

By the Ship Washington, Capt. Sylvester, arrived at New-York from Cork, Irish papers are received to the 4th Nov. from which the following extracts are taken:

#### WEISSENBURG.

Report from the Head-Quarters, 14th Oct. at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy are defeated: the lines both at Lauterberg and Weissenbourg, are taken by assault. We have taken three redoubts, besides colours, small arms, &c. 23 pieces of cannon, with their horses, and 700 prisoners; with break of day we are going to pursue the enemy farther.

#### BRUSSELS, October 22.

The great and bloody battle which should have crowned all the former victories of the campaign, and from which we expected such brilliant success, was fought on the 15th and 16th inst. unfortunately to the disadvantage of the combined armies.

You will have seen what the government has thought fit to tell the public, in the official bulletins. But the facts you may be assured, are such as I have stated.

The loss of our army is 5000 men killed and wounded, among whom are 115 officers. The prince of Anhalt-Kaathen, who commanded the dragoons of Cobourg, on the left, was struck down by a shot, and it is not known whether he fell dead or alive into the hands of the enemy.

It is now certain that the defeat of the left wing of prince Cobourg's army, commanded by Terti, and Hohenloe, was the principal cause of the loss of the battle, which obliged the generals to retreat in the night, to avoid being precipitated into the Sambre.—The retreat was effected in good order, and the army is now encamped along the other side of the river, partly under cover of the fortresses of Quenoy, and Valenciennes.

The regiments of Brechianville, Stein, Kaunitz infantry, Kavanaugh, Cobourg, Barco, Royal Allamande cavalry, (a French regiment that came over with Dumourier) have suffered the most. That of Kavanaugh had 213 men killed, and 180 wounded. The loss of the other regiments was in the same proportion.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70,000 to 80,000 men, commanded by General Jourdan; Gen. Dupont commanded their right.—Levassieur and Bentahole, the two Representatives of the people, appeared sword in hand at the head of their combatants, whom they animated with loud cries of exhortation to advance, and as loudly menaced, when they seemed to hesitate. Behind their first line, an immense number of women, without fear or disorder, supplied the soldiers with ammunition, distributed brandy among them, and carried off the wounded: such were the means by which they obtained a victory over our brave and veteran troops.

The conduct of the Dutch troops in this action is strongly talked of. It is very confidently affirmed, that Byland's dragoons fled outright, and left one of the flanks of the main body, which they were stationed to cover, quite exposed; and that three whole companies went over to the enemy.

The English, who came up just as the battle was beginning, were not in a condition to display their accustomed valour and intrepidity. They were exhausted by the fatigues of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry were so out of order, that they were unable to act.

The day before yesterday 400 French prisoners, and 39 waggon loads of the wounded arrived here. The night after came a convoy of 52 waggons, with the wounded of the regiments of Cobourg and Kaunitz: and yesterday morning 68 waggons, with the wounded of several other regiments. Where to lay these unfortunate victims of war we know not.—All the hospitals and all the convents are already full. Lint, bandages, and attendants on the sick, are advertised for. On Saturday last the general return of the Austrians wounded in the Pays Bas, was 6449.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg writes in strong terms of the danger to which Austrian Flanders is now exposed; that without a reinforcement of 50,000 men at least he cannot answer for maintaining his present position; that he expects to be attacked

in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north, to 170,000 men. He complains of the Dutch, and even of the English. The instant that troops arrive here they are sent to join the army; as are all the stores and ammunition, which arrive in quantities almost incredible, from Holland.

On Saturday morning an officer arrived here with the important intelligence that Gen. Wurmsler, on the 13th, attacked the lines of Weissenbourg, with the Austrians and Hessians; that after an action of 11 hours, the lines were forced, and the French camp behind them attacked by assault; that the Duke of Brunswick having turned their army attacked them at the same time in the rear; that the carnage was dreadful, more than 14,000 of the French and Austrians having fallen; that Gen. Wurmsler took possession of Weissenbourg and Lauterbourg, and pursued the French to the gates of Strasburg—that 168 pieces of heavy cannon, all their baggage and ammunition, with 2900 prisoners were taken from the enemy. The Austrians had 3500 men killed. The number of wounded is not yet ascertained.

We are assured that Landau has offered terms of capitulation, which the Prussian General, who commands the siege, has refused; and that Strasburg will surrender on the first appearance of an army before it.

#### NIEUPOORT, October 23.

The attack which the Carmagnols commenced yesterday upon our town, and which continued to-day, would certainly have reduced the place, but for the inundation, which though very unpromising at first, about five o'clock in the afternoon, began to succeed so well, that at six the whole flat country around the town was overflowed about two feet high, and we saw the Carmagnole with a great deal of difficulty wading through the encircling flood. As the next tide, which comes in to-morrow morning about four, will raise it at least two feet higher, we are pretty sure that the Sans Culottes will move off during the night, as quiet as possible; and we are in hopes that they will not be able to save their artillery, which, as far as we already know, consists of four twelve pounders, and four howitzers.

This attack was, no doubt a part of an extensive plan, concerted by the committee of public safety, to fall at one and the same time upon our whole chain of positions from Nieuport to Maubeuge; and if possible, to strike a grand and decisive blow before the end of the present campaign. As far as it concerns Furnes and Nieuport, it was executed in the following manner:

The Carmagnols advanced yesterday morning in two columns against Furnes, the one from Hondschote on the causeway, the other from Dunkirk, along the canal, which goes from this place to Furnes; each column consisted of about 300 men. Our corps posted at Furnes was about 1200 men strong, but strange to tell, had not one single cannon. Four companies of the Legion de la Charte, who formed our advanced guard near Bullerskamp, fought with the greatest gallantry, and out of eight officers, five were wounded. The great superiority of the enemy in number and artillery obliged our troops about two o'clock to fall back.—They retreated in good order to Scharshoot. Our garrison was by this retrograde movement increased to about 1000 men, but we had on our ramparts not one heavy cannon, and our whole artillery consisted of a few six pounders and field pieces.

The Sans Culottes made their appearance before our town yesterday evening, and began to erect a battery near the Pelican, and situated on the right side of the canal, about half a mile from Nieuport. We fired a few shot against the battery, but without effect. This morning at half past nine o'clock, a French trumpeter arrived with the usual summons, wherein the commanding General of the Carmagnols allowed our Commandant, the Hessian Colonel Wurmb, a quarter of an hour to consider on his proposals to surrender.—The answer was, that the garrison were determined to defend themselves to the last extremity.

At twelve the cannonade began upon the town, and unfortunately the very first shell thrown into the place, fell into a hay loft near a distillery and set it in flames, which threw all the inhabitants into the utmost consternation. We returned the

enemy's fire as well as we could, but, having no heavy cannon, and seeing no possibility of saving the town by any other means, but that of inundating the surrounding country, the necessity of our situation forced us to adopt it.

A little after three o'clock the first sluice was opened, but with so little effect, that, despairing of success, our Commandant gave orders, that whilst the cannoners and a part of the garrison continued firing upon the enemy, the rest should begin to file off towards Ostend.

A great part of the garrison had already left the town, when, about four o'clock the opening of the second sluice having been effected, the inundation answered our most sanguine expectation. The troops, which were on their march to Ostend, then received orders to return, and an officer was sent to General Anstie, with the important news of our unexpected relief; whilst from our ramparts we enjoyed to see the consternation and fright of the disappointed Carmagnole banditti, wading to and fro through the encircling flood like so many ducks, without knowing on which side to turn to effect their escape.

The subjoined copy of the summons, sent us by the General of the Carmagnols is taken from the original, and is highly worthy of the person who penned it:

To the Inhabitants of Nieuport.  
"The 2d day of the 1st decade of the 2d month of the 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(This is October 23.)

"I summon you to surrender yourselves immediately to the victorious arms of the French Republic, before which every thing must yield; and that six citizens repair to my camp;—in failure of which, surrounded and attacked as you are both by sea and land, your town shall be laid waste, and I will enter it over the smouldering ashes of your houses, and the palpitating remains of your members.

"Let the example of Furnes be a warning to you not to rely on those who call themselves your defenders; and who calumniate us, because we beat them.

(Signed) "The General commanding the advanced guard of the French troops before Nieuport."

#### TOULON.

From the camp under Ollioules, Oct. 8.

The enemy this night surprised one of our redoubts under favor of the treachery of some Marseillois, who deserted to them, and gave them the watch-word. The corporal of the post having advanced in order to receive the rallying word, was killed; and the guard, who were asleep, have been massacred. Some companies of Marseillois charged their fusils, which tended only to increase the disorder and butchery, by firing on the guard of our battery from some mills, which they took for the enemy.

The intrepid Chasseurs of Burgundy immediately advanced, on an assurance being given them that the post was retaken. They were assailed by a shower of musquetry, which they answered with courage; but were obliged to yield to numbers, after leaving 16 killed and wounded upon the spot. In the number of the latter is the brave Malathie, a Captain, who, urged by his courage, has been taken prisoner.—Several of our Marseillois fled to St. Nazaire.

This defeat is principally to be attributed to the cowardly grenadiers of Mont Blanc, who fled first.

The enemy, seeing that it would be dangerous to remain much longer masters of the redoubt, which they had surprised, spiked our cannon and mortars, the mountings of which they burnt, and retired.

Brussels Gazette, Oct. 30.

#### ANDERNACH, Oct. 19.

An officer has this moment passed here, charged with dispatches to the Prince de Cobourg, containing an account of the surrender of Landau. He said, that when he set out, Strasburg was entering into a capitulation. We are assured that the French have retired to the environs of Colmar.

#### LONDON, October 30.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 10th of December next.

The Flanders mail arrived this morning, and has done away all the reports that had been circulated of Ostend being in the hands of French.

Mr. Malon, one of the king's messengers is arrived with dispatches from the Earl of Yarmouth, which contains the important information that Landau has surrendered to the combined armies, and that deputies from the municipality of Strasburgh were then at Head quarters stipulating the conditions on which that place should be also delivered up. The report of this courier adds, that in this quarter the armies were proceeding from victory to victory, and they expected to be in immediate possession of all Alsace: The armies were divided into four bodies, under four different Generals, to make the attack on Fort Louis, and every other important fortress, at one and the same time.

The news from the interior of France is of a more unpleasant nature. The Royalists in La Vendee have again routed, and Chollet, and another place in the vicinity, taken by the Republicans.

Mr. Dressing, the messenger, arrived also this morning, with dispatches from the Duke of York, by which we learn that the invasion of Flanders by the French is happily and seasonably checked. His Royal Highness made a rapid march to the relief of the posts, and has encamped near Tournay. Bodies of troops are also on their march from the Prince of Cobourg, whose head-quarters are now at Bavay. We may therefore with confidence assure our readers, that Austrian Flanders is safe.

Mr. Malon came from the Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, which he left on Saturday. These were then at Tournay. The Head Quarters of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg at Bavay.

No general action had then taken place. There had been some skirmishing between the advanced parties of the two armies. It was supposed to be the intention of his Royal Highness to march to the relief of Ostend and Nieuport.

The French were still before Nieuport on Sunday, and the place had been on fire in several places; but there was no doubt entertained of its being able to hold out till a reinforcement could be made to the garrison.

There is a letter in town from New-York, which says that, by a late arrival at that place, intelligence is received, that Toulon is retaken, and a number of ships of the line captured by the French—that the Duke of York and his army are taken prisoners, &c. and that great confusion prevails in England, &c.

Capt. Culver in a sloop belonging to this port, is arrived at Reedy Island, in a short passage from Havre de Grace, with dispatches for Government.

#### CONGRESS.

The consideration of the important business before the committee of the whole house yesterday, was resumed this day.—Mr. Madison replied to Mr. W. Smith, his speech continued till the time of adjournment.

#### SHIP NEWS.

##### PORT of PHILADELPHIA. CLEARED.

Ship Juliana, Ingraham,	Charleston
Clermont, Stewart,	Do.
Brig Ranger, Dryburgh,	St. Domingo
Salome, Watson,	Do.
Mary, Cushing,	Havannah
Schr. Nancy, Stilwell,	Hispaniola
Sloop Polly, Bartlett,	Charleston
Sally, Griffin,	N. York

Yesterday morning arrived here the brig Molly, Capt. Raser, in 14 days from New-Providence, having been carried in there by a privateer. The ship Olive-Branch, of New-York, which had been likewise taken and sent in there, was afterwards, by the negligence of the privateer's crew, materially damaged in her hull, in consequence of which the Captain delivered her up to the captors.

The piece signed "Fomo," was published immediately after it was received.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/
3 ditto,	10/ to 10/1.
Deferred,	11/
U. S. Bank,	11 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.