

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

CHARLESTON, June 22.
CIRCULAR LETTER agreed upon by the
citizens of Charleston, June 19.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

United to you by the endearing ties of private
friendship, and a common citizenship, we feel our-
selves encouraged to apply to you for aid in the
work of benevolence, imposed upon us by the des-
olating fire, which has recently ruined a fair portion
of our city.

Scarcely had we recovered from the confusion
and distresses arising from the fire, which laid waste
the upper part of the city—scarcely had we enjoyed
the melancholy pleasure of distributing the fruits of
the benevolence of the citizens, to the amount of
10,000 dollars, amongst the sons and daughters of
affliction, than we are again assailed by a heavier
calamity. A fire more rapid, extensive, devouring
and irresistible than any we have experienced for
nearly twenty years, sweeps off a great part of the
city, destroying houses, furniture, and goods, to
an immense amount, and reducing many industrious
families to famine and to ruin.

Time has not yet allowed us to calculate the ex-
tent of the loss, but a partial view exhibits the mi-
serable picture of 300 houses reduced to ashes,
and of 400 families driven for shelter into the
houses of their friends—into the buildings appropriated
to the comfort of the poor, of the orphan, and of
the helpless—which being insufficient to afford
shelter, some of the unfortunate victims have been
obliged to convert the House of God into the a-
bode of man, and to take refuge at the altar.

Many are reduced from affluence to beggary—
almost all who have been burnt out have sustained
great losses, and are placed in circumstances which
call for immediate relief.

Every exertion is making by the citizens of the
town to alleviate the miseries of these unfortunate
fellow creatures. Every heart feels for their dis-
tresses. Every hand is open for their relief. Much
has been done and more will certainly be done—but
much remains for the exercise of the friendly affec-
tions. The resources of the inhabitants of the city
already exhausted by the almost continued draughts
made upon them, by the unfortunate of our own, as
well as of foreign countries, are inadequate to meet
the exigencies of the present enormous evil.

Where can we turn for assistance so naturally, or
we trust so efficaciously, as to our friends and bre-
thren of the country, whose interest and whose af-
fections are bound up with ours, and who share in
our prosperity, and in our adversity—we are com-
manded by the voice of this community, to make
the appeal to the feelings of our fellow citizens in
the country; and we make the appeal in the confi-
dence that it will be effectual; and that they will
readily seize the occasion of co-operating with us,
in the great duties of feeding the hungry, cloathing
the naked, sheltering the houseless, and comforting
the afflicted.

John Matthews, Chairman; Charles Cotesworth
Pinckney, William Washington, David Ramsay,
Edmund Burke, John Huger, Robert Smith, H.
W. DeSaussure, James Ladson, John Bull, Isaac
Holmes, William Somersall, John B. Holmes, A-
dam Tunno, Keating Simons, Daniel Cannon,
Wm. Johnson, Ven. Williams Crafts, J. S. Crips,
Richard Furman, Thomas Waties, Nathaniel Rus-
sell, Anthony Toomer, John Blake, William Mar-
shall, John Champneys, Thomas Lee.
Charleston, June 18, 1796.

[Gen. Pinckney's draught of a petition.]

To the honorable the Speaker and the other Mem-
bers of the House of Representatives of the
State of South-Carolina.

The Memorial and Petition of the citizens of
Charleston,

Respectfully sheweth,

That a considerable part of their city has been
lately reduced to ashes by two dreadful and destruc-
tive fires.

That the frequency of fires, and the extent of
their devastation in this city, has been chiefly occa-
sioned by many of the houses having been built
with wood, and by more having been covered with
shingles.

That the building and covering houses in this
manner, not only endangers the property of the
proprietors of them, but renders insecure the
houses of other citizens in their vicinity, built of brick
or stone, and covered with slate or tile.

That these fires do not only occasion great loss
and damage to those whose properties are immedi-
ately consumed, but the injury sustained extends
widely, and involves many others in the ruinous con-
sequences; they even cause a diminution of the
public revenue, as vacant lots pay a much less tax
to the state and city, than lots improved.

That as it is contrary to the social compact for
any person to make such use of his property as will
be injurious to his neighbour, and as your petitioners
are thoroughly convinced, by sad experience, of
the pernicious consequences of their building with
wood or covering with shingles, they most earnestly
request you to ordain, that the outside of all build-
ings, hereafter to be erected in the city of Char-
leston, or within half a mile thereof, be henceforth
built of brick, stone, tabby, or some other in combus-
tible material, with party walls of the same; and that
all buildings which shall hereafter be covered within
the above limits, be henceforth covered with either
slate, tile, stone, brick, tabby, or some other in com-
bustible material; and that you will make such fur-
ther provision, as to your wisdom shall seem meet
to prevent, as far as human care and foresight can
prevent, the repetition of the dreadful calamities
they have suffered.

PORT OF BALTIMORE,

June 28.

ARRIVED.

Ship Active, Jenny,
Brig Mentor, Feelenborg,
ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

Ship Diana, Deshon,
Harmony, Robinson,
CLEARED.

Brig Mentor left at Bremen brig Star, of Char-
leston. The Anthony Mangin, arrived there the
21st of April, in 60 days from Baltimore. Lat.
74° 46' long. 21° 14' spoke ship Pacific, of
Charleston, from Surinam, bound to Amsterdam.
Lat. 63° 6' long. 57° 32' spoke brig Lady Eli-
zabeth, from Charleston to Hamburg, 14 days
out, all well. Lat. 72° 43' spoke brig New Proof,
(Nyc Prove) Peter Hanlen, from Philadelphia to
Hamburg, 4 days out.

Capt. Reeves, of the brig Paddy, from Jerome,
left at that port, now John & Joseph, and brig
Thetis, of Baltimore to sail the next day; schooner
Trent, Jewel, to sail in 8 days, and schooner
Betsey, Story, of ditto, to sail in 3 days for Char-
leston.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, April 16.
REVIEW OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday the session closed; it may be useful to
review it.

The opening on the part of government was
moderate confident and firm; on the part of opposi-
tion, insidious and malignant.

Administration recommends an attention to the
state of provisions, the restoration of internal tran-
quillity, and the most vigorous means of prosecut-
ing the war, if peace could not be obtained.

Pledged on the war, opposition acquiesces; on the
measur of security, they attempt to delude the people
by unmeaning inquiry into the state of the poor;
and as to internal tranquillity, they make an effort
to destry the means of preserving it, and to censure
the persons who had been most active in suppre-
sing insurrection.

They further endeavor to im-
pute to government a design of introducing religi-
ous persecution; and try the temper of parliament
on the exploded principle of introducing British
party as the engine of Irish opposition.

The struggles of last session are attempted to be revived

—the authors of the renunciation act are represented
as the enemies of Irish Independence; Mr. Fox is held up as a Comet, to whom Ireland is to
be the tail; the Brissotin experiment of appealing
to the people against the government of England, is
revived; and the sedition of Francis street Chapel,
is repeated in the Senate with all the affectation of
studied plagiarism.

The country gentlemen of Ireland were not to
be entrapped by their language; neither sedition
nor disaffection, nor British party, were lures to
their understanding: they thought their lives, their
properties, the constitution, and their country in
danger; they felt that the administration was act-
ing sincerely and honestly for their preservation,
and they refused to be the dupes of disappointed
party.

Opposition, finding no support, and that every at-
tempt to gain strength disclosed increasing weak-
ness, soon relaxed their efforts, and sunk by degrees
into a faint approbation, or faint abuse, of the mea-
sures of government.

Last year the magnitude of the supply had been
extolled and exaggerated, as the greatest effort of
Ireland, and idly attributed to the unexampled
popularity of the administration of the day: this
year a supply of the same magnitude has been car-
ried off quarterly, but without any parade.—
The difference in the two years is this—that the
same force which was last year procured by a loan
of 1,500,000. for the current service, is this year
supported by a loan of 700,000. only. Such has
been the economy of government, that a saving of
500,000. has been brought to the public credit.

A judicious stoppage of the export of grain, en-
sured plenty to the people, and a wise investigation
diffused alarm. The high price of corn throughout
Europe had encouraged a great speculation in
Ireland; corn was bought up in great quantities for
export, and hence the temporary high price: but
speculation has over-shot its mark; corn is falling
in England; the prospect of the next harvest is pro-
mising; of course adventure will soon cease, and
reasonable and cheap prices will return.

No parliamentary measure has been taken for the
poor: most wifely—for no parliamentary measure
can serve them. When government proclaims that
the kingdom increases in prosperity year after year,
whether in war or peace, it follows of course that
the situation of the poor must be daily meliorating.

Prosperity arises from an increased supply of pro-
duce and manufactures; but these are the result of
employment and industry; the poor can only be
benefited by employment and industry. If then the
country gradually prospers, it is a sure test that in-
dustry and employment are increasing, and conse-
quently that the poor are better supported; for as
there is more demand for labor, the price of labor
rises with the demand.

With regard to the disturbances of the kingdom,
the conduct of the government has been most judi-
cious; it has avoided committees of inquiry, from-
unwillingness to produce materials which might
stamp either disgrace or suspicion on persons or par-
ties, where convicting evidences could not be always
substantiated: it has relied more properly on the
public notoriety and the public feeling. In applying
the remedy to disturbances, its policy has been
preventative and not vindictive: it has armed itself
with the greatest powers, but confined the right of
exercising them to the disturbed districts alone.

The infraction law is the policy of the day;
the operation of the civil bill jurisdiction is a mea-
sure of perpetual efficacy. The government of
Lord Westmoreland had much merit in placing the
most efficient characters on the bench; the present
government has ensured the continuation of that
wise policy, by increasing the salary of the judges,
so that even the place of a pusine judge will now be
an object to men of leading business in the hall.—
This is, however, a measure in which I think go-
vernment is peculiarly self interested; for if any-
thing more than another can attach them to the
constitution of their country, it is the confidence that
justice at all times will be ably and impartially
administered. A bad judge is of more disservice
to government than the most furious opposition.

In increasing the salary of the judges, a wise provi-
sion is introduced to secure their going circuit; the
defalcation from their salary is made so great as to
be an effectual counterpoise to indolence; the af-
fairs will be respectable; for the business of civil
bills being removed, the judges will have leisure to
complete the business of their circuits creditably,
and they will no longer be crowded and tumultuous.

French let them put a stop to English piracy, let
them cease to render themselves liable to be called
on by the French to answer, why they have tacitly
seconded the efforts made by the English to over-
turn the French Republic. Americans do not de-
ceive yourselves; it is not by taunting the Repub-
lic that you will prove your attachment; it is by
executing with good faith your Treaty; it is by
preventing your seamen from serving their enemies
in violation of the laws of nations and of neutrali-
ty. As long as you submit to the violence of the
English you lose all right to look for justice from
France; you can no longer require that she should
consider you as neutrals; and if they prefer si-
lence relative to your present conduct, it is because
her good faith does not suffer her to imagine that
you take no step to cause your neutrality to be
respected, or that you tacitly consent to her ene-
mies finding reinforcements in your country.

LONDON, April 27.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 26.

The house resolved itself into a committee of
the whole house, on the slave carrying bill.

Mr. Wilberforce said, that what he now meant
to propose went merely to make some alteration in
the number of slaves that were to be carried, in order
to prepare the islands for abolition, which was
so great an object with many. He wished to render
the slaves somewhat dearer, in order to encourage
the good treatment of them, and to prevent any
new settlements of them being formed. By this
means a total abolition might be effected in the man-
ner most desired by many gentlemen in the house.
He therefore would move that the number of slaves
to a ton should be limited to one for every ton, when
the tonnage of the ship was 200, and four for e-
very five tons above that quantity of tonnage.—
and likewise that no more ships should be allowed to
enter into the trade than those now engaged in it;
and he proposed that the blanks in the bill should
be filled up with that proportion.

A long and desultory conversation ensued, in
which Mr. Jenkinson, General Tarleton, Mr. Dun-
das, Mr. Baitman, General Smith and Lord Sheff-
ield spoke against the motion.

Mr. Ryder, Mr. Francis, Mr. Pitt, and Mr.
Smith spoke in its support.

Mr. Wilberforce, however, contented to withdraw
his motion, as it seemed to be the general desire of
the house to enquire into the degree of mortality
which the present mode of importing slaves occa-
sions, and to grant such accommodations as their
health required.

The house being resumed, Mr. Hobart reported
progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Rose moved, "That there be laid before
the house an account of all the cargoes of negroes
imported from the coast of Africa from the year
1789 to 1794 inclusive, mentioning the number that
have died from the time that they were first taken
on board, until their arrival in the West-Indies; al-
so distinguishing each year, and the different parts
of the coast of Africa from whence they were im-
ported."

LEXINGTON, May 21.

On Tuesday last the electors for choosing the Go-
vernor and Senate, assembled at the Capitol in
Frankfort for that purpose; and after having ap-
pointed their clerk, &c. proceeded to the election
of a Governor, and JAMES GARRARD, Esq. was
elected.

The Senators for the different counties are:

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| For Jefferson, | A. S. Bullitt |
| Nelson, | Wm. McClung |
| Shelby, | David Sandford |
| Hardin, | Benjamin Helm |
| Logan, | James Davis |
| Washington, | Matthew Walton |
| Lincoln, | James Knox |
| Mercer, | Robert M. Byrd |
| Madison, | Green Clay |
| Clarke, | Hubbard Taylor |
| Fayette, | John Campbell |
| Woodford, | Robert Alexander |
| Scott, | William Henry |
| Bourbon, | John Edwards |
| Mason, | John Mechir. |

SIX PER CENT.

Three per Cent. - - - - - 17/8

5 1/2 per Cent. - - - - - 16/6

4 1/2 per Cent. - - - - - 14/4

Deferred Six per Cent. - - - - - 13/7 to 8

BANK United States, - - - - - 27 pr. cent.

Pennsylvania, - - - - - 30

North America, - - - - - 48 to 50

Insurance Comp. North America, - - - - - 55

Pennsylvania, - - - - - 12

EXCHANGE, at 60 days, - - - - - 165 to 166 2-3

Urbanna Mill Seats,

SITUATE in Cecil county, Maryland, on the banks of
the river Susquehanna, about one mile above tide water,
and commanding the water of that important river,
the channel conducting the trade of which comes to near
the Mill Seats as to make it convenient to speak the boats,
and Mills may be so situated as to receive them along their
walls, and by water lift take in their cargoes.

There is power sufficient for many and any kind of
useful Water Works, and so much may be judiciously laid
in commendation of this Site as would be inconvenient to
inform in a newspaper publication.

Those who may desire to be concerned, will probably
find themselves well pleased on viewing the situation.

Leaves for any term of years may be obtained on applica-
tion to the subscriber, living on the premises.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

April 19.

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