

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated 8th January. The market in this island will not answer for a single article we have on board but the beef (say 16 dollars) which we are not at liberty to land. We have by coming too obtained the best information that could possibly be had, and find that no port in the West-Indies will answer so well as Tobago or Trinidad. Martinique is merely glutted with flour, and they are sending it to this port and selling it out by the single barrel at 14 dollars. There was an American vessel here a few days ago laden with flour, and sold it at 12 dollars per barrel. There is at present in this place, two vessels from Baltimore, laden entirely with it, and have been here for a number of days, without being able to dispose of a single barrel, nor have they had an offer.

There has a part of the troops arrived here, that are to go against Guadaloupe, and the remainder of them with the fleet are dropping in daily; but still it will have no good effect if we should remain here, but quite the contrary; as the Governor has hinted to the merchants that he will lay an embargo on all vessels that are in port after the fleet is collected, for the space of thirty days, so as to prevent any communication between the islands. The number of troops that are expected out, will be about 27,000 strong. Therefore we have concluded to sail this evening. Government have made large speculations in flour to the southward, and it is coming in daily. The produce of this island is very high.

In the Wilmington, came passengers Mr. Jones of Boston, and Mrs. Smith and child.

Extract of a Letter.

Norfolk, February 1st.

This afternoon an express has arrived from the governor prohibiting the shipment of the horses; and soldiers are now collecting to enforce his order.

Extract of another letter.

I must again address you on the subject of the British cavalry at this place. But do it now with infinite satisfaction. As the executive of Virginia has, upon further representation and consideration, given positive orders to arrest all further embarkations of horses, and to detain all vessels, on board which such embarkations may have been made, until further instructions should arrive from the Federal Executive. These orders reached this place last evening and were immediately communicated to the British consul by Col. Wilson, who also dispatched the revenue cutter, with a detachment of militia in pursuit of the Diana.

NEW THEATRE.

A new spectacle was on Wednesday evening given to the audience, in the ballet of the "Warrior's welcome home" highly interesting to the feelings of Americans, and creditable to the industry and genius of Mr. Francis.

The performers acquitted themselves very correctly, and the enthusiasm of the audience at the exhibition of the revered and respected words.

LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE, WASHINGTON, WAYNE AND THE WESTERN ARMY.

Exceeded, as a tributary burst of feeling, all we have witnessed in this Theatre.

The transparency in the Temple of Liberty was one of those superior efforts of art, which mark strongly the hand of the master.

A second representation this evening.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent, Three per Cent, Deferred Six per Cent, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, INSURANCE COMPANY North America, and EXCHANGE, at 60 days.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, and Agent. Includes Ship Wilmington, Ann & Mary, Schooner Kitty, and Sloop Antelope.

CLEARED.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. Includes Ship Roebuck, Aurora, and Brig Miserva.

Captain Mariner informs, that he experienced very severe storms on his passage from Bristol, and lost all his boats. On the 9th of December spoke the ship Harmony, of Boston, from George-Town for Rotterdam, out 27 days, lat. 48, 52, long. 16, 20. On the 24th of January, spoke the Pilgrim from Salem for Batavia, out 6 days, lat. 56, 42, long. 37. January 30, spoke the Friendship, of Boston, from Madeira, out 45 days, lat. 36, 50, long. 66, 5. And on the 5th inst. the ship Thorn, from St. Bartholomews bound to Boston, lat. 39, 8, long. 12, 72.

Capt. O'Connor, of the schooner Kitty, left Lisbon December 25th, in company with brig Delight, Stutton, for this port, a brig for New-York, and the brig Sophia, Orandon.

An English frigate had put into Lisbon, with the loss of all her masts in a gale of wind.

Ship Columbus, Stevenson, of Philadelphia, passed Gravefend Nov. 19th. The Andromache, Kingston, of and from Philadelphia, arrived at Cowes the 18th. The ship Liberty, Ramage, of Philadelphia, arrived at Falmouth the 11th. The brig Lurania, Charnock, passed Deal 16th November.

Foreign Intelligence,

By the Ship Wilmington, Captain Marner, arrived here yesterday, in 72 days from Bristol.

LONDON, November 18.

On Saturday morning last, three transports with troops, chiefly emigrants from Hambro', were driven on shore near Calais; about 250 of them were unfortunately drowned, from the vessels going to pieces; the rest, to the number of 350, were saved and it is hoped will not experience the same fate with those of their unfortunate companions who have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

We last night received, by express, Paris Journals to the 14th inst. Want of room obliges us to omit details till to-morrow; but we have selected, for the satisfaction of our readers, the most important articles of information which they contain.

Madame de Tourzel, who attended the Princess has been arrested by order of the Directory, and sent to the prison of Quatre Nations.

The difficulties in the distribution of bread have re-commenced; on the 12th, nothing but Rice was delivered out. Bread is twenty-four francs per pound.

Jourdan has resigned his command to General Kleber. This is stated to be in consequence of fatigue.

An Armistice is said to have taken place between the Chouans and Republicans.

The Louis d'Or, on the 13th, 3290.

The siege of Mannheim was continued, on the 2d. Nov. with activity.

Merlin de Thionville, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 18th Brumaire, declared, that all the reports respecting the armies of the Rhine, were false or exaggerated. "Our retreat, (said he) was made in the best order; and still we have a footing on the other side of the Rhine. We keep Duffeldorf, Mannheim, and the head of the bridge of Neuwied. If the enemy consent not to peace he will be forced to it by two formidable armies." (Applauses.)

The desertions from the French army continue to be numerous.

The Austrians, under General Borose, have taken a fortified island in the Rhine, opposite to Thal, seven hundred French were made prisoners.

Three Millions more have been granted to the Executive Directory, to defray the urgent expenses of Government.

November 21.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Earl Spencer, Lord Hugh Seymour, and Mr. Dundas, left town for Portsmouth, in order to remedy, as far as possible, any evil resulting from the dispersion of the West India fleet, and to accelerate its departure.

A party of the light horse has paraded Parliament street and Bridge street every evening on which the Treason and Sedition bills have been agitated in the House of Commons.

At Salisbury market on Tuesday last, wheat sold at from 4l. to 4l. 16s. Barley 1l. 14s. to 1l. 18s. Oats 1l. 4s. to 1l. 8s. and Beans 2l. 12s. to 2l. 16s. per quarter. Average of Wheat per bushel 11s.

November 23.

We this morning received Paris Journals to the 20th inst. inclusive (last Friday.)

From these papers we learn, that the most dreadful distress prevails in Paris, and some commotions have taken place in consequence. In many of the sections, the unhappy people are wholly without bread, and the price of every other article continues mounting to a most enormous and unprecedented height. The Louis d'Or on the 20th was 3100. Coffee was 180 livres per pound. Hamburg sugar 175. Marcellles soap 150. Candles 100. The papers in our possession say, that the approach of winter, and the rigours of that season, have excited in that capital a most dreadful inquietude.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of the 22d Brumaire, a message was received from the executive directory, stating, that ever since their installation, they had been occupied on the important object of subsistences: that they had found that part of the public administration in such a state, that the wants of the following day could not with certainty be supplied. They proposed that an immediate requisition should be made in the communes surrounding Paris, of 250,000 quintals of corn. It was observed by some members that a precise law in the new constitution had abolished requisitions; but notwithstanding this, it was determined that the departments of Seine, and others adjoining Paris, should be summoned to furnish the above quantity of corn within three days, under very heavy penalties.

L'Eclair of the 20th inst. has the following article relative to the armies on the Rhine:

"The army of the Rhine has at last effected its junction with that of the Sambre and Meuse, at Creutznach. The division of the Austrian army which passed the Rhine, is at Alzey, and found itself taken in the rear by the two united armies, which are placed between it and the Rhine. We every instant expect the news of a decisive action."

We refer our readers to the official bulletin of the Austrian generals, for the most satisfactory account of their operations subsequent to those which we have before detailed.

By a letter from Balle of the 14th, it is said that on the night of the 13th Gen. Clairfayt had taken the fort of the Rhine.

Letters from Holland state, that the ferment continues at Amsterdam, where every day new troubles break out.

At Nimeguen, the whole municipality have resigned. An insurrection has taken place in that city: many houses were pillaged, and a great number of persons killed.

By accounts just received from Leghorn, it appears, that the intelligence of a fleet of Spanish ships having joined the French squadron under Richery, is wholly destitute of truth.

The number of troops on board the fleet which lately sailed for the West Indies, but which was so severely damaged in the storm on Tuesday night, was 16,179 effective men, besides about 300 on the sick list; most of whose complaints, however, were of a trivial nature. The fleet at Cork has 36 troops of dismounted light cavalry, of 80 men each troop; which, with General Perryn's corps, which comprises 3,000 men, chiefly Hungarians, with Irish officers, which were raised on the continent, will make the whole force intended for the West-Indies, amount to between 26 and 27,000 men. The horses to be employed on this occasion are mostly Polish; all of which thrive amazingly on shipboard; they get fat in situations where other horses generally pine and die.

Gen. Perryn is to have eight pieces of flying artillery, and a considerable part of his corps is to be ready; but what effect our late disasters may occasion in the dispatch of this expedition, we know not.

The Betsey and Brother, from Norfolk to Dublin, is taken by the Ranger corvette, and burnt.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 17.

Arrived, the Carysfort and L'Espiegle men of war from the river Elbe, with a fleet of transports with emigrants on board, and the Duke de Choiseul, were driven on the French coast, near Calais, in a gale of wind.

The Brunsvick of 74 guns, and the Charon of 44 guns, arrived this day from Quiberon Bay. They bring nothing new from the fleet.

November 22.

Four 44 gun ships are appointed to carry the troops and stores to the West-Indies, instead of the Commerce de Marseilles, the having been found in the late gale unfit for that service.

This day arrived the men of war which sailed with the outward bound ships. Almost the whole of the fleet are now again at St. Helen's, and as most of them have received damage in the late gale, they are ordered to Spithead to repair. They will not be ready again for several days.

DOVER, Nov. 17.

A number of passengers landed this morning from the Two Sisters, Capt. Schoulted, from Calais. By this vessel we have the unpleasant intelligence, that on Saturday morning last, three English transports from Embden, with about 600 foreign troops on board amongst whom were a number of emigrants, ran on shore near Calais; about 200 are supposed to be drowned by the violence of the sea. Several emigrants jumped overboard and were drowned, to escape falling into the hands of their countrymen.

FRANKFORT, November 8.

Official Bulletin of the Operations of the Imperial Army under the orders of General Count Wurmsler.

Head-quarters at Seckenhelm, Nov. 1.

AS the enemy had undertaken important works upon the Galgenberg, before Mannheim, and by their means and the three bridges which they had upon the Necker, they could make warm forties upon our position, I determined, without waiting for the artillery of siege, which was on its march, to surprize the enemy, by forming the entrenchments they had constructed, and to take a very important position for the operations of the siege. This expedition was executed on the 29th at night, with the greatest success. General Meszaros commanded the whole attack, General Quofdanowich being indisposed.

At seven o'clock the columns advanced at the same time, under the command of Generals Baron Mazros and Frolich; they attacked the French camp established for the protection of their entrenchments, consisting of three battalions. The entrenchments were scaled, and our troops rendered themselves masters of the cannon found there; and soon after, in pursuing the enemy, they penetrated the redoubt of the Necker, the cannon of which they spiked, not being able to carry them off, on account of the brisk grape-shot firing of the enemy.

At the same time Lieutenant Colonel General La Tour, advanced with some battalions on the left bank of the Necker, in order to attack the enemy on that side. Although the conquest of the redoubt of the Necker was not comprized in the commanded dispositions, and was only the effect of the impetuous bravery of the troops, yet this fortunate circumstance has, for the most part, contributed to obtain the general object; particularly since the troops maintained themselves six hours in this redoubt, during the most violent firing of grape-shot, and by this means attracted the attention of the enemy. The works were carried on during the attack on Galgenberg, by General Baron Lauer; the trenches there were finished the next morning, notwithstanding the continual firing of the enemy; it was then that our troops entered into the redoubt of the Necker, since this horn work, open and exposed to the concentrated firing from the fortifications of the town, could not be maintained without the sacrifice of a great number of men. What made these engagements more glorious, was, that in the very field of battle news arrived of the brilliant victory Marshal Clairfayt had gained over the enemy before Mentz.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Of the operations of the Imperial Army under the orders of Field Marshal Count de Clairfayt, November 4.

General Count Nauendorff advanced on the 2d of this month, on the side of Monstern and Kircheim, to reconnoitre the corps of General Pichegru and Challet, posted in their environs; and he fell in, opposite to Stetten and Iversheim, with the advanced guard of the enemy, which had likewise come forward. Lieutenant Colonel Zuack, of the Hussars of Blankenstein, vigorously attacked the enemy, and dispersed the infantry, after the cavalry had fled. A lieutenant, a sergeant and 45 men were made prisoners, and many more killed.

Upon receiving intelligence that the enemy appeared inclined to retreat a little from his position opposite to Kirnheim, General Count Nauendorff wanted on the 3d of this month, to turn the enemy's left wing placed along the Dyke of Tonnere, by a detachment of three companies of Warasdin's, two companies of the free corps of Wurmsler, a squadron of Blankenstein, and a squadron of Hussars under the orders of Major Kenyel, Warasdin's. The abovementioned dyke prevented this movement from being effected, but when the advanced guard of the enemy came forward at the approach of our troops, Major Kenyel attacked with his detachment, and overpowered them, in presence of the army of General Challet, which was wholly under arms.

The enemy had on this occasion more than 200 men-killed; 2 officers and 70 soldiers were made prisoners, and fifteen horses brought off.

The whole battalion of the enemy, and the squadron of carabineers which sustained it were defeated, and a great part destroyed. Count Nauendorff immediately occupied Oberforstheim, and pushed as far as Firm.

and Alzey, to close with the advanced guards, which are pursuing the enemy who continue to retire.

November 5.

This morning the Imperial army, which marched yesterday, continues to advance. General of artillery Count Warlesleben advanced with a column in the neighbourhood of Alzey, and Count Clairfayt immediately marched against Worms and Ohoben. It is generally believed that a bridge will be thrown across the Rhine at Rheinturkeim, and that a considerable body of the army of Wurmsler, particularly cavalry, is to pass that river in order to join the army of Clairfayt.

Fifteen thousand Austrians have arrived from Franconia, to reinforce the armies on the Rhine.

BASLE, November 14.

All negotiations for peace are suspended at present. On the 9th inst. a messenger arrived from the Emperor, who delivered dispatches to M. Barthelemy; but the dispatches, it is generally believed, related to an exchange of the Princess, daughter of Louis XVI. Hotels are preparing for Count Lehrbach, Minister from the Court of Vienna, and for M. Edelsheim, Ambassador from the Margrave of Baden; but all these deputations contribute nothing to accelerate a negotiation for peace, which seems yet at a great distance.

A corps of 15,000 men arrived from Brisgau, and from the country of Baden, to reinforce the army before Mannheim. The army of Clairfayt, before that town, consists of 55,000 men, which makes the besieging army amount to 70,000.

A violent cannonading was heard all last night, and until noon this day; and reports are arrived of General Clairfayt having taken the Fort of the Rhine, from whence the Austrians were already firing upon Mannheim; at least we know that preparations are making to take Mannheim by storm.

BOSTON, February 7

From France.

Capt. Baker from St. Maloes, sailed about the 25th of November. He brought with him neither letters nor papers. He says, great commotions still continue to agitate the republic: he mentions the Chouans as extremely numerous; and considerably successful; and relates the murder of two Americans by these "ferocious owls" as they were travelling from Brett towards Paris. There was great expectations of a peace with England in the spring, but he knows not on what premises these expectations were grounded. Nothing of great importance had occurred—provisions were cheap—Assignats at 400 livres the crown—and the currency difficult, then.

By advices from Guadaloupe, some of them very late, we have abundant assurance, that the island is in an excellent state of defence. Victor Hughes, we learn by duplicate documents, has already embodied an army of 15,000 men, with an excellent company of well-mounted cavalry; and is proceeding to prepare for emergency by arming every male from 16 years old and upwards, who is in the island. FEARLESS not yet knocked at his breast for admittance; and he expresses sanguine hopes of exterminating the far fetched troops of Britain, on their first attempt to attack Guadaloupe. Reports were circulating that 8000 troops from England had arrived at Martinique; but they were alternately credited and discredited. Provisions bore a tolerable price, but there was a material difference between cash trade and barter trade. Provisions and dry goods bore middling prices in Guadaloupe market.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. 1.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. 1.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Quantity. Includes 1 Prize of 20,000 dollars, 10,000 ditto, 5,000 ditto, 1,000 ditto, 500 ditto, 100 ditto, 50 ditto, 12 ditto, and To be raised for the Canal, 26,250.

5847 Prizes, 11638 Blanks, not two to a prize. 175,000

17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, - 175,000

The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG, DANIEL CARROLL, of D. LEWIS DEBLOIS, GEORGE WALKER, WM. M. DUNCANSON, THOMAS LAW, JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11.

FOR SALE,

At No. 129, MULBERRY-STREET, 200 Boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9; 180 ditto ditto 10 by 12; 10 ditto ditto 9 by 11; 50 ditto Castile Soap; 50 ditto sweet Oil containing 12 bottles each; 20 bales do. 200 pieces Platillas.

The above are all entitled to drawback. AND ALSO ON-HAND, 50 pieces Flanders Linen, well assorted; 20 pieces Table Cloth 2 yards wide; 100 pieces Rolls; 12 boxes Russia Candles; 20 pieces Oil Cloth; 12 quarter Casks Sherry Wine; Dutch Great Coats, of various Sizes; Three very elegant Forte Pianos, imported from London. The above Goods are offered by the Subscriber, upon reasonable terms. Credit from three to six months for approved Notes. PETER BORGER.