The following article written more than a year fince may not be unfeafonable at the

Mr. FENNO, AMONGST the difadvantages atten ding large and populous cities perhaps the catamities ariting from fire are not the lead trivial. Though the eliablishment of inforance offices may in part fecure rich individuals from a lofs of property, yet to the poorer part of the community much differs may arife, and to all much inconvenience and diffadvantage accupe from the pargress of this destructive element.—Any hint however inalequate and imperfect in itself, which has a probable tendency to mitigate the disadvantages arising from and relogations to a fixte of fociety.

from and pelonging to a frate of fociety can not fail to excite attention and recrive the necessary improvements from le-guatures which (as they forms from the people) possess the will and the power to provide for the public interests in the most

ompleat manner.
In the first colonization of a new cour ty the abundance of timber and the neces firy of erecting habitations in the speediest mode operate as conspiring motives upon the new settlers and lead them to an unlimited use of materials which they find at once easy to procure and well adapted to accomplish their purposes. But in proportion as population encreases, in the same proportion the influence and cogency of these reasons may be supposed to diminish. Custom however, which, nall instances has too much power, seems to pose fess its weight in this. Of this the numerous frame buildings of late erected and still erecting in and near the largest cities. ftill erecting in and near the largest cities of the United States, and in parts of the country the best peopled formish abundant country the best peopled furnish abundant proof. That the crection of these and the covering of houses with shingles may be at some time attended with mischief of a serious kind in some of the large towns is not merely within the limits of possibility but of probability. But though the extent of the danger may be granted, it may he asked "in a free country how will you prevent or mitigate that part of it which arises from buildings already compleated ed, and how can you restrain people "ed, and how can you reftrain people in future from making use of whatever materials they suppose to be most for their advantage?" To this it may be answer'd that in a state of society the good of the whole frequently requires that the interest of individuals should be facrificed to that of the whole and that (compensation being made to the sufferers) they sufficient tion being made to the sufferers) they suf-tain no injury, but receive their share of the common benefit. As to the latter part of the question the reply is obvious, that civil liberty does not require that every in-dividual should have the power of doing what he pleases, but only that he should not be restrained from doing whatever the majority does not suppose to interfere with the rights of others, and that restraints should operate equally upon all. Upon these operate equally upon all. Upon these principles a bill might be fram'd to destroy all the frame buildings and out houses in towns containing more than a certain mmber of inhabitants, and in certain cases to forbid the use of shingles and the erection of such buildings in future, without the imallest infringement upon the rights of

But it may be faidthattho' fucha meafure But it may be laid that the fundamenture might containne injustice, yet no advantage could at ife to the public equal to the different advantages which would be incurred in the profecution of it, and that for that reason the attempt would be impolitic.— To obviate this objection it will be necessary to consider the amount of the expense likely to attend it, and the degree of dif-advantage likely to be removed, that is, of advantage to be gained by it. To estimate put to sea with a strong breeze from the the former, it would be necessary to consider the extent of the plan, which The Mozelle previously returned to me, of propriety must be left to judgment of those whom leifure, abilities and occupation have best qualified for the purpose, viz: the members of the legisla-tures of the different states. In order how-ever to form some estimate, I must take some certain extent of the plan. Suppose then that in or near all towns containing more than 10,000 inhabitants, all the rame houses and out houses should be deflroyed (a recompence being made to the proprietors), that in such towns and in all others where a market was established, the erection of such buildings, and the use of thingles should be prohibited in future. The shingles of all houses finished before the time, in which the bill should take effect might be suffered to remain, as in cases of danger these may be removed .-In the forming of new towns where tim-ber would be cheapedt and lead hazard incurred, the use of it would be thus permitted; whilft in older towns the comparative cheapnels of fuch materials is diminified if not entirely vanished, and the talk, when that of the enemy tanger to be apprehended is encreased, the future application of it to these purposes would be prohibited. In the largest places the additional precaution of destroying the old buildings would be taken pering the old buildings would be taken pering the old buildings would be taken pering the course of which the weather being foully and the course of which the weather being foully and the course of which the weather being foully and the reach the course of which the weather being foully and the talk of the enemy was discovered to windward.

Observing them on the morning following still in that direction, without any apparent intention of comming down, the figure of the course of haps after confidering the necessity of frequently repairing and comparatively thort and blowing very fresh, we discovered one duration of frame buildings, the advantages supposed to be derived from cheap- her topmass, which afforded to Captain for the interest of the proprietor. But supposing this to be a statement of the case not pertectly fair, still it is to be considered that in proportion as the encrease of po-pulation in the United States is rapid, in the fame proportion the advantages (where any exift) obtained by individuals will diminifh, whilft the dangers arising to the community will increase. Most probably however individuals would not fuffer even at present, so that the only disadvantage which sustained would be the expense incurred tow.

by the respective states, and would confid the purchase of the frame buildings in lew-York, Philadelphia and other principal places. The amount after deducting from it the proceeds of the fales of the old materials could not be great. In viewing the difadvantages likely to be remov'd it will be allowed that though circumstaness will be allowed that though circumstaness very distressing nave not yet occurred, this is no proof that they are either impossible or improbable. In Philadelphia fires happen not unfrequently. Supposing a fire to commence in a certain part of the city, a strong north west wind at the same time prevailing, the pecuniary damage sufficient in a night might far overbalance the expense which would be incurred in the expense which would be incurred in accomplishing the whole of the plan proposed. But pecuniary damage will upon little confideration be thought perhaps to bear no comparison to those com-plicated scenes of diffees and confusion which would be occasioned by a calamity

which would be deprecated.

If there suggestions should happen to prove of the least utility in any respect, the end of the author will be amount.

Ey this Day's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 29.
Yesterday, at one o'clock, our beloved and much respected Citizen JOHN JAY, arrived in the Ship Severn, Capt. Goodrich, in 42 days from Bristol. An immenie concourse of Citizens were in a ew minutes affembled on the wharfs, who received and conducted him amidst repeated acclamations to his house in Broad Way; when Mr. Jay addressed them, as nearly as we recollect, in the following

" Fellow Citizens, these marks of you attention to me are highly grateful-can never forget them—and the recollection of them will give a new motive to do, what shall be agreeable to you, and conducive to the general welfare. I thank you for your kind reception, and am hap py to be again in my own country, and in the midit of you, my friends and fellow

Acclamations of cordial applause anwered the address; and the Asiembly separated with mutual congratulations.

At fix o'clock a joyful peal was rung from the bells of the city; and at feven a federal falute was fired from the Battery, which was returned from the fort on Governors Island.

By the SEVERN, arrived yesterday from Bristol, we have received London papers to April 10, from which we ive the following :-

LONDON GAZEITE EXTRAOR-DINARY.

Tuesday, April 7.
Admiralty Office, April 6.
A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this Evening received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, Commander of his majefty's thips and vetfels in the Me-

Britannia, at Sea, March 16th, 1795. SIR. You will be pleafed to inform their

dihips that on the 8th init. being then in Leghorn road, I received an express from Genoa, that the French fleet, confifting of fifteen fail of the line and three frigates, were feen two days before off the life of Marguerite, which intelligence corresponding with a figual made from the Mozelle, then in the offing, for a fleet in the north welt quarter, I immediately

with the information, that the fleet she had feen were fleering to the Southward, and supposed to be the enemy; in consequence of which I shaped my course for Corfica, left their destination should be against that Island, and dispatched the Tarleton brig to St. Florenzo, with orders for the Berwick to join me with all possi-ble expedition off Cape Corfe; but, in the ourse of the night, she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship's having been captured two days be-

fore by the enemy's fleet.

To trespass as little as possible upon their Lordships time, I shall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two squadrons got fight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to tion, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that

Although the French ships were seen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two squadrons did not get sight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy

course of which, the weather being fqually, ness of confituation may be found to be imaginary—possibly in the largest towns the erection of brick houses may be most opportunity of shewing a good proof of was then far advanced on the chafe, an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprize, by his attacking, rak-ing, and harrassing her until the coming up of the Agamemnon, when he was moft ab seconded by Captain Nelfon, who did her so much damage as to disable her from putting herfelf again to rights; but they were at this time fo far detached from our own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was foon afterwards taken in

Pinding that our heavy thips did not gain on the enemy daring the chace, I made the fignal for the squadron to form upon the larboard line of bearing, in which or-

der we continued for the night. At day light the next morning the 14th, At day light the next morning the 14th, being about fix or feven leagues to the fouth west of Genoa, we observed the enemy's disabled ship, with the one that had her in tow, to be so far to leeward, and separated from their own squadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost; all fail was made to effect that purpose, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down, on the contrary tack to which we were, with the view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship and the captain and the and her companion, were fo far advanced, and so closely supported by the other spips of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any affishance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's thandoning them, and firing upon our ine as they passed with a light air of wind.

The two ships that fell proved to be the Ca-Irr, formerly the Couronne, of Soguns, and the Censeur of 74.

Our van ships suffered so much by this attack, particularly the Illustrious and Courageux, having each lost their mainand mizen mass, that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected.

I have however good reason to hope, from the enemy's steering to the Westward, after having passed our fleet, that, whatever might have been their design, their intentions are for the present frustra-

The French fleet were loaded with troops; the Ca-Ira having thirteen hundred men on board, and the Cenfeur one thousand, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost in killed and wounded between three and four hundred men.

The efforts of our fquadron to fecond my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy, were fo ipirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar fatis-faction in offering their Lordships the cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to specify particular de-fert, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majesty's service the general description of the fleet.

It is, however, an act of justice to express the sense I entertain of the services of Captain Holloway, of the Britannia: during a long friendihip with that officer I have had repeated proofs of his personal and professional talents; and on this reent demand for experience and informa-tion, his zeal afforded me the most benefi-

cial and fatisfactory affiliance.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships of the fquadron, and have to lament the loss of Captain Littlejohn, of the Berwick, who I understand from some of the men that were retaken in the Ca-Ira, was un-fortunately killed in the morning of the ship's being captured; by which misfor-tune his majesty has lost a most valuable and experienced officer, and I have only to add, that he has left a widow and four fmall children.

Your most obedient humble Servant,
W. HOTHAM.
P. S. Inclosed are lists of the ships that
composed the two squadrons on the 14th

I am now on the way with the prizes to St. Florenzo, but doubt much whether it will be possible to get them in, as they are dismasted, greatly shattered, and very leaky, particularly the Ca-ira.

Britannia, Capt. Holloway, I seaman killed, 18 ditto wounded Princess Royal, Capt. Purvis. 3 seamen

killed, 7 ditto w unled; 1 marine or foldier wounded.

St. George, Capt. Foley. Third Lieutenant Rt. Honeyman wounded, 4 feamen killed, 12 ditto wounded.

Windsor Castle, Captain Gore. First lieu-tenant Thomas Hawker wowaded, 4 seamen killed, 28 ditto wounded, 1 mariner or foldier killed, 2 ditto wounded.

Captain, Captain Reeve. Mr. William, master, and first lieutenant Wilson Rathbone wounded, 3 seamen killed, 17 ditto wounded.

Fortitude, Captain Young. 1 fearman kil-led, 4 ditto wounded.

Illustrious, Captain Frederick. Mr. Samuel Moore midhipman wounded, 15 fea-men killed, 63 ditto wounded, 5 mari-nes or foldiers killed, 1 ditto wounded. Egmont, Captain Sutton: 7 feamen killed, 21 ditto wounded.

Terrible, Captain Campbell. 6 feamen wounded.

Courageux, Captain Montgomery. Mr. William Coleman midhipman killed, Mr. John Mackinzie master wounded, 8 seamen killed, 21 ditto wounded, 5 marines or soldiers killed, 11 ditto

Bedford, Captain Gould. First lieutenant Miles wounded, 6 seamen killed, 14 dit-to wounded, 1 marine or foldier killed, 3 wounded.

Agamemnon, Captain Nelson. Mr. John Wilson master, and 12 seamen wounded. Diadem, Capt. Tyler. 3 feamen killed, 7 ditto wounded.

Inconstant, Captain Freemantle. 3 seamen killed, 14 ditto wounded. Tancredi, Le Chevalier Carracioli. 1 feaman killed, 5 ditto wounded.

Total 75 killed, 280 wounded W. HOTHAM.

DUBLIN, April 3.

The infinite to Lord Canden do not ceafe, and public indignation feems deeper and more decided. The Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College went up to the Caftle, according to custom, upon the arrival of a Lord Lieutenant, with an address when they had arrived in the yard of the Caftle, the Scholars gave three groans and imprediately went away, leaving the Felimmediately went away, leaving the Fel-lows to present the address by themselves. WARSAW, March 4. Two Nobles, detected in publishing pas-

quinades, have lately been arrested.

The King, it is faid, will proceed from Grodno to Revel: It is generally under-Rood to be his Majesty's par ular defire

to end his days in Italy. Several of the Foreign Ministers, as well as the Swedish Charges des Affaires, have received intimations to continue their refidence in this city. The Empress granted pensions to the ladies of several of our Nobles who have suffered by the late re-

A strict order has also been issued upon her authority, commanding the inhabitants to observe a peaceable and moderate deportment, as their conduct will be the obect of the strictest scrutiny. The Polish officers that are obliged to leave Warfaw meet with a welcome reception in Turkey. Ten thousand Poles taken into the Russian fervice are marched into the interior of that country. The Russians having a superfluity of stores, &c. in their magazines, have fold to the Prussians to the amount of 100,000 rix dollars.

MENTZ, March 16.

Extract of a private Letter.

General Count Clairfayt has received

positive orders to exert his utmost effort to throw provision and ammunition into Luxembourg, and his army is already on its march thither with a large train of carts march thither with a large train of carts and waggons, laden with ammunition and provisions. The General is fully sensible of the great difficulties attending this enterprize, but his distinguished military talents, and great experience, allow us to hope that he will be able to surmount them, and that the expedition will be crowned with fuccefs.

"Although the city of Luxembourg is not large, yet the lines of circumvallation, on account of the advanced works stretching every where, to half a leagues distance from the town, are of an immense extent. This distance of the body of the place, together with the difficulty of approaching it, arising from the works being cut in a folid rock of supendous height and bigness on which neither mines or the best direct-ed artillery can have any essect, render it impossible to reduce Luxembourg by any other means than a long and vigorous blockade. Several Newspapers have long fince announced that the Republicans had began to bombard that fortress, but you may be fure that on the 4th inft. not a bomb had yet been thrown, or a cannon

fhot fired against it.
"The Austrian Army is perfectly recovered from the fatigues of the last cam-paign. The removal of some suspicious Officers has restored the former harmony and mutual confidence in the army; and the impression which the success of the Republicans at the end of last campaign had made on the minds of the private men, is completely worn away. Mr. Froif fard is succeeded in the important post of Adjutant-General by Mr. Grimm, an offi cer univerfally respected and beloved. The whole army ardently desires the return of Major-General Mack, but it is much to be feared, that the influence of his ene-mies will prevent his being again em-

Return of the officers and men killed and that Prince having foon been convinced of wounded on board the different ships of the absolute impossibility of treating with tham's Command, in an action with the French fleet off Genoa, the 14th of March, 1795.

Those of the King of Prussia agent, farther tainted with Jacobinism, is still at Paris.

LONDON, April 4. IT appears to us, after a perufal of several German papers and letters, that the French are unwilling to contend with the Prussians for the barren district of Westphalia, and are withdrawing to the rivers and fortresses of Holland, the defence of which is too important to the narrative of the entry of Charette them to be undertaken otherwise than in the most advantageous positions.

The return of the Dutch commissi oners from England, without an acknowledgment of their powers, is mentioned with much refentment in the Amsterdam prints.

Another conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Naples, in which the Duke de Medici, a person of the first consequence, and governor of the city, is faid to be involved. Whether this is any thing more than the trick of some prevailing party, endeavoring to suppress their opponents, is to be learned from future communications.

April 6. We stopped the press on Saturday last, to state the arrival at noon of messrs. East and Major, two of his majesty's messengers, arrived in town with difpatches from the Continent. The first came from Vienna; the last from Hanover & Bremen; at the latter of which places, the British head-quarters were. The Pruffian head-quarters were at Ofnaburgh, into which 4000 troops of that nation marched on the 28th ult. the advanced guard of an army of feventy thousand.

The British infantry were to embark at Bremen on the 29th and 30th ult.

Some letters from Dublin gire an ount of a very serious riot in that city. The mob attacked the carriage of Firzgibbon, and threw a flore of feven pounds weight, which truck his Lordship on the head. They like wife attacked the house of young Be resford, into which it is faid the broke and in a few minutes demolihed the furniture. Here one person vas shot, and two wounded. The mob was difperfed by the military.

We give in our paper of this day an extract of the proceedings of the National Convention, from the 24th of last month to the 28th inclusive. They are chiefly taken from the Republica Francois, a paper in higher edition in Paris than the Moniteur. It who feen from the fittings of the convention, that on the 29th, Collot, Barrere, and Billand Varennes, fo far from bei udged, were on the contrary to undergo a long trial, the charges against them being to be discussed according to the division made by the commission of 21, which had arranged them under many heads. They detended themselves with as much address as energy, as will be feen by Barrere's speech, in which he fometimes throws the odium on the people at large, fometimes on the Na. tional Convention, and even on the fections of Paris.

The iffue of that trial is likely to cause a movement in Paris, as appears from a state of that city, given in the last but one of our French Journals .-Some fections had declared themselves to be in a state of insurrection-the 28th of March, a great number of women had joined fome feditious perfous in the Fauxbourgs, and threatened the Convention with diffolution. In some places they had torn out the tri-coloured cocks ade, and exclaimed, " Down with the Convention." It was with difficulty the armed force could keep them within bounds; and martial law was to be proclaimed in Paris. The arrival of fub-fiftences had failed, and the diffribution of bread, fixed at one pound per day, had been reduced to half a pound; in fhort things were a very melancholy afpect on the 29th.

In admitting that order may have been restored in Paris by the present government, it seems doubtful whether the four accused deputies will be condemned or acquitted. Their supporters are numerous and zealous; and Lecointre, their principal accuser, having in a cross discussion attacked Touvet and the Ga rondifts, both parties of the Convention treated him as a fool, a hypotrite and a feoundtel, and a member moved, that feals should be put on his papers, as a forger of false deeds.

We understand by some private reports, that Barrere had got rid of his acculation, by abandoning his two companions, avowing many of their private enormities, and declaring to the Convention, that on the days of the 31st of May and 1st and 2d of June, there had been a project to murder 300 members of the Convention, a project of which he had prevented the execution, in facrificing only twenty-two members, who had been guillotined with Briffor; and that Isnard, summoned by him to contess what he knew about that pur-Barrere on that head; fo that it was thought Barrere might escape, whilst

the others would fuffer. Stofflet, it will be feen, is still at the head of an army of Royalists in Anjou. We have received the account of his interview with Charette, for the purpole of confulting on the propoled amnelty of the regicides. We have received too and his companions into Nantz. Stofflet has issued a proclamation, which is faid to be a very rigorous one. We hope to be foon able to communicate it to our readers.

The trial of Fouquier Tinville, before the new Revolutionary Tribunal, commenced on the 27th March.

The Churches have been opened in Paris, and in a great number of the Departments, for the exercise of public worship. The anti constitutional prices were contemned as much as they de-ferved, and the Masses celebrated by the infermented priests, i. e. those who had not taken the oaths to the constitutution of 1791, were attended by crowds of people of every description.

April 7. The French papers lately received, have proved beyond a dispute the submission of the royalists in La Vendee to the laws of the republic, without any stipulation in favor of royalty. Some of the Chouans have already submitted; and there can be little doubt but that the meeting of the 30th March, which their leaders had agreed to attend, will reunite them to the republic also. It is a curious fact, however, that fince the royalifts made their peace, money has been actually paid by our ministers