

The grenadiers of the first battalion of the Kingston regiment were at Spring Vale Pen at the close of the last week, and those of the second battalion at Green Vale.

The north side coast is greatly infested by privateers; they are continually looking into the different ports, and two were plainly seen from Dry Harbour on Monday. The privateer from which the Barbara, Gleeg, escaped after a running fight of three hours, was a large brig of 14 guns and full of men.

NEWBURYPORT, February 26.

Female Patriotism.

"A party of ladies belonging to town having met on Monday, in honour of the day which gave birth to the man 'who unites all hearts,' dedicated a few glasses to the following truly sentimental and highly republican toasts:

1. May our beloved president preside at the helm of government longer than we shall have time to tell his years.
2. Mrs. Washington, the respected consort of our illustrious chief.
3. May the fair patriots of America never fail their independence which nature equally dispenses.
4. Maria Charlotte Corde—May each Columbian daughter, like her, be ready to sacrifice their life to liberty.
5. "The day that saw the wondrous hero rise, shall more than all our sacred days be blest."

COOPERSTOWN, February 25.

By a gentleman directly from Niagara, we are assured that the British are making every necessary preparation for evacuating the western posts, agreeable to the late treaty.

NEW-YORK, March 4.

Late papers announced that the French had surprised the British at the island of St. Vincent's, &c. This account is confirmed by the arrival of the schooner Washington, capt. Waring, 20 days from Nevis, (St. Christopher's) who informs, that the same report prevailed at Nevis when he left it.

Thus the republicans persevere, and victory continues to smile propitious on their humble endeavours. The following particular account of the loss of the frigate Diomedé, in the East-Indies, we have been favoured with by captain Bright, of the ship Ossego.

LOSS OF THE DIOMEDE.

His majesty's ship Diomedé, anchored off Foul Point, with the greatest part of the fleet, on the evening of the 31st July.—On a signal being made early the next morning, she weighed and stood out to the eastward, for the purpose of towing in a snow that was unable to beat up against the strong westerly winds that blow at this season off the N. E. part of Ceylon. About noon she took the snow in tow, and continued beating to windward during the night;—most of the fleet anchored in Back Bay early the next morning, and about 10 o'clock the Diomedé hove in sight from the northward; at about half past 11, she struck on a pyramidal lunkén rock, off the northward part of Elizabeth Point, and immediately after made a signal of distress to the commodore.—She was in 16 fathoms the moment before she struck, and after the first shock, instantly payed off into the same depth of water; she was at this period about two miles from the fleet, the vessel she had in tow was immediately cast off; the Diomedé hauled in for the fleet.—She anchored at half past 12, with so much water in the hold, that it was judged no exertions whatever of the pumps could possibly save her. Several of her guns were thrown overboard, and her anchors cut away from the bows, but the water still gained so fast upon the pumps, that it was found necessary to abandon her without loss of time.

The troops and crew were taken out and put on board the Heroine frigate, that anchored near her, for the purpose of receiving them. Captain Smith was the last man that quitted the ship, a boat was sent to cut her cable; that she might drift out clear of the fleet, she continued sinking slowly till about 10 minutes past 4, when the water began to come in at her upper deck ports, her hull then instantly disappeared; she went down in about 28 fathoms water; the heads of her fore and main-top-gallant-masts are to be seen above water.

PITTSBURG, February 27.

Within this week or ten days past, the public attention has been wholly engrossed on the subject of the lands west of the Allegany river—the number of people that have begun improvements and settlements on those lands, is inconceivable. Scarcely a tract within 12 or 14 miles of this place, but what is taken possession of—no respect is paid to title, as it is generally considered that an actual settler at this time will hold the land.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Extract of a letter, dated London November 25, received by the editor of the Aurora per the Charlotte arrived at New-York.

SIR,

"The king had a ball fired from an air gun through his coach, but has done him no damage. Since when he has hardly stayed any time in the city, but has been at Windsor forest hunting; the people in England are ripe for a revolution, and the king's party are very much alarmed; bread is remarkably dear and very scarce, as is all provision in the kingdom. 15s. per quarter bounty is allowed on all American wheat, and Indian corn 9s. per quarter. The duty on every material is so amazing high, that the poor are scarcely able to live; the press gangs are ransacking all the ships in the rivers

to get seamen. Since my arrival, which was the 25th instant, there has sailed for the West-Indies fifteen hundred troops; a number of the transports are said to be lost in the great gale of wind that happened a few days ago.

Immediately when any vessel arrives at Cowes, she is boarded by about twenty several officers all of which appear more like beggars than any thing else, search every hole in the ship with the greatest accuracy, and all the passengers trunks, and particularly inquire and examine whether you have any French books on board; all these men you have to pay something to, they appear more like servants begging than officers of government.

It is reported that the British have made themselves masters of the Cape of Good Hope, which they tell with a great deal of pleasure, and think perhaps it may stop the mouths of the people, but the whole cry is peace."

Extract from a Jersey paper.

The first inherent law of nature teaches self preservation; on this point I desire to draw your serious attention. At present our country is much drained of all kinds of provision, and no valuable supply can be had or expected from the bosom of nature for 9 months yet to come; and if the crops should then fail, an universal famine must ensue. Remember that within these states there cannot be less than 5 million of people to feed. The British house of commons offers a bounty of nearly 2s. sterling a bushel for American wheat, and Indian corn, in proportion. Their agents are in all quarters of our country, giving such prices as never before were heard of, and if they are suffered to take it out of our country a general famine will soon succeed.

ARRIVAL OF THE PIGOU.

We have the pleasure to inform the public of the arrival in town last evening, of Mr. Peter McCall, and Mr. William Read, supercargoes of the ship Pigou, Richard Dale, Esq; commander, which vessel arrived at New-Castle last Wednesday evening, all well, in three months and 18 days from Canton, in China. The Pigou left the Delaware on the 27th of March, 1795, arrived at Canton in July, and sailed from thence the 11th of November.

The Delaware, captain Osmon, and Atlantic, captain Swaine, arrived the 1st of September, and were to sail the 25th of November for this port. The America, captain Howell, and Sampson, captain Sword, of New-York, with the India Packet, and Eliza, of Boston, were also at Canton.

By the Pigou we are favoured with the following intelligence—

Two French frigates, the Sybelle and Prudent, the former carrying forty-four guns, the latter thirty-six, together with a brigantine of twenty guns, manned with 900 Europeans besides Caffres, left the Mauritius on the 27th of May, and arrived in the Straits of Sunda the latter end of June, where they captured two ships from Batavia; one bound to Bengal with a large sum in cash, commanded by a captain Young; the other to Malacca, the former of which they dispatched to Mauritius, and with the latter proceeded to the Straits of Malacca, and arrived off the town of Malacca on the 20th of July.—During their stay in the Straits of Malacca they captured the following vessels:

A brigantine named the Fort Louis from Madras for Manilla.—A vessel of considerable value, her cargo consisting of money and piece goods.

The Java Cutter (a Dutch cruiser) conveying a Chinese Junk through the Straits, the former had on board 18,000 dollars, the property of the Chinese, which sum had been put on board the Cutter for safety.

The Tarbun, from Bombay to China, with a cargo of cotton, &c. and about the value of 30,000 rupees in pearl.

A Portuguese ship from Goa, bound to Macao, which vessel, with her cargo (not being valuable) they presented to the captain.

The Lechme, a new ship from Madras for Manilla, with a valuable cargo of piece goods, &c. and some cash.

The Penang Grabb, with a cargo of piece goods, opium, and 18,000 dollars, from Penang bound to Sambah. They likewise took a Chinese Junk under Dutch colours, which, after stripping her of every thing valuable, they sunk.

The Tarbun, and one of the vessels taken, in the Straits of Sunda, owing to their leaky condition, were burnt by the French, who proceeded for Achey. Of the foregoing vessels, the following were recaptured, having been parted from the fleet in a gale of wind:—the Fort Louis, was re-taken by the Resistance, an English frigate of 44 guns, capt. Pekenham; the Java Cutter, by the Surat Castle, from Bombay bound to Canton; the Penang Grabb, by the ships Shaw Muncher and Anna, both Bombay ships, for Canton.

The Resistance, accompanied by the Orpheus frigate and several other vessels, were dispatched from Madras for the reduction of Malacca, with about 800 troops. Upon their appearing off Malacca and demanding a surrender, it was immediately given up without opposition. In a short time after the capture, a civil officer was dispatched to Batavia, to inform them of the state of politics at home, and to know if they adhered to the party of the prince of Orange; if not they should be considered as enemies—the result of which was not known on the departure of the Pigou.

It was reported that the English had taken Trincomalee, and that the marines belonging to one of the ships sent against it had been nearly all cut off. The frigate Diomedé, captain Smith, was lost going into Trincomalee.

The Pigou spoke a sloop from Charleston bound to Aux-Cayes, out 12 days, named the Polly, of New-York, Arthur Rogers, master, in long. 65, W. 23, 25, N.

March 10.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 6.

"Enclosed I send you a Paris paper.—You will see by it some account 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 Vendémiaire (5th of October) and we may soon expect something serious. All is tranquil here at present."

Important Victory in Italy,

Extract from the Paris paper mentioned in the above letter.

PARIS, December 6.

Yesterday the council of five hundred were informed of important advantages 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 that army.

"The Austrian army is completely routed. On the 2d of Frimaire (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 valour triumphed over the obstacles which nature and art laid in their way. The Austrian army is reduced to one half of its former number. They have lost their cannon, and a great number of colours; 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 Albegna 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 has entered Finalo, where they found immense magazines.

"PEYRE."

The council of ancients has 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.

Bordeaux, December 3.

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

Translation of the above-mentioned paper.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

Gained by the armies under Pichegru and Jourdan over the Imperialists.

I hasten to impart 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 general Jourdan; this skilful manœuvre worked up the confidence of the Austrian general Clairfayt; he made sudden and vigorous attacks, carried all our works before Mayence, took all our artillery and a quantity of ammunition, and formed the plan to besiege Luxembourg; he immediately after pushed his advanced post as far as Treves.

Pichegru after having left at Manheim forces sufficient to oppose Wurmer, another Austrian general who pressed against Manheim, 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 reconnoitred Clairfayt's position, he made a movement towards Bonn, marched along the river Moselle, and came up with the enemy on the 20th Brumaire (Nov. 11.)

Serious engagements took place on the 21st and 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 so 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 are announced by the shrill sound of the trumpets and twenty-four 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 were covered with dead bodies. That whole divisions of the Austrian army were dashed into the river. That they have left the major part of their ca-