

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Philadelphia August 12, Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash, and Bank United States.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for London, Hamburg, and Amsterdam, including bills on London and Amsterdam.

The Editor of the N Y Daily Advertiser has received a regular file of London Papers to June 20 by the ship General Mercer...

Married, Mr. Charles P. Heath, to Miss Hetty Keely, daughter of Mr. Mathias Keely, Merchant...

We have seen various letters, received in this city from Leghorn, from June 11 to 14; they contain such contradictory statements of the operations in Italy...

It is to be lamented that such brave men as Massena, and other French Generals, should so far deviate from the truth...

Of the importance of the English expedition to Quiberon, we cannot form a correct opinion from the partial accounts in the public papers...

Captain Fotheringham, of the British ship Roxa, from St. Ubes, arrived at Baltimore, was informed by the Governor of St. Ubes...

A letter from an officer on board the Insurgent, at sea, but without date, to a gentleman in Baltimore, says, 'The Constitution has taken a French ship of force...

[The Insurgent must have been off the coast when the above letter was written, as she could have left Norfolk but lately...

Selected from the list published under the New-York head, brought by Captain Coffin.

- Philadelphia vessels at Liverpool, June 29. Ship Kingston, King, to sail 10th July. Amiable, Tillinghast, since taken.

[The following poetical expostulation contains in the concluding stanza a very correct and brilliant image.]

Lines to a Lady, coy to the Author who reduced himself to penury, in consequence of the generosity of his temper.

Ungenerous and mistaken maid, To scorn me thus, because I'm poor, Canst thou my liberal hand upbraid?

The ship Ulysses, Capt Lamb, has arrived at Boston from Canton, under jury masts. In the Indian Ocean she met a heavy gale...

Under the Salem head, several letters from Leghorn will be found.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE ABOLITION OF DEBTS.

When Agis, king of Sparta, obtained a vote to cancel all debts due from one citizen to another, and all bonds, and contracts were accordingly committed to the flames...

How would some of the American patriots rejoice to see the debts they owe to British subjects cancelled in the same manner?

In general, there are no men so active in exciting either foreign or civil broils as those who are deeply in debt.

It would be a problem in politics, that the same people, who have studiously avoided a war with one nation (from a professed love of peace)...

[The following Essay we copy from the Augusta Herald; it contains impartial sentiments.]

WHATEVER political differences may exist between Great-Britain and France, there is one point in which their respective cruelties as perfectly agree...

Blessed as we are with a government of our choice, securing to every individual an equal portion of social advantages, where no citizen can possess any exclusive privileges...

POLITICAL.

From the Boston Columbian Centinel.

THE JEFFERSONIAD.

N. VIII.

THE hand of that overruling providence, (the existence of which Mr. Jefferson's works have implicitly denied) has been repeatedly and signally manifested in the public affairs of the United States.

It is my intention to consider its authenticity—and then to reublish it with remarks illustrative, explanatory and liberal.

The famous letter made its first appearance in the 'Gazette Nationale, ou le Moniteur Universel' at Paris, on the 25th January 1797.

I now pledge myself to prove that the evidence that Mr. Jefferson really wrote this letter, is as strong as that of the authenticity of scripture, or of any fact of which we are 'not eye or ear witnesses.'

Fourthly.—It was very natural that Mr. Jefferson should write such a letter. It will be remembered that this letter was written in 1796, when he was a Candidate for the Presidency.

It was intended as a hint that the aid and influence of France was desirable, and it is accordingly interlarded with the cant phraseology of the ingratitude and injustice of America towards France.

almighty, ever merciful and kind to our country, inclined the hearts of the Directory to this extraordinary breach of confidence.

Thus almost by a miracle, we are in possession of the views and wicked designs of a most abominable faction. I apply, This letter was charged upon Mr. Jefferson in 1797, in language the most plain and with remarks the most criminating.

Our political state hath changed prodigiously since you left us. In place of that noble love of liberty and of a Republican Government which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of war...

Was there any fellow-citizen any thing ever devised by man, so false and unfounded? Where are the monarchical and aristocratical party?

I am extremely at a loss which we ought most to admire, the folly or the falshood of this sentence. It is false, because Mr. Jefferson and all the world knows that no party in the United States avows such sentiments.

They have remembered their inveterate opposition to its adoption, and they know that such men consider a constitution as a wisp of straw which they can twist and model to their purposes.

They have even had the audacity to call themselves constitutional federalists; but thinking men, have always known that they were insincere.

cabal; they cannot warm themselves into as much power as they like; it partakes too much of the character of the American people; it is not revolutionary.

I have been more particular on this article because certain writers have strangely obtained admission into the Commercial Gazette, who advocate the very sentiments for which Mr. Jefferson has been justly censured.

I shall conclude the present number by a paraphrase of this last sentiment of this Jacobin chieftain: 'The avowed object of the Jacobins in this country is to protect liberty and support the constitution; their real aim, is to introduce Gallic licentiousness and overturn and destroy the empire of the constitution and the laws.'

"DECIOUS."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

SALEM, August 8.

From LEGHORN.

The brig Sukey, Captain Stewart, from Leghorn, which he left on the 18th of June. The prevailing accounts at Leghorn respecting the operations of the hostile armies, seem to be quite irreconcilable with those we have by the way of London.

Extrait of a letter to a gentleman in this town dated Leghorn, June 13.

Since the capture of Genoa, Buonaparte with 30 or 40 000 men has made an entry into Italy, which so much increased the fears of the people of this country...

I have just seen a letter from Bordeaux of May 4, which says the commissioners were settling every thing to their entire satisfaction, and were to return to America the first of this month.

Captain Eitzyplace, who arrived at Marblehead on Tuesday last in 44 days from Lisbon, has handed us the following for publication: 'At my departure the fate of Genoa was not known; Buonaparte had been journeying towards Italy, but it was reported that he was on his way back to Paris.'

By a packet arrived at Lisbon, in 8 days from Falmouth, advices were received that Admiral Popham had returned from St. Petersburg, and could not gain an audience with the Emperor.

Six thousand troops passed (from England) for the Mediterranean the 13th of June; and two divisions had gone before them.

The privateers from Guernsey and Jersey have orders to capture all vessels bound to, or coming from, Genoa or Cadiz; in consequence of which two American vessels had already been captured, and brought into the port of Lisbon.

King's Billets in Madrid 74 per cent. discount; Portuguese Government Notes from 18 to 20 per cent. discount.

By letters of the 25th May from the Emperor of Morocco's Dominions, the