

By the ship Peggy, Capt. Elliot, from Rochfort, arrived here on Saturday after a passage of 70 days, we are favored with Paris papers to the 11th of Dec. from which the following articles are translated.

BORDERS OF THE RHINE, Nov. 8.

There are yet changes in the disposition of the French army. The divisions of French troops commanded by Gen. Lefebvre, Hatry, d'Herville, who were advanced on the other side of the river Seig, and which we thought to be destined to march before to the Lahn, in order to operate advantageously to the army of Gen. Pichegru, are fallen back again. We understand they are about to take an excellent position behind the Seig.

This has been a movement of necessity, occasioned by the approach of large body of Austrian troops, who advanced to attack these republicans and especially by the failure of supplies in a desolate and ruined country.

The Austrians seeing this retreat, immediately advanced opposite Bonn, with a view of seizing a bridge of boats placed between that place and the right bank; but Gen. Emorf, seeing that such a manoeuvre might give them great advantage, passed the Rhine at the head of a hundred grenadiers and some dragoons, and whilst his small troop skirmished with the enemy, he drew away the bridge to the left bank.

By the movements of the Austrians, it is perceived that they have received reinforcements, and that their end is to march in force on the Lower Rhine, in order to make an attempt on Dusseldorf, and dispossess the French beyond the Rhine.

Whilst a body of the army inclined thus to direct their operations, another body commanded by Gen. Borous, made all the necessary dispositions in the valley of Ehrenbreitstein, to hazard the passage of the Rhine, in order to cut off a part of the army of Gen. Jourdan, which has proceeded to Hundsruck; but all the projects of the enemy have been defeated by the generous republicans; by means of the combinations taken by them, they appear to be entirely thwarted. Already the French have obtained many advantages, which auger favorably for their future operations.

General Marceau has obtained a considerable success near the Nahe, behind which a body of Austrians were entrenched. These were beaten and a number taken prisoner, among whom are some officers of consequence. Whilst this was passing on one side, another part of the republicans, have taken post anew in the large island situated opposite Neuwied, from which the Austrians have been totally expelled.

From Adjutant General Coulange, to the General of the Brigade commanding at Liege and its environs.

"It is malevolence which spreads alarm on account of our armies. This malevolence will be defeated by our success, when we learn that Gen. Marceau, commandant of the right wing of our army has completely beaten Clairfayt, that from 4 to 500 of his men are killed, many made prisoners (amongst whom are his first aid-de-camp and 7 or 8 officers of his etat-major) when we learn that the left wing of our army, under the orders of Gen. Hatry, has equally beaten the enemy, and forced it to pass the Sieg; that this left wing is ready to pass this river to chase the enemy, and clear entirely the right bank of the Rhine, especially the part occupied by the army of the Sambre and the Meuse.

"This is an excellent manner, by which to silence the reports of our misfortunes. I desire you to make known this news."

"COULANGE,"

November 20.

"At this moment (nine o'clock in the evening) I hasten to announce to you that the siege of Mannheim is raised, after a very serious action, in which the Austrians have been completely beaten."

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.

The preparations of the enemy on the right bank of the Rhine, near the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein, are continually going on; and there is no doubt of their intending to hazard a passage of the Rhine in the environs of St. Goar. The republicans have made the best dispositions for receiving them, if they persist in the hardy project, and we expect every moment to receive interesting news from this part of the Rhine. In the mean time, as the Austrians keep up a heavy fire upon Coblenz and its environs, the French commandant of that city has ordered that no citizen go out after five o'clock in the evening, as he cannot answer for the evils that may arise from a non observance of this regulation. At the same time the bridge of the Moselle has been covered with litter, no doubt with a view of passing it in the night with the artillery, and without the enemy perceiving them.

By the same letters we learn, that the republicans, after having retaken the island situated opposite to Neuwied, they have begun to re establish the bridge of boats which was there, before it was taken by the Austrians, between it and the left bank of the Rhine.

NANTES, Nov. 3.

We hear nothing said either of Charette or his army. Some say this rebel is passed to the side of the Chouans; others assert that he lies sick of a violent malady, from which he is not likely soon to recover.

For some time there have arrived here every day fugitives from the communes of La Vendee, which have been given up.

In the cantons under the influence of Stofflet all is tranquil, and persons travel more in safety than in Vendee.

From Charleston Papers.

HAMBURG, November 20.

Since the action of the 10th and 11th instant, in which the field was bravely disputed on both sides, but in which the Austrians only gathered fresh laurels, field marshal Clairfayt having success-

fully directed his operations against that wing of general Pichegru's army, which was protected by Mannheim—immediately dispatched major, now col. Williams, to the head quarter of general Wurmsler, with orders to treat the beautiful city of Mannheim with the utmost severity. The field marshal therefore began the most terrible bombardment upon that city, which commenced between five and six o'clock in the evening of the 10th, and lasted till four o'clock next morning.—It was repeated on the night of the 11th, and so terrible was its effect, persons who were at that time in Frankfort, say, that the flames illuminated the whole horizon, so that the conflagration could even be discovered in that city.

On the 13th, Mannheim had not surrendered—but in the morning of that day, two Austrian trumpeters were let into the town, from which it was confidently inferred, that the capitulation was going forward. The French garrison, indeed, will find it difficult to hold out any longer, as the destruction of the Rhine bridge, and the capture of the Fort of the Rhine, has cut off all communication between them and the opposite side of the Rhine.

PARIS, November 21.

Bread and every article of life are scarce and dear beyond example, and twice the bread has been forcibly taken from the market at the Palais Egalite: the consequence was, that those who brought bread to the market did not appear there the next day, and bread could only be had in bye places, and of course at a much higher price than in the market. This is the inevitable effects of all sorts of pillage—and till measures are taken to secure those who attend the markets, from plunder, nothing effectual can be done, nor can any regular supply be expected.

We are informed, that accounts had arrived from Vienna, that Madame de la Fayette had obtained leave to go to her husband; we now learn that the emperor has released M. de la Fayette, who is going to Hamburg, and from thence to America. The same account mentions the release of Bureau Puy and Latour Maubourg, ex-constituents, who were confined with M. de la Fayette.

LONDON, November 23.

Dispatches of which the following are copies and an extract, have been this day received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Vice Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. and Major General Alured Clarke and J. H. Craig.

Cape Town, Sept. 23.

Sir, my letters from St. Salvador, by the Chatham brig, will have acquainted you of our leaving that place. I have now the honor to inform you that all the India Company's ships, having troops on board, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d, and entered Simon's Bay, on the 4th inst. where I found the admiral in possession of the harbor, and major General Craig at Muzzenburg, a post of importance about 6 miles on the road to this place, with a corps composed of Seamen and Marines from the fleet, six companies of the 87th regiment that came in it, and a detachment of the India company's troops from St. Helena, amounting in all to about 1900 men; and the enemy, who had peremptorily rejected all negotiation, in a state of active hostility against us. Under these circumstances it became necessary to endeavor to effect the execution of our orders without loss of time; I therefore, in conjunction with and aided by the admiral, disembarked the regiments, artillery, and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced post as fast as possible.

[Here follows the march of the British soldiery on the 14th, from Muzzenburg to the post of Wynberg, where general Clarke remarks that the enemy were in force, with nine pieces of cannon, and had determined as he was told to make serious resistance.]

The general then observes, that finding themselves pressed by us, and at the same time alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blankett with three ships the admiral had dispatched into Table Bay to cause a diversion on that side, of which they were very jealous, they retired with the loss of a few men.

I determined to halt for the night in the position I found myself, which proved favorable for the purpose, with the intention of prosecuting my march at day light next morning. In this situation an officer arrived with a flag and letter from Governor Sluysken, asking a cessation of arms for 48 hours, to arrange and offer proposals for surrendering the town; but I did not think it prudent to grant more than 24, in which time every thing was settled agreeable to the articles of capitulation that I have the honor to enclose, whereby the regular troops that formed the garrison became prisoners of war, and his majesty is put into full possession of the town and colony.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

ALURED CLARKE.

P. S. The quantity of ordnance, ammunition, naval, and other stores that we find here, is very considerable. The regular troops made prisoners of war amount to about one thousand, 600 of which are of the regiment of Gordon, and the rest principally of the corps of artillery.

Total Return of killed and wounded under gen. Clarke—1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file wounded.

Under Gen. Craig—5 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

November 25.

Letters from Newcastle, received in town yesterday, state, that several thousand Colliers have arisen, and are committing dreadful ravages. The cause of this insurrection is said to be the scarcity of provisions.

Gen. O'Hara, in the Glory man of war of 98 guns, captain Grey, left Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for Gibraltar, at which place he is going to rejoin the government.

A letter from Scarborough, dated November 23, says—The Vengeance French national cutter, of 20 guns and about 100 men, commanded by Capt. Ledelle, has captured the following vessels

between Hatchell Foot and Flambro' Head, from Friday to yesterday morning:—The British Tar, captain Chace, of Yarmouth, for Newcastle, with 863 sacks of flour, and sent for France; the Marquis of Tilbarden, capt. Rentell, of Perth, cargo sundries, sent for France; the Mary Maria, of London, in ballast, taken off Whitby; and the Thomas and Mary, Gray, of Sunderland, with coals, which last vessel they gave up to the prisoners, and is arrived at Scarborough. Capt. Chace is taken to France.

November 26.

The Thetis frigate is arrived at Portsmouth from Halifax—this vessel brings home about seven tons of treasure, chiefly taken by the cruisers on that station.

November 27.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, received by the Orpheus, state, that General Clarke has proceeded from thence, with his whole force, for the immediate attack of Batavia and Ceylon, the principal Dutch settlements in the East-Indies.

November 28.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of the 22d instant, the following article was adopted, on the proposition of the committee of finances:

"Whereas it is of importance to quiet the fears of all holders of assignats, by acquainting them with the amount of the assignats in circulation, as well as with the value of the national domains, which they represent, the council considering that, if the sale of the national domains were not suspended, it would be hurtful both to the republic and the holders of assignats, already issued or to be issued hereafter, resolves, that the said sale is to be suspended until the first of next Prairial."

The unfortunate Stanislaus, late King of Poland, is ordered by the Empress of Russia to Mohilow, one of the cities which our ally, the Empress, has benignly adjoined to her own territory. In the mean time, her general, Suwarrow, is giving feasts and balls at Warsaw, and endeavoring to make the people forget the ruin of their state, and the annihilation of their independence.

Lieutenant Bird sailed on Tuesday from Dover, in the Two Sisters, Capt. Schoultz, for Calais; commissioned to negotiate, if possible, an exchange of prisoners, for the unfortunate Duc de Choiseul and his noble comrades, lately shipwrecked on the coast of France with their emigrant corps.

Mr. Bessel, who was assistant commissary of stores to the Duke of York's army, after being molested in different fines, to the amount of sums of which he had defrauded government, has received sentence, that from his scandalous and infamous conduct, he is unworthy to remain in his Majesty's service, and is therefore to be cashiered with every mark of ignominy and disgrace.

December 1.

All the inhabitants of Alsace have been summoned by the Pope to take arms against the Imperialists.

Hollands seems to have entirely ceased in Italy—of Sardinia, it is said, that the king is determined to compel obedience by a military force. The arch bishop of Cagliari has proposed to refer the matter to the pope—but it does not appear probable that the king will admit of his holiness's mediation.

Field Marshal Clairfayt having announced his intention of providing with arms all who choose to arm themselves in defence of the German Territory the greatest energy and zeal are displayed by the inhabitants.

Several corps of this new militia have already met with an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and fought with the utmost gallantry and valor. Detachments of this militia scour the woods, and disperse the French, who conceal themselves in thickets by day, and fall forth in the night to rob and pillage. They have already taken and delivered to gen. Clairfayt a great number of these robbers.

The suppression of seditious and treasonable meetings is, if we may believe the promises of a member of opposition, not the only good consequence likely to result from the bills now before Parliament: Mr. Sheridan pledges himself not to continue the prattling representative, &c. &c.—What ministry will gain by this in the dispatch of public business, is inconceivable to all but those who know the removal of opposition by experience.

A very smart shock of an earthquake was felt last week during the great storm, all across the island from Lincolnshire to Cheshire; but more particularly in Derbyshire; and at Workop in Nottinghamshire, a meteor was seen which made those who saw it conceive that what they felt was occasioned by an air-quake.

The meeting of the inhabitants of St. Ann's Solio, on Monday, and of St. James's yesterday was as decided against the bills, as all the other parishes of Westminster. At St. James's Mr. Byng was called to the Chair; Harry House, the Father of Westminster, moved the resolutions and they were most ably seconded by Mr. Francis. A feeble opposition was set up by Mr. Devaynes, but the sense of the parish was so decidedly declared, that the Courtiers gave up the field. Mr. Fox made a most happy address to the parishioners, and was received with the most enthusiastic tokens of affection.

The Ward of Cattle Baynard, yesterday resolved on a petition to the house against the bills. The Alderman, Sir John Hopkins, had refused to call a Ward meeting, but they did it without him.

December 2.

The Mediterranean merchant ships captured along with the Censeur man of war, were all carried into Cadiz, to the number of forty one. The Censeur lost about nine or ten men killed. The French men of war had no troops on board. Only two ships were permitted to enter Cadiz harbour; the rest rode in the bay. Arrangements were made for the exchange of all the prisoners by the British and French Commissioners; and the cartel ship, the Constant Trader of London, with 480 men on board, was permitted to sail to Gibraltar, under condition that she should bring back an equal number of French; but the English sailors, it is alleged, broke the cartel, and carried the vessel into Ilfracomb.

A government messenger has arrived from Vien-

na: He brings dispatches from the British army on the continent at the head quarters, of which, letters have been received, giving an account of the surrender of the garrison of Mannheim consisting of 6000 men, prisoners of war after the town had sustained a dreadful bombardment of two days; by which a great part of it was laid in ruins.—The official details had not, however, come to hand.

It is added, that the Austrian generals were pressing on towards Landau.—The French army under Pichegru is represented as retiring to the strong lines of Weissenburg. Respecting the situation of Jourdan, accounts are extremely uncertain, some speaking of him as retreating, and others as advancing.

Field marshal Clairfayt's object seems to be this—to force the French back behind the lines of Germerheim and the Queich, near Landau, because the surrender of Mannheim is a necessary consequence of this retreat; which event having taken place, the whole Austrian force will bear down on Coblenz and Dusseldorf, where the French can as little maintain themselves, as at Cologne; and the field marshal will be able to terminate the campaign by taking up his winter quarters on the right bank of the Rhine, between Mannheim and Landau on the one side, and between Coblenz and Treves, Dusseldorf, and Maestricht, on the other. By these measures, the French will be confined within a devastated country they depended on for provisions, and placed between the victorious Austrian armies and countries which they have desolated and exhausted by heavy contributions, and requisitions.

December 4.

Private letters from Paris by the last conveyance give however some clue to the measures which are to be adopted; and we were yesterday told by a Gentleman who is better informed than almost any man in his country of French affairs, that the principal point on which the Committees depend for the restoration of public credit is by re-establishing all the old mercantile corporate bodies, and companies, on whose credit, assisted by the mortgage of all the national lands and properties yet unsold, they hope to be able to issue a new paper currency, which may have a general circulation. As it cannot be denied that there still remains in France persons of property and respectability in the mercantile line, who would be flattered by seeing the principles of the new Government so favourable to trade, and the renewal of old established charters, it is impossible to say, whether the French may not succeed in a certain degree to raise a temporary credit, so as to be able to carry on their affairs a little while longer.

The Plague has raged with such violence in Smyrna and Selavonia, that only a few people being left in the towns of Ilick and Irak, those places are to be totally destroyed by fire.

December 7.

Among the instances of gallantry and loyalty displayed by the French noblesse in the course of the revolution, the following is of a description entirely new, and reminds us of the days of ancient chivalry. Madame de Benes, of a distinguished family in lower Normandy, made the campaign of 1792 with her husband, in one of the Norman companies. After the retreat of the duke of Brunsvick, she entered as a volunteer into the infantry of the Legion of Damas, in the pay of Great Britain. Her husband having been killed in 1793, fighting by her side, the commander of that corps endeavoured to persuade her to quit the profession of arms, and the prince stadtholder offered her a pension to live upon in the Netherlands. Her reply was, that having taken up arms in defence of her religion and her king, she could not lay them down at a time when the desire of avenging the death of her husband afforded her an additional motive to proceed in a military career.

Possessed of these heroic sentiments she made the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, respected by the whole regiment on account of the decency and propriety of her conduct, and admired for the intrepid courage which always led her to the most dangerous post. Madame de Benes followed her regiment in the expedition to Quiberon, and was taken prisoner on the 22d of last July, but escaped just before she was to be shot, altho' her sex was known to her judges. She reached London last Thursday in the utmost distress, having no clothes, but a drummer's jacket, and two coarse woollen petticoats; no recommendation but certificates of her heroic conduct, and no resource but in the generosity of some of her countrymen.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 3.

This morning admiral Christian, and gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and all the officers, embarked on board their respective ships at St. Selen's and will certainly sail again immediately when the wind comes fair; all the ships having their damage completely repaired.

BOSTON, February 15.

Yesterday arrived the brig Ruby, Capt. Cole, seventy-one days from Cadiz—Has brought the Treaty, between the United States and Spain. The 16th ult. spoke a vessel from London, 36 days out; which had on board the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and England—RATIFIED. She was bound to Charleston, (S. C.)

A subscription for printing Mr. HARPER's address to his Constituents in South-Carolina, was opened a few days since, and a thousand copies subscribed for in two days.

CHARLESTON, [S. C.] February 3.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Saucy Jack, Boggs's, Norfolk, 35 days; sloop Polly, Lewis, Cherrington, 4 days; sloop Hiram, Earle, Providence, (R. I.) 15 days; schooner Lively, Howland, North-Carolina, 4 days; ship Betsey, Philips, Liverpool, 106 days; brig Hope, Hooper, Marblehead, 9 days.

THE Underwritten, Consul General of Portugal, having seen an advertisement of Florentio Boza, in the Aurora of Saturday last, stating his supposed motives for resigning his pretended Office of Vice-Consul for Portugal—THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that he never was acknowledged as such by the Consul General of Portugal; nor did he ever hold any Commission to that purpose from said Court of Portugal.

IGNATIUS PALYART.

February 22.

31.