

Latest foreign intelligence, translated from German papers, received by the ship Anthony Mangin, Capt. Sanford, arrived at Charleston.

KARLSRUHE, November 7.

Almost every day Imperial troops, as well cavalry as infantry, march through our city and neighbourhood, with much artillery partly down the Rhine, and partly to Kehl; the formal investment of which is shortly to commence, while the first parallel is ready; and the trenches will be opened this day. A large transport of heavy artillery set off from hence for that purpose. Last Friday afternoon we heard here from thence a very heavy but short cannonade; afterwards we heard, that the French had made a sortie with a superior force, chiefly of cavalry, upon the weakest advanced posts of the Austrians, near Neumuhl, and had drove them back at some distance, whereby some lives were lost on both sides, whereupon the French had returned, and the Austrians again entered in their former position.

STRASBOURG, November 4.

The general head-quarters are still at Schiltigheim. General Delfa is still on the islands of the Rhine; his head-quarters are at Ruprechtshau. In Kehl nothing has taken place yet. It is uncertain when the hard battle, for which both parties prepare themselves by this fortress, will take place; the most formidable measures for a fortunate issue have been taken on both sides: the whole village of Kehl is getting demolished by the republicans; and a building at some distance is burnt down clear to the front. The Austrians have on their side, demolished Neumuhl and Cork, or turned them into barracks. Our troops have invested Specierback and the city of Specier.

MANHEIM, November 8.

Yesterday the French approached with some thousand strong, under favour of a thick mist the environs of Mutterstadt and Rheingenheim. It came to a cannonade and skirmishes that lasted till midday. At Mutterstadt the enemy had taken post, but in the evening withdrew themselves.

Agreeably to information from Offenber, where his royal highness the Archduke Charles still remains, the bombardment of Kehl was to have begun this day or to-morrow.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Sir Sidney Smith continues a prisoner in the Abbey at Paris. It is said our ambassador has orders to negotiate his release.

A very considerable fleet, it is said will sail shortly to Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops and provision. Lord Howe it is said will have the command.

An army of 50,000 men are to march immediately to the sea coast of the counties of Cork and Derry, to protect the south coast of Ireland.

The most pressing orders have been sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth to get all the ships in those ports ready as soon as possible.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mass.) Jan. 18.

Now kindred merit fills the sable bier,

Now lacerated friendship claims a tear,

Year chafes year, decay pursues delay,

Still drops some joy from withering life away.

We have received the following particulars of the melancholy death of Miss Lyman. The tree which occasioned her death was standing on the top of a small ascent about two feet from the path. It had been singled out for a place of timber for building and cut almost off about ten days before, the cutting of which at that time broke the axe. The road was winding, so that the person cutting the tree could see but about three rods from the place where the blow was stopped by the fall of the tree, and the morning being very cold he, as had also Mr. Lyman, their heads bound with handkerchiefs, which probably prevented their hearing each other, the tree fell along the path, bearing in the front and back of the sleigh, leaving the sides uninjured. Mr. Lyman first perceived the tree falling, fortunately sprung from the sleigh, and the trunk instantly occupied the place where he left. There appeared no external bruise on Miss Lyman. Her death was probably occasioned by a branch of the tree pressing on her bowels as the horse pressed forward. She expired in about six hours. Thus died a lady eminent for her personal accomplishments, for the universal candour of her mind and the purity of her manners. Her funeral was attended with great solemnity on Thursday last.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

We understand from good authority that Danish and Swedish as well as American vessels have been condemned by the French tribunals in Spain, together with their cargoes, under the pretence of intercepting the trade of neutrals with English ports.

That the French, if victorious, will attempt to exclude the trade of their enemies from the ports of the United States, is beyond a doubt.

The subject of peace in Europe is one that is very

interesting, as it respects the parties concerned—the United States—and the principles of humanity.—Some of the most esteemed Paris papers, from which we shall give an extract as soon as we can find room, declare that the Jacobin party in France are enemies to peace. This corresponds with the most correct information we can obtain of the state of the public mind in that country. If our information is not correct, we shall thank any correspondent for rectifying mistakes.

It is understood that the friends of the constitution of 1791, and the Moderates, so called, together with some royalists, compose the majority of the nation; but that the late convention did not and the present legislature does not represent that majority. On the other hand, the real reason with the convention for re-electing two thirds of the legislature from their own body, and suffering one third only to be elected by the people, was, the certainty that a majority of the people were not in opinion with the convention, and that if the whole election was submitted to the people, the representations would again change the constitution.

It is no proof that the decree of re-election was agreeable to the people, that a majority finally sanctioned it: for the assemblies were tumultuous and violent.

But a fact is stated to us, which, if well founded, is decisive of the question of parties, and the real state of the public mind in France. It is said that a most all the one third elected by the primary assemblies, were men of moderate principles; or anti-Jacobins. It is said, that Boisy d'Anglas, who is known to be of that character, was elected in almost every department of France. If these are facts, the conclusion is obvious, that the present legislature of France is rather forced upon the public; and is not a true representation of the people. Of course, at the next election, which will take place in March ensuing, when one third of the re-elected members go out, and are to be replaced by the voice of the people, a material change will take place in the complexion of the legislature. The interest of the Moderates will be augmented probably in a sufficient degree to controul their opposers. Should this be the case, Europe will have peace.

The present campaign has been carried on in opposition to the wishes of the Moderates, who are by far the most respectable of the republicans in France, in point of property and talents. Pichegru is of that party, and this is said to be the reason of his resignation.

The war has, this year, been a mere work of the Jacobin interest, planned by Carnot and Barras, the two most active members of the Directory. It is declared by the editors of the best Paris papers, to be against the wishes of the nation to continue the war. If so, the coming election will apply a remedy. Europe will rejoice to see republicans of principle at the head of affairs in France; and the United States, with heart and tongue, will say, Amen.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

The mournful catastrophe which has lately overwhelmed the family of Mr. Brown, the printer of the Philadelphia Gazette, in this city, attained its full height on Saturday morning, by the death of Mr. Brown himself, of an inflammation of the lungs, occasioned by the large quantity of smoke and mephitic air which he had inhaled, before he was extricated from the fire.

This shocking extinction of a whole family, furnishes matter for serious reflection, which the Mercantile may pursue for the benefit of his species, and which the giddy and dissipated ought to improve to their reformation. We trust it will operate on all ranks of people as a cautionary lesson to be careful in respect to that restless element which has occasioned this direful calamity.

The remains of Mr. Brown were entered yesterday morning near those of his family in St. Paul's graveyard. His funeral was very numerous and respectfully attended.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.

A New-York paper says, that general Schuyler is chosen with great unanimity by both Houses, a Senator in the place of colonel Burr.

The 30th ult. Mr. Swanwick presented a petition and representation to Congress, from certain free men of African descent, formerly residing in North Carolina. They had been set free by their masters, but afterwards, by a new law of the state, it was declared that no owner of slaves had such a right. They were accordingly hunted into the woods with dogs, and a scene of the most shocking barbarity ensued. One man who had been manumitted, was afterwards sold under the new law, and his master offered by advertisement, fifty dollars to any one who would bring him home alive, and an hundred if it could be proved that he was killed, no matter by whom. The petition is of great length, and sets in a very odd point of view the political economy of North Carolina.

The petition was objected to on the principle, that if the petitioners wanted redress, they should apply to the legislature of North Carolina—that Congress could not interfere with the laws of particular states, and that the petition ought to be sent back to the petitioners. On the contrary it was

urged that at the time the petitioners received their freedom, no law existed prohibiting it—and that there was no impropriety in interfering in a case where humanity was so much concerned—that the petitioners had been aggrieved, and that it ought to be examined into.

We are not acquainted with the fate of the petition, but conceive it probable that Congress will not interfere in behalf of the petitioners.

FAYETTEVILLE, FEB. 18.

DIED, on the 17th instant, after a short illness, Col. William Vann, of this town.

The following gentlemen were re-elected members of congress at a late election in New-Jersey, Jonathan Dayton, Mark Thompson, Messrs. James H. Inlay, James Schureman, and Thomas Simmickson will be new members.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated the 7th January, 1797, received by the schooner Liberty, capt. Crane, arrived at Marcus Hook.

On the 5th inst. arrived at Fort Royal, Sir, R. Abercrombie, gen. Hope, &c. from England, after a passage of 51 days, in the Arcturion frigate; and we learn that 15000 men may be expected in the course of this month, it is supposed to attack Guadaloupe although the most profound secrecy is observed at head-quarters.

Tranquility is at length restored to the ill-fated islands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, and the insurgents of St. Lucia, are nearly reduced—The Charibs have all surrendered, and are now in the island of Ballifon.

On the 26th ult. 6 sail of the line, with some frigates failed, it is supposed to Trinidad, to cut out the Spanish squadron, consisting of 5 ships of the line.

Postscript of a letter from Jamaica, dated 24th of December, 1796.

General Abercrombie and his army are landed at St. Domingo, and were within a few miles of Cape Francois, driving all before them.

Extract of a letter, dated, Cape Francois, Dec. 10, from Capt. Sroy, whose vessel was carried into port in St. Domingo.

In my last I informed you, that I had hopes of being released, but the French minister's letter arrived here soon after, in the newspapers from Philadelphia; and as soon as the commissioners saw it, they altered their tone, and gave out the orders to take all American vessels bound to or departing from English ports.

When our vessels are tried we might as well be a thousand miles off for they will not hear a word we have to say.

Capt. Sroy's vessel was condemned soon after he wrote the above, and he has returned home.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated February 3, 1797.

The packet is arrived which failed the 7th of December; as yet no other news has transpired, but that Negotiations for Peace had ceased.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a vessel now at Cape Nicholas Mole, to his owner in this city, dated December 21.

I arrived here the 17th instant, and finding no established convoy from hence, either to St. Mark's, L'Archaye or Port-au-Prince, I engaged a private convoy, by paying 100 dollars, which I thought it most for your interest to give, and was to have failed the evening of the 20th, but on the evening of the same day, I had two of my men pressed on board of a man of war lying in the port, by which means have lost my convoy. I have been using every means to have my men liberated, but to no effect. I now wait (like many others of my American brethren) for a convoy, as it seems there is no possibility of getting into the bays without one.

The above vessel was navigated with five hands. A London paper of 24th Nov. has the following paragraph.

General Simcoe was yesterday sworn in before his Majesty in Council, Governor of St. Domingo, in the West-Indies, for which place he set off immediately.

Samuel Adams, Governor of Massachusetts, has declined being re-elected to the office of Governor of that state. In his late communication to the legislature, on the 27th ult. he says, "I think it a duty incumbent upon me to acquaint you, and our fellow-citizens at large, that having arrived to a stage of life, marked in holy writ, and verified by constant experience, as a time of labour and sorrow, it is highly proper, both upon my own account, as well as that of the public; to decline the future outrages of my fellow-citizens for the office I have now the honour to sustain."

The printers of the Baltimore Federal Gazette were favoured with a number of Hamburg papers to the 18th November, brought by the Anthony Mangin. The following, from an hasty perusal, appear to be the most prominent articles.

That the Imperialists were making the most vigorous preparations to bombard Bingen, and to