

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table listing prices of various stocks including Philadelphia, Bank United States, and Insurance comp. N.A. shares.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

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

THE CARRIERS of this Gazette, have been strictly forbidden either to sell or give away, any of their papers...

It is requested that Gentlemen who are neglected by the Carriers, will not permit several days to elapse without giving information of such neglect...

Mr. WAYNE,

A Number of your fellow-citizens will be much pleased by your publishing the following Speculations...

From the New-York Gazette.

FRANCE & AMERICA.

We have seen in the Gazette of Monday last, the result, as given under the Paris head of August the 25th, of the negotiation between our Commissioners and the French government...

It is not improbable, that the leading points in the statement are true; and considering the quarter from which it comes, and the views to be answered, it is not deficient in moderation...

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the Treaty of 1778. This point (it is alleged) was waved by France, in consequence of the assurance of our envoys, that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compensation for illegal captures. This point (it is said) France offered to admit. But on condition only that the treaty of 1778 should be renewed, with the modifications contained in the instructions given by Washington.

3. The 25th article of the Treaty, between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed vessels of that nation. France, it is said, will probably insist upon enjoying the same advantage as long as it is possessed to her injury by her enemy.

It is mentioned as supplementary, that "There is another principle which France was anxious to establish, namely, That neutral bottoms should constitute neutral property."

On the very face of the statement, as to the two first points, we discover a stroke of French finesse. France, it is pretended, waved the point of a continuance or modified renewal of the treaty of 1778, upon the assurance of our envoys that they could not renew it...

That is to say, she waved the modified renewal of the treaty of '78, upon the condition that the United States would waive their claim of compensation for illegal captures...

The argument by which it is intended to colour this subterfuge is this: "That as the two nations had never been in a state of war with each other, the treaty of 1778 could not have been annulled without the consent of both."

But there is not a writer on the law of nations who will not inform the French Government, that when one party to a treaty violates the compact in any material article, the other party is free to annul the whole.

France, before she had the least pretence of complaint against the United States, had infringed the treaty in some of its essential points especially in the famous provision now again much vaunted that neutral bottoms shall constitute neutral property...

Then, as the greater part of the captures of which we complain were unjust and illegal; not by the peculiar stipulations of the treaty of 1778, but by the General Law of Nations—it is plain that as to them our claim to compensation is independent of, and paramount to the treaty.

It follows, that the ground which has been taken by France, in this particular, is untenable.

Further—as to the 25th article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed vessels of the nation. Towards a clear understanding of this point, it may be necessary to remind the public of some facts:—

Our treaty with France already mentioned, in the 15th article contains stipulations equivalent to the 25th article of our treaty with Great Britain.

As this article has an express saving of prior existing treaties, France was left by the treaty with Great Britain in full possession of the privilege in this respect which our treaties with them had granted.

The consequence was that France being at war with Great Britain, might bring prizes made from the latter, into our ports, while British ships could not enter with prizes made from France. France, therefore, had no cause to complain of the article in question. It left her where she was before, and with a privilege not enjoyed by Great Britain.

If the abuse is now altered, and Great Britain has acquired the preference which before belonged to France, it is by accident, or more properly speaking, by the fault of France, whose violence drove our government to the abolition of our treaty with her—thereby transferring to our treaty with Great Britain, the advantages of priority, which formerly were attached to our treaty with France.

This priority, therefore occasioned by the misconduct of France, ought not to have been an obstacle to the formation of a Treaty with us, which in other respects, should have been the same as our Treaty with Great Britain. And doubtless it will appear hereafter, that our Envoy, were authorized to offer and did offer such a Treaty.

This circumstance ought the less to have been an obstacle, because the 25th is one of the articles of our Treaty with Great-Britain which by its own limitation, will expire in twelve years after the making of it, that is, in the year 1807.

Again—As to the principle, that neutral bottoms should make neutral property, which it is said, France was anxious to establish. It is not true, as alleged, that our Treaty with Great-Britain was an impediment to our establishing that principle with France: unless it was meant to do more than was done by the Treaty of 1778.

It is clearly shown by Mr. Jefferson, in his correspondence on the subject, and has been otherwise amply demonstrated, that this Treaty did nothing more than adopt the principle as a Rule to be observed, between the United States and France, with regard to each other when one was at peace, and the other at war; that it did not bind either party to enforce or insist upon the rules as against other Nations.

If more was desired by France at this time; if it was meant that we were to agree to insist upon the rule as against other nations; it is evident that this was nothing more nor less than an attempt to involve us in war with Great-Britain.

As a violation of our treaty with her, this would have been the natural consequence, as an attempt to change, by force the present law of nations in a point which she is deeply interested to maintain, the same consequence was to be expected.

been instructed to decline, in any shape, the stipulation, that neutral bottoms should make neutral property; and if they were, the instruction was a perfectly wise one.

Experience has shown, in the conduct of France herself towards the United States, that it is a stipulation not to be relied upon; too contrary to the spirit of maritime war to be observed, and that the probable effect of making it, will be always to introduce a germ of contention between the parties to the contract. It has been a cause of extreme embarrassment to us in the present war.

An unwillogness to repeat the experiment of this contentious innovation, ought certainly to have been no obstacle to a treaty with the very power which has given us proof that it was worse than nothing, and taught us the necessity of distrusting it.

Hence we perceive the unreasonableness and futility of the offensive motives which, on the part of France, have obstructed a treaty with the United States.

Let us now conjecture the true reasons of things between the two countries might favour in the approaching election of Chief Magistrate, the choice of a person more compliant to the views of France, namely Mr. Jefferson.—2. The expectation that with him a bargain more advantageous to France would be made than with our present Executive.

Will the people of the United States be the dupes of the scheme? Will they think it their interest to elevate to the head of the government a man with whom France expects to make such a bargain as will suit her purpose, after the repeated proofs they have had of the wish of France to entangle them in her interests, and embroil them with other nations? Why should they do this?

Things are now upon a good footing.—A treaty it is true has not been made; but if we are to credit the French statements, their depredations on our commerce are to cease, and our neutral rights are in future to be respected. It is therefore in our option to have peace in fact with France, though not by treaty; and if she keeps her word (the only security a treaty would give us) we shall be as well off (except in the article of compensation for captures) as if a treaty had been made.

In little more than six years the parts of our treaty with Great-Britain respecting external commerce and navigation will expire. We can then stand forth with France and her upon new ground, and it is matter of indifference whether we ever again have a commercial treaty with either of them, unless upon better terms than heretofore. The trade between us and them may as well be left to regulate itself till bargains more positively advantageous for us can be made.

The getting rid, on fair ground, of the guarantee of the French West-Indies in our treaty of alliance with France, is a point of substantial interest gained to the United States.

We observe that an attempt was made to revive this guarantee in a qualified form; whether this revival was urged as an ultimatum or not, does not appear. It is probable that it has been a very serious point with France. And the reasons which induced her to desire it, ought to induce the United States to avoid it. The guarantee as it formerly stood, would have engaged France in every maritime war in which France was a defensive party. Computed for a pecuniary aid, it would cost them a large sum of money in every such case, and would be more or less hazardous to their peace.

President Washington wisely proposed the substitute with the treaties were yet in force. But France would not then listen to the moderate propositions of this great man. Now, that the treaties are at an end, in consequence of the French aggressions, we ought not voluntarily to resume so serious an incumbrance. It would be far better for the United States to compensate their own citizens for losses by French depredations.

On this head it is to be observed, that nothing more than a promise of compensation could at present have been expected from France with the best intentions on her part. The state of her finances does not permit more. The enjoyment of the boon must have been in future. In all probability, by patience and perseverance, a more convenient opportunity will occur for a favorable settlement of the matter, and early enough to meet the resources of France for payment.

In the interim, let our government take preparatory measures; such as will thoroughly sift and ascertain the claims which ought to be compensated; and by this expedient the affair will be refined for definitive negotiation, and little, if any time, will be lost.

As to the rest, a simple and obvious course of conduct presents itself. Let hostilities on the part of the United States cease, and let the two countries pass into a state of peace in fact on the basis of the Laws of Nations. In this position it will be seen whether France is sincere, and at the same time able to execute her assurance that our rights, as a neutral nation, will hereafter be respected.

But in doing this, let us take care that we are not found hereafter unprepared. Let all usual measures be taken to increase our means of future resistance; if again we shall be compelled to protect our rights and defend our commerce by force. The posture of Europe is still eventful beyond all human calculation.

Aford indeed must be that American who will risk the safety of his country on any other foundation than her own ability to repel violence.

OBSERVATOR.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

By a Gentleman from Hudson we are informed, that in the course of the month of October, the Columbia Turbopik, which extends from the city of Hudson to the Massachusetts line, on the route to Hartford, will be completed in the most excellent manner, and the gates erected.

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS.

In this City, for the last seven days, ending this morning, with the disease of which they died.

Flux 9; Fits 2; Consumption 12; Hooping Cough 4; Drowned 1; Scarlet Fever 1; Remittent 1; Bilious Fever 7—Yellow Fever 9* Suspicious 1†

Of whom there were 95 men, 10 women, and 19 children. * Thomas Drake, Catharine-slip; Michael Powers, John Clark, Miles Whitty, all in James street; Edward Bilt, Cherry-street; John Freeland do; Benjamin Warner, Fayette-street; Martha Conklin, New-slip, and Mrs. Janet Fraser, the amiable wife of D. Fraser.

† Patrick Cunningham, from James-street died at the city Hospital.]

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia Gentlemen,

On a former occasion I experienced a testimony of your confidence and friendship by your votes for the Office of Sheriff— Now in a more advanced stage of life, and encouraged by a numerous body of respectable citizens and firm friends, I again apply for your votes and interest at the next election—Relying my character through life, a security for a faithful performance of the duties of Office—Should I be successful or not in my application to your friendship, on the occasion, I shall remember with gratitude your patronage.

WM. ROBINSON.

October 7.

NOTICE

To the PILOTS of the Bay and River Delaware.

THAT agreeably to Directions of the Board of Health that they "bring the vessels to, to which they may have charge of, before the Lazaretto, after the first of next month as heretofore, until otherwise directed."

NATHAN FALCONER.

Master Warden of the Port of Philadelphia Warden's Office, Sept. 22, 1800.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Those who own Lands in the state of Kentucky, are notified that their Lands will be sold at auction, on the 3d Monday of November next, for averages of Taxes, unless the Taxes are paid before that day.

A printed List of the Lands, and amount of Taxes may be seen at Michael Hillegas's, Esq. who is willing to oblige them.

For Sale,

The Unexpired TIME of a BLACK BOY WHO has three years and five months to serve; he is sober, honest, a good waiter, and understands taking care of hories. Enquire at No. 60, Dock street.

Horses & Phaeton.

A PAIR of well broke, found Horses, and a handsome Phaeton, for sale at Thomas Allen's Livery-stable, in 6th near Arch streets.

Found,

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book, WHOEVER has lost it may receive it on application at the office of this Gazette, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

Robbery.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Saturday night my shop in Water-street was opened by a false key, and sundry articles of JEWELLERY, to the amount of ten or twelve hundred dollars, were carried off. Among them were,

Two marrow spoons marked "Worrock;" Likenesses of Mr. James Robertson and wife, of Peterburg—one do. of a Mr. King—one do. of Mr. John Trimble, late of this town, the back set with a large blue glass and a smaller in the centre, under which was a plait of hair laid flat, with J. T. in a cypher worked in pearl. Together with a number of fancy pieces, painted by Sully, which cannot now be recollected; 5 Boatman's Calls stamped "Worrock."

The following Watches:

- 1 Gold watch, maker's name Provan, Paris 1 silver do. Thomas Green, Liverpool, 7793 1 do. do. George Bisfield, London, 13,500 1 gold do. French, no name 1 do. do. John Ryland, London, 2331 1 silver do. French, no name 1 do. do. John Bull, London, 744 1 gold do. Redart, Paris 1 silver do. Joseph Kember Shaw 1 do. do. J. Darlington, London 1 do. do. No. 9861 1 gilt do. G. M. Metcalf, London, 4196 1 silver do. George Halfwood, London, 2906 1 do. do. J. Smith, Lond. n. 212 1 double case gilt watch, R. Osburn, Richmond, 8764 100 Dollars will be given for the restoration of the jewellery, or 500 dollars if the thief or thieves are also secured. Mr. Benjamin Morris, the owner of the Watches which were taken at the same time, will also give 100 dollars for them. July 29 The Printers at Peterburg, Richmond, Alexandria—Baltimore—Charleston—and others, are requested to insert the above for a few times.

New-Theatre:

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

October 8,

Will be presented a favorite Tragedy, called

The Fair Penitent.

Lothario, Mr. Cooper—Calista, Mrs. Merry: To which will be added the last new Farce, called

Fortune's Frolic;

Or, the True Use of Riches: Robin Roughhead, Mr. Bernard, Miss Nancy, Mrs. Snowden.

Box, one dollar. Pit three quarters of a dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will open at half past five and the curtain rise at half past six o'clock.

Gentlemen and Ladies are requested to send their servants to keep places in the boxes at a quarter past five o'clock.

Places in the boxes to be taken at the office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 1 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance. Tickets to be had at H. and P. Rice's book store, No. 16, South Second Street, and at the office adjoining the Theatre.

A HANDSOME EDITION

OF

LINDLEY MURRAY'S

English Grammar,

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

Has this Day been published, by ASBURY DICKINS, opposite Christ-Church, Philadelphia. [Price One Dollar.]

October 7.

Landing,

From the ship Farmer, captain Gibson, from Hamburg, a large assortment of Linens and other Goods, among which are a quantity of a half of real French Britannias, 6 and 7 4, which are offered for sale on reasonable terms for approved paper, or in barter for West-India produce.

- Britannias, real French, 6 and 7-4 Boccadillos Bielefeld Linens Simons's faces. Britannias Selesins Placillas Royales Espillas of all descriptions Quirt and pint tumblers Travelling Cases Cras a la Morlaix Checks No. 2 & Stripes. 600 Boxes of Bohemia White Window Glass, Of the first quality, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12 and upwards.

ON HAND,

Of late Importation: Etopillas, Boccadillos, Quadruple Selesins, Dowlas, Coutils, Listados, Eberhardt fine Checks, Bed' parchet, Flinders Bed Ticks, Tapes of all descriptions, Coffee Mills, Seythes, Decanters, Gill Tumblers, Travelling Cases, Sealing Wax, Quills and Demijohns.—Apply to

JACOB SPERRY & Co.

October 6.

HIGH-STREET

The House,

LATELY occupied by the Chevalier L'Yrujo, Spanish Ambassador, will be let out to an approved person or family, on easy conditions. It is large, commodious and elegant, with coach-house and stables conformable.

Enquire at No. 100, Spruce street. SAMUEL MAGAW, Arch Street, No. 94. codif.

July 23.

To Printers.

The following MATERIALS will be sold reasonable if applied for immediately.

- 1 Press, 3 Points Long-Primer (partly worn) 2 ditto Small-Pica on Pica body, 1 ditto Pica, 1 ditto English, 2 ditto Brevier, 1 ditto Bourgeois, Several pair of Chafes, several composing sticks, frames and galleys, some brass rules, Quotations, &c. &c. &c: all of the above will be sold very reasonable for Cash. September 8.

Taunton Ale,

of an excellent quality, JUST RECEIVED, Per brig Amity, from Bristol, AND FOR SALE,

By John Allen, No. 122, Spruce street, Who has also on hand,

Bristol Patent Sail Cloth, No. 1 to 8. eobf

September 22

DR. RUSSELL'S

HISTORY OF

Modern Europe.

The public are respectfully informed that the First Volume of the above Work is printed and will be immediately delivered to the subscribers.

Those Gentlemen who have expressed a wish to see the manner in which it is executed before they become subscribers, are requested to call at W. Y. BIRCH'S No. 17, fourth Second-street. It is presumed that on comparison it will be found superior to the London copy.

Aug. 21

FOR SALE,

OLD Long Primer, Small Pica on Pica Body, English, Chafes, Composing Sticks, and a variety of articles necessary to carry on the printing Business. They will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to the Printer.