

...Petit, Sergeant Major of the 6th Battalion of Roues, offers the gift of the Battalion of Montague. The Company of the Volunteers of the 6th Battalion of La Manche, and the company of gunners, offer one day's ration of meat in each decade, for the support of the unfortunate and illustrious Citizens of the Commune of Poppelletier, ci-devant Valery. General Beaufort has sent two days of his pay, and one day's pay of the Battalion of Gronvilliers; two days' pay of the 14th Regiment of Infantry, and of the Battalions of Compiegne, Beauvais, Chaumont, and Montagne du Bon-Air. The soldiers of these Regiments, and Battalions also, offer their rations of meat, for two days in each decade, for the poor of the different districts to which they (the soldiers) belong. Such are the defenders of the Republic! Lazy, selfish, and sensual men, know, that public opinion has formed a full opinion of you!"

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Sept. 16.

The motion made yesterday by Mr. Kanawha relative to securing the right of suffrage to the militia who will be in actual service on the approaching expedition, was taken up, and modified so as to leave it to a committee to consider the propriety of such a provision and report a bill if they think fit. The Committee was appointed.

A Committee was appointed to bring in a bill authorizing the register and comptroller general to allow in the settlement of accounts of Nathaniel Falconer, the amount of lead money forgiven by him to emigrants from Hispaniola, and the sum paid to a deputy during the late epidemic.

The Land-Office bill was amended in Committee of the whole.

The bill to provide for supplying any vacancy that may occur in the office of the State Treasurer during the recess of the Legislature, after some consideration, was recommended to the attention of the next Legislature.

Adjourned.

Sept. 17.

A Petition was presented from several inhabitants of the county of Bucks, complaining of the weight of taxes for the maintenance of the public roads, especially the stage road and praying that a tax be laid on stages to defray the expense of the maintenance of that road—ordered to lie.

The Committee appointed on the Presque Isle business, reported in favor of suspending the acts for laying out a town there—Ordered to lie.

The Committee appointed on the subject of the fortifications of State Island, reported in favor of their utility as a defence and as affording protection to shipping in the inclement season, recommending that the state do advance 6000 dollars towards completing them, and that the subject of ceding the fort to the United States be referred to the consideration of the next Legislature. Ordered to lie.

The Secretary of State delivered the following message from the Governor.

See *Thursday's Gazette*.

The Land-Office bill was further amended and passed to a third reading.

The bill to suppress the western insurrection came down with amendments.

The Huntington election bill passed to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Sept. 18.

The Northumberland election bill, and the bill for a bridge over a branch of the Juniata came down with amendments from the Senate.

A bill agreeably to the petition of Mr. Falconer was read.

The Committee of ways and means reported.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for quelling the western insurrection were agreed to.

The Huntington bill passed.

The Land office bill passed.

The bill to enable the militia on the approaching expedition to vote was taken up in Committee of the whole. After some consideration the Committee rose and the bill was referred to a special Committee.

The Health-office bill was taken up in Committee of the whole, Mr. Montgomery in the chair, and reported with amendments.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Notwithstanding the sickness in New-Haven, and reports to the contrary—the Anniversary commencement was held at Yale College on the 10th instant when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on twenty one gentlemen, and that of master of Arts on six—Honorary degrees were conferred on several persons.

Governor Howell arrived yesterday at Newtown. The two troops of Horse which arrived at Trenton after the army had marched, will proceed to join them immediately.

On Thursday evening a plan for forming a volunteer company of riflemen was agreed to, to be commanded by Captain Taylor, and yesterday 60 young men had already engaged. Their uniform is near-

ly the same as that of Marperchon's blues, blue cloth pantaloons and round jacket faced with scarlet, white buttons.

The mail from Pittsburg arrived at 6 o'clock last evening. The following extract of a letter dated the 12th instant will shew the state of affairs in the western country.

"Yesterday being the day appointed by the commissioners for taking the opinion of the people respecting peace or war, upwards of 560 in the district of Pittsburg, subscribed their declaration for submission to add support to the laws; But it has not been so general in the other districts that we have heard from—In Reeds district only 20 have signed and in the Forks of Yough not one. Accounts from other places are not yet come in but you are a sufficient judge of what is to be expected from other districts."

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 13th inst. does not contain the result of the meeting of the citizens there on the 11th—but it does contain the following incendiary publication.

To JOHN GASTON, SIR,

You will please have this printed in the Pittsburgh paper this week, or you may abide by the consequence.

POOR TOM takes this opportunity to inform his friends throughout all the country, that he is obliged to take up his commission once more, tho' disagreeable to his inclination. I thought when I laid down my commission before that we had got the country so well united that there would have been no more need for me in that line, but my friends see more need for me now than ever—they chose a set of men whom they thought they could confide in, but find themselves much mistaken, for the majority of them has proved traitors, four or five big men from below has secured a great many, but few is killed yet, but I hope none of these are any that ever pretended to be a friend to poor Tom, so I would have all my friends keep up their spirits and stand to their integrity for their rights and liberty, and you will find poor Tom to be your friend—This is fair warning, traitors take care for my hammer is up and my ladel is hot, I cannot travel the country for nothing.

From your old friend,

Tom the Tinker.

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. John B. Smith, Mr. Peter Denham, Printer, to Miss Susan Leadbetter, both of this City.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

We learn by accounts just arrived from Canada that in Gen. Wayne's late engagement the Indians lost between three and four hundred, he having completely routed them.—We learn also that Gen. Wayne had gone back to fort Recovery for a further supply of provisions.

MANHEIM, July 7.

By accurate accounts, the attacks of the 2d and 3d upon the posts of the Prussian field marshal Mollendorf, were very obstinate; the enemy, who were thought to be only in small force about Pirmasens, marched on the 2d in three columns, one against Deux-Ponts, another against Meissenheim, and the third against Triptadt, the last of which consisted of from 12,000 to 15,000 men; the Prussian advanced posts were obliged to give way to such numbers, and fell back to Triptadt, where the enemy were so opposed that they could get no farther on that day; they renewed the attack early the next morning, but as we had received succours in the night, they were driven off with loss; they soon, however, recommenced the attack but were again repulsed, and at last totally routed and pursued, to Pirmasens. They had many killed and taken, and left 10 or 12 pieces of cannon on the field, with several ammunition waggons. On the 4th the corps under Generals Ruchel and Romberg, with that under General Kalkreuth, which had fallen back to Kaizerlautern, advanced again, and we hope soon to drive the enemy from Deux Ponts and Carlsberg.

By authentic accounts the French Rhine army has received considerable reinforcements from the Alps and the Moselle.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, July 10.

Yesterday several vessels arrived here from Holland with new cannon and ammunition for the defence of this place. The trees around the place are also cutting down, and orders are daily expected to pull down the neighboring buildings. Our garrison is not yet augmented.

NAPLES, June 17.

On the 13th ult. at ten o'clock at night, all Naples was sensible of the

shock of an earthquake, with an horizontal motion, which lasted about 30 seconds. On Sunday last the 15th, about the same hour, the earthquake was repeated, which was followed by a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The mountain opened in two places, towards the center of its line, when columns of black smoke, mixed with liquid inflamed matter, issued from each mouth; soon after other mouths were opened, and in a line towards the sea. The explosion from all these mouths, louder than thunder, mixed with sharp reports, as from the heaviest pieces of artillery, accompanied by a hollow subterraneous rumour, like that of the sea in a storm, caused all the houses to shake their very foundation. The lavas gushing from these mouths, after having run four miles in a few hours, destroyed the greatest part of the town of Torre del Greco, about a mile from Portici, and made a considerable progress into the sea, where it formed a promontory about ten feet above its surface, and near a quarter of a mile broad, having heated the water to such a degree that a hand could not be borne in it at the distance of 100 yards from the Lava.

It cannot yet be ascertained how many lives have been lost in that city. Many families are missing, but whether they have escaped, or are buried under the ruins of their houses, is not known. Naples is covered with ashes, and every object is obscured as in a thick fog; but Vesuvius, though not visible, continues very turbulent, and more mischief may be expected, although the lavas are all stopped at this moment. The head of St. Januarius was carried in procession yesterday, and opposed to the mountain by the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, attended by many thousands of the inhabitants of this City.

LONDON, July 15.

From Breda we learn, that preparation is the word; that the garrisons have been a little reinforced, which is more difficult than the mere supply of powder and stores. Part of the Hanoverian and Austrian hospitals have arrived there from Tournay and St. Chilian.

Captain De Petron, of the Mary, arrived at Guernsey from the West-Indies—in his passage he fell in with a French 74 gun ship, deserted by the crew, and water-logged.

July 16.

A declaration on the part of his Majesty, pronouncing the object he has in view in prosecuting the present war, will very shortly be sent forth into circulation. We have no doubt but it will have the most beneficial effect.

The Duke of York is coming home.

July 19.

The Duke of Devonshire is to be the new Viceroy of Ireland.

Advice is received, confirming the report of Mr. Walter Smith, the handsome brother of Mrs. Fitzherbert, having been guillotined at Nanci. The offence with which he was charged, was giving succour to some French emigrants in Switzerland. His head was carried through the city on a pole, the bearer of it exclaiming "Quelle belle tete!"

By letters from Warsaw of the 18th ult, and other advices from South Prussia of the 5th inst. it appears, that Poland approaches the crisis of its fate. The combined Prussian and Russian armies are approaching Warsaw in all directions; and Kosciuszko, with immense loss on the part of the insurgents, cut his way through the Russians and Prussians, who would otherwise have totally cut him off.

The prisoners which the French took in the late affair at Alost, detailed in the Gazette of Tuesday, are said to have fallen victims to the sanguinary decree of the Convention, which denies any quarter to the British or Hanoverian soldiers.

The Captain of an armed brig, that left Brest on the 14th inst. reports that, "The French are very busy in re-fitting their ships; the officers of every description, from the Admiral downwards, being constantly employed in that service.

"Not a barge is to be seen—the Admirals go to and from their ships in small boats, with only two or three rowers, in order that the attention of their crews in refitting of their respective vessels might not be interrupted.

"Since the departure from thence of the wives and families of the officers who were ordered away by the Commissioner St. Just, because it was considered they interrupted the public business every thing goes on with spirit, and the fleet was expected to be completely ready for sea in about a fortnight.

"Some stout frigates had already sailed from thence, for the purpose of cruising at the chops of the English channel.

The following regulations have been adopted at Paris by the Municipality; with regard to the poor:—Every pauper disabled from working, receives daily 15 sous if single, 25 sous if married, and 5 sous a day for every child under 12 years of age.

The French Regicides have obtained the entire possession of Imperial Flanders at a period the most favorable for their wishes, viz. at the eve of the most abundant harvest that country ever knew.

It is said that Sidney Smith will go up the Scheldt, with his fleet of gun-boats; which are looked upon as one of the surest means of protection for Holland.

July 23.

FIRE AT RATCLIFF.

Wednesday afternoon, about two o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out at a barge builder's Mr. Clove's Stone-Flairs, occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch kettle, that stood under his ware house which was consumed in a very short time. It then communicated to a barge, it being low water, lying adjoining the premises, laden with salt petre and other stores. This occasioned the conflagration to spread widely in a very short time. Several other vessels and small craft, lying near the barge soon after took fire, without any possibility of getting them off. The blowing up of the saltpetre, from the barge occasioned large flakes of fire to fall on the ware-houses belonging to the East-India company, from whence the saltpetre was removed to the Tower (20 tons of which had been fortunately taken the preceding day.)

When the fire communicated with the East-India ware house, the firemen discontinued their exertions, and prudently withdrew from the threatening scene, as did also, by their advice, the nearer neighbors—Soon after, the combustible matter contained in the building blew up, with an explosion that could only be likened to the bursting of a volcano, and which had the effect upon the surrounding houses, as far as Lime-house, Tower-hill, and Mile-end, of the shock of an earthquake: those immediately adjoining were unroofed.

The conflagration now spread in every direction and was greatly increased by the wind, which towards evening, blew very fresh, and all that followed was "confusion worse confounded" by the impotent efforts which were made to oppose what had so completely obtained the mastery; till at length, it may be fairly said, the fire ceased for want of materials to consume, having reached an open space of ground, where the connection of perishable substances, was broken.

It was at the farther extremity of Mr. Shakespear's Ropewalk that it stopped.

It is not yet possible to ascertain the number of houses demolished: the whole extent of ground from Stone Stairs to Ratchiff-Cross, and from the water side to Stepney Causeway, is covered with one confused mass of smoking ruin. Where the different streets ran cannot be traced. Some accounts suppose so many as a thousand buildings of different descriptions destroyed; there cannot be so few as five hundred; among the principal of these were the above India Company's saltpetre warehouse, a large sugar house, a glass manufactory, a lighter builder's and all the warehouses which extended along shore. The ship destroyed, on account of her being aground at low water, was a Barbadoes vessel.

The dawn of day presented a scene most distressing to the feeling mind; all the surrounding fields were covered with houseless poor families that had with difficulty saved sufficient to cover them; decrepid old men and women, unprotected wives and famished infants! What a subject for the exercise of that charity so characteristic of Britons!

It is deserving of particular notice, that one stood entirely uninjured in the very midst of this mighty ruin, and which we are informed, was never quit- ted by the family that inhabits it; assisted by their friends they so drenched it with water, that not even a pane of glass was cracked. It is a good house, and well worth the labour bestowed upon it, but it appears to the spectator to stand by miracle. It belongs to Mr. Bear.

The loss sustained in consequence of the above dreadful catastrophe cannot at present be even guessed at: it must exceed a million sterling!

That some idea may be formed, the warehouses of Mr. Whiting contained sugars to the amount of upwards of 40,000l. which were entirely destroyed.

The fury of the flames was much encreased in their progress in London street, by the great quantity of deals in the yard of Mr. Joseph Hanks.

A survey was yesterday afternoon taken by the wardens and other officers of the Hamlet, whose report was, that out of 1200 houses, of which the Hamlet consisted, no more than five hundred and seventy were preferred from the conflagration; and what it more to be regretted, the greater number were the principal contributors towards the support of the poor.

It having been reported that the fire was maliciously occasioned, upon the most minute enquiry it is clearly ascertained it was entirely accidental, from the cause above mentioned. It raged with so much violence that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Cloves and his servants escaped, one of whom was terribly burnt and is now in the London hospital; and Mr. Cloves himself had unfortunately his arm broke and is otherwise much hurt.

From the great distress the above fire occasioned to a great number of poor families government has humanely ordered 120 tents to be immediately pitched for their accomodation, in Stepney Fields, till they can be more comfortably provided for.

Experience having taught the allies, that they cannot subjugate France by external means, now it is said they have taken up the notion that Frenchmen can be beaten only by Frenchmen. French Princes are to be put at the head of fifteen thousand French Emigrants, covered by the British fleet and twenty thousand British troops; and with this defect a declaration is to be made, "That we have no other object than to re-establish in France a government which shall not expose the safety of others."

Tranquility is restored in the Island of Sardinia. A provisional administration has been nominated for it by the king.

The recent successes of the French in the Netherlands have afforded much satisfaction to the mal-contents in Holland, who exult in the prospect of their approach to that country.

Goffelles, it is said, has been reduced to ashes by the French.

MILAN, June 12.

During the public prayers which we were eight days offering to Heaven for relief, a vast quantity of hand-bills were placarded, and numbers scattered about the streets, inscribed with—"Down with tyranny! Massacre the aristocrats! Liberty! Equality! The French for ever!" Search is making for the offenders that they may be brought to punishment.

At Parma three fanatics lately paraded all the streets, wearing the bonnet rouge, and crying out, "Liberte Liberte!" But the guards being called out, the town was restored to tranquility.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Sedgely, Hodge,	Jamaica
Brig Two Sisters, Forte,	St. Eustatia
Schr. Good Intent, Miller,	C. N. Mole
Mary, Caffin,	Montego Bay
Isabella, Stay,	Jeremie
Sloop Endeavor, Paine,	Boston
Patsey, Sampkins,	Norfolk

Arrived at New York.

Ship Ohio, Kemp, London
The Ohio left the Downs the 3d of August, but brings no accounts later than 22d July, consequently not so recent as those before received.

Capt. Rinker of the brig Lydia, spoke yesterday in the Bay a brig from Camiutes, a ship was seen yesterday coming up.

Capt. Hodge, of the ship Sedgely, 35 days from Jamaica, informs, that he left there the ship Hibernia, Irvine, of Philadelphia, which was to sail four days after him, for this port. Sept. 18, in lat. 39, 48, he spoke the frigate Quebec, Captain Rogers, who sent an officer on board and took out one of his men; the 9th, off the capes, he was boarded by the Experiment.

Ejaculation

By a Lady, on seeing the defenders of their Country's peace and honor march—"May God prosper them—and preserve every hair of their heads from injury."

Letters by the Ohio say that the Caroline and the Neptune were to have sailed from London about the 22d July.

Ricketts's Equestrian CIRCUS.

WILL be opened on Saturday the 20th inst. at half past four o'clock, and the exhibition will begin precisely at a quarter before six. On this occasion Mr. Ricketts forbears particularising his Performances but assures his Friends and Patrons that he will exert his utmost abilities to render the Entertainment as novel and interesting as possible.

The first evening will conclude with the

Sailor's Voyage of Fox Hunting.

Or the

Copenhagen Tar in a Sack.

Tickets to be had at the Book Stores of Mr. Bradford, Mr. Rice, Mr. Campbell, at the Musical Repository in Market Street and at the Circus near the French minister's house.

Sept. 19

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