

PRICES CURRENT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.

PER QUANTITY—DOLLARS AT 100 CENTS.

Dollr. Cts.		Dollr. Cts.	
ANCHORS, pr. lb.	10	Nails, 8d, 10d, 12d,	
Alms, English, pr. cut	7 75	and 20d, pr. lb.	13
Ditto, Robt, pr. lb.	11	Nutmegs, pr. lb.	11
Alms, pr. per ton,	170	Oil, linseed, per gall.	1 33
—Pestl,	150	—Olive,	
—ditto, per case,	9	—Sweet, best, in	
Bacon, Shoulder, pr. lb.	10	—flasks, per box,	10
—Fitches,	13	—ditto, baskets, 12	
Brandy, common,	1 60	—bottles,	7
—Cognac,	2 25	—Spermaceti pr. gall	1 06
Brazilletto, per ton,	20	—Train, per bbl.	18
Becks, per M.	7	—Whale, per gal.	40
Beard, 3/4, per cut.	6	Porter, per cut,	7 30
Ditto, pilot,	9 50	—London, per doz.	2 50
Ditto, small water		—American do, bott.	
per keg,	50	—incl.	2
Beer, American, in bot-		Pitch, per bbl.	4
tlcs, per dozen, bot-		Pork, Burlington, per	
tlcs included,	1 60	barrel,	19 to 20
Ditto, per barrel,	6	—Lower county,	19
Boards, Cedar, per M feet	30	—Carolina,	16
—Beard,	10	Peas, Albany, pr. bush.	9 8
—New England, 26	80	Pepper, per lb.	38
—Oak,	26	Pinenut,	14
—Merchantable pine,	28	Raisins, best per keg	11
—Sap,	28	Ditto per jar,	6
—Mahogany, pr. foot		Ditto per box	8
The above are the staple		Rice, per cut.	5
prices, for the yard		Rosin per barrel	5 50
price price, add 1 dol-		Rum, Jamaica, pr. gal.	1 67
lar, 33 cents, pr. M.		—Antigua	1 54
Brimstone in rolls, per		—Windward	1 40
cut.	2 61	—Barbados	1 27
Beef, Boston, per bbl. 1 1/2	16	—Country, N. E.	97
—Country, ditto	14	Saltstres, per cut.	50
—Fresk, cut.	5 10 8	Saffron, per ton	
Butter per lb.	18 1/2 20	Shet, ditto,	60
—in kegs	14	Steel, German, per lb.	14
Candle Sperm, per lb.	56	—English, blisk, pr. cut.	12 24
—Wax		—American, per ton	133 33
—Myrtle Wax	20	—Crocus, pr. faggot	
—Mould tallow 1 1/2	19	Snake root, per lb.	35
—Dipped	15	Soap, brown per lb.	12
Choele, English, per lb.	28	—White	14
—Country	11 1/2 13	—Castile	22
Chocolate	25 1/2 33	—Starb	14
Cinnamon	65	Snuff, pr. doz bottles	50
Cloves	1 50	Spermaceti refined pr. lb.	
Cocoa, per cut.	18	Sail cloth, English, No.	
Coffin, per lb.	25 to 28	1, per yard,	33
Cool, per bushel,	30 1/2 40	—Bolton, No. 1, do.	30
Copra, pr. cut.	3	—No. 2, do.	
Cordage, American, per		Sugar, lump, per lb.	25
cut.	16 1/2 18	—Leaf, single ref.	27
Cotton, per lb.	33 to 40	—Ditto double ditto	
Currants	10	—Havannah, white	20
Dark, Russia, per piece,	15 1/2 18	—Ditto brown	16
—Ravens	11 50	—Muscovado, pr. cut 1 1/2	67
Dutch Still Duck	24	—East India, pr.	
Feathers, per lb.	66	cut.	14 66
Flax, ditto	11	Sp. Turbentine pr. gall.	66
Flaskeed, per bushel	10 1/2 11	Salt, alum, pr. bushel	66
Flour, Sup. per bl. 10 50	11	—Liverpool	56
—Common,	9 50 10	—Cadm	60
—Bar middling, best,	6 2 8	—Lyon	63
—Meal, Indian 4 33	66	Ship building W. O.	
—ditto Rye,	4 33 66	frames per ton	22 67
—Ship fluff et.	3 67	Ditto Live Oak,	26
Furze per ton,	25	Do. Red Cedar pr. foot	
Gin, Holland per case,	7 50	Stingles 18 inches, pr	
Do. per gall.	1 93	M.	
Gins, per lb.	18	Ditto 2 feet	9 12
Glue, white, per cut	18	Ditto 3 feet dressed	16
Ditto, common	16	Staves, pipe pr 1000,	60
Ditto, ground	24	—white oak boghead	45 33
Guano, per lb.	30	—Red oak ditto	28
Gunpowder, cannon, per		—Logan	26 33
gr. case,	23	—Barrel	30
Ditto, fine glazed,	28	—Heading	44
Grain, Wheat, pr bushel,	50 1/2	Shin Oiler, best pr piece	3 33
—Rye,	1	—Minks	26
—Oats,	60	—Fox, grey	20 1/2 54
—Indian Corn,	90 1/2 93	—Ditto red	1 20
—Barley,	1 20	—Martins	50
—best flaked pr. lb.		—Peters	57
Buckwheat per		—Beats	3
bushel,	7 5	—Razons	60
Flax, pr. lb.	13	—Mush-rats,	37
Hemp, imported, per		—Rover, per lb.	1 62
ton,	300	—Deer, in hair	25 1/2 33
American, per lb.	10	—Yar, N. Jers. 2 1/2 gall.	
Herrings, per bbl.	6	per bbl.	
Hides, raw pr. lb.	8 10 9	—Carolina, 32 gall.	2 50
Hops,	10	Turpentine, per bbl.	3 20
Hothead hoops per M.	30	Tobacco, F. River best	
Indigo, French pr. lb.	1 67	tools,	7 2 8
—Carolina,	1	—Petersburg	6 2 6 50
Irons, sad pr. ton	133 33	—Petravase	3 2 5
Iron, castings, per cut.	4	—Georgia	6 2 7
Pennsylvania scarce		—Carolina	4 4 5 1
120 1/2 126 67		Tea Hyson, per lb.	1 10 2
—Russia per ton	97	—Hyson skin,	83
—Pig	32	—Souchong,	1 1 1 13
—Sheet,	224 33	—Gong,	50
—Nail rods,	133 33	—Bacca,	35
Yank per cut.	5	—Yellow, refined, per lb.	14
Lead, best pr. lb.	14	—Tin, per box	16 50
Lead in pigs, per cut.	3 33	—Vanilla, per lb. 20 1/2	24
—in bars,	7	—Vardereese, do.	1
—white,	3 33	—Vermillion,	1 50
—red,	9	—Vardereese, per gallon.	
Leather, seal pr. lb.	22	—Wax, bees, per bbl.	33
Lignum vitæ per ton,	24	—Walt-bone, long, pr. lb.	12
Logwood,	10	—Wine, Madeira pr. p.	226
Mace, per lb.	12	—Lifson,	126
Macharel, best per bbl	1 1/2	—Teneriffe, pr. gal.	80
—second quality	8	—Fayal,	67
Madder, best pr. lb.	20	—Port per pipe	150
Marble wrought pr foot	60	—Do. in batt, pr. doz	
—ditto	60	—Claret, per case 40 to 50	
Mass spars, ditto	60	—Sherry, per gallon	1 50
Molasses, pr. gall.	56 1/2 62	—Molaga,	84
Mustard, pr. lb.	46		
—flour, in bottles doz.	1 20		
per dozen,	1 20		

List of PRIZES and BLANKS in the Washington Lottery No. 2.

18th Day's Drawing, Sept. 3.			
No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.
347	13543	23028	3275
408	661 10	542 20	373
688	881	913	4731 10
665	14616	26820	100
1651	633	801 104	4182
923	794	27717	4374 10
955 10	15540	950 10	493
973	616 10	28138 10	824
2041	899 10	383 10	43056 10
88	16154	880	49 10
205	173 10	854	610 10
240 20	219	29548	4472 20
310	497	731 10	306
668 10	501	31009	584
818	17039 10	665	718
680	118	32003	816
3190	18115 10	101	932 10
770	19529	118	45255 10
912	587 10	177	359 10
4117	20179 10	271	633
575	558	382 20	703
5111	583	782	216
637 10	892 10	34207	881
6372 10	21222 10	681 10	611
697 10	995	909	46220
734 10	22009 46	35087	263
7416	70	159 10	47189
8995	83	180 20	481
9011 10	120	435	48136
760 10	341 10	905 10	267
855	403 10	991	303 50
10071	422	36375	309
577	812	808	784 10
11395	23715 10	37022 10	4972 10
12105	24042 10	193 10	683
13205	135 25	398 10	747
308	480	38194	
594	657 10	773	

19th Day's Drawing—Monday, Sept. 5.

No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.
483	11537	23802 25	35653 10				
5 9	332	24928 50	901 10				
896	12 332	810 10	907 10				
1145	216	962	36209				
284 10	579 10	25101	414				
321 10	581	2710 10	680				
347 10	941	28915 10	37149				
389 10	14973	29151	154 10				
399	979	572	492				
3301	985	615 10	38095				
4422	15381	30113 10	39416				
704	399	103 10	252				
820 10	16 74 10	203	664				
5182	17534 20	264	40423				
571	983	283	559 10				
6516 10	995	511	41915 10				
742	18021	781	42636 10				
7904 20	930	31840	44791				
8750	559	38242	46974				
871	850	668	536				
949	28778	33176	46139				
960	395 10	712	914				
10211	396 10	938	27012				
11389 10	800 10	34010 10	945				
	23776	548 10	49066 10				

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 13.

LEWIS v. ALCOCK.

Mr. Garrow stated this to be an action brought for damages for a violent assault committed on the plaintiff by Mr. Alcock, upon the hullings, at the late election for the borough of Southwark, where he had acted as agent for Mr. Tierney, and, as he was then in Court, the Jury might perceive, from his superior bulk and strength, that he was a person over whom the plaintiff could have but little chance of success, if he had made any resistance.

The immediate consequence of this attack made by the friend of the popular candidate was, that the mob called out to have Mr. Lewis thrown down from the hullings among them. The jury ought, therefore, by the damages they should give, to discountenance any proceedings at an election that went to hold up any man as an object of vengeance to a mob.

Mr. Carpenter Smith and Mr. Broadley, two magistrates for the county of Surrey, who attended at the hullings as the friends of Messrs. Thornton and Thelluffon, said, that they saw the defendant collar the plaintiff, for the purpose of dragging him away from the hullings, insisting that, as he was not an elector, nor a clerk, he had no right to be there. Upon this the plaintiff was appointed a check clerk, that he might be qualified to remain where he was, and assist Mr. Thornton.

Mr. Thornton was then called; he said the plaintiff did attend the hullings at the desire of his assisting committee man.

Mr. Eslicine made an able speech for the defendant; he thought the successful candidates ought to have been contented with gaining their election, and not have forwarded such a contemptible action as the present against the agent of Mr. Tierney. The plaintiff had no right to go to the hullings, as not being a voter; by doing so, he became one of the mob; and the right to choose Representatives in this free country must be done away, if unqualified men, who thus intermeddled in elections were not excluded. He could not deny that an assault had been committed, according to law; but it was of such a nature, and attended with such circumstances, that he trusted not more than one shilling damages would be given.

After two or three words from Lord Kenyon, the jury retired, and remained deliberating for a considerable time; at length they gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages ONE SHILLING.

JUNE 17.

GOODCHILD v. PRESTON.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, who lives at Walton-upon-Thames, to recover the sum of 200l.

Mr. Garrow, who opened this case, observed, he had been informed the defendant was a merchant of the city of London, though he could hardly believe it. The circumstances of the case were singular, and such as, for the honor of the city of London, were very seldom heard of in Guildhall.

In consequence of some previous acquaintance the plaintiff one day called upon the defendant and found him very much out of spirits. He enquired the cause of it. Mr. Preston told him he had been disappointed. The commissioners of the excise had refused to pay him for some rum, and unless he could raise 200l. in the course of that day, he was afraid he should be ruined. Upon that the plaintiff took a piece of paper and immediately

gave him a draft upon his bankers for the sum of 200l. This money was to be returned in the space of six weeks. The defendant was so struck with that act of generosity, that he insisted he might be permitted to give Mr. Goodchild some security for the re-payment of it. The plaintiff told him he wanted no security, and if he did not think him a man of honour, on whose word he could safely rely, he would not trust him on his bond. When the six weeks had elapsed, the plaintiff called on the defendant for his money. Mr. Preston told him it was inconvenient at that time to pay it; but promised over and over again to pay it. At last, however, to the utter astonishment of the plaintiff, Mr. Preston had the boldness to tell him he had never lent him any money; that he had never been his creditor for a farthing, and that he would not pay him.

The learned counsel observed, if before this case was brought, the defendant had any character that was of value to him, he would soon see whether he had made a good bargain in this case, by endeavouring to shift off the payment of this money.

The draft was paid by the plaintiff's bankers. He said, he should lay such a body of evidence before the jury, that if it were a question, whether Mr. Preston had stole that draft which he had received from the plaintiff, and were to be subjected to a capital punishment for the stealing of it, he could have no possible defence. He should prove that draft was paid to the defendant by the plaintiff's bankers on the day on which it was dated. He should shew by what bank note they had paid it. He should shew that that bank note, on the same day, was carried to Mr. Preston's banker; and he should also prove that it came into his banker's hands through his (Mr. Preston's) hands that day. If necessary, he could identify that bank-note still farther.

This was as gross an instance of ingratitude as ever appeared in a Court of Justice. There was also a bill in Chancery on this business, but the defendant swore through it.

One of the clerks of Messrs. Langton and Co. said Mr. Goodchild kept money at their house; and that on the 30th of October, 1794, they paid the plaintiff's draft with the bank-note 704, and dated October 20th, 1794. The draft was here read, and was in these words: "London, October 30th, 1794, pay Mr. Thomas Preston or bearer two hundred pounds."

One of the clerks of Messrs. Prescott and Co. said Mr. Preston kept money at their house; that in the afternoon of October 30, 1794, they received through the hands of the defendant, the bank-note No. 704. The learned counsel was proceeding still farther in his proof, when the noble and learned judge asked what answer was to be given to this case?

Mr. Mingay, counsel for the defendant, said he had no witness.

Lord Kenyon said, there was then an end of it. To be sure such a case was never brought into a Court of Justice.—Verdict for plaintiff, including two years interest, 216l.

From an English Paper.

The Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg has the advantage of being personally known to the Royal Family, from his having past a whole winter in London, when he was a constant visitor at St. James's. He was married to the King's eldest niece, the Princess of Wales's sister, but she is since dead.

The Marchioness of Buckingham has been indefatigable in her active protection of the poor Emigrants.—She has now begun a Subscription for the Priests, and has ascertained the melancholy fact, that since Government stopped its payments to these miserable men, eighty-seven of them have literally perished for want!

Faro.—The fashionable host of Faro are at this moment under a legal blockade: and information has been laid against Mrs. S—'s, as a disorderly house, for suffering card playing therein, contrary to the statute; and bail has been entered into for an appearance in the Courts of Westminster, to answer the charge of this misdemeanor. A similar information is lodged against the Countess of B—'s; Lady A. and Mrs. C—n are picked down as next in succession, to answer for the pious orgies with which they have so long closed their Sunday evenings!

EDWARD GIBBON, ESQ.

THIS great historian, descended from an ancient family in the wilds of Kent, was born at Putney in Surry, on the 8th of May, 1737. His infancy was marked by great corporeal weakness and infirmity; but an attachment to arithmetic, at a very early period, which rendered him capable of multiplying and dividing two tens of several figures by memory alone, seems to have denoted a vigorous mind. His education was partly received at home, partly at Bath, and other places, where he resided for the reformation of his health, and partly at Westminster. In April 1752, he went to Oxford, where he remained but a short time, in consequence of his having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. He was now sent to Lausanne, in Switzerland, where, under the tuition of Mr. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, he was not only made a good classical scholar, but restored to the Protestant faith. To this banishment, Mr. Gibbon acknowledges that he owed whatever has been the fruits of his education. He returned to his father, who was now retired to his seat at Burton, Hants, in 1758; and was received with every mark of parental affection. After residing at home about five years, during which time he became a captain of the Hampshire militia, his father being major, he again visited the continent, and made the tour of France and Italy. It was while he sat contemplating amidst the ruins of the capital of Rome, on the evening of the 15th of October, 1764, that that idea of writing the Decline and Fall of that city, first started