The pompous report that the empress of Russia would send a respectable force to the banks of the Rhine, is now dwindled down to a proposal to the emperor, for relieving some of his garrisons in Gallicia by the troops of Russia; but this has been objected to, on account of contiguity to Poland.

Dec. 14. The mails due yesterday not having arrived, we have inserted what is called the bulletin of the duke of Brunswick's army. Our readers will see, that it fully answers the general character we have given of these bulletins. It represents every action from the 17th of November to the 30th as a victory; but on consulting the map it appears, that the victors have been always retreating, and the vanquished pursuing.

The same papers that announced the complete defeat of the French by the duke of Brunswick, on the 21st, 25th, and 30th, announce that they were again completely defeated on the 1st inst. The letter stating this fourth complete defeat, is dated Manheim, Dec. 2d.—Now Manheim is more than fifty miles distant from the scene of action. The same letter adds, that on the 1st inst. also, general Wurmser drove the French beyond Strasburg, which he invested. Strasburg is 100 miles distant from Manheim, supposing it possible to travel in a strait line. Such discordance of dates and distances renders all comments unnecessary.

Letters from Guernsey, of the 9th inst. say, that admiral Macbride, finding it dangerous to continue in the Road at this season of the year, was preparing to return to Portsmouth.

WHITEHALL, *December 9.*

Extract of a letter from Sir James Murray, adjutant-general to the forces under the command of his royal highness the duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, December 3, 1793.

"The enemy made an attack on the 30th of last month upon general Walmoden's advanced posts upon the Lys. They passed that river about one o'clock in the afternoon at Comines and Bousbecke where they had constructed bridges; that at Bousbecke under the protection of four pieces of cannon.

"At the latter place they had passed over with about 200 men, when major Linsingen, with 140 men of the 9th regiment of Hanoverian light cavalry and the 1st battalion of grenadiers of the same nation, with which he had advanced upon the first alarm, attacked them without hesitation, though he was exposed to a severe fire of grape shot from the opposite side of the river. The enemy's detachment was entirely defeated and destroyed, 5 officers and 48 men being taken and the rest killed. The conduct and bravery of major Linsingen, and the behaviour of the troops under his command, are spoken of by general Walmoden in terms of the highest commendation—The Hanoverians had two officers, lieutenants Aly and Martin wounded, four men killed, and eight wounded.

"That body of the enemy, which passed the Lys at Comines, drove back the posts of Ten Briel and Sandtforde which were occupied by a company and a half of the imperial free corps of Grun Laudohn. A party of about two or three hundred men penetrated between these and the other posts, so that the detachment was almost entirely cut off, and upwards of 100 men have either been killed or fallen into their hands. Upon the arrival of a reinforcement, which had been sent by general Walmoden to the support of Sandtforde and Ten Briel, the enemy fell back, and the different corps have taken up their former positions."

HALIFAX, *January 28.*

Letters and accounts from Germany and Flanders mention several battles having been fought with various success. The forces under the command of the duke of Brunswick, and those directed by general Wurmser, appear to have been engaged by the French, near Strasburg, (with scarcely the intermission of a day) from the beginning of November to the first of last month. Accounts from those armies of the attacks made by the French on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of November, in which they were so severely repulsed, say, that the slaughter made by the Prussians was so great, that their lines were surrounded by a pile of carcases of men and horses nearly five feet high; that the French soldiery had been made furiously drunk by their officers, which occasioned them to fight with the most fatal desperation.

Mr. Pitt seems determined to carry on the war with the same spirit his father shewed on similar occasions. The most formidable preparations for another campaign are making by the allied powers; and the French, to enable themselves to carry on the war, are seizing on property wherever they can find it; and the unfortunate man, who is in possession of wealth, must not only part with it without murmuring, but must think himself happy if he is not obliged to part with his head also.

The states of Austrian Netherlands have offered a sum of 4,500,000 florins as a voluntary contribution to the war.

The number of killed and wounded, prisoners and sick, in the Austrian armies, is said to amount to 30,000 men. This loss in comparison to the French is but small. There are 16,000 French prisoners in the Netherlands; there is also a great number of them in Anterior Austria, and 10,000 more are expected in Austria before the middle of the present month.—General Jourdan's projects in the north have all miscarried, in consequence of the timely intimation the prince of Saxe Cobourg had received, the prudent disposition he made to thwart them. The vast reinforcements he has since obtained, render his situation too formidable for any further apprehensions. The elector Palatine of Bavaria is to furnish 15,000 men for the service of Great-Britain.

The gentlemen of the packet contradict the account of general O'Hara being taken prisoner at Toulon, as mentioned in general Dugomier's letter to the national convention, and say that he had only been slightly wounded in the action alluded to.

The French complain much against the Americans, who, they say, have broken their treaty with them. They have, however, denounced Genet, as a disciple of Brissot, a fomenter of disputes and quarrels, and one who has much injured their cause in America. Fouchet is appointed in his stead, a person who formerly corresponded with Dr. Franklin, and one whose plausibility and philosophical mildness, they seem to think, will re-establish their weaning friendship.

Some of the latest papers speak of an interference intended by the Porte to effect a reconciliation, on condition, that the French shall evacuate Nice and Savoy; that they shall renounce all ideas of conquest or interference with other states, and the colonial system being incompatible with their principles, that they shall cede their East and West-India possessions to Great-Britain. For this purpose, it is said, an Ottoman ambassador is expected in Great-Britain.

Landau was not taken, but the news of its surrender was expected by every mail.

BOSTON, *February 15.*

It is confirmed, from several quarters, that the British have given orders to their privateers to take all American vessels from any French port with such articles as were prohibited under the old government. This is an additional instance of their tyrannical usurpations over the empire of the sea, which they maintain uncontrolled by justice or the law of nations.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated February 8.

"The packet sails in two hours for Boston, on some very important business. She may return here, and she may go directly for England; that depends on circumstances. The mail was to have been closed this evening for England. This manœuvre was occasioned by some express dispatched from lord Dorchester to our governor, which arrived here last evening."

Feb. 17. Captain Lewis, arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from St. Ubes, and informs, that Toulon was so far retaken, as that all the forts and heights, except one (which was invested), were in possession of the French republicans, by which the shipping of the combined forces cannot afford any assistance to the besieged; and that all supplies are entirely cut off; so that they can finally be starved out.

One of the secretaries of the British ambassador arrived in town on Saturday, with dispatches to prince Edward: His royal highness embarked in the Roebuck-Packet, on Saturday evening, for the West-Indies.

NEW-YORK, *February 26.*

By the arrival of caprain Brown, from Guernsey, which place he left the 8th of January, we have positive accounts of the recapture of Toulon by the French. Captain Brown does not recollect the exact time of Toulon's being taken, but informs, that the report was prevalent 10 days previous to his sailing—When the news first arrived, it was not credited; but before his departure, there was not the least doubt of its being true, as confirmations, from various quarters, had been received at Guernsey. The English on their leaving the harbour, set fire to several sail of French vessels not being able to take them off.

He likewise confirms the account of general O'Hara, with the men unden his command, having been taken, some days before the recapture of Toulon.

Copy of a letter from a merchant in Guernsey, to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated January 8, 1794.

The only authentic news in this part of the world is, the recapture of Toulon by the French republicans, and their successes in every quarter, particularly against the army of Wurmser on the Rhine, which they obliged to retreat from their redoubts at Hageneau on the 28th December, and against the royalists, who had crossed the Loire from La Vendee in great numbers, and who seem to be nearly annihilated.

"These particulars are certain, and may prove interesting should the Rebecca have a short passage."

In addition to the above, we learn from captain Brown, that having fallen in with a squadron of French ships of war in the Channel, he was obliged to go on board the admiral's vessel, where every thing wore the appearance of the greatest mirth and joy, on account of this important conquest, of which they had received certain intelligence before their sailing—A gentleman who came passenger in the Rebecca, farther informs, that he saw a London paper in Guernsey of the 5th of January, which announced the retaking of Toulon; and that lord Moira had returned to England to discharge his troops, which had been too long detained on board the ships in order to form their intended junction with the French rebels, as to cause sickness and mortality to make dreadful ravages amongst them.

WINCHESTER, *February 10.*

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, of January 16.

On the night of Sunday the 22d of December last, a party of Indians went to a house on the frontiers of South-Carolina, and killed a man and his son, and wounded another with a tomahawk; they then stripped his wife and smaller children entirely naked, and left them without further injury.

On the first instant, a party of Indians (28 in number, as appeared by their trail) fired upon the Bull-Run block house, 14 miles from this place, and wounded Robert Leonard a continental soldier of captain Richard's company. They left a war club, on which were cut the marks and figures of the Wind Family, of the Creeks, from which we have reason to believe the party were of that nation.

We are informed that a number of the frontier inhabitants, of the neighbourhood where Oats and Ball were killed, on the 23d ult. collected and gave pursuit to the murderers; and pursuing the trail of horses, were led to the Hanging Maw's camp, where they killed three men, and, we are sorry to add that, forgetting the respect due to themselves they killed seven squaws.

On the 10th instant, captain Evans, of the Knox county cavalry, in execution of an order to patrol in advance of the settlements, from the Eagle Ford on Clinch, to Chilhowee on the Tennessee, for the protection of the frontiers, fell in with a trail of shod horses, which is supposed to be those taken at the time when Oats and Ball were killed; and pursuing it, were led through Tellico plains, to an Indian camp, in a thick laurel, on the ascent of a mountain. The Indians receiving information of his approach before he could surround the camp, betook themselves to flight; but from the dexterity of his men (as experienced riflemen as any on earth) one was killed, and several wounded, as appeared by the blood, and a boy and girl made prisoners. At the camp was found the scalp of Mr. Oats, (known from his being much bald headed) together with several others, and a horse stolen from French Broad.

The mulatto boy, supposed to be made prisoner when Oats and Ball were killed, was lately found dead, near the place where he was taken,

The Spaniards on the 28th of October, formed a treaty offensive and defensive with the Creeks and Cherokees.

The express who brought Mr. Seagrove's letters, informs, that on his way from the Tuckabatchees, he saw a party of Creeks with fourteen horses, stolen from Tugelo, but whether from the Georgia or South-Carolina side he was uninformed.

The express also informs, that shortly before his departure from the Creeks a request was made by the Spaniards, that the Creeks would send to New-Orleans six hundred warriors, to aid them in the expected attack by the French upon West-Florida, which the Creeks received with a great degree of dissatisfaction.

We are further informed, by the express, that he brought from the Creeks to the Cherokees a talk, strongly recommending to them to be at peace with the United States, which was well received.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated January 5, 1794.

"The Indians after their fall hunt, as usual, have visited our frontiers in their former hostile manner. On the 23d of last month they fired on John Nowlin and William Montgomery; the latter received a ball in the thigh, and another which broke his arm. On the 30th, Samuel Blair and Thomas Wilcox were fired on, six miles from this place—the former had his powder horn shot off, and a ball through his cloaths, and the latter his horse killed. On the night of the first instant, John Drake and three others were fired on at their hunting camp. Drake is yet missing and supposed to be killed, he being an excellent woodsman. Indian signs are daily discovered in different quarters on our frontiers."

Captain Willbanks, after having made great disturbance amongst the Creeks, and having gone last spring to the northward with a party of Shawanese, has returned to the lower Cherokee towns, with several warriors from Detroit.

ANNAPOLIS, *March 6.*

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, dated January 10, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Some few days since I returned from head quarters, where I had the great pleasure and satisfaction of viewing in a wilderness, 2500 of the most regular, most harmonious, and best disciplined troops I ever yet beheld, either in the United States, or any other part of the world. The exertions of general Wayne have been uniform and great, for which he merits the highest approbation of the country at large, but more especially of this quarter, which sensibly feels the benefit of the terror which his conduct has struck into the breasts of the savages: their fears began with the first organization of the army at Legionville, and which continued to increase as he approached them; at Fort Washington they became acquainted with his Indian mode of fighting—this damped their courage, being an adoption of a plan, to them utterly unexpected, and considered as impracticable to regular troops; his line of march from this place to head quarters being circumspect and guarded, together with a strong garrison being recently placed at their seat of triumph, have produced prospects the most pleasing. God grant they may not be frustrated, by attempting to hold any more nugatory treaties, which we are well informed they have ardently solicited since they see decision on the wing—at least let us at last push our posts far enough into their country to secure a peace, in case one should again be contemplated.

"It is much to be lamented that the general has not his legion complete, as the want of a sufficient number of men is all we have to dread."

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of ELIZABETH BASIL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES, Executor.

March 4, 1794.