

hundred families are reduced, by this disaster, is easier to be conceived than described, or how numbers of them will be able to obtain places to shelter themselves from the vicissitude of the seasons, is hard to say. Still it is to be hoped that the citizens whose houses have escaped the flames, will exert themselves as they have hereofore done when like calamities have visited the city, in providing for them such accommodations as may be in their power to afford.

Whether this misfortune is the effect of design or accident is not yet, and perhaps never will be known; from the examination made on the spot, where it was said to have first begun, by the Intendant, there is reason to suppose it was the work of some incendiary, but no proof is yet offered that will fix the crime on any person.

Capt. Conolly informs, that the English cruizers have taken sixteen sail of American vessels coming from French ports, among which is the sloop Polly, belonging to Mr. Trenholm of this city. The pretext now used for condemnation, is that every American resident in the French Islands is a citizen of France; of course, any produce shipped by them is a legal prize.

The following intelligence is furnished by capt. Pelor, from Gibraltar:

About the middle of April positive accounts were received at Gibraltar, from different parts of the Mediterranean, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the king of Denmark; that his cruizers were out, and had taken and sent to Algiers eight sail of Danish merchantmen.

The Schooner Eliza, Capt. Graves, of Boston, was boarded in the Mediterranean, on the French coast, by a vessel under national colors, which plundered her of a number of articles, and the specie which her outward cargo fold for, and which was to purchase a cargo of Brandy in Certe; capt. Graves was wounded in attempting to defend the property; a Mr. Rand who was also on board and wrote an account of the transaction to Mr. Simpson, the American consul at Gibraltar, received no personal injury.

The American captives in Algiers were not released when capt. Pelor left Gibraltar; the money to redeem them had not yet been paid.

The following is a list of the British fleet lying off Cadiz:

Windfor Castle, Admiral Mann	98 guns.
Terrible, Captain Campbell	74
Cumberland, Rowley	74
Defiance, Wells	74
Saturn, Douglas	74
Audacious, Gould	74
Blonde, Remport	32
Terpichore, Bowen	32
Dido, Northem	32
Castor, Baltull	32

A sloop of war of 18 guns, and a cutter of 16 guns.

The following American vessels lay at Gibraltar when capt. Pelor left it:

Brig Rover, Smith, Baltimore; brig Rebecca, Bruce, New-York; brig Commerce, Downes, New-York; brig Mary Anne, Neil, New-York; ship Polly and Harriet, Abrahams, Boston; schooner Eliza, Arnold, Philadelphia.

June 16.

Yesterday arrived the brig Essex, Fulford, Montego Bay.

The sloop Washington, Clarke, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived yesterday at Fort Johnson.

Capt. Conolly, from Jamaica, on the 9th inst. spoke the brig Sally, Capt. Bradford, of Washington, from the Bay of Honduras.—Capt. Bradford informed he left at the Bay, Capt. Brown, of Charleston, to sail for Hamburg on the 5th; and the ship Hopewell, of Charleston, loading.

Yesterday, in speaking of the fire, we mentioned that upward of two hundred families were distressed thereby; a gentleman has since informed us, that he has enumerated 253 lots, from which the buildings were burnt; and as many of the lots were covered by more than one tenatable dwelling, it is probable that at least three hundred families were rendered houseless.

June 17.

Yesterday arrived schooner Industry, Todd, Savannah; sloop William, Lufcomb, do. sloop Dove, Brown, do. sloop Camden Packet, Simkins, St. Mary's; brig Christiana, Gardner, Montego Bay.

By the late arrivals we learn, that a drought has prevailed in the island of Jamaica for six months past; some partial showers had fallen, but they did not afford moisture sufficient to revive the herbage, which was as effectually destroyed as if it had been burnt with fire; the sheep and cattle, in the neighborhood of Kingston, were supported by grass brought at a great expence from the mountains; the crop of canes, owing to this circumstance, to all appearance, would be very unproductive. Indian corn and other grain from these states was in demand.

The yellow fever still continued to be fatal to foreigners at Jamaica, particularly Europeans; many officers lately arrived from England had been carried off by it; and the havoc made by it among the crews of the ships equalled any thing of the kind that had been known before.

Yesterday a benevolent citizen sent four sheep to the orphan house for the use of the unfortunate citizens who have found an asylum in that building.

In the course of yesterday forenoon, attempts were made to set fire to a house in Tradd street, and an out building in archdale street; in consequence of which the Intendant issued the proclamation which appears in this day's paper. Happily in each instance the discovery was made before any damage was done. In the afternoon another alarm of fire was given. From the information of several gentlemen who examined the premises, and a view of the building, we are fully satisfied that there was nothing intentional in the latter case, a baker who had been burnt out on Monday, obtained leave to occupy an oven in Queen street; the oven had been unemployed for some time; as soon as the fire was kindled in the oven, the flue or chimney, which was foul, took fire also, but communicated to nothing else before it was extinguished.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

City of Charleston.

By JOHN EDWARDS, Intendant of the city Charleston.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there have been several attempts made to set fire to the city in different places, during the last night and this morning; to bring the perpetrators of such dreadful acts to speedy punishment, and to prevent a repetition of such attempts, I do hereby, with the consent of the city council, offer a reward of one thousand dollars to any person who will give information of any person or persons that may have been concerned in any such attempt: to be paid on conviction of the person or persons. And it is hereby earnestly recommended to the inhabitants, that they be watchful in their yards and out houses, that any future attempts may be frustrated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the corporation, at Charleston, this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and in the twentieth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN EDWARDS, Intendant.

By order of Council,

P. BONNETHEAU, C. C.

June 18.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By his excellency Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas sundry attempts have been made lately to set fire to the city of Charleston, in consequence whereof the Intendant and Wardens of the City of Charleston have offered a considerable reward for the detection of the parties concerned therein; I do therefore as a further encouragement for this discovery, and in order to bring the perpetrators of such atrocious offences to condign punishment, hereby offer a FULL and FREE PARDON to any person or persons concerned in the commission of the aforesaid crimes, who shall give any information and testimony against any other person or persons who were accomplices, or any way concerned in making the above attempts, so that the person or persons be convicted thereof by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, in the city of Charleston, this seventeenth day of June, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

ARNOLDUS, (L. M. S.) VANDERHORST.

By the governor's command.

STEPHEN RAVENAL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 29.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Ship Eliza, Bessom	Kingston 28
Fair American, Welsh	Boston 8
Ship Raven, Cassin,	Cadiz 56
Sloop Polly, Gladding	R. Island

CLEARED.

Brig Harriet, Burke	Trinidad
Sloop Planter, Hammond	N. Providence
Harriet, Navarro	N. York
Ranger, Rogers	do.

Arrived at Fort Millin,

Brig Susannah, Maxwell, Jamaica, 26 days consigned to Sam. Lehart and Co
Sch'r Virginia Packet, Rush, N. Providence, 10 days; Plunfred and M'Call.
Sloop New-York and Philadelphia Packet, Hunt Demarara, 31; Pratt & Kintzing.

Capt. Bessom of the ship Eliza, informs, that on the 23d inst. he was boarded by the Spencer British sloop of war, and treated politely. The Spencer afterwards steered for the Capes of Virginia. The captain sent two men on board the Eliza, belonging to the sloop Polly of Charleston, from Aux-Cayes, which he captured the 6th inst. and sent for Bermuda.

The Eliza being very leaky, was on that account permitted to pass the fort.

Capt. Cassin sailed the 2d May, left at Cadiz the Brig —, Capt. Smith of New-York, from Ireland, June 15, spoke a brig from Baltimore to Barbadoes, name unknown. June 19, Lat. 31, 32, was hoarded by a British Frigate, and treated politely. The frigate was from Bermuda, on a cruise, but capt. C. could not learn her name.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent. - - - - -	17 1/2
Three per Cent. - - - - -	10 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. - - - - -	16 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. - - - - -	14 1/4
Deferred Six per Cent. - - - -	13 7/8 to 8
BANK United States, - - - -	27 per cent.
— Pennsylvania, - - - -	30
— North America, - - - -	48 to 50
Insurance Comp. North-America,	55
— Pennsylvania, - - - -	12
EXCHANGE, at 60 days, - - - -	165 to 166 2-3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN away from the Subscriber, living near Harrisburgh, county of Dauphin, and State of Pennsylvania, on Sun. day, 5th inst. A NEGRO M-N, named SAM, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, has no particular mark, but apt to look down when charged with a fault. Had on and took away, a home-made cloth coat, and overalls of the same, striped jean jacket, felt hat, almost new, calf skin shoes, and white shirt.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure said negro in any goal, so that his master may hear of the same, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home to RICHARD DEARMOND.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE last evening, between 5 and 7 o'clock, a large Red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing 20 or 30 Notes of Hand (inclosed in a Parchment) to a considerable amount. Also, sundry papers, Certificates of 6 per cent. stock, a deed of a house and lot in Middletown, &c. &c. The above reward will be paid on delivering the same to the Printer hereof. As it is of great consequence to the owner, it is hoped it will not be withheld.

The payment of the Notes is stopped. June 29

GLEANINGS

From late Hamburg papers.

Translated for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

BORDERS of the MEIN, April 4.

Gen. Jourdan, being hurt by a fall from his horse keeps his room at Cologne, but holds frequent conferences with the other commanders. The officers of the War Department at Cologne are occupied even to late hours at night. The sacrifices which the inhabitants between the Meuse and Rhine were obliged to comply with since they were conquered by the French, are calculated in a late publication at 257 millions 547,000 livres specie.

Several mercantile houses at Cologne have to contribute 1000 crowns to the late requisition imposed on that city.

FROM THE UPPER RHINE.

April 5.

We learn by letters from Laufanne that madame Stahl there displays democratical principles, keeping no intercourse with the aristocratical party, but on good terms with the constitutionalists, particularly with Alexander Lameth and Adrian Dupont, who at once appeared again in Switzerland. Necker lives in the strictest retirement at Capet in a melancholy humour, delivering monologues for an hour time to his deceased wife. And so little is he concerned about politics that he even neglects reading newspapers.

BRUSSELS, April 14.

The cities Brussels, Alost, and Dendermonde are to be declared in a state of siege.

It was published that the troops in garrison here, that they in future shall receive their pay at a fixed value, to wit, in mandats or assignats at 30 livres for one.

The ship Toscana loaded for account of Antwerpen city, has arrived from the Elbe River at Flushing; some members of the Council at Antwerpen have already set off for Flushing to procure a free passage for that vessel. This instance will form a precedent, whether the navigation of the Scheldt is free or not.

From the army of the Sambre and Meuse 12 men of the smallest size are discharged from each company and allowed to go home.

Our clergy are prohibited to carry sacrament to sick people with the solemnities usual before this.

HAGUE, April 16.

Yesterday citizen Bicker of Amsterdam was elected President of the National Convention. He is a member of the committee of foreign affairs.

COOPERSTOWN, June 16.

Unhappy accident.

On Monday last night 23 two men were falling timber for Mr. Gideon Chamberlain of Unadilla, a tree in its fall unfortunately struck a son of Mr. Chamberlain (between 7 and 8 years of age) on his head, which fractured his skull in a shocking manner—almost the whole of the parietal bone was so much fractured as to be entirely detached from the surrounding bones, and consequently was obliged to be extracted—an extensive fracture of os frontis, extending quite to the orbit of the eye.

The coronal suture divided from the point where it is met by the sagittal to the os temporis, which last mentioned bone was much fractured. The right parietal bone was so much fractured that it was necessary to remove nearly all the sagittal suture—In order to remove the different detached pieces of bones, nine applications of the trepan became necessary. Three large pieces of bone were extracted, which together measured something more than 3 inches in length, and nearly 3 in breadth; together with several smaller pieces. Several fragments of the bone were forced quite through the dura and pia mater, into the substance of the brain.

The unhappy patient remained in this mangled condition from Monday till the following Thursday, without any surgical assistance, when Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, 50 miles distant arrived, who performed the above described operation with so skillful a hand as entitles him to great honor. After the operation the boy appeared comfortable, called for food, ate well, and had his senses perfectly. The Editor has seen the different pieces of the skull which were extracted, together with the nine circular pieces, which were cut out by as many perforations of the trepan. *Exitus in dubio est.*

WASHINGTON (Penn.) June 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Monongahela, to his friend in this town.

The bagatelle which you say Mr. — your member of assembly has brought up, and spread through the country, that the debts due to British merchants, assumed by the Congress, will amount to five dollars per poll, is laughable enough. If the Congress has assumed to pay to British creditors, yet the Virginia debtors are to pay to the Congress; and it is only the deficiency the states are to make up, perhaps this may be 50,000 dollars, or as many pounds. The western country will pay but a small part of this sum; and it will receive much of the advantages. With regard to the assessment of this debt, five dollars a man, was I disposed to be merry, I would ask, will it be a poll tax, or rather a podire or a podet-tax, and be laid on the article of breeches? Five dollars with many of the poorer class will amount to a prohibition of covering certain parts of the human body altogether, and who can tell but that this system of taxation may be adopted as a burlesque on the fancifulness of the French nation; and this the effect of British influence, O tempora! O mores! who would have thought that in so short a time it would have come to this in the councils of America: our corduroys come to be taxed off our backs: It will be well for those that have not signed the petitions, for when French gold begins to circulate here they may get a louis d'or to reclothe themselves.

But to be serious: I am told he is doing what he can by letters to one & another in Westmoreland to render them more dissatisfied with the part taken. He tells, it subjected him to flouts below, as we might have seen in the papers.

Tom the tinker, turn'd about
To make another plagy route.

What need he to have regarded what fools and black-guards would say, or designing men who would have addressed themselves to a false pride of the people, like a rogish boy at school putting a more simple lad out of conceit with a new coat, that he may be ashamed to wear it.

A great deal could be said for Tom the Tinker. He was under a stringury, the Indians were tugging at his scalp. No wonder he roared out and began to curse and swear, and to lay about him; but now that his water is no longer stopped (the Mississippi) or the Indian tomahawk sticking in his head, it would be the conduct, not of a man in a passion, but of a lunatic to be defeating his interest to spite the government; it would be, according to the proverb, "biting off the nose to assist the face."

From the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

From a Correspondent.

A recent instance of French fraternity has put the Aurora to its trumps. There was no doubt a disposition to let the affair of the Mount Vernon blow over; the best defence would make but an awkward appearance, and to justify the act was out of the question; however, after so much bickering at British freebooting, there would seem a lack of vigilance to permit it to pass entirely unnoticed; it was directly under the conductor's nose, something of course must be said, and if we are to judge from what has been presented us, the Editor is either a clumsy apologist or his talents in that way have been put in a state of requisition. After repeating the burthen of the old ditty, that the British had captured, labelled and condemned our vessels, the Aurora goes on to tell us, that "it remains yet to be determined on what principles the capture was made, or whether the vessel and cargo would be condemned." The principle is piratical, let the authority of Citizen Paris come from what source it will, and though we have not yet heard of the condemnation of the vessel or cargo, there is little doubt but that question will be speedily determined—the less principle in this case the better. That "we have not much lenity or generosity to expect from the French" is very clear; for M. Paris has another vessel cruising to the eastward to intercept such ships as may sail from New-York, or Boston, and there is every expectation that the adventurers will soon be numerous in so profitable a trade; it would be well for the owners of the Mount Vernon if the security of their property rested upon as sure grounds as the probability of future interruption in our commercial concerns, though this apostle of jacobinism says it is safe, if founded in justice. "At any rate, why should alarm prematurely prevail?—wait the issue of the capture." Very consolatory truly. As well might you tell a man to remain easy while his house was in flames—and wait the issue of the conflagration.

Alexandria, June 23.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL.

The English papers complain that the French executive directory have sent an address to their arms in a stile of bombast, suited to their exorbitant pretensions.

What is this exorbitancy? Would they be so mad as to give back to Austria the provinces of Flanders, to the Empire, Liege, and their other conquests on the French side of the Rhine? Is the king of Sardinia to get back Nice and Savoy. The crowned heads should have remembered a wise adage, let sleeping dogs lie. As they did not choose to do so, they must abide by the consequences.

It is not yet four years, since the duke of Brunswick was going to burn Paris, and deliver up its inhabitants to military execution. This was falling on the skin, on the bear's back.

The French have killed the bear.—They have torn his skin from his shoulders. They have carried it off; and insist on keeping it. This is not a pretence, but a most substantial fact. Nor is it exorbitant, for the demand is reasonable, and all the force of all the enemies of France will not be able to shake it.

In April last, the duke d'Angouleme, son to the count d'Artois, visited the playhouse at Edinburgh. He was received with all the customary formalities attendant on royalty. When he entered the stage box, he was received with the most rapturous plaudits.

When James Stuart, in 1688, fled to France, the courtiers made no such noise about him. When he entered a public assembly, a Roman catholic dignitary whispered aloud *there comes the man who lost three kingdoms for a mass.*

The printer of the Aurora has lately put a singular question. We had ventured a surmise, but not an assertion, that the Mount Vernon and her cargo were American property, without suspecting any danger of giving offence. Mr. Bache takes the matter up, and says, *who told the editor of the Maryland Journal that the Mount Vernon was American property?* From the printed accounts, Mr. Bache will see that the master of the ship said she was American, and that *as being such*, the captain of the Flying Fish declared and exerted his right of seizing her. What more proof would this editor have? He cannot suppose that a printer at so great a distance is to dive into the compting house of the owners. We spoke only on general report, nor does the editor of the Aurora undertake to say that the report was unfounded.

Two speculators in flour in England had, for a long time past, refused four pounds ten shillings the sack, for a large quantity; when behold! It spoiled by keeping, and has been fold in Bristol to feed pigs for *twenty five shillings!*

The First Floor and Cellar,

On a three-story Brick House to be LET, situate on Dock-street, between Second and Walnut street—Very suitable for an Office or Wholesale Store. Enquire of JAMES KEEGAN, No. 62 Dock Street.

June 28

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