

PRICES CURRENT.
Philadelphia, August 6.

PER QUANTITY—DOLLARS AT 100 CENTS.		Dollr. Cts.	
ANCHORS, pr. lb.	10	Nails, 8d, 10d, 12d,	13
Allum, English, pr. cut	7 75	and 20d, per lb.	13
Ditto, Rusch, pr. lb.	11	Nutmegs, per lb.	11
Aflee, pot, per ton,	170	Oil, linseed, per gall.	1 25
Pearl,	150	—Olive,	9
Avach, per gallon,	10	—ditto, per cask,	9
Bacon, Shoulder, pr. lb.	13	Sweet, best, in	10
—Flitches,	1 60	stags, per box,	10
Brandy, common,	1 60	—ditto baskets, 12	7
—Cognac, 1 67 1/2		bottles,	7
Brandy, per ton,	80	Spermaceti pr gall	1 06
Bricks, per M.	7	—Train, per bbl.	18
Bread, ship, per cut.	6	—Whale, per gal.	35
Ditto, pilot	12	Porter per cask,	7 30
Ditto, small water	90	—London, per doz.	2 50
per doz,		—American do. bott.	2
Beer, American, in bot-		incl.	3 50
tlcs, per dozen, bot-		Pitch, per bbl.	19 20
tlcs included,		Pork, Burlington, per	19
Ditto, per barrel,	6	barrel,	19
Boards, Cedar, per M feet	30	—Lower county,	16
—Hoar,	30	—Carolina,	16
—New England, 26	80	Peas, Albany, pr bush.	93
—Oak,	26	Pepper, per lb.	38
—Merchantable pine, 28		Pimento,	14
—Sap,	18	Raisins, best per keg	11
—Mahogany, pr foot		Ditto per jar,	6
The above are the shallop		Ditto per box,	8
prices, for the yard		Rice, per cwt.	5 50
price price, add 1 dol-		Rosin per barrel	1 67
lar, 33 cents, pr M.		Rum, Jamaica, pr gal.	1 54
Brimstone in rolls, per		—Antigua	1 40
cwt.	2 61	—Windward	1 27
Beef, Boston, per bbl, 12 1/2	16	—Barbados	97
—Country, ditto	14	Country, N. E.	97
—Fresh, cut.	5 10 8	Salt, per cwt.	50
Butter per lb.	18 1/2	Saffras, per ton	60
—in kegs	14	Shot, ditto,	60
Candles Sperm, per lb.	56	Steel, German, per lb.	14
—Wax	20	—English, blif. pr cut.	12 24
—Myrtle Wax	20	—American, per ton	133 33
—Dip	20	Soap, brown per lb.	12
Cheese, English, per lb.	28	—White	14
—Cauntry	11 1/2	—Castile	22
Chocolate	25	—Starb	16
Cinnamon	66	Snuff, pr doz bottles	1 50
Cloves	1 50	Spermaceti refined pr lb.	18
Cocoa, per cwt.	18	Sail cloth, English, No.	25 to 28
Coffee, per lb.	25 to 28	1, per yard,	33
Cash, per bushel,	30 2 40	—Bolton, No. 1, do.	30
Coppers, per cwt.	3	—No. 2, do.	25
Coriander, American, per		Sugar, lump, per lb.	25
cwt.	16 1/2	—Loaf, single ref.	27
Cotton, per lb.	33 to 40	—Ditto double ditto	20
—Curren	10	—Havannah, white.	16
Duck, Russia, per piece,	15 1/2	—Ditto brown	16
—Ravens	11 50	—Muscovado, pr cwt.	1 1/2
Dutch Sail Duck	24	—East India, pr.	14 66
Feathers, per lb.	66	Sp. Turpentine pr gall.	66
—ditto	60	Salt, allum, pr bushel	56
Flaxseed, per bushel	60	—Liverpool	60
Flour, Sup. per barrel	10 50	—Cadiz	63
—Common,	9 1-2	—Lisbon	63
—Bur middlings, best,	8	Ship building W. O.	22 67
—Meal, Indian	4 50	frames per ton	22 67
—ditto Rye,	4 50	Ditto Live Oak,	26
—Ship stuff per cut.	3 33	Do. Red Cedar pr foot	18
Fustic per ton,	25	Shingles 18 inches, pr	4
Gun, Holland per cask,	7 50	M.	4
—Do. per gall.	1 93	Ditto 2 feet	7
Glass, per cwt.	18	Ditto 3 feet dressed	16
—Common	16	Staves, pipe pr 1000,	60
Ditto, ground	24	—white-oak boghead	45 33
Gunpowder, per lb.	30	—Red oak ditto	28
—gr. cask,	23	—Logan	26 33
Ditto, fine ground,	28	—Barrel	28
Grain, Wheat, pr bushel	50 1/2	—Heading	44
—Rye,	1	—Skins Otter, best pr piece	3 33
—Oats,	60	—Minks	26
—Indian Corn,	90 1/2	—Fox, grey	20 1/2
—Barley,	1 20	—Ditto red	1 20
—best floued pr lb.	1 20	—Martins	57
Buckwheat per		—Fibers	57
bushel,	75	—Bears	3
Flax, pr lb.	13	—Racoms	60
Hemp, imported, per		—Musk-rats,	37
ton,	100	—Brewer, per lb.	1 62
American, per lb.	10	—Deer, in hair	25 1/2
Herrings, per bbl.	8 29	Tar, N. Jerf. 24 gall.	33
Hides, raw pr lb.	8 29	per bbl.	33
Hops,	9	—Carolina, 22 gall.	3
Honhead hoops per M.	30	Turpentine, per bbl.	3 30
Indigo, French per lb.	1 67	Tobacco, F. River best	7 2 8
—Carolina,	1	—Tocob.	7 2 8
Irons, sad iron	133 33	—Petersburg	6 26 50
Irons, castings per cwt.	4	—Patowmac	3 2 5
—Pennsylv. bar scarse	113 33	—Georgia	6 2 7
—Russia per ton	97	—Carolina	4 3 3
—Fig	32	—Yes. Hyson, per lb.	1 10 2
—Sheet,	224 35	—Hyson Tea,	83
—Nail rods,	118 15	—Souchong,	1 1 13
—Tunk per cwt.	5	—Congo,	50
—Lead, best pr lb.	14	—Boba,	35
—Lead in pigs, per cwt.	5 33	—Yellow, refined, per lb.	14
—white,	13 33	—Tin, per box	16 30
—red,	9	—Vanilla, per lb.	20 2 24
—Vardigrise, do.	1	—Vermillion,	1 50
—Vermillion,	1 50	—Warrifs, per gallon,	33
—Wax, best, per lb.	33	—Wax, bone, long, pr lb.	12
—Wine, Madeira pr p.	226	—Lisbon,	126
—Teneriffe, pr gal.	70	—Foyal,	67
—Port per pipe	150	—Do. in bott. pr doz	50
—Claret, per cask 40	50	—Sherry, per gallon	1 50
—Sherry, per gallon	1 50	—Malaga,	84

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 sterl. par.	165 1-2
— at 60 days,	161 1/2
— at 90 days,	162 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder,	42
— 90 days,	40

JOHN PAUL JONES.
INFORMATION is hereby given, that the late John Paul Jones was a proprietor of five shares (amounting to about 5867 acres) in a tract of land purchased by the Ohio Company, in the territory of the United States of America, north-west of the river Ohio; and that his heirs, or legal representative, on application to the directors of said company, at Marietta, in the territory aforesaid, will receive a deed of the said five shares, or rights of land.
The application may be made personally or by an agent, and proper documents must be produced to prove the claimant or claimants the legal heirs or representative of the said Jones.
N. B. As it is not known in what country the person or persons interested reside, it will be an act of benevolence in every Printer in America and Europe, who shall insert this advertisement in his paper.
In behalf of the directors of the Ohio Company,
RUFUS PUTNAM.

Foreign Intelligence.

From late English Papers.
A second Cock-lane Ghost has for several days and nights past, played its phollic pranks at a lodging house, No. 16, Newcastle-court, Butcher row. The difference between this and the Cock lane shadow is, that it appears in propria persona.—One woman lodger declared, that she was ready to make her davy, that she had hold of his coat, and attempted to stop him, but she instantly fainted a way.
This ridiculous business has made some noise in the neighbourhood, and the affair has been transferred to Bow-street to be investigated.
The chimney sweepers apprentices decked in the gaudy and glittering paraphernalia of their order, had on Monday their annual fete in Mrs. Montague's garden; they ate their beef and pudding, and drank their ale with a guffo, that their superiors might envy, and after having inhaled copious draughts of British Burgundy, received their yearly fee of a shilling each, without those degrading conditions which being sometimes tacked to the annual fees of our high characters, give their salaries strong symptoms of bribery and corruption.
His majesty has been very successful this season as a grazier, having fed some well-bred Herefordshire Oxen up to the weight of 175 stone on the average, and for which he obtained the top market prices.
A new creation of Peers takes place immediately on the prorogation of Parliament; and the following gentlemen are to receive that honour, viz. Mr. Pierrepont, Sir John Rous, Lord Broome, son of Marquis Cornwallis, the hon. Charles Townshend, Sir Francis Baffer, the earl of Galloway, Mr. McKensie of Seaforth, &c. &c.
The dissolution of parliament is shortly expected. Candidates are making their usual professions, and Borough-Jobbers their usual offers. Amongst other curious advertisements on this occasion, we read the offer of a PERPETUAL SEAT IN PARLIAMENT—that is, of a borough in the West of England, "which contains one hundred and fifty Electors: as the town has lately been consumed by fire, and three fourths of the electors are poor indigent people, it is presumed that the building 70 or 80 cottages, of about 40 shillings per year rent, would effectually secure a seat for the Borough."—The advertiser very properly adds, "this will be an excellent speculation for monied men." Some of the loan-contractors surely cannot do better than make the purchase, as they may probably indemnify themselves, by the profits of a future loan, and Mr. Pitt will, we doubt not, remember every exertion of this kind with becoming gratitude.
About 70 men of the 20th regiment landed at Plymouth on Tuesday last from on board a transport lately arrived from the West-Indies. Many of them are in an unhealthy state. They are the remains of 700 fine fellows, who have been thus reduced by the ravages of the yellow fever.
A strange accident happened on Monday last, in Blakeney near Manchester. The friends of a deceased person went up to the room to take the usual farewell before the coffin was screwed down, when the floor gave way, and the living and dead were precipitated to the lower apartment! The amazement and terror on this occasion may be better conceived than described.
A few days since a lady lost her purse, containing 4000l. in Bank notes by pulling out her handkerchief just as she left the bank, and has not yet recovered it, though she liberally advertised that a moiety of the whole sum should become the property of the person who found it!
The Minister and the Brewers had another interview on the subject of a Beer tax: but what with his ifs and their butts, so many stumbling blocks were thrown in the way of negotiation, that the conference soon broke off abruptly without any satisfaction being gained on either side.
By the following Letter it would appear as if forged Bank Notes of England had been sent to France.
Head Quarters, Rennes, 15 Germinal.
The General in chief advises his fellow-citizens, that the notes of the Bank of England circulated here, are counterfeit, and as false as the assignats of Quiberon, and the Louis given to Stofflet.
(Signed.) **HOCHE.**
Certified, conformable to the original.
COCHIN.
Minister of Police.
There was a bank note came into the Bank the other day, the interest of which, calculated from the time it had been in circulation, amounted to more than 4300l.
The humanity of the Court of Common Pleas was on Monday solicited for a poor man, who has been kept in Fleet prison, for twelve years for the fees.—Good God is this a land of humanity?
A very serious dispute has taken place between the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Malden, relative to the canvass which has taken place at Leominster. It appears, that an agreement between the agents of these Noblemen had been entered into, for the purpose of putting a stop to those disgraceful scenes of riot and drunkenness which had lately taken place at Leominster. Lord Malden not only charges the agents of the Duke of Norfolk with an infraction of this treaty, but in a letter to his Grace, dated the 12th of April, says, that he considers him as personally answerable for those transactions which he had already censured in terms so strong.
In consequence of the above mentioned dispute, the Duke of Norfolk arrived express in town on Saturday morning, and, after making some necessary arrangements with his Solicitor, he instantly sent his friend, Capt. Wombell, with a message to Lord Malden. Lord Malden immediately referred Captain Wombell to Capt. Taylor, of the guards; and these gentlemen, as seconds, appointed a rendezvous at five o'clock that evening, near Paddington, on the Edgeware road, where the parties accordingly met. Having taken their ground, and the word being given by one of the seconds, they fired without effect. The seconds then thought proper to offer their interference, and, in consequence of a conversation which passed while the

parties were on the ground, a reconciliation took place.
Last week at Winchester, Mr. Peter Woolbridge, a miller and meslin, was fined by the magistrates of that city, for neglecting to deliver a declaration: that he would return a just account of the corn he should buy, and for delivering a false return, 10l. by which false return the magistrates were compelled to set the affize of bread at 2s. 1d. instead of 16d. the half-peck loaf. The above several fines were laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor, and the effigy of the miller was carried through the city, and consigned to the flames with every mark of detestation.
Last week were committed to Fisherton Goal, Salop, John Mallin, and John Dyke, labourers to William Barnes, of Endford, "there to remain and be corrected, and held to hard labour, for the space of one calendar month, having been convicted before two magistrates of ill behaviour. "in neglecting to thresh out grain in a good workmanlike manner, being duly employed to do."
A little decency, one might have hoped, would have prevented the duke of Norfolk and lord Malden, from bringing their electioneering tricks before the public. The former is in opposition, the latter a ministerialist, but both seem to have forgotten, that it is contrary to the laws of the land for a Peer to have any thing to do with Elections. It may perhaps be replied, the practice is common: the greater then is the shame. The duel which closed the above quarrel, serves for a further proof, that there are noblemen on both sides, who are equally regardless of the laws of God and of their country.
Cambridge Intelligence.
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.
Sitting of the 20th Prairial.
A message from the Directory informs, that Marceau follows the example of the army of Italy—That of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse has opened the campaign by two victories.
On the 12th Prairial the Republican army attacked the enemy at the Hundsruck, and drove them from all their positions. Generals Marceau and Championnet, have executed with skill and bravery the orders of the commander in Chief, Jourdan.
Another army on the right bank of the Rhine marched to the Seig, and completely routed the Austrians, who, reduced to the necessity of abandoning this position, retreated towards Altkirkchen, to which place they were pursued. The enemy lost 2,100 men, of which 1000 are prisoners.—General Kleber and Moreau commanded the army.
From late Paris Papers.
Translated for the DAILY ADVERTISER.
Extracts from the Courier De L'Egalite.
P A R I S, 30th Floreal.
We have read the justificative memorial of Drouet; it is entitled, "Drouet, representative of the people, to the Legislative Body.—Printed by Vautier, and sold by Louvet, at the Palais Royal, and in the streets.—Drouet mentions that at the time of his arrest, he was in a private house with Riccords, Laignelot, Date, and two other citizens, whom he did not know, with an intention of breaking with those known and unknown, and of consulting them respecting a letter which he intended writing to the Executive Directory. It is pleasant enough that the first conversation which a person in a public character, and of so high a station as a legislator should have with persons, with whom he was unacquainted, should be upon a subject so important.
After this frank declaration, Drouet speaks of his patriotism, his ardent love for liberty, equality, &c. "From the age of sixteen," says he, "the period at which I began to think, my heart was inflamed with the most sublime love for liberty, and for the political equality of citizens in the social order. My head was filled with the principles of Rousseau, Mably, Raynal, &c. in truth I had an innate aptitude for philosophical principles; I burned to signalize my zeal, and I waited but for an opportunity."
It appears that Drouet has lost part of his philosophical memory in riding post, for neither Rousseau, Raynal, or even Mably, who at the age of 16, he certainly could not understand, have ever said any thing in their abstract theories, that resembled the principles put in action, by the constitution of 1793. The systems which they have advanced are so far from having that popular tendency, that they would at this day be regarded as a counter-revolution. What a rage these demagogues have for selling for support upon Raynal and Rousseau! Senseless Beings! ye have never read them! Every page of their writings contains your condemnation.
After having spoken of the constitution of 1793, as a master-piece of the human mind, after saying that the idea of knowing that his country was sovereign and free by that constitution, (to wit, assassinated, burnt and devallated) consoled him in his long captivity in Austria, he thus expresses the emotions of his indignant patriotism, when free and returning into France, he read the constitution of 1795. "Alas, cried I, in the presence of my colleagues, Quinette and Lamarque, and General Bournonville, "it was not worth while to make so many sacrifices, to shed so much blood, to return to a system which bears such a resemblance to the government of our most cruel enemies. Here is an upper house and a lower house, there is nothing wanting but a king," &c. Still when he had arrived in France, Drouet changed his language when he found that the patriots had been the first to accept the English constitution, and that the Directory appeared to be endeavoring by every means to raise them from the humiliation into which they had fallen since the 9th Thermidor. But yet as in a few months every thing appeared to him to be changed, he became so indignant, that he was determined to retire into obscurity, and to send in his resignation; a project he was about executing when he was arrested.
But if we read the confession of faith of Drouet, respecting those whom he called patriots, it will easily convince the most incredulous of the present state of those pretended patriots of their

curse designs: In fine, of the plot which that aristocratic league, the most cruel that has ever yet appeared upon the earth, designs for France. "Still the patriots exist in great numbers, the remembrance of their former glory, flame at seeing themselves eclipsed by those who were concealed during the revolution, the evils which they have experienced, and the misery which overwhelms them, are so many onts of hatred, which excite in their souls indignation, and a desire of vengeance.
"The violent measures which government may take, will only serve to delay for a while the bursting out of those passions, which are now suppressed. In vain will they hinder the union of citizens.—In vain, will they engage on their side the most celebrated Journalists, it will not dissolve the sentiments which unites all the patriots from one end of the Republic to the other.—They will strive all their lives to seize again the authority which they have lost, and for one who shall perish in the attempt, a victim of his zeal, thousands will press forward to avenge him." Still Drouet acknowledges, that their influence is gone. He wishes then "that they would rise at once in mass; that they would take with them their moveable property, their provisions, their instruments and their arms; that they would throw themselves headlong towards the frontiers of the Republic; that they would abandon a country which hates them; and that they would spread themselves like an overwhelming torrent, over the fertile countries occupied by the enemies of their mother country.—It is there only, that they could in truth lay a foundation for the worship of the DEMOCRATIC TRINITY, LIBERTY, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY.
From the MARYLAND HERALD.
MR. COWAN,
IN reading over a late paper, I met with the following address to the people of the United States. As the sentiments and warning it contains are applicable to the citizens of our district, as well as to those of other districts in the Union, I request you, Sir, to publish it in your Herald, for the attentive consideration of our fellow-citizens.
I am, Sir,
your humble servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.
July 22, 1796.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
THERE are prevailing in this country two parties of very opposite sentiments. But without tracing them through all the distinctions by which they have respectively been known, it is sufficient to observe, and it is greatly important for every citizen to be informed, that one party is exerting all its endeavors to involve the United States in the calamities of war, and that the other party is wisely, and I trust successfully, employed in preserving our peace and happiness. To men, well acquainted with the true situation of our public affairs, this information is unnecessary; but too many of the people are inattentive to political objects, and appear unconscious of their danger. Being themselves in the possession of all the blessings which a good government wisely administered has bestowed, they do not imagine that turbulent and seditious men surround them, and labour to destroy their repose. And yet the better to deceive them into this fatal security, these turbulent and ambitious men borrow the language of patriotism, and hypocritically assume the character of patriots. But these blessings, dear and interesting as they are, are held at present by nothing but a thread: For while the war rages in Europe, be assured the situation of this country will remain imminently critical. The continuance of that terrible war, famous for the destruction of man, keeps alive the hopes of this malignant party; and they still expect, by artifice and fraud, to make us partake in all its horrors.
Let those, then, who are really the friends of peace, look around them, and make themselves inquisitive about the temper and character of every candidate for office: The ensuing elections for members of the House of Representatives in Congress will require all the caution and fortitude of which the human mind is capable. Citizens, be careful how you dispose of your suffrages.—Pause for a moment, and consider how you turn out, and how you put in. Inquire minutely into the public conduct of those who have served you already: Do not judge of them by this or that particular instance, but by the general tenor and complexion of their political actions. If you find that your member has sided with the partisans of war, and has fought to "stop the wheels of government" and embarras the honest views of our worthy President, turn him out without respect to his person, and elect the friend of peace. If on the contrary your present member has invariably supported the measures of peace, and united his endeavors to preserve amity between the United States and other nations, be sure to run no hazard—be sure to re-elect him; you are certain by repeated trials, that he is a friend to your prosperity and happiness; and from the proofs he has given of his firmness and fidelity you may safely depend upon his future exertions for the same desirable ends. By a change, the prosperity of our country may be hazarded, and our rights and liberties may be swallowed up in the terrors of a sanguinary revolution. But a prudent people, like a wise individual, should put nothing so valuable at stake.—They should never give up a CERTAINTY for an uncertainty. Citizens, attend! Let PEACE be the watch-word of your safety.
A FARMER.
June 20, 1796.
BY AN ARTIST,
Resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,
MINIATURE LIKENESSES
ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.
He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.
N. B. Specimens are to be seen.