

ANOTHER FIRE

Broke out Saturday evening in the Malt-Room of Mr. Thomas Morris's Brew-house, Moravian alley. The fire was extinguished before it got to any considerable height, which probably prevented serious consequences—the place being difficult of access.

On Saturday the remains of Mrs. Brown and her three children (the eldest a girl of thirteen, the second a boy of nine, and the youngest a girl of seven years of age) were conveyed in three coffins from the house of Major Robert Patton, to the grave-yard of St. Paul's Church, attended by the clergy of all denominations, and by the greatest concourse of other citizens that probably ever convened at a funeral in this city. The sympathy in this mournful scene, was sincere and universal, and many tears were shed over the deceased, by all classes of people. After reading the funeral service, the Rev. Doctor Magaw ascended the pulpit of St. Paul's church, and addressed a few pathetic words to the audience. His sympathy, and the agitation of the audience, prevented his saying more.—He concluded by promising to preach a sermon suited to the awful event next Sunday.

Mrs. Brown will long be remembered and lamented by all who knew her, for her amiable domestic, and social virtues.

We have heard since Saturday, that the negro boy supposed to be burnt, escaped unhurt. Mr. Brown is indebted, under Providence, for his life to the fidelity and exertions of his black servant, who conducted him on a ladder from the third story of his house, to which he had ascended through a stair-case, while it was in flames, in order to save his wife and children. He was much injured by the fire, but is now out of danger.

Two servant maids, and three apprentices, who were likewise a good deal burnt, and sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are all it is said upon the recovery.

We hear that the Philadelphia Gazette will be continued by Mr. Carey, Mr. Brown's assistant, during the confinement and indisposition of Mr. Brown.

APPOINTMENT.

David Ruffel to be Collector for the District of South Hero, in the State of Vermont—vice Stephen Keyes, superseded.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 5.

The order of the day on the resolutions entered into by the committee of the whole yesterday, on the subject of balances due from certain States to the United States, was entered upon. They were in the following words:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to give information to the several States who were, by the commissioners appointed to settle accounts between the United States and the individual States, found indebted to the United States, of the several sums in which they were so found indebted, accompanying such information with a statement of interest from the last day of December 1789, to the 1st day of January 1797, concluded on the same principles on which interest has been allowed and either funded or paid on the correspondent sums for which the United States were found, by the said commissioners, indebted to certain States; and with an earnest request that they will cause provision to be made, as speedily as may be, for paying the said sums, respectively, for which they were found indebted, by the said commissioners, with interest, into the treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That payment of the said sums, respectively found due from the said States, by the said commissioners, with interest thereon at 4 per cent. per ann. from the last day of December 1789, to the first day of January 1795, may be received in any of the 6, 3 per cent Stock, or deferred Stock of the United States, in the same proportions as the United States have paid and allowed for the correspondent sums in which they were found indebted to certain States, by the report of the said commissioners."

The resolution having been read, after some further debate,

The question on the first resolution was put and carried as follows:

Y E A S.

- Messrs. Baldwin, Malbone, Bradbury, Milledge, Cabell, Moore, Christie, Muhlenberg, Claiborne, New, Clopton, Nicholas, Coit, Orr, Davenport, Parker, Dearborne, Potter, Dent, Preston, Ege, Read, A. Foster, Richards, D. Foster, Sewall, Freeman, Sherborne, Callatin, Jer. Smith, Gilman, N. Smith, Goodrich, Isaac Smith, Greenup, Isaac Smith, Gregg, Wm. Smith, Griswold, S. Smith, Hancock, R. Sprigg, jun., Harrison, Swanwick, Hartley, Swift, Henderfon, Thatcher, Kitchell, Thomas, Kittera, Varnum, S. Lyman, Venable, Maclay, Wadsworth, Madison

N A Y S.

- Messrs. Ames, Hindham, Bailey, Holland, Baird, G. Jackson, Blount, Livingston, Burges, Locke, Cooper, W. Lyman, Craik, Macon, Franklin, Murray, Gilbert, Page, Gillespie, Strudwick, Glen, Van Alen, Grove, Van Cortlandt, Hathorn, Williams

The second resolution was also agreed to.

Mr. Madison called up a report of the secretary of war, on the petition of Mr. Poira, secretary and aid-de-camp of M. La Fayette. The report was favorable to the petitioner, and Mr. M. moved that a bill might be brought in. This was objected to; it was said this petitioner (who alleges he was beyond sea and could not apply before the act of limitation foreclosed his claim) had no better claim than persons in the country whose claims had been foreclosed by the act without their knowledge. It was committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. S. Smith proposed the following resolution to the House:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what amendments may be necessary in the act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States."

A committee of five members was appointed.

Mr. Gallatin proposed the following resolution to the House:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the progress made in carrying into effect the act providing for the sale of lands in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, and also whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the same."

A committee of five was appointed.

Mr. Henderfon called up the report of a select committee on the petition of Nicholas Rosevelt and Jacob Mark. The House accordingly went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Coit in the chair. These petitioners pray for the right of entering any of the vacant territory of the United States, to search and explore for metals, semi-metals and all other minerals, and when they find any, to have an exclusive right thereto for a certain term, allowing the United States an equitable portion of the clear proceeds. The report recommended the privileges to be granted.

Some objections were made to this report which was disagreed to. Adjourned.

Friday, January 6.

Mr. Harper called up the resolution which he laid upon the table the other day, calling for certain statements from the treasury department, relative to the revenues of the United States. Agreed.

After sundry reports and petitions had been acted upon and disposed of,

Mr. W. Smith said he wished to lay a resolution on the table, respecting an alteration in the constitution; it was in that part of it which directed the electors of a president and vice-president to vote for two persons, one of whom should be president and the other vice-president. It had been discovered, that great inconveniences might arise from this mode of election. Gentlemen must be satisfied that it could not answer the end intended, viz. to carry into effect the real intention of the electors. He believed there could be no objection, therefore, to the alteration which he was about to propose, as it went only to authorize electors to designate whom they meant to be president, and whom vice-president. Mr. Smith thought this a proper time for bringing forward this amendment, for two reasons, because the matter was fresh in the people's minds, and because it was right to do it at a period the most remote from an election, in order that the States might have time to ratify an amendment before an election might be near at hand; because, if postponed till near the time of an election, the uncertainty of its being ratified, would have a disagreeable effect. He would, for this purpose, propose a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the third clause of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States, ought to be amended in such manner, as that the electors of the president and vice-president be directed to designate whom they vote for as president, and for whom as vice-president; and that the said amendment be proposed to the different State legislatures for their concurrence, in order that it may become part of the constitution of the United States."

It was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 27.

The letter from the Secretary of State to Mr Pinckney, discloses some curious facts. Among other things, the minister of France has made it a subject of formal complaint to our government, that the French flag has not been displayed before Congress in their hall of session—and what is more singular, the minister has complained that the publishers of almanacks and registers have arranged the names of the British minister, before that of the French and Spanish ministers, and he has requested the President to disavow this conduct of the printers, and suppress the publications.

What will the world think of the agent of a great nation, descending to such puerilities? And what opinion will be formed of the minister of a free nation, who can be so ignorant of the laws of the United States, as to suppose the executive has the power to suppress a publication, not prohibited by law? It seems as if the agents of the French nation take unwearied pains to make their government hated and themselves despised.

The house of representatives have resolved to reduce the military establishment of the United States, by disbanding the dragoons. A motion for redu-

cing the four regiments of infantry to two, introduced by Mr. Williams, did not succeed. It is calculated that the savings, in the military department, with a few other items, will amount the present year to about 400,000 dollars.

By the last arrivals from London, we learn that the Portuguese minister, commissioned to treat for peace, arrived in Paris on the 7th October.

The East-India company have it in contemplation to apply to Parliament for leave to add to their capital stock the sum of two millions. The reasons assigned by the chairman of the court of directors, are, the high price of war freights; large payments to the bank of England and especially the vast increase of their trade. The war with Tipoo had also created a drawback of two millions from what would otherwise have been derived from their territories.

On the 28th October, Mr. Pitt brought forward his proposition, in the house of commons, for funding the navy and exchequer bills. The former amounting to 11,993,167l. sterling; the latter two millions and a half. These navy bills fall due at different periods; none were due at the time of this proposition, but the minister observed, that such a quantity of floating securities in market injured the public credit and the operations of commerce. After debate, the motion passed.

During the discussion, Mr. Pitt made the following remarks on the subject of peace and the pending negotiation.

Nor do I consider it as a measure less eligible in another view of our situation in the prospect of peace. It cannot surely be expected that at the very commencement of a negotiation of so momentous a nature, and so extensive in its relations, any occurrence should take place within the short period of a week decisive of its issue. He must, indeed, reason at an extraordinary and unaccountable rate, who calculates on such an event. However sanguine in my own wishes for the auspicious return of tranquility, I cannot admit that the discussions of the great and important interests of Great-Britain and her allies, and of those weighty and complicated points which they necessarily involve, are likely to be so speedily decided of brought within so short a compass as to have any influence on the present measure. There is, indeed, one possible case, which I reluctantly notice, and which I sincerely trust will, in the present instance, be averted, which might render the result of negotiation matter of such speedy issue, namely, that some occurrence should take place, or some proposition be started in its very outset, of such a nature as to once to put a negative on all our hopes of peace, and to put a stop to all further proceedings. But if we shall be ultimately successful in the grand object of all our wishes, it is not the space of a single week which can give any definitive turn to the complexion of negotiation, far less decide the important issue. But if from the magnitude and importance of the questions to be discussed, it should be necessary to adopt a plan of negotiation more extensive, and likely to be protracted for a considerable period, it is reasonable that during all the time we should submit to the pressure of an evil, which so long exists, must continue to weigh down our prosperity, and which we possess the means instantly to remove, if we have only the energy to exert it."

BOSTON, January 21.

From the West-Indies.

By the schooner Raven, Capt. Ambrose Martin, which arrived at Marblehead on Monday evening last, in 38 days from St. Eustatia, we have the following intelligence.—On the 4th of December, three ships of the line and one frigate, under British colours, came down Statia Road, and commenced an attack upon the town, and the Medee French frigate and a sloop of war, and after firing two hours (in which time they were well answered from the fort and the two French ships) they returned, without doing the least damage to the town or the French ships, excepting lodging about 60 shot in the empty stores. But in their progress, they committed an action, which will stand recorded an eternal disgrace in their naval history.—Capt. Benjamin Diamond, in a sloop belonging to Salem, that very morning carried in by a French privateer, being bound to Antigua from Charleston, then lying in the Road, was wautonly run down by one of the British ships of war; and his Mate, one sailor, and a black and a white boy were drowned, and the vessel and cargo entirely lost. Another ship endeavoured to run down Capt. Martin's schooner. The Mate only was on board (the crew having all died) and perceiving their intention, endeavoured to cut the cable, but not being able to effect this, he loosened it, and the schooner fell off, the ship just passing her. One of the crew, as she passed, threw a billet of wood at the Mate, from the forecabin—and an Officer, looking over the quarter, ordered the "Damn Yankee Rascal to hawl down his colours"—which was immediately complied with. But not content with this, veering his ship, he fired a broad side into the schooner—and there were 19 shot in her main-mast, 4 shot in the main-mast, two of which remain there, and a 24lb. shot passed thro' the schooner's quarter, and lodged in the lower hold in a barrel of sweet oil—which shot Capt. Martin has preserved and brought home, as a lasting memorial of the Amity of Great Britain to this Country. N. B.—Capt. Martin's schooner is exactly "seventy tons" burthen.

Capt. Diamond, finding his vessel lost, endeavoured at the hazard of his life, to preserve his crew—he hired two Negroes and a boat to go off and take up his men—but the Negroes finding the shot flew so thick, refused to go off, and neither threats or persuasion could make them go. Capt. Diamond then went on board a Danish brig, where he was most brutally treated, and threatened to be thrown overboard. While on board the Danish brig, Captain D. saw one of his men at mast head, waving his handkerchief for assistance—but alas! he could not relieve him, and he with three of his companions, perished, victims to British insolence and wickedness.

Capt. D. has entered his protest against this unwarrantable proceeding.

Capt. Martin supplied Capt. Diamond (who has thus by the ruffian hand of violence been deprived of his all) with money, and offered him a passage in his vessel—as did Capt. Story, of Marblehead, with whom he took passage for Philadelphia. He was also supplied with clothing, board, &c. by a gentleman of St. Eustatia. Previously he had applied to the American Consul, who refused to give him any assistance whatever

On the 29th Nov. the French attacked the Island of Anguilla, and took it. After landing they found 15 French prisoners, recently butchered—which so exasperated the French Commander, that he gave orders to spare no one, and gave the town up to plunder—which orders were punctually executed; and those inhabitants who could not escape into the country, all perished. After this unfortunate act of retaliation, and the whole town was consumed, the French returned to St. Martin's.

While Captain Martin was at Statia, a copper-bottomed British ship, loaded with clayed sugar, and coffee, from Martinique bound to London, with twelve 6 pounders and 20 men, was captured and brought in by a small French privateer schooner, with eight 4 pounders, and 50 men. She sold for 75000 joes at auction.

Capt. MacCartney, in a schooner belonging to Boston, from London to Demerara, was captured by a British Frigate, and ordered for Martinique, with a prize-master and 8 seamen. On their passage thither, Capt. MacCartney, with the supercargo, and his son, secured the Englishmen below and retook his vessel. A short time after, being at helm, with loaded pistols in the waistband of his small clothes, he received a blow from the tiller, and one of his pistols went off, and wounded him in the thigh mortally. He then gave up the vessel again, and released the Englishmen. She was carried into Fort Royal, where Capt. MacCartney shortly died of his wound.

Every article, except Rum, Molasses, and Hides, are prohibited at Martinique, except 100 wt. of coffee, and 100 wt. sugar, for each vessel as stores.

DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE, IN SENATE.

[EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL.]

Wednesday, January 18.

The following resolution was laid on the table for the consideration of the Senate:

Whereas all governments ought to be formed for the good of the citizens who compose the same, and the right of making, altering, or abolishing, any particular form of government, is inherent in the people; and it is declared by the constitution of the United States, that a State may be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, with the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned; as well as of Congress. And whereas many of the good citizens of this State apprehend that its territory is too small, and the resources thereof inadequate to the task of supporting a frame of government calculated to promote the happiness and secure the rights and liberties of the good people thereof, without imposing on them a burden exceeding their ability; and it is the opinion of this legislature, that their constituents should be consulted on a subject so important to their general welfare.

Therefore Resolved,

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, That the citizens in the several counties throughout this State are hereby recommended at the general election of representatives on the first Tuesday of October next, to declare their opinions of the present form of government of this State, by voting also by ballot for or against a dissolution of the same, as they shall severally choose to do; and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens voting for representatives, have voted in favor of a dissolution of the present form of government—then the next legislature of this State shall take such measures as to their wisdom shall seem proper for obtaining the consent of the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, and of Congress, for uniting their territories on the east side of the Chesapeake bay, with the territories of this State, so that the whole peninsula may form one entire State, under such frame of government and name, as shall be agreed upon by the representatives of all the territories in general convention met; or the consent of the legislature of Pennsylvania, or of Maryland, and of Congress, for uniting this State with Pennsylvania, or Maryland, in such manner as shall seem most proper, and best calculated to promote the only end of all legitimate government—the rights, liberties, and happiness of the people.

Saturday, January 21.

Having resumed the consideration of the foregoing resolution, and on the question to adopt the same, it was carried in the affirmative with only one dissenting vote, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PRINTERS

Who have inserted Advertisements at the request of the Editor of this Paper, are desired to forward their accounts, January 30 56c

WATCH LOST.

LOST, on Monday last, a silver Stop Watch, makers names, "Haukhurst and Doul, New-York, 809", on the face, hour-hand in a small circle; the minute-hand revolving in a larger. Whoever has found, and will return the same to JAMES EDEY, corner of Second and Catherine Streets, shall receive 10 Dollars reward. If offered for sale it is requested it may be stopped. January 30 4c

FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. and Mrs. TOMPKINS.

Pantheon, AND RICKETTS' AMPHITHEATRE. For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES, Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-Street. TO-MORROW EVENING, Tuesday, Jan. 31, By Particular Desire, Don Juan; Or, THE LIBERTINE DESTROY'D MR. RICKETTS will in particular on that evening go thro' a variety of Performances in the Equestrian Exercises. A new comic Song, called THE TINKER, By Mr. Sully. The whole to conclude with the comic Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE; Or, Harlequin Friday.