

EDENTON, October 7.

From the Newbern Paper of the 1st inst.

This town was on Wednesday last visited by an unhappy conflagration, which has destroyed its most flourishing part. The fire broke out at noon, in the house of Philip Roche, a tavern-keeper, on the county wharf. The loft of that house being filled with fodder, the flames suddenly made their appearance through its roof, and almost instantly reached the contiguous houses—the wind blew from the north east. The stores of Messrs. Kennedy, Gerock, and Lawrence were almost at once in a blaze, and had they been blown up, all further damage would have been prevented.

The fire soon reached across Craven and Front streets, to the old coffee house, Mr. Donnell's and Mr. Thomlinson's stores. Nine houses on the east side of Craven street, and seven on the water side of Front street, were reduced to ashes. The north-west corner of Craven and Front street, commonly called Ogden's corner, was next attacked, and every house in both directions was burnt down as far as the corner of middle street on one side, and Messrs. Manning and Byrne's store on the other were destroyed. The two last buildings were blown up.

Sixty-three houses were destroyed, as well as an immense quantity of goods. The loss sustained on the occasion amounts to upwards of one hundred thousand pounds.

Philip Roche and his wife were last evening committed to gaol; many respectable inhabitants having evinced their apprehensions that these people (whose house it is supposed was intentionally set on fire) would again attempt to burn the town.

PITTSBURGH, October 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the federal army dated Fort Washington, Sept. 18, 1791, to his brother in this place.

"We arrived here the 8th instant, after a long, though very pleasant passage. We were dogged by Indians, but never got sight of more than two of them. We rescued a boat of a Mr. Maken from the clutches of a party of 12, who, but for our interposition would undoubtedly have taken her.

"My regiment is, together with the whole of the troops, except one company which is doing garrison duty here, encamped 20 miles from hence, where they are erecting fortifications: we wait for a body of 1000 militia from Kentucky. I presume our force will be sufficient to confront any body of savages that can possibly exist together.

"I am a member of a court of enquiry on our friend Brig. Gen. Harmar; we have been sitting five days, and have not got through half the testimony; every thing that has yet transpired places Harmar's conduct in the most respectable point of view, and entitles him to the thanks of his country; his line of March, his encampment, and order of battle, may be equalled but not surpassed by any general, either ancient or modern. His exertions were great, and the loss he sustained could not have been avoided, situated as he was. I mention these things to you because I know you will rejoice to hear the malice of his calumniators defeated, and that this much injured man will have his character placed in its true light."

BOSTON, October 12.

Six per Cents, in the Funds of the United States were at the falling of Capt. ROGERS from London, at 21/ on the pound.

On the 23d of August the Emperor of Germany, with his eldest son, and the King of Prussia, with his eldest son, arrived at the palace of the Elector of Saxony, at Dresden; and on the 25th, Mr. Fawkener, the English Envoy, arrived also at Dresden from Petersburg and Warsaw.

On the same day arrived also at Dresden, the Count d'Artois, the Marquis de Bouille with his son, Monsieur de Calonne, and the Prince of Nassau.

Mr. J. Nebon, who was a passenger on board the French Packet, Le Suffrein, which arrived at New-York, on the 24th of Sept. last, informs, that on the 19th of said month, in lat. 39. 47. long. 67. 30. they spoke the Brig Sukey, Capt. Robert Stevenson, from Newbury-Port, for Gaudaloupe.

The Captain and Passengers of the Packet, wish to inform, that they being very short of water desired a relief from Capt. Stevenson, who, with his wonted generosity, supplied them with a hoghead, instead of a smaller quantity, which they desired; not only so, but insisted on their taking such fresh provisions, as would make them comfortable and all without receiving any recompence, except those grateful acknowledgments, which were unavoidable from persons relieved from distress.

DIED at Portsmouth, universally lamented, JOHN PARKER, Esq. late Marshal for New-Hampshire District, and Sheriff for the county of Rockingham.

Philadelphia, October 22.

Members of Congress arrived in town since Wednesday.

- Senators—Hon. PAINE WINGATE, New-Hampshire. GEORGE CABOT, Massachusetts. CALEB STRONG, Massachusetts. ROGER SHERMAN, Connecticut. THEODORE FOSTER, Rhode-Island. JOSEPH STANTON, Rhode-Island. BENJAMIN HAWKINS, North-Carolina. Representatives—Hon. BENJ. GOODHUE, Massachusetts. FISHER AMES, Massachusetts. ARTEMAS WARD, Massachusetts. SAMUEL LIVERMORE, New-Hampshire. NICHOLAS GILMAN, New-Hampshire. JEREMIAH SMITH, Connecticut. JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, Connecticut. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Connecticut. LARNED, Connecticut. JAMES HILLHOUSE, Rhode-Island. BENJAMIN BOURNE, Rhode-Island. ELIAS BOUDINOT, New-Jersey. W. B. GILES, Virginia. JAMES MADISON, Virginia. HUGH WILLIAMSON, North-Carolina.

There is the greatest probability that a quorum of both Houses of Congress will be in town on Monday.

GENERAL ELECTION.

- Return of Northumberland County. Congress—Andrew Gregg. Assembly—Samuel Maclay, John White. Sheriffs—Flavel Roan, Thomas Grant. Return of Northampton County. Congress—Daniel Heister. Assembly—Jacob Everly, Thomas Mahorter, Thomas Hartman, Peter Burkhalter. Return of Lancaster County. Assembly—Joseph Work, Abraham Carpenter, Abraham Whitmer, John Breckbill, James Morrison, and James Old. Sheriff—John Miller. Alexander Scott is elected a Senator in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the room of Alexander Lowry, resigned.

In consequence of the success of Lord Cornwallis, Tipoo Sultan has made overtures for treating of peace.

The authenticity of the declaration said to be made by the crowned heads of Europe respecting France, is much doubted. The late decrees issued by the King of Spain, respecting foreigners resident in that kingdom, appear to have been productive of much perplexity; one explanatory edict after another has been published; but it is very much expected that the effect of these regulations will prove directly the reverse of what was intended.

Two British merchants residing at Alicante, Messrs. Keith and McDonald, for declining to conform to the new ordinance, were imprisoned; but on a representation to the English Ambassador, were immediately released.

By the Paris intelligence received by the Packet, we find that the French Constitution had not been presented to the King on the second of September.

According to the new Constitution of France, the number of Representatives is to be 745; which, according to a calculation, is about one Representative to thirty-five thousand inhabitants. The English is one to 16,128, and the Irish, one to 13,339.

The National Assembly of France have ordered rewards of 200,000 livres to the persons concerned in arresting the flight of the King—Drouer the Postmaster receives 30,000, and Saug the Procureur to the Community of Varennes, 20,000.

Extract of a letter to a house in this city, dated London the 7th Sept. received by the Packet.

"Mr. Hammond goes out immediately as Envoy from our Court to the United States of America.—Mr. Edward Thornton is appointed his Secretary.

"The crops of wheat, &c. are plentiful beyond description in every part of the kingdom."

In the Grantham Packet came passengers, the Hon. Mr. Hammond, Consul General from the Court of Great Britain to the United States, with his Secretary; and several Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 17th of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise throughout that Commonwealth.

The following, when the riot at Birmingham is remembered, appears to be the effect of an extra impulse:

Directions where to be found, left by a gentleman of London, before he went to the Revolution Dinner.

With Freedom's sons, a band divine, The good, the generous and the wife, I at the CROWN AND ANCHOR dine, And sup perhaps in Paradise.

Revolutions in government are always attended with hazard, and should never be attempted without a manifest prospect of making that good, which was bad before—but the misery of the business is, that the remonstrances of the people are seldom attended to by rulers, till their patience being exhausted, there appears to be no other alternative left but that of obeying the impulses of resentment and passion, which too often overpower the voice of reason and judgment.

In the cause of Liberty, it has been said, it is impious to be calm; but is there any subject that demands the sober, cool deliberation of man, more than this?

A just estimation of the precious blessings of freedom is the result of dispassionate reasoning. How to secure effectually the invaluable possession, has employed the wit, wisdom and study of the wisest and best men in all ages—and yet, alas, how many different ideas distract the world!—It will be found, when all the subtleties of logic and metaphysics are exhausted, "Tis from experience that we reason best."

A correspondent says he trembles for the liberties of Frenchmen, on account of the combination of crowned heads against France; but at the same time observes, that if the people are united among themselves, and confide in the National Assembly, they will prove invincible. The freemen of France will be more than a match for all the slaves of Europe.

The same correspondent observes, that the friends of philosophy and liberty, wherever resident, must regret the inseparable loss which those interests have sustained in the destruction of Dr. Priestley's Manuscripts.—The fatal effects of a blind zeal in a partial cause, directed by the impulse of fanaticism and prejudice.

But oh, the glorious hour is on the wing; Pregnant with every joy that peace can bring; When Freedom's sacred laws shall guard the whole, Without one slave from Indus to the pole.

The annual reviews of the militia (that bulwark of freedom) in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire, have recently taken place.

A correspondent observes, that it is of the utmost importance to the influence and respectability of every particular State in the Union, that its militia should be well disciplined, as well as duly equipped. On the general persuasion of the truth of this suggestion, and its consequent improvement, will in a great measure depend that equipoise of strength so necessary to the tranquillity of the Union.

An enlightened people will ever be attentive to those measures on which the preservation of a free government depends. Perhaps the interposition of the general government is not more necessary in any business than in that of establishing a uniform plan for the regulation of the militia—for without this interference, it is very evident that the disparity in the relative power of the several States, already very apparent, will continue to increase. This disparity may in time produce jealousies, and injustice.

Yesterday, pursuant to notification, the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, assembled at the City Hall, of this city, for the purpose of choosing 25 Directors according to law—when the following gentlemen were elected:

- George Cabot, William Bingham, Fisher Ames, James Cole Fisher, Jonathan Mafon, jun. Herman Le Roy, Joseph Barrell, John M. Nesbitt, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Robert Smith, Philip Livingston, Thomas Willing, John Watts, Archibald M'Call, John Lawrance, Charles Petit, Rufus King, Charles Carroll, M., James Watson, Dr. James M'Clure, V., Nicholas Low, Samuel Johnston, N. C., Joseph Anthony, William Smith, S. C., Joseph Ball.

Yesterday the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and his Lady, returned to the Seat of Government, from their late tour to Mount-Vernon, in perfect Health.

The following is copy of a return made by Capt. O'Brien, at Algiers, to the Russian Consul at Gibraltar:

AMERICANS AT ALGIERS, THE 15th OF MARCH, 1791. Crew of the ship Dolphin, Captured 30th of July, 1785.

	Zequins
Capt. Richard O'Brien, ransom demanded	2000
Mate Andrew Montgomery	1500
Jacob Serfainer, French Passenger	2000
William Patterson } keeps tavern	1500
Philip Sloan } Seamen	725
Peleg Loring } Seamen	725
J. Robertson } Seamen	725
James Hall } Seamen	725
Crew of the Schooner Mary, taken the 25th of July, 1785.	
Capt. Isaac Stevens	2000
Mate, Alexander Forsyth	1500
James Cathcart, keeps tavern,	900
George Smith, in the Dey's house } Seamen	725
John Gregory } Seamen	725
James Harmet } Seamen	725

Algerine Zequins,	16475
Duty payable on the above sum at 10 per cent.	1647 1/2
Sundry gratifications to officers of the Dey's household and regency, equal to 17 1-6 Zequins, each person	20 4 1/2
34792 Mexican dollars are	Zeq. 18,362 5-6

Married, NATHAN BLODGET, Esq. to Mrs BLAND, widow of the Hon. Theodorick Bland, late of Cawson, Virginia.

From PELOSI'S MARINE LIST. ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Eliazabeth, Stonehouse, Liverpool. Van Staphorst, Potter, Amsterdam.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	21/ 21/6 pr. £.	107 1/2 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/	60 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	13/	65 do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	16/8 17/ 85 do.	
Indents	10/6	52 1/2 do.
Bank Subscriptions,	140	Dollars.

JOHN PINTARD, SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER, PURCHASES and SELLS PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on Commission, at the following rates:

- ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, one eighth per cent.
- On ditto at private sale or purchase, one-half per cent.
- On remittances, ditto.
- Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, one per cent. on the amount of the interest.
- For making transfers at ditto, seventy-five cents per transfer.

Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with punctuality, fidelity and dispatch. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD, New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

October 15, 1791.

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compensation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and English Languages. He has had some experience in teaching, and trusts he can exhibit satisfactory recommendations. Any letters upon this subject, post paid, addressed to A—S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.

October 22, 1791.

WANTED, A NUMBER OF Journeymen Cordwainers, Who will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to the Master Cordwainers of the City of Philadelphia. October 22, 1791.