

Prices of Public Stock, PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 22.

Table of stock prices including Eight per cent. Stock, Navy ditto, and Exchange rates for London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

LANCASTER, November 20. To the Editor of the Gazette of the United States.

SIR, I have observed that you have published my first letter to you, on the subject of the present dispute in the Assembly. Indulge me if you please in a few observations, and then I shall have done with the subject.

The spirit of Jacobinism rages with inexhaustible fury through our unhappy state—here is its central point; and here its numerous branches meet with united force and energy—error is the food upon which it feeds—but intentional wrong is a powerful auxiliary; the full entraps the deluded mob—the latter is the ground work of needy but cunning hypocrites; A stop must be put to its progress; or else our State, perhaps our Country may fall a victim to its fury.

We are told by these daring Jacobins, that the Senate would rob us of our Right to an election, by refusing to concur in a joint vote; this vote we are told is the only legal one. When the people believe they have been cheated of their rights, by one branch of the Legislature, and that branch the Aristocratic one too—it is an easy transition for them to believe, that this branch is useless, tyrannic and expensive—so deplorable an event is not an impossible, or even an improbable one.

I have in a former letter observed to you Sir, that two branches in the Legislature were thought necessary to check the hasty and factious proceedings, which would probably result from only one house—if this mutual controul is believed essential on trifling subjects; if in the passing a bill to build a bridge, open a road, or grant relief to a petitioner, a check is deemed necessary for the security of our liberty and property—should it not, in the all important, and very serious political question of choosing Electors for a President and Vice President of the Union, be thought indispensably necessary?

Mr. Wayne, General Hamilton has written a book, the object of which is, to deprive Mr. Adams of the Presidents chair. I have long entertained the highest opinion of Mr. Hamilton's talents and patriotism; but in this instance, am inclined to believe, he has overshot his mark.

Mr. Wayne, We have great reason to conclude, that it would give general satisfaction to the real friends of our constitution and government, if all the federal electors would vote steadily for Adams and Pinckney; as in that case, it is believed, we would have two honest men to direct the affairs of the Union—Both good christians, and I was going to say therefore, sound federalists; one of them at least, a military character, in case such talents should be found necessary.

BOILEAU'S ARITHMETIC. In debate on the bill as amended by the Senate, the Honourable Gentleman thus logically argued, "for by this proposition" says he, the proposition of the Senate, "there is intended to be a distribution of 7 votes on each side, so that the actual vote of Pennsylvania the second in the Union would be only one, while Delaware, the smallest State, would have three! 7. Wonderful discovery, sagacious Legislator; seven and eight make one!!!"

Pray Mr. Boileau, when his excellency had 3,500 votes, and James Ross 3000 what was the "actual vote;" do inform us, thou sage arithmetician, thou Cocker among the Jacobins.

Private letters from New-Hampshire state, that "it is ascertained almost to a certainty that the election of General L. R. MORRIS, at the second trial is sure."

The anguish of the Jacobins at the present hour of their bitter disappointment, is almost indescribable. Their awkward efforts to conceal the greatness of their political misery, and their lying statements, respecting the imaginary strength of their cause, equally betray the declining state of the party. Every Jacobinical movement is now like the spasmodic twitchings of a convulsed wretch in his last agonies.

Europeans must be excessively diverted at the circumstance in the history of our Cis-Atlantic Gentlemen, which could give occasion for the following earnest and imploring request, from the Managers of the Theatre IN THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES. In every play bill, now issued, Messrs. Wignell & Reinagle respectfully "request Gentlemen not to smoke any segars within the walls of the Theatre."

Several valuable communications we are compelled to postpone.

To-Morrow's Mail, will probably furnish us with the result of the election in Rhode-Island. The poor Jacob's may prepare for mourning—will convey melancholy tidings to them.

The following remarks, on the letter of Thomas Cooper, are copied from the New York Gazette.

The writer of this extraordinary letter is an Englishman who about seven years since emigrated from Great Britain in disgust. A malcontent with the government of his native country, he had scarcely arrived in the United States when he joined the party in opposition to the Government of his adopted country; and he has recently made himself conspicuous by a libel on the President, of which he was convicted and for which (as we learn from himself) he has suffered the punishment of fine and imprisonment.

Thus situated, in a matter which immediately relates to the person who presides at the head of our government, one in which Mr. Cooper has no personal concern whatever, he comes forward to ask from a Citizen, whom he considers as the chief of one of the two great political parties of our country, information upon which he avows the intention of instituting a criminal prosecution against that Citizen.

The true character of this matchless attempt speaks for itself. As it regards the spirit and motives of the writer, it shall pass without a remark.

But there is one point of view in which it claims the serious attention of all candid men. It discloses an important fact which will serve as a key to the rancorous, mean and delpicable accusations incessantly poured out against the Citizen to whom the letter is addressed.

Mr. Cooper who is known to be in the confidential intimacy of the Anti-Federal leaders of Pennsylvania informs us in plain terms, that Mr. Hamilton is regarded as the head of the Federal party; that his energy and talents have rendered him a conspicuous object of praise and blame; and in this capacity of head of the federal party, he threatens to retaliate upon him, for the punishment which he has suffered under a law passed through the influence of that party; a law in which it is certain that Mr. Hamilton had no direct and very possible that he had no indirect agency.

This is an epitome of the Anti-Federal creed and temper with respect to Mr. Hamilton.

As the supposed efficient head of the Federal party; as the man "whose energy and talents" are deemed a principle obstacle to the success of the opposite party, he is doomed to ruin and disgrace at all events and by all the means which can be employed with safety; in shameless defiance of truth, candor and decency.

The zeal with which some Anti-Federal writers in newspapers and in pamphlets have espoused the cause of Mr. Adams against Mr. Hamilton is an additional elucidation of the disposition of the party. When they view Mr. Adams individually, there are no terms of reprobation too severe for him. Contrasted with Mr. Hamilton he becomes an angel while the latter is a fiend. Why this, but because Mr. Adams is regarded as a less formidable opponent than Mr. Hamilton?

The Federal cause is certainly much indebted to those Federalists who for years past have sily flattered, and who now openly unite with the Anti-Federalists in subverting the character of Mr. Hamilton. Surely it was a common concern to keep down this aspiring man? Who could foresee how soon a towering exotic, who already has attained to great a height in the estimation of foes as well as friends, might attempt to climb to stations which ought to be reserved for the exclusive sages and patriots of our own soil.

"He, whose blood is very snowbroth" or whose temper is "humorous as winter" will melt with compassion in perusing the following pathetic narrative from a London Paper. While human passions retain their violence the offences of Love "must come" but "woe to that" perjured "man by whom they come" who neglects the victim of his artifice and the unhappy fall of his desires.

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock a very melancholy and affecting event took place at Union hall in the borough of Southwark. One of the keepers, on opening a small separate cell, at the back of the court, in size, appearance, and accommodation, very much resembling a hen house, found a young woman, who had been committed the preceding night, on a charge of riotous and tumultuous behaviour, apparently dead. The place receives a gloomy light through an aperture at the end, about four feet from the ground secured with iron bars, to one end of which she had fastened the miserable remains of an old white handkerchief, and in this position endeavoured to strangle herself. From the situation, she had it evidently in her power to relieve herself, while sense of strength remained; but so great were her resolution and despair, that through this tedious process of horrible torture, she never shrunk from her purpose, for, on discovery, she seemed quite dead. The keeper immediately disengaged her from the handkerchief, and seated her on a bench in the cell, with her back supported against the wall, and in this deplorable situation she was exhibited to all the people of the place, whom curiosity drew to the scene. She appeared to be about 30 years of age, neatly made and handsome.

She had neither shoes nor stockings. Her tattered dress bespoke the extreme of poverty, and her bosom being uncovered, the bloody circle round her neck shewed the great violence which she had exercised against her life. But the fairness of her skin, and the delicacy of her limbs, so strongly contrasted with her dress, bespoke her the wretched remnant of something that had seen better days, and possessed those comforts of which not a wreck remained behind. This impression produced its effect. The servants of the place seemed to feel an interest in her fate, that would do credit to many who move in spheres where we might more naturally look for selfishness. A surgeon was instantly sent for, and every other assistance and attention afforded. The return of life began in a little while to shew itself in violent spasms and trembling. The surgeon then came and breathed a vein in her temple, from which she bled profusely. The effect of this operation was astonishing. In a few minutes, not only life, but intellect, had completely resumed their seat, and she was able to tell her story calmly, collectedly, and almost without faltering. She stated herself, a widow, her husband having died about ten years ago, leaving her unprovided for, with one child now living. That shortly after she formed a connection with Mr. H—, a young man, now the first clerk at a bankers, by whom she had several children, all now dead. At length, however, cold indifference came, and he broke off all intimacy with her, continuing notwithstanding, for some time to afford her a scanty support, but even of this he soon grew tired, while her necessities every hour became more pressing.

Under the severe pressure of hunger and nakedness, she went the night before to his door to solicit a few halfpence. Her demand was not attended to—she became importunate, and for this crime she was taken into custody—This is the substance of a story, which she told with consistency and simplicity. She often repeated the law nothing but misery before her; and while she seemed to entertain a grateful sense of attention shewn her, lamented that it had proved successful. She had nothing of the appearance of those ladies who are downright monopolists in love, or can console themselves so easily for the loss of one lover in the arms of another. In justice to the sensibility of her prosecutor, we must also observe, that he did not attend to substantiate his charge. The unfortunate woman was ordered to be sent to the workhouse when fit to be removed.



Gazette Marine List. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED, days Schr. Paragon, Burriggs, New York 5 Bandy, rum, &c.—B. F. Garrigues Sloop Dependence, Churnsides, N. Orleans 34 Tobacco, Cotton, &c.—D. W. Cox. Regulator, Bagley, do 8 Salt and raisins—F. Miffin.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11. Yesterday arrived, brig Norfolk, Fenner, Havanna; brig Hope, Hall, do. Capt. Well in the sch. Lady, on Saturday night last spoke the ship Benjamin, Malcolm, from London, bound to Savanna, out 8 weeks, all well. The following vessels failed in company with captain Mestron, from Malaga: Ship Rufus, Holland, New-York; brig Mentor, Morillon, do. brig Huntress, Hays do. sch. Daphne, Mason, do. brig Hopewell, Dowling, Philadelphia; brig Hannah, Kelly, of Charleston bound for Hamburg. Left at Malaga, ready for sea. Ship Favourite, of Boston, for Boston; sch. Samuel, Williams, of do. for do. Ship Ruby, of Charleston; sch. Cameron Folger, of Boston; brig William, Michaels, Philadelphia; and several others, names unknown. November 10. Yesterday arrived the ship Mac, Brown, Bristol, 38 days; brig Abigail, Hughes.

An Address to the Tooth Ache. (From vol. 4 of Burns's Poems.) My curle upon your venom'd stings, That shoots my tortur'd gums along, And thro' my lugs gives many a twang, Wit gnawing vengeance; Tearing my nerves wif bitter pang, Like racking engines. When fevers burn, or ague freezes, Rheumatic gnaw, or cholick queezes, Our neighbour's sympathy may ease us, Wif pitying moan; But thee—thou hell of all diseases, Ay mocks our groan! Adown my beard the flavers trickle, I throw the wee floods o'er the mickle, As round the fire the gieglets keekle, To fee me leup; While raving mad, I wish a heekle Were in their doup. Of a' the monstrous human dools, Ill hearts, daff bargains, cutty dools, Or worthy friends rak'd in the mools, Sad sight to see! The tricks o' kuaves, or fash o' fools, Thou bear't the grec. Where'er that place be priests ca' hell, Whence all the tones of misery yell, And ranked plagues their numbers tell, In dreadful row Thou, TOOTHACHE, surely bearst the bell, Among them a'! O, thou grim, mischief making chiel, That jars the notes of discord lueel, Till daff mankind aff danc and reel In gore a thoe thick;—Gie a' the fates of Scotland's weal A towmond's tooth ache!

The first Ball of the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly will be held at Mr. Francis's Hotel on Thursday Evening the 27th Instant.

November 24th. mtw. Saulnier & Wilson, Woollen Drapers, Mercers, &c.

No. 63, (NORTH SIDE) MARKET STREET, HAVE RECEIVED, By the late arrivals from Europe, a general assortment, consisting of

BEST London superfine broad cloths Second quality do Double mill'd ribb'd, mixt, emb'd and first rate superfine cassimers of all col'rs Forests, plains and elastic stripe cloths superfine cloths and other coatings Blue, drab and olive featherstout Boeking dizes and flannels of different colours Newest fashion iwan-downs & other waistcoating Fashionable stripe and plain black facings Black silk shawls Fancy cord, velvet, thickset and corduroy Different colours silk velvets Coat and vest fashionable gilt, plated, pearl and steel buttons Raw silk, beaver and woollen gloves Irish linen, brown holland and de-laf Calicoes, muslins, checks, shawls and dimity Flag bandannoes and pocket handkerchiefs Coloured and nuns throats of all numbers Afforded blankets Tailors' best trimmings.

Alto on Hand, A few bales of superfine Cloths and Cassimers, entitled to drawback—all which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices.

Sequel to Murray's Reader. Speedily will be published, by B. & J. Johnson, and J. Ormrod, A SEQUEL TO THE ENGLISH READER; OR, Elegant Selections. In Prose & Poetry.

Designed to improve the Highest Classes of Learners in Reading. To establish a Taste for just and accurate Composition, and To promote the Interests of Piety and Virtue. By LINDLEY MURRAY, Author of the English Reader, Grammar, &c. November 24

Notice. ALL those indebted to the Estates of Wilson and Cameron, Stonecutters, deceased, are requisite to make immediate payment, and all those that have any demands on the Estate of Cameron will please give in their accounts for settlement before the 3d of February next, otherwisey forfeit all demands on said Estate. JAMES LOGAN, Administrator. November 24. eod:q

Health-Office, 4th November 1800. THE Pilots of the River Delaware are directed to take notice that after the 4th inst. all vessels from foreign ports are permitted to proceed to the city without coming too at the Lazaretto, to be examined by the Resident Physician.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Health-Officer. Nov. 4 d2w

Copper, In Sheets, Bottoms & Still Patterns, RAD, Braziers Solder, Tin in boxes, Steel Sheet-Iron, Sewing twine, and a large assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Brass and Japan'd wares. For sale by Elisha Fisher & Co. O Sole: r. F m w r m

BEEF Of the best quality, fit for India voyages, now putting up, and for sale by William Sheaff, No. 163, High street. October 30

NOTICE. HAVING parted with Margaret Brooks by mutual consent, I do hereby forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting. WILLIAM BROOKS. October 30