

For Boston or Portsmouth,
The BRIG
Two Sisters,
THOMAS ROACH,
Master.
Apply to the Captain on board, or to
Louis Osmont,
No. 117, north Second Street.
Nov. 11 d6t

For Sale or Charter,
The SLOOP
Industry,
LLOYD WHARTON,
Master.
LYING at Morton's wharf. She is a
good vessel, sails fast, and will carry about
700 barrels. For terms apply to the mas-
ter on board, or
Wharton & Greaves.
Nov. 11 d6t

FRESH
Bohea Tea,
AND
GIN in pipes,

Now Landing from on board the ship
Feggy, John Elliott master,
from Amsterdam.

Also Imported by the late Arrivals,

Russia Hemp, first quality
Ditto Sail Duck
Ditto Raven Duck
Brown Russia Sheetting
Tickenburgs
Oznaburgs
Brown Flanders Sheerings
Hessians and Brown Rolls
Cotton Stripes and Checks
Flanders Bedticks
Holland Sail Duck
Seine Twine
Dutch Great Cords
Gin in cases
Madden
Window Glass, 8 by 10
Jesuists Bark
Opium
All Medicines
German Steel
Mill and Cross-cut Saws
Hoe and Cutting Knives
Sythes and Skates
Coffee Mills
Black Lead Crucibles
Anchors from 3 cwt. to 15 cwt.

And a General Assortment of

3-4 & 6-4 Bolting Cloth,
FOR SALE BY

Pragers & Co.
Nov. 11 d6t

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mrs. Mel-
moth and Mrs. Pownall,

TO-MORROW EVENING,
Nov. 12.

Will be presented,

The Tragedy of the

GAMESTER.

With a Musical Piece, called the

Wedding-Ring.

As performed in London, fifty nine suc-
ceeding nights, with the most unbounded
applause.

Mrs. Melmoth will, for that night only
recite Collins's Ode on the Passions, and
deliver an occasional Address written by
herself.

Mr. and Mrs. Marriott
Respectfully Inform their Friends and the
Public, that their

BENEFIT,

is fixed for

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
November 17.

At the Old American Theatre, when will
be performed

THE TRAGEDY of the

Rival Queens;

OR,

The Death of Alexander the
Great.

After which will be presented an entire new
Ballet DANCE, by Monsieur Quenet,
Mr. Durang, and Madame Gardie, en-
titled the PATRIOTIC FEAST.

And a FARCE,

Written by Mrs. Marriott, called

The Chimera;

OR,

The Effusions of Fancy.

(NEVER PERFORMED.)

The Prologue by Mrs. Marriott, will be
spoken by Mr. Hodgkinson.

Mrs. Marriott, with the utmost de-
ference and timidity offers to the Public, this
humble effort of Juvenile Fancy, and as it
has ever been the characteristic of Ameri-
cans, to be the support of Genius however
lowly, she hopes that a small share of their
inclimable patronage, will be administered
to dispel the painful fears of sensibility,
and the most genuine gratitude in return,
shall ever be retained in the heart of her,
who has already experienced the grateful
tokens of their approbation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

NEWS FROM THE WESTWARD.

A letter from General Wayne's Army
states, that in five days from leaving Fort
Defiance he had reached the Miami Towns
—that Campbell had evacuated the Fort
at the Rapids—that a Council of Indians
had been held after their defeat on the
20th August, in which British Agents had
endeavored to persuade them to ritique
another action—but that the Indians re-
fused, and had dispersed to their homes
determined to bury the Hatchet—that
200 Indians fell in the late action—that
their whole force on that occasion was
1500 Indians and 30 Canadians.

The Collector of Niagara was among
the slain, his body being afterwards found
—The provisions of the Indians were fail-
ed, and received from the British stores.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore
Nov. 9.

The officers of the French Corvette L'
Epartiate arrived in this port, say, that
the Nation have 16 line of battle ships now
at sea against the Grand British fleet—that
by next Spring they will have 78 ships of
the line, completely equipt, that 200
merchant vessels were ready for a secret
expedition, when the Corvette failed.

CONGRESS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, November 11.
The Speaker communicated a letter
from the Governor of the Territory of the
United States south west of the River
Ohio, enclosing the credentials of James
White, elected to represent that Territory
as a representative in the Congress of the
United States.

The letter & credentials were read by
the Clerk—and on motion by Mr. Blount
were referred to a special Committee of five
members.—Mr. Bondine, of the Commit-
tee appointed to report on the unquali-
fied business of the last session, and on such
laws as have expired, or are near expiring,
brought in a partial report which was read
—It referred only to two unfinished
bills one respecting an uniform system of
Bankruptcy throughout the United
States, and the other, making provision
for sick, or disabled seamen, and the report
of the Committee appointed to
prepare rules and regulations for the House
—This report being read, the speaker in-
formed the House, that one member was
still wanting to form a quorum of the Sen-
ate.

On motion of Mr. Tracy the rules and
regulations reported last Session were read
—and referred to a Committee of the whole
House.

Mr. Murray informed the Speaker, that
Mr. Duval a member from Maryland,
elected to supply a vacancy occasioned by
the resignation of Mr. Mercer, was now
attending to take his seat.

It was observed that the Committee of
elections, who had the Care of Mr. Mer-
cer's resignation under consideration would
report in about fifteen minutes.

Mr. Nicholas observed that he
saw no reason for delay in admitting the
Gentleman.—The members had all
taken their seats without any previous
scrutiny; and he saw no reason for in-
stituting one now. Some remarks fell
from Mr. Lee, relative to precedent;
and the proceedings of the House in the
case of Mr. Mercer, when he took his
seat in the room of Mr. Pinckney, were
read.

Mr. Dayton of the committee of e-
lections, presented a report—previous
to reading which, some observations
were made. It was contended, that
the gentleman ought to be admitted
without any antecedent formality. A-
gainst this it was said, that the case was
not a common one: the gentleman ap-
pears, to take a seat which has been
occupied by another; and satisfactory
evidence ought to be had, that the seat
has been properly vacated. This fact
will appear by the report.

Mr. Murray stated that the requisite
information on this point, had been a-
bundantly furnished both by the exe-
cutive of Maryland, and by Mr. Mer-
cer himself.

Mr. Madison observed that he con-
sidered the reading of the report would
be the shortest process in the business of
admitting the gentleman. He had no
doubt of the propriety of the gentle-
man's admission.

The report was then read, which sta-
ted in substance, that John Francis
Mercer had resigned, and that Gabriel
Duval was duly elected in his stead.

The report being again read, was ac-
cepted, and the Speaker administered
the oath required by the Constitution to
that gentleman, who thereupon took
his seat.

To-morrow was then assigned to go
into a committee of the whole, on the
rules and regulations.

Adjourned 'till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

BALTIMORE November 7.

Mr. Bates who for many weeks has la-
boured under a very severe indisposition,
last night made his appearance in the char-
acter of "Rutcken" in the Opera of
"Robin Hood." His abilities are by no
means weakened by his illness, the brilliant
comic-genius shone conspicuously through
the temper evidently occasioned by a long
state of inactivity and a debility of frame the
consequence of sickness.

From an English paper.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Some of the regulations, for building
houses in Paris, would form an admirable,
precautionary police against fires.

The rooms of all the common houses at
Paris, have either composition, brick, or
tiled floors; there is no wood whatever
in the rooms, but the doors and windows;
and their apartments are found to be as
marin, if not warmer than ours.

Houses destined for shops, have a por-
tion of twenty five high, arched and se-
parated from the rest of the house. Here
a loft is raised, where there are rooms o-
ver the shops, about ten feet high, where
the shopkeepers and their apprentices lay,
while the rest of the house is separated for
lodgers.

These apartments are called *entre-sols*,
and they are found to be very convenient.
All their cafes at Paris, are of stone or
brick, girded with wood; and the floors
of all shops are bricked, flagged or tiled.

In Holland, particularly at Rotterdam,
they have watchmen stationed in entry
boxes, built on the top of their churches,
to give an alarm of fire, at its first ap-
pearance.

From which circumstances, and arrange-
ments in building, similar to those in
France, fires are very uncommon in Hol-
land.

These regulations might claim the at-
tention of the legislature of any country,
since it is an idle prejudice, that the so-
called materials are not full as warm, if
not warmer and more comfortable, while
they are not only safer, but cheaper than
wood.

Foreign Intelligence.

From Hamburg papers.

Translated for the Phil. Gaz.

AACHEN, August 30.

On the 28 inst. Count de Clairfait
has entered upon the duty, as com-
mander in chief of the imperial army,
and general Beulien has, in the gen-
eral orders of yesterday, been acknow-
ledged quarter master general in place
of the Prince of Waldeck. Prince Co-
bourg departed immediately for Vienn-
a after having taken his leave of the
army by the following Address:

"His Majesty the Emperor having
graciously yielded to my most humble
representations, by accepting my resig-
nation of the chief command of the
grand army, vesting that important trust
in his excellency General Count de
Clairfait, information thereof is hereby
given to the army. I avail myself of
this opportunity to declare to all the
generals, officers, and to the whole
army the deep sense of regret, I am pen-
etrated with, occasioned by this separa-
tion. I beg they may accept of my
assurances, that the esteem I bear to
brave troops and my gratitude for their
good will in the service, as well as for
attachment and friendship to my own
person, will be as lasting, as their
memory ever will be dear with me. My
best wishes for good success and the
glory of their arms will follow them
every where, and though, at this very
moment, I cease being their leader and
chief, I shall never cease admiring their
merits, rejoicing at their exploits, and
glorifying in their friendship. I cannot
but persuade myself they regard that ex-
pression of my sentiments as the effusion
of a heart deeply affected, it being the
last proof of my warm attachment and
esteem."

(Signed)

PRINCE DE COBOURG.

POLAND.

Extract of a letter, dated Berlin, Sept. 6.

At the important crisis impending on
the Polish affairs, when people flatter
themselves to hear every moment of the
capture of Warlaw, it is nearly as in-
teresting to obtain certain information
of what has not been in that respect. A
messenger arrived yesterday from that
quarter announces only a fall of the
Poles luckily repulsed; but the city it-
self is still so effectually defended by
general Kosciusko's camp, as to pre-
vent the Russian army from battering
the place without molestation, the only
means to oblige the city to surrender.
It was however still expected at the
head quarters of the Russian King, that
a favourable turn of circumstances might
enable them to enter that capital in the
course of four or five days.

In my last I informed you, that the
Prussians took possession of six batter-
ies; on the 28th they took three others,
extending to the right wing of Kos-
ciusko's camp. The Poles, in order to
retake those batteries, attempted a most
spirited sally, but were repulsed with
the loss of 1000 men. The battle how-
ever was obstinate and bloody, and our
troops paid very dear for their advan-
tage obtained over the enemy. The re-
giments of infantry of Borin, Hollweck,

and Frankenberg, suffered greatly. A
report [contradicted by some] says that
the people at Warlaw became enraged at
the failure of the attempted sally; that
prince Joseph Poniatowsky (the Polish
king's nephew) was in imminent dan-
ger of being hanged, the populace as-
cribing the ill success of the enterprise
to some misconduct in his leading on the
troops, and that it was with the utmost
exertion, that Kosciusko himself shield-
ed him from such shameful treatment.

It is said, the insurgents in South
Prussia have intercepted a considerable
transport of money destined for the army
encamped before Warlaw, and taken
possession of a battery that was to be
transported on the Vistula river from
Graudenz to the same place.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.

A Messenger from Head-Quarters ar-
rived last night, by 12 o'clock, with the
agreeable news, that Lieut. general Von
Shouefeld surprised Madalinsky, the gen-
eral of the insurgents, when he intended
to pass the Vistula in order to over run
and plunder South Prussia, but suffered a total
defeat at Zakrotzim. 700 of the insur-
gents are said to be killed, besides 1500
prisoners. Whether Madalinsky is among
the latter is not ascertained.

LOWER RHINE, Aug. 29.

Three kegs with Dutch Ducats are said
to have arrived at Measfricht, which the
States General sent to the Imperial army.

The French have in the Duchy of Bran-
bant only, taken out 18000 horses.

The Bishop of Namur has been taken
by the French as an hostage and sent to
Paris.

At Liege the pound of bread costs 18
fols.

FRANCE.

EVER TRIUMPHANT.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, 25th August.

In the sitting of the 23d, Barrere read
a dispatch from the Representatives of
the people Soubrant and Milhaud de-
puted to the army at the Eastern Pyren-
nees.

The letter was dated August 14, pur-
porting, that the Spanish general, Count
de la Union, on the day preceding,
made a general attack with intention to
relieve Bellegarde. As first the Spani-
ards obliged our troops to fall back with
some loss. They also gained some
heights, and fired on us with our own
cannon, that we had left there. But
our troops retreated only in order to con-
centrate their forces, advanced again
and drove the Spaniards again out of
the batteries they had carried. At the
same time, brigadier general Mirabel de-
feated a column of the enemy, that had
advanced to support the attack, but un-
fortunately lost his own life fighting at
the head of his troops, who avenged his
death by a dreadful massacre among the
Spaniards; the latter left 2500 dead on
the spot. So the intended relief of
Bellegarde blockade, proved abortive,
and we shall soon hear of its fall. On
the 22d, the Revolutionary Tribunal
sent Henriot, adjutant Deschamps, to be
executed by the guillotine; he had been
previously declared an outlaw.

The minister from the Republic of
Geneva desired the Convention to ap-
point a day, when he might be admit-
ted to present them his credentials. On
Barrere's motion it was decreed; that
the same formalities be observed, as was
done at the reception of the minister
from the United States of America.—
Accordingly Stephen Solomon Rey-
batz, envoy from the ruling powers at
Geneva, entered the hall attended with
his secretary of embassy and sundry of
his countrymen, and being conducted
into the centre of the hall, took his seat
over against the president's seat.

In this speech he amongst other
things said:

As the Convention had decreed the
rights of men to them, it was referred
to decide on the rights of nations, and
to adopt a political equality. Of course
the minister from a small republic ought
to be received in the same manner as the
ambassador of a powerful empire. Gene-
veva had well deserved for the cause of
liberty. The pen of J. J. Rousseau,
and the dart of William Tell, were two
precious relics. Rousseau he called a
hercules, who had purged the stable of
policy. Then the minister received a-
midst loud applause, the fraternal em-
brace of the President, and it was de-
creed, to cause his speech with the an-
swer thereto, to be translated into all
languages, and printed, and to hoist the
Geneva colours on the side of the French
in the Convention hall. It was further
decreed, that the committee for nation-
al instruction be enjoined to bring in a
report in the course of 10 days, in what
manner the ashes of Rousseau may be
translocated from his tomb at Erme-
nonville to the Pantheon at Paris.

Durand Malleiane, Bourdon de
l'Oise, Cambon, Breard, and Tallien,
spoke on the 22d amidst many applau-
ses, in the Convention, in favour of en-
tirely re-establishing liberty of opinion,
of the press, and for the abolition of

the manifold abuses except in. They o-
penly asserted, their motions had no
aim besides rendering truth, justice and
every virtue the order of the day, and
gaining the confidence of the nation by
showing how the people are represented
by honest men. To put a stop to cal-
umnious and ill-famed reports, to which
many amongst the deputies were expo-
sed, it was decreed that all and every
one, who had been travelling by orders
from the public, render accounts of their
expences at the committee of the inspec-
tor of the Convention hall, and of their
secret expence before the committee of
finance, &c.

On Breard's motion it was decreed,
that it shall not be lawful for any per-
son whatsoever to adopt any other name,
but that of his father.

"Let us always be attentive," said
Breard, "what man the person in ques-
tion has been, before the period of the
revolution. We ought to know, how
it comes to pass, that a house, which
in those days hardly contained a bed-
stead and a chair, at present stands splen-
didly furnished, and, for what reason,
men formerly quite obscure and un-
known exchanged their proper names
with a celebrated name of antiquity.
Couthon called himself *Aristides*. Those
who had distinguished themselves at Pa-
ris, by the names *Socrates* and *Brutus*,
were before famous for villainies, and
came to Paris with a view to rob the
Republic." It was then decreed, that
the committee for legislation make pro-
posals to conciliate the liberty of the
press with the present revolutionary gov-
ernment, and to punish calumny. Li-
berty of the press is at Paris now a fa-
vourite object urged in societies of all
kinds, and at the Jacobins the word
was, on the 23d of August, "*Liberty
of the Press or death.*"

PARIS, August 18.

Barrere informed the National Con-
vention yesterday, that the fortress of
Quefnoy had been taken by our troops
on the 15th inst. The Austrian garri-
son to the amount of 3000 men, laid
down their arms, and surrendered at
discretion. Our troops found in Quef-
noy 119 Austrian and Dutch cannon,
a great number of mulets, 30000 wt.
powder, a great many cartridges and
other warlike stores. The most effect-
ual measures have been taken, to arrest
all Emigrants who were in Quefnoy,
and to bring them before the criminal
court. Forty one of them are already
in confinement. Never did an army
show more spirit and activity, than that
which besieged Quefnoy. The contin-
ued rains had overflowed the trenches;
the soldiers mean while continued the
works under a perpetual shower of shells
and balls, singing all the time warlike
songs. In a few days, added Barrere,
we hope to be able to inform, that the
Northern territory of the Republic is
totally cleared of the enemy.

Barrere then read the following let-
ter of the General of a Division, Sherer,
who commands the troops about Quef-
noy, dated head quarters at Beaudignies,
August 16.

Citizens Representatives,

"Quefnoy belongs again to the Re-
public. Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock
3000 of the enemy, grenadiers, infan-
try, cavalry, artillery &c laid down
their arms. This being done, the whole
garrison was marched back into the
works of the place, where I keep them
under arrest, until you shall have de-
cided their fate. Twenty four compa-
nies of grenadiers, and three battalions,
keep the inner and outer works of the
place in possession. The army which I
have the honor to command, has shewn
the greatest fortitude and spirit, during
the twenty days since, when the trench-
es were opened. The infantry approach-
ed the palisades under a most dreadful
fire, and the cavalry made prisoners
till near the glacis of Valenciennes."

Barrere made thereupon mention of
a machine by means whereof the news
of the capture of Quefnoy two days
ago arrived at Paris half an hour after
our troops marched into that place.
"A curious contrivance, which has
been invented, said Barrere, to transport
the thoughts by a peculiar language
from one distance to the other, through
machines, four or five leagues distant
from one another, so that the expression
will get in a few minutes to a great
distance, does honor to this century, and
the execution of this discovery is your
work. A trial of this invention was
made last year before a committee of
the Convention. Their making a fa-
vorable report, the committee of public
welfare, took all possible care to establish
by this means a communication between
Paris and the frontier places, beginning
first with Lille. Almost a year has been
applied, in procuring the necessary in-
struments for the machines; and to in-