

On the night of the 2d instant, the dwelling-house of Mr. Francis Brankenbridge, of Charlotte in Vermont, was consumed by fire, together with three children, viz. a boy 15 years of age, and a girl and boy, each between eight and nine years of age—These children however, were not their own, but had been given to them.

By the Ship AMERICAN, Captain Shallerofs, arrived yesterday in 17 days from Tortola.

BASSETTERE, (St. Kitt's,) December 27. A schooner arrived here this day from Martinique, by which we learn that five sail of the line failed from Fort Royal on Saturday last to attack Trinidad.

January 3. On Thursday last his majesty's ship Vengeance brought in a large ship under American colours, from the Isle of France with a valuable cargo. She was taken off Guadaloupe.

Same day his majesty's ship Lapwing brought in a French privateer schooner mounting 4 carriage guns, and had on board 63 men. She was taken near Montserrat.

January 13. We are informed that captain Porter commander of the Experiment lugger, has lately engaged two privateers, that were fitted out at Guadaloupe for the purpose of taking her, has captured one, and obliged the other to bear away.

A Liverpool ship with 12 carriage guns and 13 men, has been lately taken by a French privateer of 4 guns and 50 men, and carried her into St. Martin's. The crew of which were suffered to go to St. Thomas.

January 17. The schooner Neutrality, captain Gray, arrived here on Saturday last from Savannah, in Georgia.

Captain Gray fell in company with the American brig Polly, capt. Clemens, of Portland from London bound to Virginia; he was by stress of weather driven off the coast, and captured by a French privateer from Guadaloupe on Thursday last the 12th inst.

January 27. Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated Jan. 23.

"The Comet fire ship is come exprets from admiral Jervis, who was obliged to quit the Mediterranean, the Spanish fleet being too numerous for him, and in coming out, off Algiers, experienced a severe gale of wind; three of his line of battle ships got on shore, one of them the Courageux was lost, and the greater part of her crew got to Gibraltar. He expected to have found admiral Mann, but he had proceeded as convoy to a rich fleet for England a few days before. Admiral Jervis is gone to Lisbon, and dispatched the Comet to advise admiral Harvey, that 7 Spanish line of battle ships had proceeded to the westward."

January 31. We are informed that about 160 privateers from 2 to 6 guns, sail out of Guadaloupe, and daily carry in valuable English and American vessels; the masters and crews of the latter are imprisoned as well as those of the former.

It is said that in the space of one month English goods to the amount of 160,000 sterling have been sold at Guadaloupe.

A court of vice-admiralty was this day held before the worshipful Robert Thompson, judge of the said court, for the trial of the ship Grand Turk, captured by his Majesty's ship Vengeance, captain Ruffel. The trial was not over when this paper went to press.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) Jan. 24.

We trust our admiral will see the necessity of affording protection to American vessels coming to and returning from our islands, by sending our cruizers for that purpose. The great distress we are in for want of provisions and grain calls for such a measure, and when it is considered that our enemies in Guadaloupe can now be supplied only by captures of Americans, it becomes incumbent on our naval officers to exert themselves to prevent it; they will be answering the end for which they were sent out, and render themselves the objects of our warmest gratitude.

RICHMOND, February 15.

On Tuesday the 7th of the present month, died, at his residence on Green Creek, in Cumberland County, Col. BEVERLY RANDOLPH, in the 43d year of his age. He was in every sense of the word a good man. In all the various relations of private life, his conduct was marked by the amiable qualities of sincerity, tenderness, benevolence, and hospitality. As a public man, he was virtuous, judicious, and firm: His patriotism was not of the modern cast—untainted by faction, and unswayed by selfish considerations,—he was inflexibly devoted to the genuine, and true principles of republican government, and good order. Unaffected by the gangrene of envy, jealousy, or disappointment, he freely paid to supereminent merit, and unrivalled public services, their well earned tributes of applause, and gratitude. His politics were not merely theoretical, his practice evinced their verity, he was not contented with only declaiming for the liberties of his country, when they were really in hazard; but he fought for them. His actions attested in the field, the sincerity of his opinions in the Senate. He deserved, and received the most honorable testimonials of the confidence of his countrymen, by appointments to the highest official stations in this commonwealth. Alas! he is gone—loved, and lamented by all who knew him. May his surviving fellow-men, imitate his bright and virtuous example!

Mr. Randolph, though debilitated by a hereditary gout, at a very early part of his life, yet never shrunk from his portion of military duty—He was in arms, at different periods, from 1775, to the end of our revolution war.—In the memorable year of 1781, at the head of a regiment of the yeoman

ry of his country, he gained honor in the action at Guilford court-house, under the orders of General Greene. In the same year, he served in the combined American and French armies, before York Town, until the surrender of the British garrison under Lord Cornwallis—an event which terminated the struggles of the American States, for their liberty and independence.

By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, February 24.

NEW-YORK CELEBRATION.

Wednesday last was honored as the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of George Washington.

The morning was ushered in by a federal salute from the fortifications on Governor's Island. At noon, similar honors were paid by the Brigade Artillery, under the direction of Captain Ten Eyck, from the Battery; and which were returned by a second salute from Governor's Island.

The shipping in the harbor displayed their flags and "streamers gay;" and every public demonstration of joy and mutual congratulation were evinced by our citizens at large.

For the evening were reserved the brilliant and enlightening tribute paid to the great Character of our nation.

The entertainment of the Tontine public rooms was every thing that the heart or eye could have desired. At this honorary feast, our fair countrywomen vied with each other in adding their testimony of the general voice of gratitude and praise, by a display of elegance and hilarity, which would have done honor to any of the worthies or nations on the earth—and, indeed, where are either to be found truly greater than our own?

"Tis ours to boast how wide the limits stand  
"Between a splendid and a happy land!"

Upwards of two hundred ladies, and near three hundred gentlemen, assembled, at an early hour, in the grand ball-room; and the dances commenced at about half past eight o'clock.

The spacious room, aided by its newly acquired ornaments, displayed the elegant assemblage in a file of splendor superior to every thing ever exhibited in this metropolis.

In a conspicuous part of the room, a handsome allegorical painting, executed by Mr. Robart, was exhibited, under a large arch (supported by smaller adjoining ones) tastefully ornamented with entwining wreaths of evergreen and laurel, and displayed the bust of the President placed on a pediment—on one side Minerva crowning him with a wreath of laurel—on the other, Fame pointing to the bust, and directing her looks to America, who is seated beneath the pediment, supporting the cap of liberty.

On the base of the pediment the words "Virtue crowned by Minerva," were inscribed.

About twelve o'clock the company were seated at

THE SUPPER.

Prepared by Mr. de Lacroix. This, for taste and elegance, we presume, has never been surpassed, if ever equalled in this city.

Five rooms were set apart for this purpose, which were all handsomely provided with suitable refreshments.

The principal supper room, however, giving the greatest scope to the exertions made on this occasion, it accordingly, received the most attention and approbation.

The tables in the room, were covered by detached and continued arches, entwined with evergreen and laurel; forming in the view a complete and beautiful harbor. In the other arrangements of the tables a very lively fancy, and correct taste, were universally displayed. To enumerate every object which received approbation would be tedious.

Among the principal ornamental parts of the tables, an elegant temple was exhibited at the head, supported by sixteen pillars (alluding to the number of the United States). On a pedestal, in the centre, was placed a Bust of the President—the figures of Fame, holding in one hand a trumpet, and in the other a wreath of laurel—Flora crowning the Bust with the wreath, and an inscription on a scroll beneath "Who is more worthy of it than him?" The base of the Pediment surrounded by several figures—that of Justice with an inscription beneath, "You and I make but one,"—that of Mars, "He lives and will be immortal!" A large bust was also displayed over the main piece, under an arch handsomely ornamented. All the other designs, which were numerous, were appropriated to the occasion and elegantly executed.

During the night, many patriotic airs were played by the band. The managers acquitted themselves with great ability; and we never were witness to a company, where happiness and satisfaction were so generally and strongly expressed.

The following toasts were given at supper:

1. George Washington—Long may he enjoy in a happy retreat, the gratitude of his country, as unrivalled as his virtues and services.
2. The President elect—May a successful administration realize the benefits expected from his tried patriotism, firmness and abilities.
3. The Governor of the State—In remembering the most useful and distinguished of our citizens, may we always be just to his claims.
4. The Congress—May their Councils ever be purely American, wise and energetic.
5. All friendly foreign powers—Continuance of friendship, speedy and cordial accommodation of differences.
6. A wife and lasting peace to Europe.
7. Prosperity to Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures.
8. Public credit—May it ever be cherished as an important nerve of the state; neither withered by ill faith, nor impaired by excessive use.
9. Patronage and success to institutions for the diffusion of knowledge.
10. The love of true liberty—May it always continue interwoven with every ligament of American hearts.
11. Abatement to the spirit of party, and increase to the spirit of patriotism.
12. A speedy resolution to guard our free constitutions from the enterprizes of domestic ambition,

or cabal of foreign intrigues or violence.

13. To our own country, Love; to others; Friendship; to none, Enmity.

14. Religion and Morality; the great pillars of human happiness; the firmest props of the duties of men and citizens.

15. The people of the United States—May they ever regard their Union as the Palladium of their political Safety and prosperity.

16. The American Fair—May they continue to excel in good qualities, and never be excelled in agreeable ones.

Gazette of the United States,  
AND  
Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 25.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	117
Three per Cent.	119
4 1/2 per Cent.	
5 1/2 per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	117
BANK United States,	15 per ct
— Pennsylvania,	13 do.
— North America,	45 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares,	30 per ct.
— Pennsylvania,	3 per ct. adv.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	par
— at 60 days,	62 1/2
— at 90 days,	57 1/2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder,	43
— 90 days,	42

Extract of a Letter from the state of Virginia, Feb. 4.

"What I have long dreaded, (unless peace took place between England and France) was in fact, against us by the republic, if we were firm in the maintenance of our neutrality, has happened. Such is our condition, that on the ocean against France by our privateering we could not make reprisals, because, except privateers and ships of war, the French, on that element, do not display a flag; and such is the temper of parties, that even if Great Britain, in her maritime potency, would protect your commerce, professedly as your friend, and gratuitously, party in America would reject this protection. Many there are, too many, I fear, not only in this state but in others, who applaud the measures of distress exercised against our trade, and not only justify but applaud, nay, more, rejoice at these violences. These men call themselves PATRIOTS;—the injury that agriculture will experience by the fall of the agricultural productions; the injury that commerce sustains by this indiscriminate capture of our vessels; the burthens that will oppress us in the payment of taxes necessarily imposed, and the miseries and ruin of our adventurous citizens and sailors in captivity, or worse than captivity, turned adrift without any means of supporting life, and the pressure of tropical diseases contracted in confinement, are feathers to them,—are no considerations to excite pity in the breasts of these outrageous patriots: all is proper; we are rightly treated—our ingratitude to our dear allies meets with proper retaliation, and the only cause of regret with them is, that these captures are not ten fold multiplied. Such language, you know, sir, is daily and unreservedly uttered, and such sentiments entertained by the Republic's portents, at present fune."

COMMUNICATION.

The knowing ones among the Democrats (meaning those few who can read) have borrowed from the London Morning Chronicle, all the phrases in use with the party who hate government in the abstract and in all its forms, and have applied the afore said phrases, very judiciously to the free republican constitution and administration enjoyed by the United States. No wonder they commit mistakes in such applications, as most of the slanders in the Jacobin Gazette are written by new imported Cocknies and raw Irishmen, who seem to fancy they still see Newgate and Tyburn, or trot with the "white boys" upon the bogs of Tipperary. The Aurora and Boston Chronicle from their patriotic energies to hunt down the "Court party", "The Sycophants", "Office-Seekers", "Horse-Leechers", "Blood-Suckers", "The Spawn of Governmental corruption", and ten thousand other names all outlandish and unintelligible here. This kind of declamation is fitting gear for knives and bait for fools. But one plain fact I pool it for all others. Washington is going out of office—he parts with patronage, with place-giving power. Though to the end of time his virtues will fill every heart, within ten or twelve days his magistracy will end, and with it his power to fill one empty purse with salary or fees of office.

At this day, when circumstances evince the testimonials of the public respect to be equally disinterested and sincere, this very public, or, in the style of the Chronicle and Aurora, the office-seekers, parasites, pumps, flatterers, venal wretches, flock in crowds to honor the first and best of men—the sensibilities of the citizens augment to the last of this illustrious Presidency.

A fact of this nature suggests or rather extorts the proper conclusions. If the unhappy and truly alarming prejudices of many of our Southern fellow-citizens are of a nature to yield to any evidence, one would hope this would shake them.

From the Leyden Gazette of the 16th December.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Dec. 6.

"The day before yesterday arrived here a courier from the Count Thomsen, minister of the king at Petersburg: he has brought the important news of the death of the Empress of Russia.

The princess appearing in perfect health, after rising very early in the morning of the 17th Nov. had entered her cabinet: she was there surprized with an apoplectic attack: every remedy was applied but without effect; she expired towards evening. The grand duke her son, was not at the moment in Petersburg; at his arrival there, he was received with great demonstrations of attachment on the part of the people, and was proclaimed emperor immediately after the death of his mother. The letter goes on to state, after mentioning that Catherine II. was born May 2, 1779, and consequently that she was in the 67th year of her age, that her only son and successor Paul Petrovitch was born Oct. 1, 1754, and has at present two sons and three daughters by a second marriage with Marie Fedorovna princess of Wurtemberg Stutgard, and that the new Emperor has confirm in his post, at the head of the department for foreign affairs, The Vice Chancellor Count Ostermann.

A letter from Buonaparte dated at Verona, Nov. 24—States that on the 23d a fortie was made by the garrison of Mantua at 7 o'clock in the morning, gen. Klimaine obliged the Austrians to retire with the loss of two hundred men, a howitz and two pieces of cannon. Gen. Wurmer commanded in person. This is the third fortie that has been made.

Further translations from Leyden papers will be given on Monday.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. M. Annan, Captain David Hardie, to Miss Mary McClure.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The brig Paragon, Robert Roberts, bound to Baltimore, failed the same day with Capt. Shallerofs, from Antigua.

The owner of the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgson, of this port, bound to Canton, has received a letter from the Captain dated July 4, announcing his arrival in the Straights of Sunda.

The American, Captain Shallerofs, left Antigua, January 29;—the following vessels had arrived there in distress, blown off the coast of America—

Ship Elizabeth, Capt. Hewson, from Halifax to Philadelphia, sprung a leak—Ship Fabius, Pepper, of Bolton, from St. Ubes, bound home, lost all her spars except her mainmast, no provisions—Calliope James, Standy, of Bolton from Cork to Norfolk, dismasted and had no provisions, James and William, Minicott, of Norfolk, from Lisbon, homeward bound, and much damaged in her rigging, leaky and short of provisions—Sally, Smith of New London, from Antigua, bound home, leaky, short of provisions, and in want of sails—Lydia, Fitch, of Nantucket, from the South Seas, was at anchor off the town, got fresh provisions from his owners, lost both his anchors and cables, and when arrived at this port, was in want of every thing.

Brig Fly, Ruffel, out 101 days, from Tenerife to Philadelphia; short of provisions, and very leaky, Brig Sally, Cotter, of Philadelphia, bound home from St. Kitts, very leaky, short of provisions, and had lost two of his hands. Schooner Nancy, of New York, Brew, bound home from Cape Francois, leaky, and in want of provisions—Schooner Lucy, Katliff, of Norfolk, bound home from St. Thomas; lost his foremast and bowsprit, short of provisions. Sloop Lucy, —, from New London to Norfolk, in want of sails and rigging.

About three weeks before Capt. Shallerofs failed, he saw a brig which he was informed was the Friends of Norfolk, from London, bound home; he was also informed that he was captured by a French Privateer, and carried into Guadaloupe, condemned, and the captain and crew imprisoned. Several vessels from Halifax and Newfoundland, were also at Antigua; names unknown.

The brig Little John, Butler, of Philadelphia, from North Carolina, and a schooner from the same place, had arrived with cargoes. The brig Paragon, Roberts, failed in company with the American, for Baltimore.

Capt. Shallerofs touched at St. Kitts, from whence he failed the third instant, and left there the ship Grand Turk, of New York, captain Malady, from the Isle of France, captured by La Vengeance man of war, after having been captured by the Scipio, carried into Dominica, and cleared; it is supposed the ship and greater part of the cargo will be condemned. Brig Hannah, of New Port, from Guadaloupe, bound home, taken by a privateer, not labelled; schooner Neutrality, Gray, of Bolton, and several vessels blown off the coast.

It is reported, that 37 sail of Americans are at St. Martin's, taken and sent in by French Privateers; a number also at St. Bartholomews.

Left at Tortola, the 7th instant, an American Indiaman, taken by the French and carried into St. Martin's, from thence cut by the Experiment lugger, Porter, of Dominica, and brought into Tortola and condemned.

Brig —, Clark, of New-York, from St. Domingo to Porto Rico, sent in by the Resource frigate, Cap. Watkins; not labelled, Schooner Swallow, Gilligham, from St. Domingo to St. Thomas, not labelled. Brig Fame, of Lambert, sold there, to fail in a few days. Brig American, —, of Kennebeck, sold there, to fail in a few days.

In lat. 28, 27, long. 71, spoke the brig Nancy, of Philadelphia, last from St. Bartholomews, being blown off the coast on his passage from Port-au-Prince, put in there in distress.

The schooner Harriet, Shields, with a valuable cargo, on her passage from this port to Cape Nicola Mole and Port-au-Prince, was captured on the second of January, near Tortuga, by a French row boat privateer, and sent into Port de Paix, where the vessel and cargo have been condemned.

The following vessels belonging to this port were at Aux Cayes, when Capt. Sutton failed.

Brig Ann, Parker, to fail for Baltimore in five or six weeks.

Brig Maria, Latimer, to fail in nine days.

Schr. Mary, Falks, 12 days.

And several others from different ports, names not recollecte.

NORFOLK, February 24.

Friday last we experienced a very severe gale. It began about 2 o'clock P. M. from N. W. and lasted until six, during which time very considerable damage was done to the shipping in the harbour. Much praise is due to citizen Violette, commander of French frigate Insurgente, who sent his boat and men to the assistance of the distressed.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,  
Such is the virulence of party spirit by which the minds of some men are influenced, that every, the most trifling incident is magnified into importance. To this cause must be attributed the observations which appeared in your paper respecting the conduct of the Chairman of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, insinuating a design to impose on the Legislature respecting the state of the vote. When in fact, such was the noise and confusion immediately surrounding the House, by drums beating, cannon firing, &c. on account of celebrating the Presidents birth day, that it was impossible to hear the members speak, or to attend accurately to the business of the Public. Mr. Logan the Chairman stated this difficulty to Mr. Latimer the Speaker of the House, and urged him to give it as a reason for the Committee to rise—Congress were on the same reason obliged to adjourn.

A Member of the Legislature.