

A private letter states the loss of the Allies, on the borders of the Rhine, within the last month, to amount to 35,000 men!—The loss of the French, which cannot be so correctly ascertained, is rated at 40,000.

The king's speech for continuing the war, had a very evident effect on our funds. Consols fell to 68 7/8ths.

#### PLYMOUTH DOCK, Jan. 16.

In consequence of an express arrived yesterday from his Majesty's ship Pegasus, of 28 guns, Capt. Barlowe, of their having seen five French frigates, and a cutter, to the eastward off the Start, which had taken several transports with provisions from Cork, the following ships got under way last night, and proceeded immediately to sea in search of them:

Powerful,	74	Capt. Wm. Otway
Belliqueux,	64	James Brine
Dictator,	64	Edmund Dod
Pearl,	32	Hon. M. D. Courcy

### Foreign Intelligence.

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, received by Capt. TRUXTON.

#### STOCKHOLM, Dec. 31.

Our Capital, amidst an external calm, exhibits all the symptoms of the most internal fermentation and public distrust; double patrols traverse the streets, the former orders against going out in the night without lanterns are renewed with great rigour, and the inhabitants have been directed, under the most severe penalties, to shut themselves up in their houses, the moment government shall think fit to give the signal, by firing five guns from the Citadel, and ringing the great alarm bell. Fortunately this has not been found necessary, the number of the conspirators being probably much less than was at first apprehended.

It cannot, however, be dissembled, that the spirit of civil discord has arisen to an alarming height, and that even the citizens of Stockholm, are divided into factions, inspired with the most bitter animosity one against another. This division was lately manifested on the dismissal of Nordin, from the office of Intendant of the Police, and the appointment of Ullholm by the Regent, to succeed him.—The partisans of Nordin, gave him a public dinner, as a mark of their esteem, upon which their opponents conferred the same honor on Ullholm—happily they confined themselves to good eating and drinking, without attempting to disturb one another, or the public peace.

Ullholm and one Bratt are said to have discovered the first traces of the conspiracy, which was afterwards confirmed by the opening of the Countess of Rudenskold's letter to General Baron d'Armfelt in Italy. This lady, on the examination, denied all knowledge of a conspiracy; but afterwards, when informed that government was in possession of particulars, in consequence of which Lieut. Col. Sandols was apprehended, she made some confessions respecting her own part in it.

She, however, and all the other persons in custody, resolutely persist in refusing to give up their accomplices. D'Ehrenstrom, formerly Secretary to the late King, is considered as one of the principals of the conspiracy. Among his papers, have been found proofs of the utmost importance. The Commis, Seigneul, who is also apprehended, was to assassinate the Regent in one of those walks which he often takes, either alone, or with very few attendants. Mineur, valet-de-chambre of Baron d'Armfelt, whose apprehension was highly interesting is also taken.

On the first rumour of the conspiracy being discovered, he fled, as is supposed, to repair to his master; but, although he had forty-eight hours start of his pursuers, they came up with him. A courier and an officer were dispatched to Italy, with proper instructions for apprehending d'Armfelt wherever they should find him. It was known that he was at Naples in November, but as his mission was only nominal, it is supposed that he has since come nearer Sweden, to watch the progress of a plot which if it had succeeded, would have put him at the head of the kingdom.

Such are the public rumours, which are to be received with caution; because, in all civil dissensions, it is the practice of each party to paint the other in the most odious colours.

#### PARIS, January 16.

The Representatives Chabot, Bazire, and Delaunay, are accused of corruption and have undergone an interrogatory. Fabre d'Eglantine has been put under arrest as one of their accomplices.

The number of persons apprehended at Paris, suspected of being the accomplices of Fabre d'Eglantine, is very considerable.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION,

January 22.

Barrere read the following letters,

"Fort Vauban, Jan. 18, the second year of the French Republic Democratic, one and indivisible.

Michaud, General in Chief of the army of the Rhine to the Minister of War.

"Citizen Minister,

"I date my letter from Fort Vauban. At the moment when we were actively preparing to subject it by force, the enemy abandoned it for fear; this happened last night. We have witnessed the explosions occasioned by the numerous mines which cowardice and rascality dug under this fort. Devoting themselves to death, our Republicans rushed forward to snatch away the matches, which had not yet produced their effect. I aided in person with the brave Representative Lemaun, and we had the satisfaction to find that the evil was not considerable. We shall soon have repaired this important post, into which I immediately sent a sufficient number of troops. Inform the National Convention of this delirium of the hirelings of despots. The brave army of the Rhine, no longer beholds slaves occupying the territories confided to its defence; the glory of crushing tyrants is reserved for the brave Sans-Culottes. Vive la Republic!

(Signed) "MICHAUD."

"Fort Vauban, Jan. 18, the second year of the French Republic, Democratic, one and indivisible.

"The Representative of the people of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the Members of the Committee of Public Safety, and the National Convention.

"Dear Friends,

"Prosperity to the Republic! Fort Vauban is evacuated without having cost us a man or a shot. We write to the National Convention, and citizen Houdet, Adjutant-General, a man of uncommon merit, will tell you the rest. We promised rewards to all who should seize the matches which were every where strewed for the purpose of more explosions. The bridges are in part burnt, and we are this instant throwing others over those arms of the Rhine, which secure our position with the Isles of Hahnud, Stalmatt, and others. We take similar precautions in similar cases; nor will we willingly risk the lives of our brothers, though the enemy has fled, for the fire is scattered too widely not to make us stand in fear of new disasters.

"Pichegru is gone, and has an excellent successor in Michaud, his friend, my friend, and the friend of the Republic.

"We yesterday saw Hoche at the rendezvous at Weissenbourg. We have taken provisional measures, which have been concerted between the two Generals in chief. Of these the bearer of this letter will give you an account. Send us your orders: The evacuation of Fort Vauban will doubtless occasion a change of plan. Write to me by the return of the said Adjutant-General. Once more, prosperity to the Republic! I embrace you most cordially—and remain, everlastingly, your friend.

(Signed) "LERNANN."

From the Paris papers of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 24th.

#### BREST, Jan. 13.

The day before yesterday, we celebrated the Festival of Reason.—The statues of St. Louis and Charlemagne, were taken from the church of the *ci-devant* St. Louis, and burnt.

Not a day passes without some prize taken from the enemy being brought in. Yesterday there arrived, one loaded with canvas, another with flour, and the third with provisions. Government bought all the commodities at the regulated price, and they are retailed at the same price to the people.

Preparations are incessantly making, which seem to indicate a descent upon England.

#### Port of the Mountain, (Toulon) Jan. 13.

The executions still continue. All the men who were guilty have paid the forfeit of their crimes. The turn of the women comes next,

who certainly contributed much to delivering up Toulon to the English.

Yesterday fifteen were shot, and we are assured, that two hundred will undergo the same punishment.

The squadron of the enemy seem at length to have abandoned our coast. Only five English ships remain at anchor in the Bay of Hieres, where they have landed the sick: as soon as these shall have been a little recovered, they will sail.

January 15.

We are here actively at work, caulking and arming those vessels which remain in the port. The Representatives of the People have just put all the carpenters and caulkers in a state of requisition, and a great number are now at work. Five vessels are ready for sea, and we shall soon have a squadron in the Mediterranean, sufficient to sweep that sea of all the enemy's ships, which may there remain.

#### Army of the Rhine.

Hagenau, Jan. 18.

The army of the Rhine, with all its artillery, is returned to Hagenau, and has been replaced in the Palatinate by the army of the Moselle. The rumor of an incursion into the Brisgau continues to prevail.

Pichegru goes to replace General Jourdain, with the army of the North, bearing with him our regret and our esteem.

PARIS, January 21.

All the armed sections of Paris, are at this moment assembled at the Place de la Revolution, there where the last King of the French died on the scaffold, to vow the destruction of tyrants, renew their oath to live free or die, and exhibit the sacred cause of liberty and equality triumphant. Were those who still cherish the frantic and culpable hope of reviving tyranny, but to witness this sublime spectacle; were they but to behold the heroic enthusiasm which animates all France, they would no longer dare the combat, would no more endeavor to rivet their own fetters; they would then be convinced of the utter impossibility of subduing such a people.

The number of prisoners in Paris on the 23d, was 5,202.

BRUSSELS, January 20.

"Among the reinforcements received by General Jourdain's army last week, besides 18,000 troops of the line, are four regiments of Chasseurs, and six battalions raised by requisition in Picardy, consisting of 800 men each. Of the men brought from the department of Calvados, 180 deserted, and arrived here on Saturday last: they were formerly persons of distinction, and took arms only for the purpose of making their escape from France. They say that twenty-four battalions of 800 men each, were raised by requisition in Picardy; that they are in general badly disciplined and badly clothed, but well paid and well fed; that they choose all their own officers by a majority of votes; that Jourdain's army is to be augmented to 150,000 men by the middle of February; and that the invasion of the Austrian Netherlands is to be attempted.

"The action, which took place on Wednesday last seems to have been very bloody. On Saturday 350 French, wounded and prisoners arrived here, and twenty-eight waggons-loads of Austrians wounded.

"On the 16th, a body of 8000 men of Prince Cobourg's army passed the Sambre near Marolles, and attacked the French in their entrenchments, which were carried by assault. The enemy had 700 men killed and 500 taken prisoners. They lost seven pieces of cannon, and were pursued to Landrechy. The Austrians had 700 men killed and wounded. This victory is attributed to the skill of Colonel Maec, who is again returned to the army.

"The French, in their turn, attacked our posts near Templeuve, but were repulsed—with great loss, however, on our side.

"Field Marshal Lacey is expected here next week.

"On Saturday a corps of 400 Hulus, consisting of English and Germans, raised for the service of his Britannic Majesty, passed through this city for Tournay.

"It is expected here, that General Wurmfers is removed from his command, and ordered to Vienna to answer for his conduct before the council of war.

January 24.

"The arrival of Colonel Maec at the army, and the victory of the 16th, would have quieted our alarms with respect to an invasion; but unfortunately the movements of the Prince of Sax-Cobourg have revived our fears. The heavy artillery has been sent from the frontiers towards Holland. It passed through the city in carriages covered with hay. The artillery of the Hanoverians, with 150 waggons loaded with bullets and bombs, took the same road. A deserter from Paris, confirms the reports of former deserters, that General Jourdain waits only for reinforcements of cavalry from La Vendee and the army of the Moselle, to attack all the posts of the Combined Army at once. He adds, that a corps of 6000 men, consisting of fugi-

tives from Holland, Liege and the Austria Netherlands had joined Jourdain's army, and demanded to lead the column that is to march to Brussels."

LONDON, January 23.

By a letter from Brussels, we find that last week Jourdain's army received a reinforcement of 28,000 troops of the line from Vendee—that 12,000 more with an immense train of artillery, were to join him in the course of the week, and that he was evidently preparing for the attack of Cobourg *en masse*.

January 31.

It is said that the Duke of Northumberland charged at the head of the Portuguese army in the late victory obtained over the French. He suffered however from the pride of Aristocracy; for he could not be invested with the chief command, for want of blood Royal in his veins.

Yesterday Messrs. Wiffin, Sylvester, and Hunter, three messengers arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with letters from the Duke of York, at Ghent.

By our French papers down to the 24th inst. our readers will see that there are no important accounts from the Continent. The armies on the frontier are daily receiving reinforcements, and threaten a formidable attack on the prince of Cobourg, but the plan of the attack is not yet so clearly developed as to enable us to speak with certainty of their operations.

The evacuation of Fort Louis is the natural result of the former successes of the French, and shews the utter breaking up of the combined armies of the Rhine.

By a letter from Dover, dated yesterday morning, we are informed that General O'Hara and two other British officers, accompanied by a M. Dupré, had landed there, and had immediately proceeded to London. We know nothing of the truth of this fact; it is communicated to us by a person resident at Dover, but who is not our regular correspondent.

#### Considerations on the Loan.

It is well known that the French are preparing to attack the extensive line of posts of Cobourg *en masse*, as they lately did those of Brunswick and Wurmfers; if they wait until the greatest part of the troops from La Vendee, join Jourdain by regular marches; the attack may begin about the 10th of February; but if these troops are conveyed by post, (as has frequently been done,) or if they do not wait for them, the attack may begin earlier. It is said that this attack will be made by the combined armies of Hoche and Jourdain, assisted by all the troops of the first requisition, within one hundred miles of the frontier; the attack will extend from the Rhine along the Moselle to Treves, and from thence along the Austrian frontier to Nieuport, a distance of at least 300 miles. Cobourg has not at this time more effective men to defend this very extensive line, than Brunswick and Wurmfers had in the beginning of November, to defend a line of only thirty miles in length, whilst Cobourg will be attacked by forces three times as numerous as those that defeated Brunswick and Wurmfers. If the French should be soled in this attempt, they may lose twenty or thirty thousand men or more, they will retire again behind their fortresses, were Cobourg cannot attack them, until he has taken all those fortresses, which will require many years of uninterrupted success; (Marlborough had not completely opened the frontiers in ten years) such an event will therefore tend to prolong the war, and should rather depress our funds below, than raise them above, their present price.

But it is not easy to conceive how Cobourg can prevent such numerous forces, animated by their late successes, from penetrating into some part of so extensive a line, and if any important post is taken, the adjacent posts must immediately fall back, lest their retreat should be cut off; and as the Emperor Joseph destroyed all the fortresses in the Netherlands, except Luxembourg and the Citadel of Antwerp, it is highly probable, that before the middle of March, Cobourg may be forced to abandon the Austrian Netherlands, and to retire for safety behind the Dutch fortresses. It is difficult to conceive the effect that such a disaster would have on our funds, at a time when the market is loaded with at least *seventeen millions* of Scrip, concentrated in a few hands, many of them unable to make a second payment, and all of them eager to sell. Should the Bank at such a crisis refuse to lend money on the Scrip, (as they once did in the last war) the depression of the funds would be great indeed! and if the Bank lend their assist-