

with troops; they prove to be Hanoverians and emigrants, and were part of a fleet, 70 in number, bound from Hamburg to Portsmouth; one of these vessels is supposed to be totally lost, with every soul on board; the second lost 50 men and 40 horses; the third lost but little. On board these vessels were about 700 men, French and Hanoverians, and near 50 distinguished emigrants, among whom are the duke de Choiseul and M. de Montmorency. It was a shocking sight to see so many fellow-creatures perishing, and not to be able to save them, on account of the high sea. The lands are covered with corpses and dead horses. Had darkness continued for half an hour longer, half the fleet would have been on shore. Three or four more were on shore, but got off and saved themselves; many women were with the troops."

Dec. 2. The Mediterranean merchant ships captured along with the Censeur man of war, were all carried into Cadiz, to the number of forty-one. The Censeur lost about nine or ten men killed. The French men of war, had no troops on board. Only two ships were permitted to enter Cadiz harbour; the rest rode in the bay. Arrangements were made for the exchange of all the prisoners by the English and French commissioners; and the cartel ship, the Constant Trader, of London, with 480 men on board, was permitted to sail to Gibraltar, under condition that she should bring back an equal number of French; but the English sailors, it is alleged, broke the cartel, and carried the vessel into Ilfracomb.

Dec. 4. The plague has raged with such violence in Smyrna and Scavonis, that only a few people being left in the towns of Iliak and Irak, those places are to be totally destroyed by fire.

Private letters from Paris by the last conveyance, give some clue to the measures which are to be adopted; and we were yesterday told by a gentleman who is better informed than almost any man in his country of the French affairs, that the principal point on which the committees depend for the restoration of public credit, is by re-establishing all the old mercantile corporate bodies, and companies, on whose credit, assisted by the mortgage of all the national lands and properties yet unsold, they hope to be able to issue a new paper currency, which may have a general circulation. As it cannot be denied that there still remain in France persons of property and respectability in the mercantile line, who would be flattered by seeing the principles of the new government so favourable to trade, and the renewal of old established charters, it is impossible to say, whether the French may not succeed in a certain degree to raise a temporary credit, so as to be able to carry on their affairs a little while longer.

Dec. 5. Among the instances of gallantry and loyalty displayed by the French noblesse in the course of the revolution, the following is of a description entirely new, and reminds us of the days of ancient chivalry. Madame de Benes, of a distinguished family in lower Normandy, made the campaign of 1792 with her husband, in one of the Norman companies.

After the retreat of the duke of Brunswick, she entered as a volunteer into the infantry of the legion of Damas, in the pay of Great-Britain. Her husband having been killed in 1793, fighting by her side, the commander of that corps endeavoured to persuade her to quit the profession of arms, and the prince stadtholder offered her a pension to live upon in the Netherlands. Her reply was, that having taken up arms in defence of her religion and her king, she could not lay them down at a time when the desire of avenging the death of her husband afforded her an additional motive to proceed in a military career. Possessed of these heroic sentiments, she made the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, respected by the whole regiment on account of the decency and propriety of her conduct, and admired for the intrepid courage which always led her to the most dangerous post. Madame de Benes followed her regiment in the expedition to Quiberon, and was taken prisoner on the 22d of last July, but escaped just before she was to be shot, although her sex was known to her judges. She reached London last Thursday in the utmost distress, having no cloaths, but a drummer's jacket, and two coarse woollen petticoats; no recommendation but certificates of her heroic conduct; and no resource but in the generosity of some of her countrymen.

BERMUDA, January 9.

Wednesday arrived the schooner Charlotte, Wainright, from Barbadoes and Turk's Island. The former place she left the 10th December, and brings accounts that the reinforcements for the West-Indies, after beating some time in the Channel, had returned into Plymouth. The Charlotte was chased into Turk's Island by an English 64 gun ship.

Arrived here this week, the retaken Jamaica outward bound ships Danmore and Bellona, from Aux-Cayes, bound for the Chesapeake; also the armed American schooner Robert, from Guadaloupe to Baltimore, all prizes to his majesty's ships Resolution and Cleopatra.

Arrived here the schooner Nancy, Perinchief, from Charleston, and the sloop Abigail, Davenport, at George-town, before the Nancy sailed.

The sloop Ambuscade, Mercer, which arrived here with dispatches from Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, is seized for breach of the laws of trade.

Jan. 23. Arrived on Monday the privateer Hezekiah, with the following prizes from Guadaloupe, viz. bark Susanna, brig Lady Washington, and schooner Hope-for-Peace.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Just as the Philadelphia Gazette was going to press, the editor received the following interesting intelligence

from captain Stefon, this day arrived from Lisbon, which place he left the 24th December, viz.—That colonel Humphreys had announced to him, in company with a number of American captains, that the French had recrossed the Rhine to the eastward, and had gained a complete victory over the Austrian army. **March 3.** Captain Pedin, of the brig Sea Nymph, from St. Bartholomew, which he left the 3d February, says, that previous to his sailing, he was informed that 5000 troops from England had arrived at Barbadoes.

CHARLESTON, February 1.

The merchants in this city having furnished captain Kalteisen, commandant of Fort Johnson, with a fund to provide signals by which information may be given to the city of what vessels appear in the offing—on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, he hoisted a flag-staff to the eastward of the one on which the flag of the fort is usually hoisted, and displayed the different signal colours thereon until sun down. We understand that a new set of signals is to be made out, which will be far more complete and expressive than those hitherto hoisted.

Feb. 2. Accounts are received by the ship Elisabeth, from Bourdeaux, that Manheim surrendered to the Austrians early in December. The garrison was said to consist of upwards of six thousand troops.

The latest letters in town from London say, that there is great probability of peace being concluded between England and France in the course of this winter; accounts from Bourdeaux favour this opinion.

Feb. 11. Capt. Kollock of the ship Harmony, informs us, that the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, sailed on the 14th ult. for England, under convoy of the Penelope frigate, and two sloops of war.

That off the Metanles on the 31st ult. he saw them and counted 48 sail, exclusive of the convoy, most of them large three decked ships.

They were dogged by two small French privateers. Just before he sailed, a large ship with 700 hog-heads of sugar on board, was cut out of Salt River by a small French privateer, but was retaken, the privateer escaping.

Martial law was still in force there, a peace with the Maroons having not yet been effected.

They had not heard in Jamaica of the arrival in any part of the West-Indies, of the fleet with troops, from either England or Ireland.

Capt. Kollock supposes that the homeward Jamaica fleet are off this port.

Feb. 13. Yesterday arrived schooner Carmagnole, Silvester, from a cruise; sloop Union, Hards, Jamaica, 22 days; schooner Hawk, Willard, Marblehead, 38; brig Christiana, Richardson, Savanna, 5; sloop Maryann, Graves, Providence, R. I. 15; schooner Two Sisters, Thomas, Beaufort, N. C. 4.

During her cruise, the schooner Carmagnole captured an English brig loaded with cotton, and a schooner loaded with sugar, which she carried into the Havana.

The Carmagnole spoke a French privateer, which informed her that the General Laveaux had captured an English ship richly laden, from Europe, and had carried her into Port-de-Paix.

Feb. 16. Yesterday arrived the sloop Defiance, Chase, Nixonton, (N. C.) 9 days; schooner Paragon, Price, New-York, 9 days; schooner Harriott, Webb, Havana, 13 days; brig Harriott, Andrews, Savanna, 5 days; ship Hope, Stevens, Guadaloupe, 24 days; sloop Maryland, Briggs, Petit-Guave, 22 days.

Captain Stevens left Guadaloupe on the 22d of January last. At that date no accounts had been received of the arrival of a fleet from England, at any of the windward islands. Reports from those islands stated that a large number of troops were looked for daily; and that their first object, after their arrival, would be an attack on Guadaloupe. Victor Hughes had received early intelligence from France of this intended attack. In consequence thereof he had been indefatigable in putting the island in a respectable state of defence. Forts had been constructed at every place where it was possible for the enemy to land; and he had from 15 to 20,000 well disciplined men to oppose them. It was reported in Guadaloupe that Victor Hughes intended, if the British fleet did not soon arrive, to make a descent on Martinico.

On the 9th instant, in lat. 30 deg. 30 min. N. long. 80, captain Stevens passed a fleet of 50 or 60 sail from Jamaica. He was brought to by a sloop of war: after an examination of his papers, he was permitted to proceed on his voyage.

BALTIMORE, March 7.

By captain Jameon, who arrived in the southern stage yesterday morning, from Norfolk, we learn, that a vessel had arrived there on Saturday, the 30th ult. in a short passage from Antigua, but left from Barbadoes, and brought information, that part of the British fleet, with about 5000 men, had arrived at the latter place; and that the remainder had gone down to attack Guadaloupe. This intelligence, capt. Jameon assures us, he received from the captain of the above mentioned vessel. Whether it be true or not, we cannot pretend to determine; but it appears to be at least a confirmation of that brought by captain Pedin—vide Philadelphia head.

From the Gazette of the United States, dated March 3, Boston Centinel received by this day's mail, contains the following:

In the last Centinel we gave the cream of the latest European intelligence. Since then the expected vessel from Rotterdam, has arrived.—Her accounts confirm in some degree the disasters of the Austrians on the Rhine; but by no means give comfort to the inflated letter, said to be from Bourdeaux.

Extra of a letter from Elkton, dated the 22d February.

"On Thursday last a dreadful fire took place near this village.—The merchant mill, saw mill, and oil mill, of colonel Henry Hollingsworth, together with the carding and spinning machines of a new woollen cloth manufactory (with a large quantity of wool) were burnt down. The fire was supposed to take from the flue of the oil mill; the workmen of the factory were absent at the time, and the few hands remaining about the works were incompetent to extinguish the flames, which got to some height before discovered. The loss of property to colonel Hollingsworth, as an individual, is very great; and the check occasioned thereby to this laudable (though infant) cloth manufactory, supported by the colonel and a few of the patriotic gentlemen of Elkton, is truly to be regretted. Several pieces manufactured there this winter, are equal to any second cloth imported from Europe."

From a London Magazine. MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Sir William Hamilton has transmitted to the royal society, an account of the dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in June and July 1795. At this time the lava issuing by different fountains from mouths formed in the side of the mountain, rushed in a torrent of half a mile wide, and from 12 to 40 feet high, through the middle of the town of Torredel Greco, destroying the houses and vineyards in its progress, and forming a new promontory, 24 feet high, and extending 266 feet into the sea. The inhabitants of the town, 18,000 in number, all except about 15, escaped the conflagration. He then proceeds to relate the following curious anecdote.

"Five or six old nuns were taken out of a convent in this manner, on the 16th of June, and carried over the red hot lava; as I was informed by the friar who assisted them; and who told me, that their stupidity was such as not to have been the least alarmed or sensible of their danger; he found one upwards of 90 years of age, actually warming herself at a point of red hot lava, which touched the window of her cell, and which she said was very comfortable; and though now apprised of their danger, they were still very unwilling to leave the convent in which they had been shut up almost from their infancy, their ideas being as limited as the space they inhabited.

"Having desired them to pack up whatever they had that was most valuable, they all loaded themselves with biscuits and sweetmeats, and it was but by accident that the friar discovered that they had left a sum of money behind them, which he recovered for them, and these nuns are now in a convent at Naples."

How powerful is the influence of habit! We have read of a man, who after 70 years confinement in the dungeons of the Bastille, expressed similar regret at the moment of his release!

March 8. The Spanish treaty lately negotiated is now before the senate of the United States, and is such, we understand, as to do honour to the negotiator, and to the administration. It provides for a free navigation to the Mississippi, on such conditions, however, as, if we are rightly informed, still to deprive us of that great boon, from the operation of the British treaty. The above we collect chiefly from common report, and cannot therefore vouch for its positive accuracy, but have some reason to believe it not very far from the truth.

The treaty with Algiers is also before the same tribunal. Rumour states it as not so favourable. So far as it goes to the release of our citizens so long in cruel confinement there, the sums paid cannot be regretted; but it is feared that as its fulfilment on the part of Algiers is not guaranteed by any European nation, it may be broken and prove a trap for many of our enterprising mariners.

The last news from Cape-Francois, is by no means agreeable, and it is to be feared that the division of the chiefs will give rise to some violent commotions through the obstinacy of the parties.

General Laveaux being of opinion that he could more easily cover the great charges occasioned by the daily expences, wanted to issue a paper money. The scheme did not meet the success which he expected; a man by the name of Rodrigue opposed it very violently. During that discussion, the whites ran the greatest risks; but the project having been totally opposed, the consequence has been that general Laveaux saw himself under the necessity of yielding to the general wish of the inhabitants of that town.

Yet we learn that he is gone to Borgne, and the motives of his journey are not known.

It was with as much pleasure as eagerness we gave the news we had from that place three months since. But it seems that hemisphere cannot enjoy a pure sky: we fear much that the storm which seems to threaten that unfortunate town will burst on those unhappy whites, who were either courageous enough to stay there, or have been compelled by circumstances to return to that place. [Gazette Francaise]

Copy of an original letter, taken up at sea, enclosed in a bottle, and handed us by Mr. George Sinclair, mate of the schooner Enterprise, captain Stran, on his passage bound out.

"Hogtye Keys, 15th August, 1795.
"This is to inform any poor unfortunate ship's crew, that may be cast away upon this island, that on the 14th day of this month, we sailed from L'Anceps, in the schooner Flying-fish, bound to Charleston. On the 13th at 12 o'clock, we ran ashore here, and in one hour's time the vessel bilged. We got our boat out, and the next morning got safe on shore. We made different trials to procure water, but in vain. We attempted to go off to the wreck, but could not for want of oars. One of our people named James