

A report has been very current this morning, that a meeting took place last night between Lord Lauderdale and General Arnold, in which the latter was killed; but we have not yet been able to learn to what degree of credit this rumour is entitled.

A letter from Strasburg, by this day's mail, states that Francis, King of Hungary, died of an hemorrhage by which he had been some time attacked—This, however, wants confirmation.

The junction of the two armies of La Fayette and Luckner, places the former as second in command, Luckner holding the superior rank of Marechal.

The accounts from Marechal Luckner's camp of the 15th inst. make no mention of an attack by the Austrians. The report of an engagement and a defeat, said to have come by the way of Ostend, probably relates to the attack on M. La Fayette's advanced guard, of which we have given the particulars.

La Fayette does himself much honor by the handsome manner in which he speaks of Monf. Gouvion. As far as this General's character has hitherto unfolded itself, there is a degree of sincerity rarely to be met in men that are leaders in great and public events. Through all the scenes of the Revolution, La Fayette was the only man who maintained conspicuously on every occasion the firmness of a patriot, and the gallantry of a gentleman.

The city of Antwerp still persists in its opposition to the government of the House of Austria.

The martial law lately proclaimed, and rigorously enforced there, has tended not a little to increase the number of the disaffected.

The King of Poland thus affectionately concludes his address to his army—"Do not suffer a traitor among you (should any unfortunately be found) and the safety of your country will be your own work. In every danger remember and think of your dear country; our life is the least thing that we can offer her. Your common father, your King, and your commander, gives you for ever this word of command—Children! Let us live free and respected, or die with honor!"

Prince Henry of Prussia is supposed not much to approve the concert with Austria against France. It is certain that he was not consulted on forming it. He is gone lately to Dresden to converse with the Elector of Saxony on the affairs of Poland.

The Empress of Russia has a great regard for the welfare of the Poles; and because they cannot swallow happiness fast enough, she is determined to push it into their stomachs with the bayonet! What a good and disinterested creature she must be!

A very capital failure has happened at Paris within these few days.—The house of Tontou and Ravel has stopped payment for 24 millions of livres [about 1 million sterling] which will affect many houses both in London and Paris.

On Electioneering Entertainments.

AN EXTRACT—from the MARYLAND HERALD.

THE day of feasting for the husband abroad, too frequently produces a day of fasting for the poor wife and children at home. But perhaps it is the honor of the thing that is so dazzling and seducing: the honor of dining in company with Mr. A. drinking a glass of wine with Mr. B. or a glass of grog with Mr. C. is not to be refuted. Alas, my good friends, if you did but know the real sentiments of these fountains of honor—did you but know how they laugh in private at your simple credulity—how would you despise yourselves and them for this familiarity of a moment, which disgraces you both? If these honorable gentlemen are really so fond of your company, how comes it that you receive no invitation, to dine with them but on the eve of an election? Do you expect to receive any after the first of October? You know you are not to look for them. Be always suspicious of the man, who oppresses you with the warmth of his friendship and civilities in July; but who, if he meets you in November, is cool as the season. But to be more serious. There is scarcely I believe a single man amongst you so uninformed as not to know, that this country is, or at least ought to be, governed by laws made by the Representatives of the People, chosen by their free and independent votes. It is on this freedom of election alone that the people can depend for any security for their lives, their property, and their civil and religious liberties. Let this freedom of election be once violated by bribery, by corruption, by violence, or by any other means, and you are left without any security at all.

Domestic Articles.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, August 18.

From the eastward we are informed, that land is daily increasing in value—the town of Wiscasset that a few years since was a desert, is now become a flourishing mercantile town, people from all quarters are flocking thither to settle, which has so enhanced the price of house lots that 200 dollars is now the price for a lot which not long since could be purchased for 30. Should the province of Maine be separated from Massachusetts and be made a State by itself, it is more than probable Wiscasset will be the seat of government.

RUTLAND (Vermont) August 20.

On Thursday night the 9th inst. the dwelling-house of Mr. Alexander Patterson, of Pittsford, was consumed by fire—It seems that Mr. Patterson had been missing several weeks, supposed to have fled on account of some threats he had received from his wife, by which he thought his life was in danger. On the evening before the fire, Mrs. Patterson told her children that she was going to a neighbour's house, not to return that night—her pewter, &c. was observed by a neighboring woman to be packed up the day before—some time in the night the fire alarmed a neighbor, who reached the house just as the children escaped out of the door—the house was too far consumed to render any attempts to save it effectual—a day or two after, as some children were searching for pewter amongst the rubbish, just under where the bed stood, they discovered a number of bones, which on examination, were adjudged to be human bones, the skull, teeth, &c. remaining in their natural form. On information of this, a Jury of inquest was summoned—in the mean time, it is supposed that Mrs. P. went and secreted the skull, teeth, &c. and broke the rest of the bones into many small pieces, in order to render all further enquiries fruitless. It was the opinion of the Jury, that the bones were human bones, and that the murder had been committed there, but by whom could not be ascertained. Suspicions are strong against Mrs. P. who has been examined; but God alone can develop the hidden scenes of iniquity.

Extract of a letter from the Commanding Officer at Bennington, to a gentleman in Windsor, dated 9th August, 1792.

"Last Tuesday night a very unfortunate accident happened in my company. I have in confinement under quarter guard, four deserters from the army, whom my noncommissioned officers have taken lurking in this state; over these prisoners I keep two centinels by night—one of whom has orders, after beating of tattoo, to hail and bring too every man who should be seen on the parade, and to demand of him a countersign, or an account of himself—(This order is in consequence of the men's having, some of them, too frequently left their barracks in the night, and practiced abuse upon the citizens)—About one o'clock at night a private soldier, by name, WALSH, was challenged by the centinel, and ordered to advance and give the countersign—Walsh being intoxicated, staggered up to the centinel, and offering resistance, the centinel affected to cock his piece, in hope of terrifying him to order; unfortunately his thumb slipped from the cock; the piece discharged its contents through the heat of the hapless Walsh: He died without a gasp! Yesterday an inquest sat on his body, and gave verdict, accidental death.—Walsh was an Irishman of about 45 years—very subject to intoxication.

W O R C E S T E R, August 23.

Extract of a letter from a patriotic and distinguished literary character, near London, to his correspondent in the State of New-Hampshire, dated May 2, 1792.

"It gives me the most sincere pleasure to hear, as I frequently do, of the growing prosperity of the United States. Long may that prosperity continue; and long may your respectable seminary of learning, with every similar institution, in North America, continue to participate in the general welfare of that country, to which I have ever been a most ardent well wisher.

"Let me not close this letter without congratulating you, as a friend to the best interests of mankind, on the great step that has been taken in France towards the diffusion of general freedom over every habitable part of the globe. May no unfortunate turn of affairs, no injurious blight, prevent this glorious blossom of the sacred tree of liberty from perfecting its choicest fruit! "It pains me, however, to add, that I am not without some apprehensions, from the powerful union of the neighboring Despots, who are breathing out threatenings and slaughter against a brave people, who are struggling for the maintenance of those blessings, to which all men have had an undoubted natural, and unalienable right:—In asserting which, America set them so noble an example!"

N O R W I C H, August 23.

We learn that the six Indians (lately mentioned in this paper) who were in & about Walpole, in pursuit of a Mr. Brown, have at last satisfied their vindictive passion by killing him; in the contest however, Mr. Brown dispatched two of them.

Perhaps no war was ever carried on before the present between France and Germany, where the base practice of privateering was not sanctioned by Law—This is one refinement in politics, to be attributed to the political reformations which appears to be illuminating the world.

S P R I N G F I E L D, (Mass.) August 22.

FEMALE EXERTION.

"On the 3d inst. about 12 o'clock in the day, the dwelling house of Mr. Zachariah Barber, of Warwick, was discovered by a small child to be on fire—who for the fire fall into the cham-

ber from the roof, through which it had burnt, soon gave the alarm; no help being near, except Mrs. Barber and a number of small children, the eldest of whom she instantly dispatched to call Mr. Barber and a hired man, who were half a mile distant: It being very dry and windy, the fire raged with great fury, and must have consumed the house with a great part of its contents, had it not been for the extraordinary vigilance of the woman, who drew from a well near 40 feet deep, almost 50 pails of water, part of which she applied to wet the chamber floor, after removing all combustibles, and part she applied with great dexterity to the roof; having no ladder, she was obliged to ascend the roof of a small wood house, from thence, with great difficulty, to the roof that was in flames. She ascended this precipice a number of times, carrying each time a full pail of water in her hand; in this manner she contested the merciless element, in the most spirited manner, for the space of half an hour, when her husband and man arrived, who by their united exertions happily extinguished the fire in a short time.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

Abstract of further European Intelligence.

The Prussian Cabinet has formally engaged to defend the present Constitution of Holland, to guard it against the innovating spirit of the French, and to maintain the dignity of the Stadtholder.—There is said to be a falling off on the part of Prussia, in respect to prosecuting the war of the combined courts against France.—The Prussian army is, however, in motion.—The Elector of Bavaria has given up his neutrality, and has joined the league against France.

The National Assembly have decreed—That there shall be raised on the site of the Bastille, a Square, to be named the Square of Liberty—a column is also to be raised, supporting the Statue of Liberty—the first stone to be laid on the 14th July next—by a deputation from the National Assembly. All persons under 60 years of age, are to be enrolled for military duty, except public functionaries, &c.

The plague was in the city of Tunis the beginning of the Summer—the necessary precautions were taken at Marseilles to prevent its introduction into that city.

The Chevalier D'Eon has sent a request to the National Assembly, desiring to be employed in the French armies. Her letter was received with applause, and was referred to the Military Committee.

The Queen of Portugal continues ill—Dr. Willis says she turns out to be the most obstinate subject he ever had under his care.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of last Saturday, contains some information which confirms the account already published of the Indians having murdered the flags sent to treat with them.

Capt. Mills, with a detachment of 300 men, and Capt. Smith with a company from Virginia, are arrived at Pittsburgh.

At a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the Western Counties at Pittsburgh, a number of Resolutions were passed against the Law of the Union, laying a duty on Spirit distilled within the United States.

Two players from the Theatre Royal, Exeter, are arrived at New-York, in the Brig Providence, Capt. Gilchrist.

Some valuable additions have lately been made to Mr. Peale's Museum, which render it more and more an object of attention to the curious.

The last Anniversary of Independence was celebrated at Madeira by our Consul, Mr. PINTARD—at whose house a number of American Captains of vessels, and other gentlemen, dined on the occasion; when a variety of sentimental and patriotic toasts were drank.

The completion of the third century since the discovery of America, by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, will be celebrated by the HISTORICAL SOCIETY, on Tuesday the 23d day of October next, at Boston; when a Discourse, suited to the occasion, will be delivered by the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP, D. D. at the Meeting house in Brattle-street, he being elected by the Society for that purpose.

The particulars of the siege of Seringapatam, and surrender of Tipoo Saib, are published in the St. Christopher's Gazette—it contains extracts from the Madras papers to the first of March. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the news: an abstract of which, shall be given in our next.—Tom Thorne has doubtless anticipated the feelings of the British Minister on this occasion.— I cannot express how delighted I am, To know we have taken Seringapatam.

His Excellency M. de Clugny, Governor of Martinique, is dead—his loss is greatly regretted by the Colony. M. d'Arrot succeeds to the command.

The buildings of the Manufactory at Pater-son, New-Jersey, and the dwelling-houses for the accommodation of the workmen and artists, are going on rapidly; and it is expected, from the spirited exertions of the workmen employed, that the whole will be completed before the winter sets in.

The Poles having committed the conducting of the war to the King—his Majesty, and the assembled States, have published an animated and patriotic address to the nation, which concludes with this devout supplication to Heaven. "A faithful king and nation implore thy assistance, and will praise in hymns of gratitude thy providence and mercy."

The British House of Commons, in their address to the King, at the prorogation of the 15th June last, inform him, among other things— "That they had made provision for preventing the future permanent encrease of the national

debt, by having resolved that on all future loans means should be found for their discharge, which operation it was the hope of the Commons no necessity would ever prevent."

It is somewhat remarkable that the principle on which this wise resolution is grounded, is to be found in a suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, in his first report concerning the public debt, in these words:—

"Persuaded as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the present debt will render it a national blessing: Yet he is so far from acceding to the position, in the latitude in which it is sometimes laid down, that "public debts are public benefits"—a position inviting to prodigality, and liable to dangerous abuse—that he ardently wishes to see it incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit of the United States, that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment.* This he regards as the true secret for rendering public credit immortal. And he presumes it is difficult to conceive a situation, in which there may not be an adherence to the maxim. At least he feels an unfeigned solicitude, that this may be attempted by the United States—and that they may commence their measures for the establishment of credit, with the observance of it."

It is still more remarkable, that a passage which contains a principle so hostile to the perpetuation of public debt—which gives so emphatical a dissent to the proposition as a general one, "that public debts are public blessings"—should have brought a charge upon the Secretary of the Treasury of being the advocate of that very doctrine. So prone is the spirit of faction to convert even what is praise-worthy, into topics of accusation! So ready are our political Gnomes to misrepresent and malign those whom they envy, and therefore hate.

* The restless and unprincipled fomenters of discord are guilty of the most barefaced attempts to deceive the people, by publishing falsehoods which they mean should have a pernicious influence.—In a late address to the public, signed Henry Banks, which first appeared in a Virginia paper, and has since been published in this city, we find the following candid exposition of this maxim of the Secretary, viz. "If we are to continue in future from the past, I fear we shall be led on to experience the favorite and aristocratic maxim, that the exigencies of government should be always equal to her resources."—Such perversion of a sentiment, so plain and easy to be understood, and which conveys an opinion so totally opposite, needs no comment.—Say, could there be any shame left to blush?

In the same address it is insinuated, that the impost duty on nails has raised the price from 1c. to 1 1/2. per M. N. B. The duty on nails is one cent per pound!

Of all games that of ruling is the most bewitching; the lookers on are not the least interested—they feel all the passions of those who play the hand, besides a burning impatience to take their places. Accordingly experience and our knowledge of men, will convince us that power is the real object of all parties, and liberty the pretence of all unsuccessful ones.—America in the infancy of its government displays the monster, party, arrived to its full growth. Many who hear of a party combined for the purpose of seizing the power of government, seem surprized at the fact. Those who turn to other countries and to human nature for light, would be more surprized if it were not so; the style of a certain Gazette affords the most undoubted evidence. Happily for the cause of good order, this faction labors to little purpose; the state of things is against them—still however, they stick to their work; with them, a good law was passed to effect some bad end. Public faith is kept to produce a corrupt influence: Manufactures are favored by protecting duties to promote the schemes of oppression, and of the Southern interest; the Post-Office is made auxiliary to the circulation of the newspapers, for the sake of stopping information, and keeping the people in ignorance. There is no land tax—but the landholders are ruined by a government that does not touch them with its little finger. The bank, it is true, is favorable to trade, to manufactures and to the collection of the revenue—and money is become more plenty; but all this is a wicked plot to raise up a monied influence, and to promote speculation. Nothing can be more provoking to a party, than the success of the measures of a government which they wish to govern; while things go well, the old servants of the people will do. In such a bad case, bad motives must be assigned by the party, for good actions, and imaginary dangers must be hitched on to prosperous events. In time, some lucky public misfortune or blunder may happen, and then those who always prophecy evil, may exult and cry, we told you so.

Letters for the British Packet, Capt. Boulderson, via Halifax, will be received at the Post-Office in this City, until 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning next.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Nancy,	Barry,	Jamaica
Two Sisters,	Forté,	Virginia
Molly,	Mercer,	Madeira
Schr. Betsey,	Williams,	Savannah
Britannia,	Young,	Calco-Bay
Friendship,	Carver,	Boston
Sloop Folly,	Smith,	Curaçoa
Betsey,	Christopher,	Boston
Post Chaife,	Cobb,	Bermuda
Betsey,	Earle,	Port-au-Prince

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22 1/2
3 per Cents,	13 1/2
Deferred,	13 1/2
Full Shares Bank U. S.	49 per cent. prem.
1/2 Shares,	61

WANTED—TO RENT,

From the last of October next, A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.