

## LONDON, December 2.

Admiral Duncan's sudden departure with so large a force to the North Seas, is occasioned by intelligence that the French Squadron from Bergen, augmented by several Dutch men of war, was on the point of sailing from Norway with a pretty large and valuable convoy, among which are four or five sail of Dutch East Indiamen. Thus a double purpose may be served, of protracting the convey of transports with the British troops from Bremerlee and Cruxhaven, and intercepting the French if circumstances should permit.

Before the marriage act took place, a parson of the Fleet prison, Mr. Gaynham, who died in 1737, married there above 30,000 couple! His fee used to be a dram and a billing!

A woman, at Wilmslow, near Manchester, was last week delivered of a male child, and the next afternoon of two female children, which, with the mother, are likely to do well.

WEYMOUTH, Nov. 26. The shore from hence to Abbotbury, about seven miles distant, is still covered with dead bodies and parts of the wrecks are hourly appearing. Yesterday we counted nine bodies thrown upon the beach by the tide, within the space of a quarter of a mile; the violence of the sea had torn every particle of clothing off them, and from bruises and lying so long in the water, they made a most shocking appearance. Part of the Gloucester militia, has assisted at the burial of 300. The vessels lost in the West bay were seven in number, and such was the fury of the waters, that several of the transports heavily laden, were driven to the very summit of the beach, which is considerably higher than a common built house. Had the poor wretches continued on board, many more would have been saved; but such was their agitation and fright, that as soon as the vessel struck, they leaped overboard, and were exhausted before they could reach the shore. A soldier of the 63d Regt., that previous to his quitting the transport, one of the officers of the regiment, who was lame and in bed, and conscious of the impossibility of his escaping death, met it with the most dignified constancy—he told the soldier, that from his strength there was a chance of his safety, and told him how to husband it best to advantage; and gave him his purse and watch, which he observed were no longer necessary to him. There were 170 troops in this vessel, and five only were saved. Capt. Bearcroft, who commanded the detachment, is among the sufferers. The lady, who we mentioned to have been so miraculously preserved, was wife to Cornet Burns of the 26th. On Tuesday his remains, together with those of Lieut. Kerr, of the 45th, with 10 others, were buried at Wick church, about two miles from hence with military honours, the Gloucester militia attending. The people of Abbotbury say they saw five vessels, exclusive of what are known to have been wrecked, run foul of each other, and it is probable most of them have foundered. The transports were, it appears, most wretchedly manned—the Hannah was driven ashore by another transport, the master of which was the only seaman on board of her. The Hannah went to pieces last night on the rocks; but the crew and cargo have been saved. Several horses on board were drowned.

## NEW-YORK, March 14.

We are informed from good authority, that the citizen Consul of the French Republic residing in this city, has received a letter from his brother in France, dated December 17, which mentions in haste (with out detail) that the French armies of the Moselle and Sambre, had recently obtained signal advantages over the Austrian army under Gen. Clairfayt, on the Rhine.

FIRE—About 11 o'clock last Friday night, a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Thomas Parfells, Broadway. The shop and several back buildings contiguous, were entirely consumed. From the great exertions of the citizens, and it fortunately being nearly calm, the rapidity of the flames were soon arrested, and by two o'clock the surrounding buildings were out of danger from this destructive element. We are informed that Mr. Parfells has suffered considerably by the fire. It is reported that he lost in finished work which he had there, about 2000l.

The utility of tiled roofs, were fully proved by the houses occupied by Hugget and Dash, next to the building consumed, being saved from the flames. The additional expense attending this method of building, is amply compensated by the security and safety attending it.

## PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

Letters from Martinique of the 7th of February, announce the arrival of 300 sail at Barbadoes. That three frigates have arrived at Martinique, to take the negro pioneers, who are to attend the English army: That Guadaloupe is blockaded by 19 sail of the line; and that three French frigates are in the port of Point-Petre.

On Thursday last a gentleman arrived at Boston from Vermont, in a sleigh, drawn by two large black dogs, previously trained to the business. They drew the sleigh upwards of 45 miles in one day. They are well harnessed, are large, and a tolerable span. They were exhibited in State-street, and drew a small wheel carriage with as much regularity

and exactness, as the more noble quadrupeds. The owner has been offered fifty dollars for these extraordinary dogs.

## Extracts from Paris papers to 10th December.

### MANHEIM, November 24.

ARTICLES of Capitulation proposed by the General of Division commanding the French troops in Mannheim to Count Wurmsier, General Commandant of the troops before that place.

Art. 1st. The French General Montaigne will surrender the town of Mannheim to Count Wurmsier, the day of November, 1795, with all its ammunition and artillery, in the same state as they are at present.

Answer. The place will be surrendered the 23d of November, 1795.

Art. 2d. The French troops will march out with arms and baggage as soon as the passage of the left shore of the Rhine will be practicable: in all cases they will go out the day of November, and they shall pursue the road which shall be agreed upon by the respective Generals.

Ans. The French garrison shall be prisoners of war, and leave the town on the 23d of November, with all the honours of war, and deposit their arms on the glacis, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and pursue the route prescribed by Gen. Wurmsier.

Art. 3d. The Count Wurmsier will give the necessary orders that all forage, which the garrison could not have provided for in Mannheim, be delivered in the different places through which the French troops shall pass, and the troops shall provide themselves with provisions for four days.

Ans. Provisions shall be provided for the troops; and the officers who chuse to keep their horses, shall buy forage at their own expence, which they shall get at the current price.

Art. 4. The sick which remain in the hospital of Mannheim, shall be attended by the health officers of the French army, who shall remain in the town until the entire evacuation.

Ans. The French sick shall be treated with all the humanity due in such cases, but will be attended by Austrian surgeons, and after their recovery shall be prisoners of war.

Art. 5. The Regency, Magistrates and inhabitants of Mannheim, shall be exempted from all enquiries on account of the capitulation done by them when the French entered the place.

Ans. This article depends entirely on the will of his Majesty the Emperor.

Art. 6th. As soon as this capitulation shall be signed, the Count Wurmsier will deliver a passport to an officer of the Etat-Major of the French army, to carry an account of the capitulation to Gen. Pichegru.

Ans. The report of Gen. Montaigne shall be conveyed to Gen. Pichegru.

(Signed) MONTAIGNE.  
COUNT WURMSIER.

### ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

1st. The garrison shall not have any covered waggon: all military stores without exception, such as caises, ammunition boxes, clothing, provisions, &c. &c. shall be faithfully deposited in the hands of one of the Austrian officers or commissaries.

2d. Until the execution of the present capitulation, reciprocal hostages shall be given and exchanged to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, A. M.

3d. The French garrison shall return all Austrian deserters.

Head quarters before Mannheim, 21st Nov. 1795.

(Signed) COUNT WURMSIER,  
General Commandant of the Austrian army.

Yesterday the French army to the amount of 9 or 10,000, marched out of this place with arms and baggage, and deposited them on the glacis; it is said they are going to Ulm.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated December 6, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Enclosed I send you a Paris paper. You will see by it some accounts of the operations of the armies on the Rhine. The French have suffered very little in their retreat, even admitting the German accounts to be true.

"Immense reinforcements have gone to the armies, to repair the loss which they sustained by the affair of the 13th Vendemiaire, (23th of October) and we may expect something serious. All is tranquil at present."

### IMPORTANT VICTORY IN ITALY.

Extract from the Paris paper mentioned in the above letter.

### P A R I S, December 6.

Yesterday the Council of Five Hundred were informed of important victories obtained by the army of Italy. The following is an extract of the narrative addressed to the Executive Council by the Representative of the people, Peyre, Commissary of the government near the army.

"The Austrian army is completely routed. On the 2d Fremare (Nov. 23d) the attack was made in the whole extent of our line. It lasted from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening. Every where the Austrians resisted vigorously; every where French valor triumphed over the obstacles which nature and art laid in their way. The Austrian army is re-

duced to one half of its former number. They have lost their cannon, and a great number of colour. They had 3000 men killed, and the number of prisoners is so great that we cannot yet find time to count them. One word will enable you to judge of the number. At Albenza only, 4000 rations of bread were distributed to the prisoners that passed there. There will be for some time to come no Austrian army in Italy. We learn this moment, that the French army had entered Finale, where they found immense magazines.

PEYRE.  
The Council of Ancients have unanimously rejected all the resolutions of that of Five Hundred relative to the finances.

The Louis 4050 livres.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish gentleman to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated Bordeaux, Dec. 2.

I transmit you the enclosed (printed) paper, and request you to show it to our friends: the other news I sent to citizen M. who is at present in New-York.

### Translation of the above-mentioned paper.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!  
Gained by the armies of Pichegru and Jourdan over the Imperialists.

I hasten to impart to you our triumphs. The checks we had met with obliged us to make new efforts, which are crowned with the most splendid and most essential success, and of which a speedy peace will be the necessary consequence.

You have heard of the masterly retreat effected by Gen. Jourdan: this skillful manœuvre worked up the confidence of the Austrian General Clairfayt: he made sudden and vigorous attacks; carried all our works before Mayence, took our artillery and a quantity of ammunition, and formed the plan to besiege Luxembourg: he immediately pushed his advanced post as far as Treves.

Pichegru after having left at Mannheim forces sufficient to oppose Wurmsier, another Austrian General who pressed against Mannheim, hung on the rear of Clairfayt's army. Daily from that time skirmishes of little consequence took place. Jourdan on his side, put the right bank of the Rhine which he had conquered, in a state of defence: he established at Duffeldorf a formidable camp, and waited for the result of the movement of the Austrian army, in order to know whether they intended to march against Luxembourg or Maestricht. When he presumed to have hit upon the plan of the enemy, he recrossed the Rhine, and marched to Bonn, got the start of the Austrians, and after having reconnoitered Clairfayt's position, he made a retrograde movement towards Bonn, marched along the river Moselle, and came up with the enemy on the 20th Brumaire (November 11.)

Serious engagements took place on the 21st & 22d. The 23d ushered in the most bloody battle in our annals. The Austrian army was cut to pieces. Pichegru on his side supported Jourdan. The Austrians were placed between two fires. Part of their army retreated over the bridge at Coblenz, but Jourdan pursued them to closely that he crossed the Rhine over the same bridge; and is preparing to recommence the blockade of Cassel, where his army is arrived, and consequently of Mayence.

The other division of the Austrian army, led on by Clairfayt himself, has sought a shelter behind the fortifications of Mayence, where Pichegru keeps that place blockaded.

Among the proofs of their ameliorated situation, the English may now count the triumphs of Clairfayt, which were announced by the shrill sound of the trumpets and 24 French horns. They certainly will not employ so many to proclaim the late final result thereof.

It is affirmed that the Rhine within the space of two leagues was covered with dead bodies. That whole divisions of the Austrian army were dashed into the river. That they have lost the major part of their cavalry, and the whole of their artillery, ammunition, field waggons, hospitals, and all their baggage.

(Signed) ROGIER.

## BALTIMORE, March 15.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated the 10th inst. mentions that three vessels have arrived at Grenada, which parted with the grand fleet bound to the West Indies, on the 20th December, consisting of 197 sail. It was said to contain 20,000 troops.

Capt. Allen from Jamaica, informs that the Maroon insurrection was principally quelled; though a body of them still kept the field, and refused submission to the British laws.

Yesterday arrived the schr. Polly, Captain Brown, 13 days from Cape Nicholas Mole. By this arrival we learn that the fleet of transports which had arrived there, and sailed thence about the 12th ult. bound to Port au Prince, for the purpose of attacking Leogane, &c. consisted of only ten sail, with about 1500 troops from Gibraltar, where they had arrived from Europe, and remained but a few weeks. Two of the ships with troops were cast away, and every soul laid to have perished. Flour was then selling for 12 dollars, beer 16, and pork 19 dollars per barrel. West-India produce very scarce.

We also learn that Cape Francois was completely blockaded. That the British were pressing seamen of all descriptions from the American vessels at the Mole, that had not protections to prove they were citizens of the United States. Captain Brown's