

boarded her: when several small vessels, sent to meet him, attacked, and forced him to surrender, with several officers of the English navy. His intention to set fire to this place, admits not of a doubt; for he had with him a faggot dipped in sulphur, like that which was found some months ago under one of our frigates in the dock.

"We inform you, that having at Havre no place sufficiently safe to keep him, we have sent him to Rouen, under a safe and good escort, until the national justice shall pronounce upon the attempts of this monster.

"We are assured that the directory have just sent orders to have him conveyed to Paris, where he will be imprisoned as an incendiary.

"There is a rumour of complaints, addressed by the French government to the magistrates of Basil, but we do not know the reasons.

"The news of an insurrection at Genoa, of the inhabitants the most attached to the French, seems to be confirmed—but we have received no details."

CHARLESTON, June 15.

On Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in Lodge Alley in the Stable loft of Mr. Dornie.

There was about 150 lb. of hay in the loft, and the manner in which the fire was communicated to it, cannot be accounted for, in any way but from design.

The wind was from the N. E. and fresh. The fire raged in an oblique direction to the S. W. for upwards of ten hours, and with increased rapidity spread itself through Union Street Continued, Union Street, Queen Street, Kinloch's Court, Church Street, Broad Street, and East Bay, and the alleys that intersected them. Several of these streets were almost entirely destroyed. The French Protestant Church, and the Old Beef Market, which has been lately thoroughly repaired, were among the buildings consumed. The Old Church, St. Philip's was saved by great and dangerous exertions, after having taken fire several times.

A number of very valuable private buildings were likewise consumed, but as we can not give an exact account of them, we decline it until we can.

The fire's first attack was near a body of wooden buildings and its passage through them so rapid and violent, as rendered all the exertions of the citizens fruitless; and was scarcely impeded in its progress by a mass of brick buildings.

The number of front dwelling houses burnt is computed at about 300; The number of families unhoused, about 600; the value of property lost from about 250 to 300,000; the loss of Underwriters from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds, Lives lost 3, but it is supposed there remains, numbers of people much maimed and hurt.

The citizens generally, were active and indefatigable, their officers attentive, their judgment good and well directed.

Fire, is a calamity, which has been often and severely felt by our devoted city but in no instance in a greater degree than the present; it equalled; if not surpassed the devastation of 1778.

Carelessness or design, entails a ruinous one upon us, periodically in ten years. The June of 1786 witnessed to us almost equal horrors and distress.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

One of our correspondents went, last Wednesday, to the market in Howard Street. He there bought a quantity of good butter from a countryman who had about 200 pounds to sell.—The price was only ten pence per pound. It is not long since butter was up at three shillings and nine pence. The same farmer had a quantity of flour, which he could hardly get an offer for, and which he actually sold at nine dollars per barrel. Our readers may rest assured that these particulars are strictly true. We need not add that they are extremely interesting.

NEW BERN, July 9.

Monday last being the anniversary of the Independence, the inhabitants of the town met at Frisick's Hotel, and partook of a repast prepared on the occasion. After which,

several patriotic toasts were drank, and a discharge of cannon, and the company retired in harmony.

DIED] On Thursday morning last, Mr. EDWARD SIMPSON, of this town.

To NATHAN BRYAN, Esquire.

S I R,

I AM a plain man, and a farmer like yourself, I have known you for several years, and have been a member of assembly with you; I always admired your attention to the public business, as I thought you always attended closely to the interest of the people; especially, when any motion had for its object the taking of money out of the public treasury, for any purpose whatever I have observed you to be always very careful and vigilant in your opposition. I have heard you twenty times repeat in the course of a session, that "you would not put your hands in the pockets of your constituents, without knowing why, or whereto;" and when I read one of the letters which you wrote from Philadelphia, giving an account of the doings of Congress, when I came to that part when you declared your intentions "to vote against the appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty with Great-Britain, as you could not think of giving such a sum of the people's money, as would be necessary to carry the treaty into effect, without knowing whether it would be of any service to them or not," I said to my neighbour, that's old colonel Nathan to a T. and I then recollected the draft that was made here in the year 1794, just before Mr. Jay was sent to England to make the treaty, and I remembered how disagreeable it was to us all; and when I considered that the treaty had prevented our being called out, I thought you was wrong not to vote for it, as the maintaining of ten thousand men in the field for one month would cost us more than the treaty, I have always thought you as knowing as most men, and have endeavoured to pattern after you in public business particularly, because I have thought if I practised the same conduct, I might in time come to be as popular as you are. You will excuse me, therefore, if I treat you a little in the same way that you have treated other men and measures. I, and a great number of your constituents want to know what we have paid you a sum of money amounting to nearly fifteen hundred dollars for, as it is a large sum and it is my maxim that "the people's money should never be taken out of their pockets without their knowing why and whereto;" it is true that you have written to some of us, but then you convey'd but very partial information. I did expect, that a man of your candour and uprightness, would have given us a full account of the proceedings in Congress, and have told us the reasons which induced you to vote for measures, which many of your constituents thought were the propositions of violent party men, and which, they fear'd, might overturn our government, and involve us in difficulties and dangers, which would probably be the occasion of an expence of blood and treasure, which might make us and our posterity for many generations wretched.

I was talking about them matters with one of my neighbours, who reads the newspapers and the books that they print in Philadelphia about the government, and he told me there were party men in the Congress that did not care what they did, so that they opposed the President and Mr. Jay, and the British treaty, and he said, that the French that had murdered so many people in their own country, wanted to make us a party with them against the British, and that it was believed that these men in Congress were willing to forward their schemes, and then he shewed me in the papers, who the men of this party were, and I was sorry to see that you always voted with them; he told me how the English had taken a great many of our vessels, and that Mr. Jay had persuaded them, and that they had agreed by the Treaty to pay for them all; and give up the Western Posts, and that then it was likely we should have no more wars with the Indians, and they were to let us trade with the N. W. Indies, when they would not let the

people of other countries trade, and they were to give us by the treaty more advantages than they had ever given to any other nation, and even more than they granted to countries under their own government, and that all that we promised on our parts for this, was to oblige our citizens to pay them for goods that they had truted us with, and that we have continued in our own country. I confess by all that my friend said to me, I was convinced that the President and the Senate had acted right in ratifying the treaty, and that it was better to have it, and have peace with the Indians and to be able to trade with foreign countries, and to be at peace with all the world than to go to war and be taxed high to support its expences, and lose a great many valuable lives, and in the end to be a great deal worse off than when we begun—and besides, if we make treaties, which are sound engagements, and break them without any cause, no nation will ever depend on us again. Even the countries that would be willing, if we should have a war with England, for their own benefit, won't truit us, when they see we pay so little regard to the solemn bargain which we made in our treaty with England. We have more commerce with British countries, than we have with all the rest of the world, and their merchants truit us when others will not do so, it will therefore be certainly thought, if we do not keep sacred our agreement with them, we cannot be depended on by any other people.

The people of Virginia may be better judges of the rules of fighting cocks, or racing horses than we are in North-Carolina. Yet we who are plain farmers cannot see it unjust, or think it hard, to pay our ~~own~~ debts and we are willing for our parts that our government should promise to oblige us to do so. I looked over all the news-papers in our neighbourhood to see if you had given any reason in Congress, why you always voted just as Mr. Giles and Mr. Middleton said was right; and I could not find that you ever said a single word there, but Yes and No, and my neighbour told me he believed you had no other reason to give, but that you voted always as cunning men told you to. Now, Sir, on your own principles, if you have received 1500 dollars of the public money, without having done any good, and if my neighbour is right in believing that the tendency of your votes (for it seems you have done nothing else while there) was against the peace and happiness and prosperity of your country. I do not see why we should elect you again, to a post where you have hitherto performed your duty so badly. If you have any thing to say which can justify your conduct, and convince me that you have acted as a public representative with ability and integrity, I am willing to hear it, but until I feel such conviction, I shall consider it my duty to vote for you no more, but for some man who will probably act from the suggestions of his own mind, and not under the influence of party or prejudice.

A FARMER.

July 4th, 1796.

Newbern, 2nd July.

THE Trustees are happy to inform the Public that they were well pleased at the late examination of the pupils of the Academy on the 2nd of July. Their great promptitude in answering the various questions proposed to them, not only indicated application on their part, but strict attention on the part of their preceptors. In his prospect of the improvement of the rising generation, they are willing to hope, affected the friends of literature, with sentiments similar to their own.

To the Electors of the Town of Newbern. Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to inform you, that I offer as a Candidate at the next election, to represent this town in the next General Assembly. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH CLARKE.

July 9th, 1796.