Gazette of the United States.

PHILADEL PHIA, MONDAY EVANING, NOVEMBER, 24.

> Prices of Public Stock, PHILABELPHIA, NOVEMBER 22.

Eight per cent. flock—109
Six per cent. flock 89 1-2 4 90
Navy ditto 90 Navy ditto 90 Deferred 6 per cent. 88 1-2 a 89 Three per cent. 55 a 552 5 1-2 per cent. 2 5 1-2 per cent. }
4 1-2 per cent. }
1-2 per cent. }
100 none at market
BANK U. States, 138 a 139 p. cent ad.
Pennfylvania, 132 a 133 ditto
N. America 151 a 152 ditto
Infurance Co. Penns'a 121 ditto
North America 77½
Turnpike - 250 a 260 dolls.
Schuylkill Bridge - par
Water Loan, 87½ dolls.
Land Warrants 25 a 30 dolls. 100 acres
St. Augustine Church Lottery Tickets, 9½ dollars

EXCHANGE. 72½ a 75 0 30 a 40 cents [per Florin 0 36 a 37 cents [per Mark Bance On London at 60 days On Amsterdam, do On Hamburgh do Rates of Foreign Coins and Cur-rencies in the United States-per act of Congres for payment of Du-

Dolls. Cts. English pound sterling Irish do do Irith do do Dutch Florin or Guilder

The fubicriber having frequently heard complaints of the want of accuracy in the price current of public stock, has concluded to furnish the Gazette of the United States, occasionally (if called for) with what may in his opinion be confidered the Market Prices of Stock, and the Rates of Exchange.

0 40

M. M'CONNELL, Chesnut street, No. 143.

No. I, of the PORT FOLIO will appear, on the first Saturday in January 1801.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SIX months have elapfed, fince the prefent Editor of this Gazette, became its fole proprietor, by purchase, from Mr. Jno. W. Fenno. He therefore deems it proper, at this period, to state some particulars relative to it, at, and fince the time when it became his establishment.

The Gazette of the United States, had from its commencement, been conducted, at different periods, by two gentlemen, of acknowledged talents and respectability, hence it merited and obtained countenance from a very numerous and respectable class of the community. It was, therefore, reasonably concluded; that on its becoming the property of another, who from feveral years ablence from his native city, was recognized only by private friends, that a proportion of those who had previously honored it by their support, would withdraw their names.—
This was partially the case;—but so far from realizing the fears entertained on this point, not one fourth of the number contemplated, have relinquished. This alone was a favourable omen, but it is infinitely more gratifying to observe, that, the numbers added to his subscription list, have exceeded his calculations two-fold.

particular, rests the ability to meet large, pecuniary, weekly difbuisements, it is found requisite to solicit a more liberal sup-

This paper, exclusive of the number circulated in this City, is read in every town, of any Importance, in the United States, and in the advertifing line, will be found highly beneficial to the Mercantile part of

the Community.

It will be deemed fuperfluous, at this time, to enter into a detail of the political principles of the Editor, the motives which actuate him, and his general plan of editing They are now univerfally known, and it is highly pleafing to find, that they are generally approved of, by a respectable portion of the community, who have sanctioned, that

approbation with their names and purses.

It may be observed by some hours, worthy men, that the style of the Gazette is fometimes violent, and that private per-fons, are at those times attacked.—To the charge of violence he objects, that of warmth is cheerfully admited ;-and he will here observe, that advocating truth, and the dearest interests of his country, he feels a zeal, which he thinks, and they on reflexion must admit, is laudable. Those who object to his giving full scope to his feelings on this subject, will do well to consider, that he has to contend with an unprincipled, daring, and aspiring taction; who threaten every thing virtuous, with total subversion,
-whose only arguments are falsehood and calumny.

Private characters are held facred, generally fpeaking, but when turbulent aliens and the first characters in our country ;- When they fanction with their detelted names, the molt glaring falsehoods and the vilett detrac-Editor dragged before the American people; he has opposed them, and will continue to oppose them, and from the strongest eight make one !!!! ties of attachment to America, he will unceasingly combat with all the means in his lency had 3,500 votes, and James Ross fo great a height in the estimation of foes is power, the infiduous and inveterate fees to 3000 what was the "actual vote;" do this country whether foreign or domestic, inform us thou fage arithmetician, thou under whatever specious garb they may please Cocker among the Jacobins.

LANCASTER, November 20. 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 ne if you pleafe in a few observations, and then I shall have done with the subject.

The fpirit of Jacobinifin rages with inexhaustible fury through our unhappy state-here is its central point; and here its nu-merous branches meet with united force and energy-error is the food upon which it feeds-but intentional wrong is a powerful auxillary; the first entraps the deluded mob--the latter is the ground work of needy but cunning hypocrites; A ftop must be put to its progress ; or else our State, perhaps our Country may fall a victim to its fury. Recollect Sir, its history in England; the House of Lords made a struggle to check its career, and maintain the Con-flitution; and the House of Lords was voted branch of the Legislature-the vote was carried into full operation; this is an inftructive, and momentous lesson for the peo-

to an election, by refuting 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 uselefs, tyrannic and expensive-fo deplorable an event is not an impossible, or even an improbable one. If it occurs, it will reduce our Legislature to one house, and that house be Governed by men who have thus inflamed the public mind; the greatest possible excess of Jacobinism may then reasonably be expected.

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 refult from only one house—if this mutual controll is believed essential on triffling subjects; if in the paffing a bill to build a bridge, open a road, or grant relief to a petitioner, a check is deemed necessary for the fecurity of our liberty and property -fhould it not, in the all important, and ture, while we are fo tender of our rights and privileges on the local and inferer confiderations of opening a canal; dividing a county, or fixing the feat of Government?

This bold inroad on our freedom now at-tempted by the House of Representatives fhould fivellow up in the contemplation of it with firmness and opposed with the courage tion against that Civizen.

which accompanies a firuggle for expiring The true character of the courage of the co

The lower House accuses the Senate with withholding from the people their right to pass without a remark. mate upon the Representatives for not con- men. It discloses an important sact which In the Advertifing department, many favours are acknowledged, but as on this curring with them? It is by well grounded will ferve as a key to the ransorous, mean charges like these, that the people are deceived and despicable accusations incessantly poured out against the Citizen to whom the letter lower house; for it needs a vigilant eye; it is addressed. is a wolf in theeps clothing. A CITIZEN.

MR. WAYNE,

General Hamilton has written a book, the object of which is, to deprive Mr. Adams of the Presidents chair. I have long enter-tained the highest opinion of Mr. Hamilton's talents and patriotism; but in this inflance, am inclined to believe, he has overshot his mark. The undertaking discovers a degree of vanity, and the performance too much personal feeling, to personal any one, that the design is solely public good.

We have great reason to conclude, that it

would give general fatisfaction 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, found federalists; one of them at least, a military character, in case such talents should be found necessary.

AN AMERICAN.

BOILEAU'S ARITHMETIC.

In debate on the bill as amended by the Senate, the Honourable Gentleman thus logically argued, " for by this proposition" fays he, the proposition of an angel while the latter is a fiend. Why naturalized citizens, become bawlers at Town | the Senate, " there is intended to be a this, but because Mr. Adams is regarded as Meetings, and write Libel after Libel on distribution of 7 votes on each fide, so a less formidable opponent than Mr. Hamthat the actual vote of Penafylvania the most glaring fallchoods and the vilest detracfecond in the Union would be only one, debted to those Federalists who for years past
ton, amid such an uproar, silence would be while Delaware, the smallest State, have slily seconded, and who now openly
criminal. Such men and those only has the would have three! !". Wonderful disunits with the Anti-Federalists in subverting fecond in the Union would be only one, covery, fagacious Legislator; feven and the character of Mr. Hamilton. Surely it

inform us, thou fage arithmetician, thou

Private letters from Mest-Hampshire, I [He, " whose blood is very snowbroth," or To the Editor of the Gazette of the United State, that " it is ascertained almost to a certainty that the election of General L. R. Morris, at the fecond trial is fare."

> The anguish of the Jacobins at the present hour of their bitter disappointment, is almost indescribable. Their aukward efforts to conceal the greatness of their political mifery, 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 by the Commons a afeless and expensive Cis-Atlantic Gentlemen, which could give occasion for the following earnest and imploring request, from the Managers ple of America; for men of property who have every thing to lofe by a revolution, and for the Senate in particular.

But I will Sir again attempt by plain and honest argument to open the eyes of my blinded countrymen.

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 minimum of the things of the results of ed a paper to be affixed, in which, it was hoped, that " no Lady would get drunk with Brandy, after 11 o'clock."

> 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 Jaco's may prepare for mourning-'twill 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 feven years fince emigrated from Great Britain in difgust. A malcontent with the government of his native country, he had fearcely arrived in the very ferious political question of choosing United States when he joined the party in Electors for a President and Vice President opposition to the Government of his adopted of the Union, be thought indispensably ne-country, and he has recently made himself cessary? Are the great national consequen-conspicuous by a libel on the President, of ces arising from this election, securely lodg; which he was convicted and for which (as ed in the hands of one house of the Legisla- we learn from himself) he has suffered the punishment of fine and impriforment.

Thus ficuated, in a matter which immedtately relates to the perion who prefides at the head of our government, one is which Mr. Cooper has no perform concern what. ever, he comes forward to ask from a Citizen, whom he confiders as the chief of one every lesser grievance; it is striking at the of the two great policies of our coun-root of our government; at the principles try, information upon which he avows the upon which it flands; and it should be met intention of instituting a criminal prosecu-

The true character of this matchlefs at tempt speaks for itself. As it regards the spirit and motives of the writer, it shall

connot the Senate with equal justice recrim-

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 bead of the Federal party; that his energy and talents have rendered bim 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 fuffered 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. Ham-

As the supposed efficient head of the Fedral part; as the man " whose energy and talents" are deemed a principle obstacle to the success of the opposite party, he is doom-ed to ruin and disgrace at all events and by all the means which can be employed with fafe:v; in shameless defiance of truth, canfor and decency.

The zeal with which fome 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 ilton ?

The Federal cause is certainly much inwas a common concern to keep down this aspiring man? Who could foresee how foon Pray Mr. Boileau, when his excellen- a towering exotic, who already has attained well as friends, might attempt to climb to flations which ought to be releved for the exclusive sages and patriots of our own foil. AMICUS.

whose temper is "humorous as winter" wilmelt with compeffich in peruling the following pathetic narrative from a London Paper. While human passions regain their violence the

offences of Love " must come" but " woe to that" perjured "man by whom they come" who neglede the victim of his artifice and the unhappy vassal of his defires.]

Wednesday, about twelve o'clock a very melancholy and effecting event took place at Union hall in the borough of Southwark. One of the keepers, on opening a small seperate cell, at the back of the court, in fize, appearance, and accomodation, very much retembling a hen house, found a young woman, who had been committed the preceding night, on a charge of riotous and tu-multous 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 hankerchief, and in this position endeavoured to strangle herself. From the situation, she had it evidently in her power to relieve herfelf, while fenfe or strength remained; but so great were her refolution 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 immediate ately disengaged her from the handkerchief and feated her on a bench in the cell, with her back supported against the wall, and in this deplorable fituation she was exhibited to all the people of the place, whom curiofity drew to the scene. She appeared to be about 30 years of age, neatly made and hand-

She had neither shoes nor stockings .-Her tatterred drefs befpoke the extreme of poverty, and her bosom being uncovered, the bloody circle round her neck shewed the great violence which the had exercised against her life. But the fairness of her skin, and the delicacy of her limbs, fo firongly con-trafted with her drefs, bespoke her the wretch ed remnant of fomething that had feen better days, and polleffed 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 fpheres where we might more na-turally look for fanfibility. A furgeon was inflantly fent for, and every other affiffance and attention afforded. The return of life began in a little while to thew itself in vio-lent spasms and trembling. The surgeon then came and breathed a vein in her temple. from which he bled profusely. The effect of this operation was aftonishing. In a few minutes, not only life, but intellect, had completely refumed their feat, and she was able to tell her story calmly, collectedly, and almost without faultering. She stated herfelf, 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 banker's, by whom she had several children, all now dead. At length, however, cold indifference came, and he broke off all intimacy with her, continuing, netwithflanding, for fome time to afford her a leanty support, but even of this he foon grew tired, while her necessities every hour be-

came more pressing.

Under the severe pressure of hunger and nakedness, she went the night before to his door to folicit a few halfpence. Her demand was not attended to-the became importunate, and for this crime the was taken into custedy?-This is the substance of a sto-She often repeated the faw nothing out mifery before her; and, while the feemed to entertain a graveful fenfe of attention flewn her, lamented that it had proved fuccessful. She had nothing of the appearance of those ladies who are downright monopolifers in love, or can confole themselves so easily for the loss of one lover in the arms of another. In judice to the fenfibility of her profecutor, we must also observe, that he did not attend to fubflantiate his charge. The unfortunate woman was ordered to be. fent to the workhouse when fit to be removed.

Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED, Schr. Paragon, Burridge, New York 5 Bandy, rum, &c.-B. F. Garrigues Sloop Dependence, Churnfides, N. Orleans 34 Tobacco, Cotton, &c. - D. W. Coxe. Regulator, Bagley, do Salt and raifins - F. Mifflin

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11. Yesterday arrived, brig Norfolk, Fenner,

Havanna; brig Hope, Hall, do.
Capt. West in the schr. Lady, on Saturday night last spoke the ship Benjamin,
Malcolm, from London, bound to Savanna, out 8 weeks, all well.

The following veffels failed in company with captain Messen, from Malaga:
Ship Rusus, Holland, New-York; brig Mentor, Morrison, do. brig Huntress, Hays do. schr. Daphne, Mason, do. brig Hopewell, Dowling, Philadelphia; brig Hannah, Kelly, of Charleston bound for Hamburg.

Left at Malaga, rendy f. 16a.

Left at Malaga, rendy f r lea.

Ship Favourite, of Boston, for Boston; schr. Samuel, Williams, of do. for do. ship Ruby, of Charleston; sch. Cameron Folger, of Boston; brig William, Micheals, Philadelphia; and several others names unknown. November 10.

Yesteoday arrived the ship Mac, Brown, Briftol, 58 days ; brig Abigail, Hughes.

An Add ess to the Tooth Aches (From vol. 4 of Burn's Poems.)

My curse upon your venem'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums along.
And thro' my lugs gies mony a twang,
Wi' gnawing vengeance;
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like racking engines.

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic fqueezes,
Our neighbour's fympathy may cafe us,
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee—thou hell of all difeafes,
Ay mocks our groan!

Adown my beard the flavers trickle! I throw the wee floods o'er the mickle. As round the fire the giglets keckle, While raving mad. I wish a heckle
Were in their doup.

Of a' the monstrous human dools, Ill hearts, daft bargains, cutty flools.
Or worthy friends rak'd in the mools,
Sad fight to fee!
The tricks o' kuaves, or fash o' fools,
Thou bear's the gree.

Where'er that place be priests ca' hell,
Whence all the tones of misery yell,
And ranked plagues their numbers tell,
In dreadful raw
Thou, TOOTH ACHE, surely bearst the bell,
Amang them a' !

O, thou grim, mischief making chiel, That jars the notes of differd fqueel, Till daft mankind aft dance and reel In gore a floe thick:—
Gie a' the face of Scotland's weal
A towmond's tooth ache!

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

November 24th.

Saulnier & Wilson.

Woollen Drapers, Mercers, &c.

No. 63,

(NORTH SIDE) MARKET STREET, HAVE RECEIVED. By the late arrivals from Europe, a general af-fortment, confifting of

BEST London Superfine broad cloths Desir London supernie broad cloths

Second quality

Double mill'd, ribb'd, mixe, embos'd and first
rate superfine cassimeres of all colurs

Forests, plains and elastic stripe cloths
superfine cloths and ether coatings
Blue, drab and cliver fearnought
Bocking baizes and flannels of different colours

Bocking baizes and flannels of different colours
Newe? Isfhion Iwanfdowns & other waiftcoating
Fafhionable fripe and plain black fastins
Black filk florentins
Fancy cord. velvet, thickfet and corduroy
Different colours filk velvets
Coat and veft fafhionable gilt, plated, pearl and
feel butters

feel buttons fieel butters

Raw fi k, beaver and woollen gloves

trifh linen, brown holland and dev lafs

Calicoes, muflins, checks, flawls and dimity

Flag bandannes and pocket handk rehiefs

Coloured and nuns threa is of all numbers

Afforted blankets

Taylors' best trimmings.

Alfo on Hand, A few bales of funerine Cloths and Caffmers, entitled to drawback—all which they will difpose of at the most reduced prices. november 44

Sequel to Murray's Reader.

Speedily will be published, by 8. & J. Johnson, and J. Ormrod,

ASEQUEL TO THE ENGLISH READER ;.

Elegant Selections.

Defigned to impreve the Highest Classes of Learn rain Reading To ettat I'h a Taite for just and accurate Com-

To promote the Irterests of Piety and Virtue.

By LINDLEY MURRAY,

Author of the English Reader, Grammar, &c. november 24

Notice.

A LL these indebted to the Chates of Wilson and Cameron, Stonecutters, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and all those that have any demands on the Estate of Cameron will please give in their accounts for set lement b fore the 3d of February next, otherways forfeit all demands on fail Estate.

JAMES LOGAN, Administrator.

November 24. eodst

Health-Office,

4th November 1800.
THE Pilots of the River Delaware are defired to take maice that after the 4th inft. all vessels from foreign ports are permit-ted to proceed to the city without coming too at the Lazaretto, to be examined by the Resident Physician.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Copper,

In Sheets, Bottoms & Still Patterns. L Sheet-iron, Sewing twine, and a large affort-ment of fromnongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brafs and Japann'd wares. For face by Elisha Fisher & Co.

OF the first quality, sit for India voyages, now putting up, and for fale by

William Sheaff, No. 168, High fireet.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM BROOKS.

Traw st