

...and alacrily lent their aid. The masters of the American vessels in port, and their sailors were also extremely active in their endeavors to save their fellow-citizens property from destruction, and in preventing the spreading of the flames.

Much to the credit of several benevolent citizens a subscription was immediately set on foot for the relief of the poorer class of sufferers, which, highly to the honor of the opulent and charitable inhabitants of Charleston, amounted in the evening of that day to a very considerable sum, the subscription is still handing about, and not a doubt can be entertained but a sum sufficient will be raised to enable those who have nearly lost their all, and who are now obliged to their friends for a shelter, to be comfortably situated before the ensuing winter."

ATTENTION!

It is the duty of every citizen to all good citizens in Philadelphia.

Twenty Night Banks are already established in different parts of this City, and many more are in contemplation to promote GAMBLING! no less than thirty or forty people of different descriptions get together in each of these houses every evening in the week, with a quantum sufficient of cash in their pockets to make a sacrifice to the goddess of fortune, adequate to their hopes for her favors.

A few nights ago, a young gentleman took the desperate method of poisoning himself, in order to get rid of a moneyless existence; happily for him however his situation was known in time, and he obtained a successful relief, he relates having lost 1500 Dollars in the course of two successive nights, and assures that he knows several others who have been driven nearly to the same point, through a similar mischance.

The kind of game practised in these houses, is by no means entertaining, therefore nothing but the bait of gain can seduce one into an almost certain loss, which is often irreparable, and always severely felt.

That game is established upon a principle that brings by parcels into the hands of these bank-holders, all the money that is brought thither after having circulated a while round the table, so that when a man happens to have the chance to win 2 or 300 dollars, one may be sure that thousands have been lost.

From this preamble you are invited to reflect upon the consequences of this new sort of speculation.

It would be very well if these houses were frequented only by men who are so rich, that not knowing what to do with their money, they should play with it like children with their dolls. O happy place where there is no needy persons to relieve! nor any occasion to perform an act of benevolence!! But I am afraid that what I am told is but too true. Haughty iron hearted ostentation, has kicked away that beautiful sweet girl charity.

A Man of Feeling.

A Baltimore paper of the 10th inst. contains translations from Paris papers to the 2d April. Under the Strasburgh head it is stated that M. Bacher set off in great haste for Paris to carry to the Directory the article of peace received by an extraordinary Courier from M. Barmley. That letters from Landau say that all the auxiliary troops were ordered to fall back to Verdun and that the generals of both armies had agreed that their advanced posts should be at the distance of 90 miles from each other. Under the Paris head of April 21, it is stated that in the Gazette of Stuttgart there is a very extraordinary article dated March 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. which is as follows:

"By a Courier arrived this inst. from the headquarters of the Austrians at Mannheim, we have the following intelligence, dated the 18th: by the accounts of all the commanding officers at the advanced posts, we are informed that the enemy, upon the arrival of an express from Paris, have caused to be published in all the army, the news of a GENERAL PEACE. The same has been published in Landau. All the French troops have consequently evacuated the advanced posts occupied by them."

Neither the Grace from Amsterdam which place she left the 3d of April—nor the vessel in 36 days from Lisbon bring any confirmation of the above accounts.

To Correspondents.

The writer, whose performance is dated "Hartford May 16," is informed that the Editor is not the author of one sentence which appeared in this Gazette on the subject to which he refers—that the Editor has not volunteered in publishing any of the articles alluded to by "a Customer"—consequently his opinion on the general question, is not to be inferred from them. The Customer is informed that as the persons at whose instance the publications he animadverted upon were made, are known, and his strictures are of a personal complexion, it is necessary to their appearance in this paper that the author should also be known to the editor.

The piece signed "A Jerseyman" is better calculated for a paper of that date—where this Gazette has only a partial circulation.

From the Cambridge Intelligencer.

"A world in purchase for a friend is gain." So says Young, and so says Gen. O'Hara. The General was at Lyons during the massacres at that place, and was compelled to witness those horrible executions, when the executioners were standing up to the ancles in human gore!!!! One of the commissioners proposed that the General should be added to the number of headless trunks; but his request was not attended to. Some time after, General O'Hara happened to be in company with the commissary; when he asked him the reason of his making the proposal to put him to death. "My dear friend," said the Frenchman, it was not from any disrespect that I made the proposal—it was merely the thought of the moment, and it is not worth talking of now."

Earl Stanhope gives an instructive lesson to paternal pride, in the manner in which he has acted towards an amiable and deserving daughter. A young man, the son of a substantial Apothecary, at Sevenoaks in Kent, gained the affections of a young lady. She was educated to the love and practice of truth; she made the Noble Lord her confidant

in the affair of her heart. "My Lord, I cannot live happy without Mr. Taylor,"—was her Ladyship's frank communication; "Can you live happy with him?"—was the Noble Earl's reply; "he is an indolgent, honest, and intelligent young man, and I approve your choice." The match was accordingly made; and conceiving that a licence from Doctor's Commons has not the publicity which the spiritual rite requires, the banns were called last Sunday, and the young couple will be united in a few days, according to the old and regular forms of the Church.

On the first instant, a private soldier, at Bohn, belonging to the French dragoons, was presented with a rich sabre, sent from Paris, as a reward for his gallantry in escaping from five German dragoons, near Kreutzenach, after killing three of them—This ceremony was performed in the public market-place, by General Ernouf; and the man was assured he should have been promoted to the rank of an officer, if he had not been excluded by the law, through his incapacity to read or write.

In life's last scene, what tragedies arise, Fears of the brave, and follies of the wife! From Marlborough's eyes, the tears of dotage flow, And Swift expires—a Driveller and a Show!

Such is the lamentation to be made over the new publication of poor Edmund Burke. A man, who, in the early efforts of his life, was to be compared, and probably with no disadvantage upon the comparison, with Cicero! and now, if possible, below Mr. Reeves!

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

On Sunday before last an enthusiastic preacher in a neighbouring town predicted the millennium would commence that day week. Numbers of his weaker parishioners were frightened half to death, and came out of the church wringing their hands and wiping their eyes, uttering the most howling lamentation. The news reached this city, that the world was coming to an end last Saturday, to the great terror of old women. The day however came—the fun rose as usual—and all went on well, till evening came to the unspeakable joy of the poor frightened dupes of a fanatic preacher.

It would be well if all the fanatic preachers could be sent to Botany Bay. They are forever making calculations about the end of the world and the duration of hell fire, and making half their hearers wretched their whole lives. Multitudes of men and women enjoy fear a moment's peace of mind; being perpetually haunted with the terrific representations they hear from the pulpit. They literally sigh and groan away their lives. So obvious is this that certain zealous sects of religion wear a perpetual gloom in their countenances, and may be distinguished by their long, ghastly, pale viages.

Real religion, real piety forbids all this. Christ expressly forbids these sorrowful faces. Religion, if genuine, will produce perpetual serenity and cheerfulness. A man that loves God and his fellow men, will be cheerful and happy, in a constant performance of social duties. He will not go whining and crying about frets or into the pulpits to scare people out of their senses, with ill founded predictions. We have nothing to do with the end of the world—the world will still go on as usual—and if it should not, those people will fare the better who have made themselves and their fellow creatures most happy in the discharge of real duties.

Weak minds are too liable to alarm, without any aids from men pretending to be teachers of religion. Children are often almost frightened to death with ten thousand foolish tales of horror from their parents and nurses. The whole list of dreams and omens and nonensical whims of weak or disordered imaginations is instilled into a child, before he can read, to alarm him and render his life unhappy.

People do not reflect how their opinions degrade God Almighty, the author of nature and father of all blessings, when they suppose him descending to the task of terrifying people by the ticking of little insects in the walls, called by silly folks death-watchers, or busy at night in filling their heads with dismal forebodings, when they are asleep—To suppose the kind parent of the universe capable of such trifling work, is to place him in the rank of a common juggler.

Were this folly, or rather blasphemy to be found only among ignorant people, there would be less cause for surprise. But when influential men scrutinize into futurity and calculate upon events to which almighty power alone is competent, they meddle with that which belongs only to God. Great events are foretold in scripture; but whether the predictions are literal or allegorical; and the time when and the manner how they are to be accomplished, no man can say with any more certainty than the horse he rides on.

It would be happy for the world, if the teachers of morality and religion would quit all conjectures, and calculations and estimates about things which they do not and cannot understand; and which serve only to frighten their hearers, or make them merely gape and stare. The business of ministers of religion is to make their hearers wiser and better by teaching practical truth and duty. Conjectures have nothing to do with morality and religion.

A writer on the police of London has given the following estimate of crimes committed in that capital annually.

Small thefts,	710,000
Thefts on the rivers and quays,	500,000
In dock yards on the Thames,	300,000
Burglaries, high way robberies,	220,000
Coining,	200,000
Forging bills, swindling, &c.	70,000
Among the small thefts are 50,000 pocket-pots.	

In the naval action between Sir J. B. Warren and the French Squadron, the force was as follows: English fleet, 158 guns and 1008 men. French do. 196 guns, and 1990 men. Major force of the French, 38 guns and 982 men.

The identical pen with which Congress subscribed the act of Confederation in 1788, has lately been presented to the Historical Society in Boston, by Mrs. Blodget of Virginia.

It is a fact much to be regretted, that all the attempts to establish the manufacture of woollen and cotton cloths, on a large scale, in these States, have proved unsuccessful. The manufacture of woollens, at Hartford, has in a great measure fallen to the ground. That of cotton at Paterfon, is wholly suspended, and the machinery taken to pieces. This is the fate also of that at Pompton and nearly that on York Island.

The high price of labor, in consequence of an unforeseen war, may be considered as the principal, or rather immediate cause of these failures. But other causes must be taken into the account. The proprietors have employed emigrants, who in most instances direct many of the most essential branches. Many of these men have proved to be impostors; wholly ignorant of the business they professed. Others have been idle projectors, without experience or system, and without integrity. Perhaps it is within the limits of truth to assert, that when a few of the northern States a million of dollars have been wasted by these projects.

But it may reasonably be questioned, whether manufactures of the kind mentioned, can succeed in this country for many years to come: Between countries very populous, where no wild lands invite the inhabitants to remove from manufacturing towns and those where millions of acres, unoccupied and purchased at a low price, present the industrious man with an independent estate, for a little labor.—The competition between countries where a laboring man can be hired at a shilling or eighteen pence sterling a day, and one where the same labor costs three four and even five shillings sterling, cannot long be sustained by the latter. The freight, insurance and even high duties on the importation of rival manufactures, will not counterbalance such a difference in the value of labor, unless the article is manufactured with little labor, and is extremely bulky.

The immense capitals that have been sunk in attempts to establish manufactures will make our people more cautious in future. There is a time in every country when manufactures will spring out of necessity and favorable circumstances. In general, governmental aid is not necessary to produce or support such establishments.

From the Diary.

A few days since, a circumstance occurred in this city, which no person can reflect on without feelings of horror and detestation: and while we blush for the depravity of one of our species, cannot but regret that he who could commit such a dastardly and savage action, should go unpunished.

A certain man, one of the name of Davenport, had loaded his cart to a degree far beyond the power of his horse to draw, who exerted his utmost strength to move the enormous load to no effect.—This so exasperated the human brute; that, after having goaded and beat the unfortunate animal till his patience was exhausted, he killed him on the spot, by cutting his throat!

An instance of this kind happened some time since in Boston, when the select men, with a spirit of justice and true benevolence which does credit to the town, brought the offender to a public trial, and put it out of his power to repeat the crime, by incapacitating him from driving a cart thereafter.—Why an offense of this kind, for an offence it certainly is against every law of humanity or justice, should not be punished in this State as well as another, is not easily accounted for.

BOSTON, May 19.

By Capt. Smith, from Martinique, the 18th of April, we learn, that the permission for landing American provision had been revoked; owing to the amazing quantity that had arrived in the fleet from Cork, consisting of a number of vessels.

From Tobago, April 7. [By Capt. Gray.] Arrived Gov. Linzee, in his majesty's ship Fanny, with 230 troops, to reinforce the garrisons of the Island. By the best information which could be obtained, it appeared that 140 sail of the fleet from England had arrived at Barbadoes, among which were three sail of the line. They brought out 21,000 troops, which were landed. An embargo existed in all the British windward islands.

Capt. Knowles from Demerara, was brought too by the British ship Veteran, of 64 guns, Capt. Kelly—who detained him a few hours, treated him politely, in consequence of the treaty, and was permitted to proceed. The Veteran had taken brig Aurora, Chapman; freight paid; cargo condemned.

Passengers with Capt. K. John Elliot, Esq. and Mrs. Cambridge.

SALEM, May 17.

Capt. Buffant arrived here on Thursday last, in 48 days from Lisbon. Five days after he left the rock of Lisbon, he fell in with an English fleet, and was boarded by the officers of a sloop of war, he was brought to it, by whom he was treated very civilly. They informed him, that the fleet consisted of 7 sail of the line, 3 frigates, and 50 transports, bound to the West Indies. Two days afterwards Capt. B. fell in with a French fleet, by which he was also brought too and boarded. He gave them every information in his power respecting the English fleet; for which, from their conduct, he conjectured they were cruising. He supposed their force to be superior to that of the English, tho' they stated it at about the same; and he supposed, if it was their wish, that they must have met with them in about three or four days after.

From a Correspondent.

"Agreeably to the spirit of the times, the town of Danvers have this day elected Col. GIDEON FOSTER, to represent them in the Legislature of this Commonwealth the year ensuing—a man, not only of respectable abilities, but a firm and decided Federalist—a man who will not separate from all his Essex brethren to advocate antifederal measures."

BALTIMORE, May 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Pierre, Martinique, to his friend in this town.

"Since the arrival of the Irish fleet, government

positively refuses to suffer me to land any salt provisions, butter and candles, are included in the prohibition: There is suspicion entertained of an embargo taking place here daily."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

	days.
Ship John, Turner,	Liverpool 50
Clothier, Murphy,	Lisbon 40
Columbia, Greenleaf,	St. Ules 45
Brig Gracy, Barker,	St. Jago de Cuba 24
Betsey, Seeley,	St. John's, (N. B.) 42
Friends, Calvert,	Bristol 56
Lavinia, Charnock,	Lisbon 36
Grace, Wills,	Amsterdam 42
Neutrality, Thompson,	Port-au-Prince 22
Ann, Sweetser,	Charleston 6
Pomona, King,	Cadiz 54
Bon Esperance, Reber,	Lisbon 60
Schr. Flying Fish, Nadal,	from a Cruise—
Charming Betsey, Lark,	L'Anse-au 21
Polly, Halfey,	Port-au-Prince 15
Sloop Planter, Hells,	New-Province 23
Mary, Cushing,	Port-au-Prince 25
Independence, Roberts,	do. 23

CLEARED.

Schooner, Betsey, Holland, Stockley, St. Christophers	tophers
Adventure, Bernard,	Camden
Betsey, Robinson,	Cumtuck
Mary Ann, Swail,	Norfolk
Captain Murphy sailed from Lisbon the 10th of April, and left there the brig Lavinia, of Philadelphia, and the United States brig Sophia, Captain O'Brien, just arrived from London.—No news at Lisbon.	

The Dutch Fleet of 12 sail of the line and 1 frigate was at the Texel when the Grace failed.

On the 24th of April, Capt. Murphy spoke the brig Clio of Baltimore, 15 days from Norfolk bound to Madeira; lat. 33, 44, long. 36.

Capt. Dawkins from Port-au-Prince on the 2d of May off the Mole passed through a fleet of about 18 sail with troops conveyed by 4 men of war from England.

The French and Spanish fleets were at Cadiz, and the English fleet of 9 sail cruising off the bay when Capt. King failed.

The Ship John, Capt. Turner, from Liverpool which place he left the 1st of April, informs, that the ship Molly, and the brig Catharine, Scarborough, were to sail in a few days after him for Philadelphia. April 20, lat. 43, 46 long. 31, spoke the ship Washington, of Boston, from Charleston to London, all well. May 12, Nantucket shoals bearing N. by W. 13 leagues, was boarded by the Hulsar frigate, who pressed 3 of his men—having several American ship's crews on board—from one of them he received the following note—May 11th were taken by the Hulsar frigate, lat. 40, long 73, 30, the ship Congress, Reed; the Minerva, Clarkson, both from Amsterdam, and the Elizabeth, Wood, from Waterford, all bound for New York, which were ordered for Halifax.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	117 1/2
Three per Cent.	106
Deferred Six per Cent.	136 to 7
54 per Cent.	108
48 per Cent.	146
BANK United States,	27 pr. cent.
Pennsylvania,	20
North America,	43
Insurance Comp. North-America,	52 1/2
Pennsylvania,	15 pr. ct.
EXCHANGE, at 60 days,	160

Stop Thief!

AN away from the Subscriber, a black apprentice boy, about 18 years of age, limbooth face, and remarkably well built. He took with him several suits of cloaths—one of livery, blue, turned with yellow—a pair of dove coloured plush breeches—a brown schenloper faced with black plush. Broke open the day he went away a trunk and stole therefrom nine pieces of gold—the property of Mr. Gilbert, and picked the pocket of Gen. Grabb of 15 dollars. Any person who will secure said thief shall be well rewarded by

W. COOPER.

May 23. [def] 127 Arch Street.

For Sale,

A beautiful dappled grey, blooded HORSE, Near sixteen hands high, five years old this grass. Will go in a carriage; enquire at No. 133 South Second Street. May 23 53

The Partnership of

George Kennard & Co. OF Duck Creek, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, those having claims against said partnership are requested to call on the subscriber, and such as are indebted, will please make payment to

GEORGE KENNARD.

May 17, 1796. (2354m)

For sale or charter,

The sloop Betsey, JOHN DAWKINS, Master, BURTHEN about 800 barrels, now laying at the subscriber's wharf, and ready to receive a cargo immediately. For terms apply to the captain on board, or JOSEPH SIMS.

WHO HAS FOR SALE, And now landing from said sloop, Port-au-Prince Molasses and Coffee, also, Pale, Quilled, Yellow, and Red Bark, Malaga Wine, Imperial and Hyson Teas of the First Quality, &c. May 23 5

To-morrow will be landed, AT wharf, from on board of the Brig Lavinia, Captain Charnock, from Lisbon,

Best Lisbon WINE, For Sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & CO. WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE, 40 Hhds. Good Jamaica Sugar. May 23 53