

POST OFFICE, March 31.

List of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Newbern, which is not taken out in three Months, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

WILLIAM Anthony, James Atmore, John Allen Benjamin Aydelott, (New-Topfa) Joseph Atwood. Elisha Brown, Nataniel Baxton, Thomas Bendin, Simon Bexley, William Brown, John Boulger, Rev. James Bowen, James Brettel, Seth Baker, Moses Bush, John C. Bryan.

Philip Chandler, Isaac Croom and William White, Frederick Clements, Stephen Cambreling, Charles Campbell, Nathan Cjob, John Coart, William Carothers.

Frank Drewskitt, Samuel Dotten, Donnell & Dunn.

John Easton, Silas Emes. John Farr, John Freebody, Citoyenne Eriou, Jonathan Fellows.

Malcolm Gillis, John Green, William T. Gardner, Solomon P. Goodrich, William Green, Borthick C. Gillespie, Frederick Garrick, John Graham.

William Hewit, Rogeter Hall, Elias Hawes, Edward Holms, David Henderfon, John Harris, Samuel Holliday, Archibald Hamilton, John Howard, Charles Hotton, John Harvey, Matthias Handy, Hugh Houston.

John Knox, Jabez Kingsbury.

Richard Lenoir, Mary Lowthorp, Francis Lowthorp, James Little, William Laverder, William Lockart.

Josiah Maudaugh, Nathan Matthewson, Murdock McInness, Stephen Moore, John Mergo, Sally Murrice.

John Norris, Abner Nash.

William Oliver.

John C. Pindar, Jeremiah Parsons, James Parshall, Jane Parmule, Nymphon Price.

Joseph Riddick, Reuben Rew, Richard Risviss.

John Spiar, Benjamin Sparrow, James Sandy, Nathaniel Street, Hutchin Sylvia, Samuel Sinmurall, Sheriff of Craven, John Smallwood, Joseph Sheffield, Alifey Singeltary, Nathan Sylvester, Andrew Shonnard James Simpson, Giles Star.

Edward Tinker, Ephraim Tiffany, Joseph Thaims, William Thompson (Dobbs) Adam Tooley.

John Urquart.

Thomas Williams, Ann Witherhead, J. Walker, jun. John Wilson, Samuel Waterman, Frederick Ward, Edward Whitty, Stephen White, Mrs. Vance, Jeremiah Vernice, Nathaniel Willis.

F. X. MARTIN, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons anywise indebted to the Estate of the late Charles Adams dec. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested in order that they may receive payment.

Jannet Adams, Adm'rx.

December 21.

HUE AND CRY

BROKE jail, on Thursday, the 3d instant from Newbern District, John George, a negro fellow, who was indicted for Burglary, at the late term of the Superior Court.

He is about five feet eight inches high and five and twenty years of age; remarkable sprightly.

Whoever will secure him so that he may be re-committed to jail will be entitled to a reward of four pounds.

WILLIAM HENRY, Sheriff.

April 5.

OSTEND, December 30.

A MESSENGER is just arrived, with intelligence, that the Royalists have been totally defeated—that the Allies have evacuated Alface, raised the siege of Landau, and crossed the Rhine.

Paris, December 31. Anacharis Cloots, and Thomas Paine, deprived by a decree of the Convention of their seats, have been arrested, and seals put upon their papers.—Total of the prisoners, 1621.

The republican troops have nearly extirpated the rebels at La Vendee.

Preparations for a new campaign are making; but from the dissatisfaction of the Emperor to certain proceedings, the poverty of the King of Prussia, who has demanded to be subsidized, and the fears of the Spaniards, the prospect of a negotiation for peace is not wholly obscured.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, December 27.

Carnot, in the name of the committee of public safety, read the following letter:

Salicetti, Ricard, Freron, Robertspiere, and Barras, to their colleagues composing the committee of public safety.

Head Quarters, Toulon, December 20.

Second year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

"The army of the republic, near colleagues, entered Toulon yesterday, at seven in the morning, after five days and five nights fighting and fatigue: It burnt with impatience to give the assault; 4000 shells were ready; but the cowardice of the enemy, who had evacuated the place after having spiked all the cannon on the ramparts, rendered the scaling useless.

"When the enemy knew the capture of the English redoubt, and the whole promontory, and saw all the heights of Pharon occupied by the division of General La Poype, terror seized them. They entered Toulon in treachery, they kept themselves there like cowards, and quitted it like villains. They blew up the Themistocles, which served as a prison for the patriots: Happily the latter, except a few, found means to escape during the fire. They burnt nine of our ships, and carried away three; fifteen are reserved to the republic, among which must be remarked the superb Sans-Culottes, of 150 guns. Some boats approached as far as the harbour whilst we were in Toulon; but two field pieces placed on the quay despatched them. Four frigates were already burning, when the galley-slaves, who are the most honest people in Toulon, cut their cables, and extinguished the fire. The top-yard and the wood magazine are not damaged. His threatening to consume the general magazine, we commanded 500 workmen to cut off the communication. There are some frigates left, so that the republic still has a respectable naval force here. We found provisions of every kind, of which a statement is making out, which we will send to you.

"The national vengeance is displaying itself, and shooting on brasky. All the marine officers are already exterminated. The republic shall be revenged in a manner worthy of it! The manes of the patriots shall be appeased.

"You shall have further details to-morrow. Our employments and fatigues may be easily conceived.

(Signed) "SALICETTI, FRERON, RICARD, ROBERTSPIERE, BARRAS."

In this sitting the plan of a decree, presented by the committee of welfare, was adopted, viz. That a national *fete* shall be celebrated throughout the republic, on the 30th of December, at which the whole Convention in a body shall be present: That the name of Toulon shall be suppressed, and that commonalty be henceforth called Port de la Montagne, (port of the mountain): That the houses within that rebellious city shall be levelled with the ground, and nothing preserved but the establishments necessary for the service of the war and the marine, and for subsistence and supplied; and, that the news of the capture of Toulon shall be carried to the armies and departments, by extraordinary couriers.

In this session, Thomas Paine, with all the other foreigners, was expelled from the Convention, by a decree proposed by Bartere, and passed in the following words, "Every foreigner is, and shall be, excluded from the national representation."

LONDON, January 6.

By a letter written from General Wurmsfer to the Prince of Cobourg, dated Freckenfeldt, December 29, it appears that the French had attacked the posts of that General on the 22d, 23d, and 24th ult. that he had been under the necessity of retreating on those days, and had lost some pieces of cannon, and had about 500 men killed. The Duke of Brunswick had likewise retreated, to co-operate with General Wurmsfer.

Reports are in circulation, which although sanctioned by some of the highest names in the kingdom, we can only state the rumour of the day:

According to these reports, the French who, on the 23d ult. occupied the strong position at Hag-nau, from which they had driven General Wurmsfer, gave orders to their General for improving this advantage. They brought him to a general engagement on the 24th, in which he was totally routed, his artillery, stores, and camp equipage taken.

On the 25th they attacked the Duke of Brunswick in his entrenchments, forced them with the slaughter of 12,000 of his men, and drove the remnant of his army into a situation in which it was supposed they must either be cut to pieces, or lay down their arms.

The Neapolitan Prince taken by the French at Toulon, is son to the King of Naples, and nephew to the late Queen of France.

Accounts by the way of Brussels, speaking of our late misfortunes at Toulon, state, that Fort Mulgrave, which the French call the English redoubt, was occupied by 2,500 British, and 500 Spanish troops, the two flanking redoubts by 200 men from the troops of all descriptions, and that of the whole number not one escaped, and only 500 were made prisoners.

January 7. Orders have been sent from the Admiralty for sixteen ships of the line, none of them under 74 guns, and in the best condition of equipment, to rendezvous at Spithead with as much dispatch as possible, and to be ready to sail on the shortest notice.

P A R I S, December 31.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE.

To the Minister of war, by the general and chief of the army of Italy.
From the quarter-general of Ouillicule, the 29th Frimaire, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Citizen Minister,

Toulon is rendered to the republic, and the success of our arms is complete. The promontory of Aiguillette, first decided the fate of the infamous city. The 26th Frimaire, every means were united for the reduction of this position. The bad weather was contrary to our views till near in the morning: but nothing could stop the ardour of free men combating against tyrants.—And notwithstanding the obstacles of the weather, our brethren rushed into the path of glory as soon as the order was given. The representatives of the people, Robertspiere, Salicetti, Ricard and Freron were with us.—They shewed to their brethren an example of their courage. This paternal and heroic body was certain to ensure victory. The English redoubts defended by a double battery—a entrenched camp—covert way—chevaux de frize, &c. &c.—13 pieces of cannon of 36, 24 &c.—5 mortars—and 2500 chosen troops.—besides defended by two fires, cross ways, of three other redoubts, which contained 3000 men.

The impetuosity of the republicans, and the sudden taking of this terrible redoubt, which appears from its heights an inaccessible volcano, so affrighted the enemy, that they immediately abandoned the rest of the promontory, and spread in Toulon, a panic, aggravated to the last degree, when they saw the fleet riding out of the roads.

The same day I continued different attacks on Malbousquet and other posts. Then Toulon began to lose every hope. The redoubts, such as Pommets, Pharon, and many others were abandoned the following night. At length Toulon was evacuated; but the enemy had finesse to cover their flight, and we could not follow, being defended by the ramparts, the gates of which being closed, rendered impracticable our pursuit.

The fire which appeared at the head of