

PRICES CURRENT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.

PER QUANTITY—DOLLARS AT 100 CENTS.

Dolls. Cts. Dollars Cts.

Table listing various commodities such as Anchors, Brandy, Butter, Coffee, Flour, and other goods with their respective prices in dollars and cents.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, By MATHEW CAREY, 118, Market-Street, A Dissertation on Slavery, WITH A PROPOSAL For the Gradual Abolition of it In the State of Virginia.

By ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the Judges in the General Court in Virginia. "Slavery not only violates the Laws of Nature and of Civil Society, it also wounds the best feelings of government: in a Democracy, where all men are equal, slavery is contrary to the spirit of the constitution."

New-England Rum, In hogsheds, Welsh's best Boston Chocolate, And HYSON-SKIN TEA, in quarter chests, FOR SALE, BY A. MARPLE & ISR. W. MORRIS, No. 60, Dock-Street.

LINES TO A BEAUTIFUL SPRING IN A VILLAGE.

[From POEMS by S. T. COLERIDGE.]

ONCE more, sweet stream! with flow-foot wand'ring near, I bless thy milky waters cold and clear. Eft'ard the flashing of the noontide hours With one fresh garland of Pierian flowers, (Ere from thy zephyr-haunted brink I turn) My languid hand shall wreath thy mossy urn. For not thro' pathless grove with murmur rude Thow' footeft the sad wood-nymph, SOLITUDE; Nor thine unseen in cavern depths to well. The HERMIT-FOUNTAIN of some dripping cell! Pride of the Vale! thy useful streams supply The scatter'd oots and peaceful hamlet nigh. The elfin tribe around thy friendly banks With infant school and soul-soothing pranks, Release'd from school, their little hearts at rest, Launch paper navies on thy waveless breast. The rustic here at eve with pensive look Whistling lorn ditties leans upon his crook, Or starting pauses with hope-mingled dread, To list the much-lov'd maid's accustom'd tread, She, vainly mindful of her dame's command, Joiters, the long-fill'd picher in her hand. Unboastful stream! Thy foam with pebbled falls The faded form of past delight recalls, What time the morning sun of Hope arose, And all was joy; save when another's woes, A transient gloom upon my soul impress'd, Like passing clouds impurpled on thy breast. Life's current then ran sparkling to the noon Or silv'ry stole beneath the pensive Moon. Ah! now it works rude-brakes and thorns along, Or o'er the rough rock bursts and foams along!

From the AURORA.

To the Electors of the City of Philadelphia.

Fellow-citizens, WHEN we consider the high interest that we all took in the important question lately decided in our national Legislature, there seems no doubt that, in the ensuing election, your attention will be attracted in a considerable degree towards the different candidates for that station, and to the forming of our choice.

This consequence, which is natural, is also very desirable; because the more ardently we enter upon the subject, the more likely are we to choose with propriety, as the interest we take in the subject will sharpen our discernment in investigating the characters that we propose to represent us. There is, however, reason to apprehend that this zeal (which when moderate is beneficial) will be rendered injurious by excess, and instead of promoting industrious researches, will serve only to bias the public judgment. I would therefore caution you, my fellow-citizens, to free yourselves from all party prejudices, and to avoid those men who come in a pressing manner to solicit your suffrages, because it is probable that their activity in the matter proceeds from the same influence. Let your votes originate with yourselves, and let them be the result of your own cool reflection. Examine with candour into the abilities and integrity of a candidate, and decide for him on whose side you find the balance of these requisite qualities, without deigning to listen to the intrigues of corruption, or the solicitations of ignorance.

For my part, I confess, I cannot help suspecting those who evince such anxiety to direct the judgments of their neighbours, of less worthy views than those of zeal for the public good; that acting themselves from interested motives, they endeavor to ingratiate themselves still more with their favorite, by converting others to his interest.

Let us, however, for the sake of charity, suppose that they act from principle. Is it not the height of arrogance for them to endeavour to bias the minds of other men, and substitute their own opinions for ours? What is it but to say that we are destitute of penetration to see the interest of our country, and that they wish to supply our deficiency by their own instruction?

It is not intended here to recommend any particular man to the notice of the public. I should consider such a recommendation as impertinent, because we all know the candidates, and know their characters. All I would wish is, that the decision of every individual, to whatever side it inclines, may be free, and not dependent on the will of others.

ROMULUS.

RICHMOND, September 24.

To the Freeholders of the Counties of Gloucester, Mathews, King and Queen, Essex, King William, and Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

The time approaches when you must depose an Elector to chuse a President and Vice-President of the United States. I offer myself to you for that honour. My principles of politics have been in favour of the wise plan of neutrality, adopted, and pursued by our government. I am therefore attached to those men in high official situations, who have kept our country, during a most trying and perilous crisis, in a state of peace; thereby advancing its prosperity to the highest pitch, of which it is at present susceptible; who have made the constitution the rule of their actions, and have invigorated it with such respectability, as to acquire to it the confidence of the European world. Among the worthies who have given to our government such an exaltation of character in the eye of nations, must be reckoned foremost in the list, "the President of the United States." He would most assuredly have my support were I to have an opportunity of exercising an elective voice, unless he were to notify his intention of retiring from the government. In that event, it would be my part, most diligently, to search out for his successor, a character the most resembling his in political principles, in sound judgment, in unexampled prudence, and in unshaken firmness.

Not altogether ignorant of the public opinions and sentiments on public affairs, of most men of such consideration in the states as would aspire to the Presidential chair; I persuade myself, gentlemen, were you on this occasion to give me your

* First Monday in November.

confidence as an Elector, I would not err in my choice, nor give my voice for a man who would incur your reprobation, as holding principles incompatible with the interests of the United States.

With every consideration of esteem and respect, I remain, gentlemen, Your fellow-citizen, and Most obedient humble servant, RALPH WORMELEY. Rofegill, September 6, 1796.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Sept. 28.

It is with a mixture of pleasure and regret, that we present to our readers the PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, contained in this day's paper:—of pleasure, because we esteem it an invaluable legacy to the People of these States;—of regret (a selfish one we confess) because it announces his departure from the political helm.

If superstition hallows every relic of a pretended saint;—if sensibility so richly prizes every memorial of a beloved friend;—how highly should the citizens of America venerate this testimonial of affection from the BRIGHTEST MIRROR OF DEITY that ever existed, even though it were possessed of no intrinsic merit!—But the heart, warm and enthusiastic, often fondly invents a microscope to view the loveliness of a favored object; and, deceived by partiality, is enraptured by things that are frivolous, perhaps despicable. It is not so in the present case; for the understanding is convinced equally with the heart, and the glad tribute of applause is cheerfully proffered by them both.

This address resembles the fond advice of a dying parent to his beloved children:—Like that, it breathes the warmth of affection, and an anxious solicitude for their future welfare:—Like that, let it never be effaced from our remembrance, let it deeply impress our minds, and be worn in the centre of our hearts.

And when its illustrious author shall retire to partake of the enjoyments of private life—long, long may he live, enjoying all that happiness which he deserves!—May he cheerfully pass through the evening of his days, blessed by the God whom he worships, esteemed by the people whom he has rendered happy, loved by the wife whom he cherishes, at peace with himself, and neither fearing nor wishing for death: whilst his philanthropic achievements throng around him, like ministrant cherubs, singing their requiems to his declining years!

—May he live

Longer than I have time to tell his years! Ever beloved and loving may his life be! And when old time shall lead him to his end, Goodness and he fill up one monument!

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1796.

Died, in this city, on Saturday the 17th instant, after a short illness, MR. RICHARD COCHRAN, Merchant. He was a young gentleman, deservedly respected by a numerous, and respectable acquaintance. And the next day his remains were interred in the Presbyterian burial ground, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, attended by a vast concourse of respectable citizens, of different denominations.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated City of Washington, 26th Sept. 1796, to a person in this City.

At this moment the alarm of fire is cried. A tremendous fire has broke out in George-town, and has consumed ten houses, all of them frame. Messrs. George and Adam King are the principal sufferers; Mr. J. Forrest has lost two or three houses; Doctor Mayruder has suffered by the removal of his drugs, &c. His house was torn down with two others, which was the means of the fire being stopp'd, with the help of the engine. The fire broke out in one of Mr. King's houses, but cannot find out the particulars; it is said to be the neglect of a servant of Mr. King, who was ordered on Saturday, to have his matters horse ready by day light, for Mr. King to go to Baltimore, and left the candle in the stable—this is one of the reports, there are others, but it is hard to tell which is true.—Five of the houses were occupied as dry and wet good stores; all the goods have been saved. No lives lost, nor any person hurt.

Extract from a FRENCH PAPER.

France possesses at this moment only three colonies in the West-Indies. CAYENNE, which was never reckoned as any thing in the commercial scale, GUADALOUPE, which hardly supports itself—the produce of which does not amount to one quarter part of what it did before the war, since France gets nothing, and the United States very little.

ST. DOMINGO is divided between the French and the English. The latter possess that part formerly called Grande Anse, comprehending Irois, Abrieots, Cape Dame Marie, Jereimie and Cayemites. They have also Port au-Prince, la Croix de Bouquets, le Mirebalais, P'archabay, St. Marc, and the Mole; that is, in all ten parishes. There remains then to the French forty seven or forty eight. In this number are the parishes of the north part of the island, which, before the revolution, were the richest and most opulent of the colony.

The quarters which are in the hands of the English, produce four times as much as those which pertain to the French.—[The paper then proceeds to align the reasons for this difference.—The principal one is, that in the places possessed by the English, or those under their command, the negroes work. In those possessed by the French, the mulattoes have the ascendancy, and there the negroes will not work, but pillage, burn and destroy.]

NOTES LOST.

WHEREAS two notes drawn by Benjamin Haskell and George W. Kirkland, dated Boston, the 24th February, 1796, payable to Joseph May, or order, in 18 months after date, one for One Thousand Dollars, and the other Fifteen Dollars, were stolen with some other papers out of a trunk on the Lancaster road. It is requested that any person to whom they may be offered for negotiation, will give notice thereof to the subscriber.

GARRETT COLTRINGER, Sept. 30.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, September 30.

Yesterday arrived at this port, in 42 days from Greenock, (Scotland) the ship FANNY, Captain BRAINE.—The Editor has been favored with London Papers to the 4th and Glasgow to the 6th of August—Extracts follow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, July 27.

The desertion of the regiment of Deinger is officially announced—this regiment is almost annihilated.

We are assured that the French is in Mannheim, and that a commissioner is arrived at Biele from the Emperor, to make overtures of peace to our Ambassador.

There is a report that Richery has engaged the English fleet off Cadix. Deputies are arrived at Genoa from Sardina, to solicit the assistance of the French in establishing that island as a republic.

Letters from Wefel positively announce, that the King of Prussia has offered his mediation to the Directory, to bring about a general pacification.

LONDON, August 2.

The officers and crews of the Resistance, of 44 guns, capt. E. Packenham; and Orpheus, of 30 guns, capt. Newcombe, now in the East-Indies, will share more prize money on their arrival in England, than ever fell to the lot of any others before them.

From the London Gazette—July 30.

Downing Street, July 30. The letter, of which the following is an extract, was received from Col. Graham, by the Right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, dated Roveredo, July 4, 1796.

"On the 30th ult. I had the honour of informing your Lordship, that the enemy made an unsuccessful attack on Monte Baldo on the 28th, since that all has remained quiet. Marshal Wurrafer arrived here this morning.

Downing Street July 30.

The letter of which the following is an extract, received from Lieutenant Col. Crauford, by the Right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Arch-Duke Charles of Austria, Elfingen, near Pfortzheim, July 11, 1796.

"I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that on the 7th and 8th instant, the arch-duke remained in possession of Elftingen, in order to give time for the arrival at Pfortzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Graben, to re-inforce his Royal Highness's army—& the corps that had been detached into the Mountains, under the command of Gen. Keim, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal position at Frewen Alb.

The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the night of the Seventh.—On the eighth, the dispositions were made to attack Gen. Moreau on the 10th in the position of the Murg, at Rajstadt, Kuppenheim and Gertzbach, and, on the 9th, while the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the next morning, the enemy forced back the Archdukes advanced posts with a part of their army, while their principal force attacked Gen. Keim. His Royal Highness immediately supported his advanced posts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but Gen. Keim, after having made a most obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the superiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons who were in march, to cover that general's left flank, did the same; and, as this unfortunate circumstance gave the enemy possession of all the passes in the Mountains, on the arch-duke's left, his Royal Highness found himself under the necessity of marching with his main army to Pfortzheim on the 10th, where he is now encamped.

The Austrians lost on this occasion, about 1600 men and four pieces of cannon.—The loss of the French cannot be exactly ascertained—but it must have been very considerable.

The Prince of Conde's corps, which has behaved with great bravery, was at Villingen on the 8th, the date of the last accounts that were received from it. The Austrian general Frolich still remained in the Brigaw.

The enemy has passed the Lahn, and the army which was left for the defence of that part of the country, has retired to the position of Bergen, having thrown proper garrisons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitstein.

At the Court of the Queen's House, the 29th of July, 1796; present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council—

HIS Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th day of August next, should be farther prorogued to Thursday, the 15th day of September following.—And the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which stand prorogued to Wednesday the 17th of August next, should be farther prorogued to Friday, the 16th of September following.

By the KING—A PROCLAMATION. GEORGE R.

Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the 15th day of September next, we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare our royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said 15th day of September next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said 15th day of September next.

Given at our court at the queen's house, the 29th day of July, 1796, in the 36th year of our