

Austrians took eighteen pieces of cannon in our town, which they instantly made use of against the French.

The French generals demanded last night 1000 Louisd'ors of the municipality for their magazines, and that money not being instantly paid, four of that municipality were conducted away as hostages.

The Imperial army not having as yet sent for their magazines, and the French army not being abundantly supplied, the husband's flock, will, by the requisition of both sides, become speedily exhausted. The prices of grain are enormous, even sixteen florins per sack.

Frankenthal having been taken possession of by the Austrians last night, their advanced posts are likewise before Mannheim from that side.

FRANKFORT, November 14.

The Austrians, after repulsing general Pichegru's left wing, on the 10th, took the redoubt of the Rhine, opposite Mannheim by storm, yesterday, in which the regiment of Lucy in particular distinguished itself: much blood has been spilled on both sides. The bombardment of the beautiful town of Mannheim still continues: the report of its having surrendered is not confirmed.

UPPER RHINE, Nov. 11.

Yesterday afternoon the Austrians began to play their heavy artillery against Mannheim. This terrible cannonading continued all night without ceasing. The city was on fire in different places, and the flames are still visible.

Marshal de Clairfayt has advanced his right wing to the environs of Grunstadt. Yesterday was heard, on that side, a brisk firing of artillery and musketry. Pichegru, with his army, is poised near Oggerheim.

It was rumoured here that the French had attempted to pass the Rhine near Ratstadt, but the report is not confirmed. The army of Wurmler receives daily reinforcements from Austria.

HEPPENHEIM, Nov. 12.

Yesterday general Wurmler surrounded Mannheim. In consequence of the refusal to surrender, the bombardment commenced. About 6 o'clock, the city was on fire in two places, and at 8 the flames had made a rapid progress. So far as we could judge at this distance, the fire appeared chiefly to rage in the vicinity of the church of the Jesuits. At 7 o'clock this morning the fire still continued. It is said, that on the 9th the Austrians began their attack, by vigorously cannonading the bridge of the Rhine before Mannheim, and that the bridge was entirely destroyed. The French made the greatest efforts in order to repair it, but were unable to succeed.

We heard also yesterday the cannonading, which took place on the other side of the Rhine, in the environs of Worms. At this distance we can remark the firing and the smoke of cannon; during the night we perceived distinctly the fires of the Austrian troops. The event of the engagement is not doubtful, as the Austrian army have advanced.

CHARLESTON, February 1.

On Thursday evening arrived at the Bar the General Pinckney, capt. Wheelwright, from London, late from Falmouth. She left Falmouth on the 8th of December, where she had put in to rent, having in the channel run foul of an American brig, and received considerable damage.

A gentleman who came passenger in her informs us that the bill to prevent unlawful meetings, (a sketch of which was given in Mr. Fox's speech in a paper of the 6th ult.) had passed both houses of Parliament: that bread of all kinds was very scarce in England, and the price augmented constantly: That the French armies had met with repeated defeats on the Rhine and had been compelled to recross that river: that though the debates in the French legislature all seemed in favour of peace, it was not probable it would take place shortly, as there appeared no disposition in England to agree to it.

The fleet, with troops on board, for the West Indies, sailed about the middle of November. Soon after they were dispersed in

a gale of wind, and were obliged to put back: in the gale it is said that 1200 troops were lost. When the General Pinckney left England, the transports were sailing in small squadrons. Admiral Christian, with the fleet of men of war, had not sailed.

On the first day of January, in lat. 23. long. 40. the General Pinckney was brought to by a French privateer, the name of which they could not learn. After examining the ship's papers, they put on board of her the captain and three officers of the brig Hibernia, which was one fleet of a 27 sail that left Cork early in December for the West-Indies, under convoy of the Leda frigate. The captain of the Hibernia informed, that on the 16th of December the fleet encountered a gale of wind which dispersed them; after the gale was over he put into Madeira; he there learnt that the Leda frigate had foundered in the gale and that a boat belonging to her, with seven men, had been picked up by the ship Brownlow, captain Pinckerton; it is supposed all the rest of the crew perished; she mounted 26 guns. The Hibernia left Madeira on Christmas-day, and was captured by the above mentioned privateer on the same day; she had a cargo on board valued at 27,000l. sterling.

NORFOLK, February 16.

On Sunday last arrived the schooner Friendship, Capt. Woodbury, 21 days from Antigua. By a gentleman who came passenger in the above vessel, we are informed that the December packet had arrived at Antigua from England, and brought papers as late as the 14th December, which gave an account that about the middle of November, most of the transports with troops on board intended for the West-Indies, foundered in a heavy gale of wind in the channel. The papers also mentioned that the Channel was covered with wrecks and dead bodies as far as the eye could discover; and that the inhabitants on the coast were daily employed in burying the bodies of those that were washed on shore.

The gentleman also informs that about a week before he left Antigua, news had arrived there from St. Vincent's, that the French had surprized the British in the night, and had killed or taken 1200 men, and was in possession of the whole island except one fort.

We understand the orders issued by the Governor of this State to detain the horses that were shipped for the West-Indies, are countermanded by the Executive of the U. States.

NEW BERN, FEBRUARY 27.

On Monday last, the anniversary of the President's birth, was celebrated at Frilick's Hotel, by a large and respectable company. The festivity which prevailed, the order which was observed, and the sentiments which seemed to inspire every individual, were worthy of the day. Many of the toasts breathed a moderate, liberal, and truly-republican spirit. Those which were followed by the loudest acclamations, were expressive of that attachment to the President, which has long been familiar to the hearts of Americans. From that great and good man, none withheld a tribute of sincere applause and veneration. The degrees of merit in others, might be the subject of discussion, and enquiry; but the services which he had rendered his country, were thoughts so glorious, and so important, as not to admit of a difference of opinion. His fame is dear to the people, who remember how well he has earned it, and who know that it forms his only reward for a life of cares and perils, devoted to their felicity. Perhaps the very attempts to lessen his character, have only excited an ardour to do him justice; and we may venture to pronounce that the most artful insinuation and calumny, will never deprive him of the confidence of his country. His enemies will find it hard to convince his fellow citizens, that the man who saved America will betray it.

From a Correspondent.

At a period like this, it is the duty of every citizen to give unequivocal proof of his political opinion. The anniversary of the birth of our illustrious President, afforded the inhabitants of this town an opportunity of so doing collectively. The pious ar-

rows of detraction, which have been aimed by venal and imbecile hands, at that great (and gratefully we subjoin) at that good and virtuous man, have only contributed to render him if possible still more dear to every American, whose bosom contains a single spark of gratitude, or love of country.

Transitory, as popularity may have been considered. The virtues of WASHINGTON have rendered it at least in him permanent. Detected wretches may endeavour to screen themselves from contempt or hatred, and with pigny efforts, strive to shake the fabric of his fame, that the public eye may be directed from him to them, but never, never will America forget what he was, and what he is. The day was ushered in by a discharge from the town artillery, and each glad face, denoted the feeling within. Never do we recollect such a day! such congratulations! such joys!—At Frilick's Hotel, they met and partook of a handsome repast, our late worthy Governor presided, and the following sentiments were given, accompanied with the discharge of artillery.

1. The President. May the memory of this day be immortal.
2. The United States.
3. May our future Presidents be Washington's.
4. The Republic of France. Strength, energy and its objects to its constitution.
5. Liberty without licentiousness, and equality without confusion.
6. The rights of man. May they be clearly understood and successfully asserted.
7. The Constitution and laws. May nothing arise from either to injure liberty.
8. The nations in amity with us.
9. Agriculture and commerce.
10. The state.
11. Our real patriots, may their glory never be sullied, their fidelity suspected, or their services unrewarded.
12. The comfort of our beloved President.
13. The virtuous daughters of our country.
14. Peace, liberty and happiness throughout the globe.
15. May the spirit of party give pleasure to the love of our country.

MR. LOYSEL and Mr. PERRIN, by leave, inform the public that they intend opening a DANCING SCHOOL, as soon as a reasonable number of scholars will be obtained.

They will teach that art on the most moderate terms, and will instruct the young persons committed to their tuition, according to the most approved principles.

Their terms will be made known on application to them.

Feb. 20.

FOR SALE,

At the Subscribers store in Pollock street, opposite the Church, a small collection of books,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| MYSTERIES of U- | Lite of Dumourier, |
| dolphus, | Homers Iliad, |
| Man of the World, | Louis, |
| Features of the Treaty, | Brissot on American com- |
| Monarchy, | merce, |
| Guthrie's Geography, | Thompson's works, |
| Morie's do. | Mirror, |
| Do. do. abridged, | Sorrows of Werter, |
| American Revolution; | Man of feeling, |
| French do. | Travels of Cyrus, |
| Chefeldt's Anatomy, | Royal captives, |
| Life of Dr. Franklin, | Rural walks, |
| Mythic Cottage, | Church prayer book, |
| President's Message, | American war, |
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| Gibbon's Surveying, | Dictionaries, |
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Feb. 20.