

B E R L I N, November 11.

On the 24th of last month, the Prussian major-general Gunther repulsed the division of general Hinsky, detached from the corps of general Poniatowski, in order to penetrate into South Prussia; and prevented him from falling the Nareau, killed 400 men, and took seven pieces of cannon. The prince of Holsteinbeck, who commanded a small Prussian corps on the frontiers of East-Prussia and Lithuania, has surrounded a corps of 2300 Poles, commanded by general Grabawski, who surrendered himself prisoner with his whole corps, and 19 pieces of cannon.

On the 26th, general Suwarrow, posted on the right banks of the Vistula, defeated 4500 Poles near the suburbs of Praga, and took 1 general, 4 majors, 41 officers, and 800 soldiers prisoners. On this occasion 10 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Russians, who sustained very small loss. The same general, assisted by generals Ferren and Dersfelden, assaulted, on the 3d of this month, the suburb of Praga; at Warsaw. The attack was made by three columns, consisting in the whole of 20,000 men. This suburb had but weak entrenchments; however, the Poles defended themselves desperately. According to some reports, they had 3000 men killed, 4000 taken prisoners, and lost 35 pieces of cannon; whilst the Russians lost from 1500 to 2000 men; but other accounts say the Russians lost only 300 men, and that the 10,000 Poles, charged with the defence of the suburb, were either killed or taken with general Wawrzecki, Kosciuszko's successor. The same accounts add, that in this decisive affair the Russians took 72 pieces of large cannon, and delivered 500 Prussian prisoners.

As the suburb of Praga consisted of wooden houses, and is lower than the city, it would be easy for the besieged to set it on fire and drive the Russian troops from it, unless the latter take advantage of the general consternation to seize on Warsaw. We think the above disaster has increased the difference of opinion; that those who side with the king, propose to make the most advantageous capitulation possible; whilst the opposite faction persists in wishing to defend the city to the last extremity. Of the former party, are the most considerable persons about the court, and the more wealthy citizens and merchants. The latter party is composed of the populace, who, it is said, surround the hotels of the two chiefs of the revolution, marshal Ignace Potocky and chancellor Kollontay.

We are informed, that the Russian captain Brael, who passed through this city yesterday, seemingly going to Potsdam, express from general Suwarrow, carries the news of the surrender of Warsaw by capitulation; but this intelligence wants confirmation. However, all the Russian and Prussian corps act now in concert, and unite conjointly on the Vistula; so that if Warsaw be not already taken, it cannot fail to be so shortly.

Yesterday M. Von Haff, adjutant to the Russian general Suwarrow, passed this place on his journey to Potsdam, with the news of Warsaw having capitulated to the Russians on the 9th instant. The most favourable terms have been granted to the city; the inhabitants being secured on the honour of his imperial majesty in their lives and property, and a forgiveness of all that is past.

As by the capture of Praga, to defend which the insurgents had united their utmost efforts, the prime of the Polish troops were destroyed, no hopes remained of defending Warsaw with success. On the 7th inst. count Ignatus Potocki paid a visit to the Russian general at his head quarters, with offers of peace. These were rejected, count Suwarrow observing, that the war was not against Poland, but against rebels. Potocki took with him a letter from the king, which was returned unopened. On the 8th all the Russian and Prussian prisoners at Warsaw were set at liberty. On the 9th the sovereign council was annulled, and the general commandant, Walewski, surrendered his power into the hands of the king. It was intimated to the burghers to exert themselves to save their property; on which a deputation of the magistrates waited on general Suwarrow, to surrender up the town, begging as a condition that their lives and property might be respected. This was granted, and the general had the generosity to promise an oblivion of all former injuries. On the same day the Russians took possession of the city, and general Potemkin was sent to the king of Poland, to guard the safety of his person.

On the 10th general Suwarrow himself entered the town; and on the keys being presented to him at the gates, he threw them in the air, and exclaimed, "God be praised, that they have not cost us so dear as those belonging to Praga."—He was drawn in triumph into Warsaw, and soon waited on the king. Nine thousand Polish troops laid down their arms, whom general Suwarrow released on their parole of honour. Some thousand troops refused to surrender themselves, but Suwarrow said, he would not punish the city for their disobedience. He said they should not escape him. General Ferren is sent in search of them. They cannot hold out long, as they are in want of provisions.

It is said that the Prussians obtained a victory over the Poles near Byura, in which the latter lost 400 men, among whom are 60 officers.

A R N H E I M, December 1.

The day before yesterday a Hanoverian officer was sent over to Nimeguen with a flag of truce, in order to convey letters to the different officers of the allied army, who are prisoners. He was treated remarkably well by the French general, who lives at the same house where our head quarters formerly were. The officer was escorted back by a party of French, and accompanied by the French adjutant-general. It is

believed the French have retired into winter quarters. Several of our regiments, however, are still encamped.

A dreadful fever has broken out among the troops. Nothing new has occurred on the Waal. We have been throwing up some new batteries a little below Nimeguen. At St. Andre the fort has been almost entirely levelled, and it is now only kept possession of by 50 men by day, and 100 at night. Every thing, as far as we can learn, is perfectly quiet at the Bommelwaert.

H A G U E, November 28.

We have received intelligence, that on the 24th inst. Grave surrendered to the French. The terms of capitulation are said to be the same as those of Venlo. The garrison has marched out with arms and baggage, and is allowed to continue to serve against the enemy.

T H E I L, November 30.

Fifty French officers of artillery have arrived here, who are in the pay of England, and were attached to the army under the command of earl Moira. They were employed in constructing batteries opposite to those of the French, about a league from hence, covering the Waal. The French call out to them, that their works are useless—that if they wished to pass the Rhine they would not prevent them, nor the whole English army; but that it is not their plan; they might work quietly, as there was an order of the convention not to disturb them.

T R O P P E A U, (in Silesia) November 11.

The French general La Fayette, who was detained as a prisoner of state in the Austrian fortress of Olmutz, in Moravia, found means on the 8th of this month to escape with one of the companions of his misfortune. The person who aided him in recovering his liberty is Bollman, a young doctor of physic, by birth a Hanoverian. The following is the account given of the circumstance:

The young physician had long formed the project of liberating La Fayette. With this view he had passed some time at Vienna, whence he repaired to Olmutz, with a travelling carriage and two very fine saddle horses. By means of the connexions he had formed at Vienna, he obtained permission to see M. de la Fayette, whose health was impaired by long imprisonment. He declared the air was absolutely necessary, and proposed that La Fayette should be allowed to go in a carriage, accompanied by his friend, La Tour Maubourg, under the guard of an officer. This was granted. At the hour appointed Bollman went on horseback to the gate of the castle; La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg, with an officer of the guard, went with Bollman into a carriage, took an airing, and returned; Bollman mounted his horse at the gate of the castle, and went away. These airings were several times repeated, until the prisoners and the physician had gained the entire confidence of the officer, who consented, one fine afternoon, to their taking an airing on foot. Bollman sent away the carriage, and ordered his servant to follow him with two saddle horses. Having got to a little distance, he and his servant seized and bound the officer. La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg mounted the two horses, and received a purse of money, with which Bollman was provided.—He told them of a place where they would find a post-chaise. He and his servant took another road, where he had also a carriage in waiting.

As soon as the escape was known requisitorial letters were dispatched to stop the fugitives. We hear, however, that La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg have got to a place of safety; but Dr. Bollman was taken on the confines of Silesia and conducted to one of the fortresses there.

W E S E L, November 19.

Our letters from Arnheim, as well as the individuals who have returned from thence, agree unanimously, that the inundations have been effected, and measures so well taken, that there is no longer any apprehensions of the enemy passing the Rhine to accomplish any further invasion into the territory of the republic; for the present, therefore, the French limits extend from Huninguen to the Waal at Nimeguen; and it remains to be seen what part of the conquered territory they will cede, should the projected peace be effected. This peace is again spoken of in various letters; and those from Vienna announce, that it will take place without delay, an armistice of three or four months having first been agreed on. This event will, in any case, be long and difficult in bringing about, since the evacuation of the territory, occupied by the French army must be gradual, as it would be both dangerous and difficult to pour into France at once, and precipitately a mass of from 11 to 1200,000 men.

The day before yesterday, general Alyinske, who has succeeded to the command of the Austrian troops in the district, arrived. Great quantities of provisions and forage, are daily sent off from hence, and a magazine is establishing near Arnheim for their supply. We have 15,000 troops ready to co-operate with the British army on any emergency. The head quarters of general Clairfayt are at Limbourg.

F R A N C F O R T, November 14.

Two French deserters arrived at Mentz, have reported, that a short time an attack will be made by three columns of their army, while a fourth attempts the passage of the Rhine. Their number, in the environs of this city, is estimated at 80,000, more than 10,000 of which consist of cavalry.

Nov. 15. The French are now bombarding Mentz in a tremendous manner. Skirmishes are taking place hourly between them and the out posts. On the 12th

they began a bombardment from all their trenches around that fortress, which lasted till the 13th in the morning; at eleven at night the whole corps de reserve of the garrison was obliged to march into the covered way, and other out works. We have just learnt, that the enemy, on the 13th, three times stormed the fort at Nonnen-Auc, and were every time repulsed by the brave Austrian garrison. The duke of Saxe-Teschen arrived at Mentz on the 14th.

The French on the 9th rendered themselves masters of the village of Bretzenstein; but were driven out of it on the 11th.

L E Y D E N, November 27.

Whatever may have been the object of the conference between the duke of York and the French commandant of Nimeguen, it is certain, that since the capture of this latter place, all the hostilities carried on on the territory of our republic are confined to cannonades on the part of the French to obstruct the works of Fort St. Andre, to defend the passage of the Meuse into the Isle of Bommel.

P A R I S, November 16.

Notwithstanding the decree of the convention, by which the fittings of the Jacobins have been provisionally suspended, several members of that society, armed with cutlasses, pistols, and poignards, assembled in the club room in the same night when Carrier's arrest had been decreed.—A numerous mob, collected at the Thuilleries, having been informed of it, marched thither, surrounded the room, and cried out: Down with the Jacobins—down with the protectors of Carrier, the drowners, the poison mongers, down with the knights of the guillotine!—Long live liberty and justice!—Long live the people, and their representatives!—The mob, however, restrained from acts of violence; but the room was surrounded by a detachment of horse and foot. At three in the morning appeared some commissaries, appointed by the committees, who turned out the assembled Jacobins, put the seal on the papers of the society, locked the doors, and carried the keys to the committees. In the fitting of the 12th, the convention approved, by a solemn decree of the committees, and ordered copies of the decree to be sent to the popular societies, and the armies.

L O N D O N, December 6.

General Kosciuszko is recovering of his wounds; when he is completely recovered, it is said, that he is to undergo a trial. He was arrived, together with the other Polish generals, at Kiow.

Dec. 9. The surrender of Mentz does not seem to have yet taken place, but the siege is carrying on with the greatest vigour.

The letters from Frankfurt unfortunately confirm the accounts from France, of that republic being willing to make peace with every power but England. The whole empire of Germany appears to be decidedly for pacific measures, and the emperor, in consequence, listening to the voice of the people, is generally supposed to have actually entered into a regular negotiation with a French agent, who arrived at Vienna on the 19th ult.

Dec. 11. Our letters from Breslau, dated the 22d ult. advise, that after the surrender of Warsaw, the Poles, whom the Russians permitted to depart, marched towards Sculomir, and there, under the command of general Wawrzecki, assembled a corps of near 30,000 men; but that shortly after, partly from want of necessaries, and being pressed on the one side by a corps of Russians under the command of general Von Kleist, they were under the necessity of separating their infantry, with the loss of 80 pieces of artillery, which they partly left behind, and partly buried under ground. That in consequence a great number of arms, ammunition, &c. fell into the hands of general Von Kleist, and the rest of the cannon into those of the Russians.

The remains of the Polish corps, consisting of between 4 and 6000 men, mostly cavalry, with their chief Wawrzecki, and the generals Zagonezeix, Dambrowski, Madaliniski, and several others, in which number were the chancellor Kollontay, the president Zarzewski, and different members of the supreme council, took the resolution to open to themselves a road towards Galicia.

The before mentioned corps, according to accounts received, arrived on the 17th in the neighbourhood of Jedozejow, much harassed and pursued both by the Russians and Prussians, so that we expect to hear speedily of the consequences.

N E W - Y O R K, January 31.

Extract of a letter from the honourable John Jay, to his brother, Mr. Frederick Jay, in this city, dated November 21.

"It will give you pleasure to be informed that the treaty I was sent here to negotiate was signed the day before yesterday."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 2.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in London, to his friend in this country, dated the 6th December, 1794.

"The treaty has actually been signed between the United States and Great-Britain, and published in our Gazettes.—In consequence thereof the price of American stock has risen very considerably, particularly bank stock, which is at one hundred and twenty-four pounds sterling a share, divided to the purchaser."

"By a vessel arrived at Norfolk, letters are received in this city from New-Orleans, containing intelligence, that a considerable part of the town was destroyed by a dreadful conflagration that broke out on the 8th De-