at Toulon, sent a flag of truce to Gen. La Poype, respecting the exchange of a British officer that had been taken prisoner. The officer who went was blindfolded at the distance of four miles from the French headquarters. Having reached them he was conducted into a house, and told that he would soon see the General. Shortly after he was conducted to Gen. La Poype, who behaved to him with great politeness; but there were present six Commissioners from the National Convention, who were ill-looking, vulgar, and rude in their manners. The General very politely made tea in the evening for the British officer; but the Commissioners would not leave them alone for one moment, doubtful of the principles of their General, because he displayed the courtesy of a gentleman. When the officer came away, La Poype mounted him on one of his best horses; and he was escorted back to the French advanced posts blindfolded as before.

Extract of a letter from Deux-Ponts,

November 17.

"For some days past a movement has been remarked among the Prussians, which made us suspect some secret expedition.—A great number of scaling-ladders, ropes iron levers, hatchets and axes, &c. were bro't to this city and its environs. Last night the secret was unravelled: we were awakened by a dreadful cannonade, which lasted from one o'clock till near six in the morning. About 9 it was reported that the Prussians had carried Bitsche by assault. The cannonade recommenced towards noon, increased constantly, and seemed to draw nearer. We then began to doubt the truth of the report, especially when we saw a great number of people arrive at the same time, who had fled from the environs of the river Blies. At last we were informed, that the Prussians had certainly attempted to take Bitsche by storm, but that they had not succeeded. This roused the courage of the French, who immediately attacked the corps of Prussians near Bliescastelle; but, by a movement of the duke of Brunswick they are in danger of being entirely cut off."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 20. "To the heads of the accusation against Manuel, before mentioned, the following may be added:

"That he plotted the fatal business of the 2d and 3d of September with Petion; that he encouraged the assassins; that with Petion he projected the robbery of the jewel office; that he wished for a copy of the resolutions relative to the late king, and his confinement in the Temple, for the sole purpose of transmitting the same to the king of Prussia whilst he was in Champagne, that he endeavored to obtain for the President of the Convention (whilst Petion was in the chair) the Castle of the Thuil-