

Prices of Public Stock,

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13.

Table listing various stocks and bonds with their respective prices and yields.

EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like London, Paris, and Hamburg.

CORRECTED BY

M. MCCONNELL,

Chestnut street, No. 143.

Extract of a letter to a merchant in this city dated,

London, October 11.

"We are happy to inform you, that the captors of your brig Ann, have consented to release her, and the Goods we claimed on your behalf have been returned, and the other goods we likewise shall claim, when we receive the necessary powers from Amsterdam. The question of freight and expenses is referred for future decision."

The Ann belongs to this port, and was captured about the beginning of October last, on her passage from Amsterdam, and carried into Plymouth.

The young men of Boston have agreed to wear a black cravat Cockade, from the 14th December, until the 22d Feb, next, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Washington.

A gentleman from Italy, who lately travelled through the United States, gave to one of his friends the following account of the Lombardy Poplar.

It serves (said he) in the country from which it derives its name, the four following purposes:—

- 1. It moderates the heat of the Summer Sun in Meadows, and thus protects and encreases the quantity of hay and pasture.
2. The body of the tree, when full grown, after its bark is taken off and it is thoroughly dried, makes good rails.
3. Its branches, when cut and dried, afford excellent fire wood, particularly for cooking in Summer.
4. The leaves & small twigs of the Tree, when plucked or cut in the fall of the year, and dried, make a wholesome fodder for cattle and sheep during the winter.

It is hoped our farmers, where their native forest trees have become scarce and dear, will attend to these facts, and hereafter, cultivate the Lombardy Tree for other purposes than merely for domestic shade, or ornament.

Instance of delicate Benevolence.

Two young ladies, of a distinguished family in the west of England, were lately so far reduced in life as to be compelled to take in needle-work and to labour for their subsistence. They had nothing left of their family estates and fortunes, but some wretched furniture, and an old picture of little value. The circumstance reaching the ear of a wealthy clergyman in the neighbourhood, who had received some favours from the family, instantly repaired to the unfortunate females, and fearful of wounding their delicacy, said to them, with a smiling and affable air, "I am informed, ladies, that you have in your apartments here a most valuable picture. I see it, it is by the hand of a great master; and if it be not too great a favour I would intreat you to part with it, for which I will settle an annuity of 50l. a year upon you, and it shall commence from this moment!—The ladies were at once astonished, and confounded; they knew not how to answer. He relieved them, by putting down a 50l. note on the table, at the same time assuring them, that if they sent the picture according to his direction, they should find he would keep his promise."

Towards the close of the last year the difference of religious opinion caused a schism in the Synagogues of Amsterdam. A Jew of considerable talents is the Leader of the new and more enlightened Sect, which would abolish all the absurd usages which the Rabbins have loaded the law of Moses: The heads of the Synagogues applied to the Batavian Magistrates for assistance, hoping by their interposition to bring back the Separatists into the old Society. But no attention was paid to their application, because it militated against the principles of toleration; and a complete schism ensued. More than a hundred families joined the reformers, and have now a separate Synagogue.

There lately issued from the press of the University of Peterburgh, a Life of Peter the Great, in upwards of 30 volumes, by Gollikoff.

Potatoes says, a London Paper sweetened by the effects of frost, if washed, sifted, pressed, boiled, and in the boiling purified first with powdered charcoal, and afterwards by the ordinary methods of purifying syrup, and refining sugar, will it is said, afford a sufficiently profitable return of fine and wholesome Sugar; while the refuse may be used either in feeding cattle or as manure. Frosted Potatoes are at present suffered to go to waste,

It has been commonly supposed, that the claws and the teeth of wolves were alone to be dreaded, but a Paris paper has the news that they occasionally employ a very different weapon. In the woods of Gily-sur-Cruse, the son of the Ranger, was forced by the approach of a furious wolf to run up a tree; in ascending he dropped his gun which falling perpendicularly, was run against by the wolf, and went off by accident.—The contents were lodged in the body of the young man, who expired immediately.

In this age of economy of labour, when corks are drawn, and cucumbers cut by complex machinery, it may be satisfactory to our readers to know, that there is in Paris a new invention for mending pens, which says, the Inventor, has cost him the labour of his life, and is calculated to rescue those who use pens "from the misery, the dependence, and the loss of time which they have hitherto laboured under!"

Agriculture.—In one of the last Montoars a caution is given to cultivators, by reciting the case of a proprietor of 200 productive acres of ground near Paris, who ordered all the stones, which were abundantly strewn upon its surface, to be removed, from an idea that they prevented the growth of the corn. The consequence was, that instead of a rich harvest, his ground scarcely produced any thing. On consulting the neighbouring farmers, he was advised to replace the stones as they were before; and having complied with this advice, his labour was repaid by an abundant harvest.—The inference drawn from this statement is, that the stones, when scattered over the soil, prevent its becoming clotted and hard. They shelter also the young blade from the wind and the blast; they retain the humidity which would otherwise be evaporated, and they are pronounced, on the whole, to be highly favourable to the progress of vegetation.

EXTRACTS

From London papers, received by the Red-buck, in 42 days from London.

POLITICO-MEDICAL LECTURES!

Among the Medical Lectures announced for the ensuing winter, an opposition was given, that an able Physician has issued a "Prospectus of a course of Lectures on disorders incident to Statesmen."

This Course will be divided into two parts. I. Of the Diseases of Statesmen in Peace. 2. Of the Diseases of Statesmen in War. The former will occupy but a small part of the Course, as the disorders incident to peace seem to have disappeared totally from this country, and are, indeed, but little known in any part of Europe; and if they were to return, they are comparatively mild, and require little aid from medicine.

The second part of the Diseases of Statesmen in War, will engage the Lecturer's principal attention, and this part, he observes, branches out into three divisions:—1. The origin, generally very trifling and obscure, indicated by plethora, fulness of the chest, with some degree of delirium.—2. The progress, or crisis, when the fulness and delirium abate, but debility and loss of spirits take place.—3. The termination, or exit bono, which is indicated by increasing weakness, and hanging of the head.

These three will form the subject of General Lectures, and will again be subdivided into various specific Lectures. The most considerable, as appears to us, are the following:—

The Wickham Message, which made its appearance about three or four years ago. The patient was attacked with giddiness, flights of imagination, and rappings about the chest, which, however, proceeded from wind, although the patient always insisted that the swelling was substantial. In a few days this preternatural distension fell with great rapidity, and left the patient in a very weak state.

The Malmsbury Mumps was a disorder of the same nature, but much more violent, the head being first affected, and the distension already mentioned being much greater, and wholly unaccountable. Dr. Harris, who was called in very frequently, wrote away stoutly for the patient, but to little purpose.

The Loyalty Loan, which appeared soon after, partook of the nature of a very weakening discharge, and reduced some to a very deplorable state.

The Lisle Asthma; this was a short breathing, which was merely temporary, and was alleviated by Dr. Duncan, who at that time practised very successfully among the Dutch.

Consumption of Resources is another disorder, included by our Lecturer, and on which he means to bestow particular attention, as there are a majority who deny the very existence of such a case.

Diseases in the Bands.—These are very irregular, and will require much attention. They have been much exasperated by the use of quack medicines. The patient frequently cannot stand, and is obliged to lie.

Obstruction in the Seat of Discourt.—This subject is fitter for a medical lecture than for a decorous newspaper; and therefore we shall only copy from the Prospectus, "that it was first occasioned by an illicit connection with an old lady in Threadneedle Street."

Violent Costiveness in Warehouses.—This arose from making too free with all the trade of Europe. The lecturer promises some curious experiments on the newly-discovered opening medicines, called Expector Bills.

To these may be added, Sulkiness, during which the patient refuses to answer a plain question, or answers it in such a manner as not to be understood. Deafness, amidst the loudst cries. Tampering with the Constitution, which the learned lecturer thinks the cause of all other disorders; and lastly, a singular species of Green Sickness, peculiar to Statesmen, accompanied with such a depraved appetite, that the patient will eat nothing but cheese parings and the ends of candles, and these he devours by the thousand.

Such are the outlines of this valuable Course of Lectures, which the author has undertaken with the honest purpose of conveying information to the public on matters in which they are powerfully interested.

LONDON, October 9.

Extract of a letter, from Canton, dated March 1, 1800.

"You will perhaps hear an affair spoken of in Europe, the consequences of which might have been most fatal, and which neither humanity nor prudence can justify. I shall give you the details of it, which without doubt, cannot yet have come within your knowledge."

"While one of the King's schooners was anchored at Whamoa, its cables were cut two or three times during the night. The Commander of the schooner, a lieutenant of the Royal Navy, irritated at these repeated robberies, gave orders to his mate to fire upon the first boat which came near with the intention of cutting the cables. The orders were unfortunately executed on the 14th of February. A young Chinese, 15 years of age, who was in the boat, received a ball in the right side of the throat; it went out by the back; the distance of an inch from the spine.

"Honour, Viceroy of the provinces of Canton, and Quang-si, ordered Ho-pow, Collector of the Customs, to publish on the 14th an Edict, by which the English were accused of having drowned one man and wounded another. It was enjoined the President of the Cohong, the Society of Traders, to communicate its contents to Mr. Hall, Chief of the English Factory, and to demand from him that the guilty should be given up to justice.

"The Committee chosen made vain remonstrances, viva voce. Captain Dilkes, of his majesty's ship the Madras, having arrived from Macao, prevailed on the traders of the factory to carry a letter to the Viceroy. This step, unexampled at Canton, was contrary to all ordinary customs. The letter was favourably received.—Captain Dilkes complained of the robbery which had been committed, demanded an impartial examination, and prayed his Excellency to consider the affair as a national business, and having no connection whatever with the East India Company. The Viceroy did not consent to this last demand; but he sent a confidential Mandarin to confer with Captain Dilkes and Mr. Hall. The parties concerned on both sides were present at the interview. The Viceroy at last decided, in conformity with the Chinese custom, that the affair should be first carried before an inferior Tribunal, in order to be finally brought before a Superior Court.

"Capt. Dilkes, with the guilty person, a witness, and Mr. Staunton, in quality of interpreter, went into the town, where the people treated them with much indignity. After having waited for several hours for the Criminal judge of the province, they were brought into court. Capt. Dilkes insisted on the mate's being examined. The Judge refused, saying, that English sailors could not be believed; he added, that if the wounded person survived forty days, the laws of China only ordered banishment, and that the Magistrates would pass over this sentence in consideration that the guilty person was a foreigner.

"Capt. Dilkes persisting in demanding the examination of the sailors, unfortunately raised his voice higher than what is permitted by the regulation of the court, immediately the judge made a signal to his officers, who seized Capt. Dilkes by the shoulders, & pushed him violently out of the court, Mr. Staunton followed him. The two sailors were retained near a quarter of an hour, and were questioned upon different points, but their flight was so great that they remembered neither the questions nor their answers.

"Capt. Dilkes wrote a second letter to the Viceroy complaining of his conduct, but this time he could not prevail on the traders of the Factory to take charge of it; and it is perhaps, happy for the English that the Chinese have declined any further inquiry, as neither the guilty person nor the witnesses could have deplored upon oath, that the men of the Chinese boats had been attacked in the acts of robbery. The Chinese still pretend that 1 of these men was drowned; but as they have not found the body, they have no proof of this. They suffered the Mate to leave Canton without molestation. The young man who was wounded, was sent to us on the 13th, to be taken care of; and we have reason to hope that he will be cured.

"On the 27th the Viceroy sent word, that in consideration of the Friendship subsisting between the English and the Chinese, he had dispensed with the Execution of the Law."

By Yesterday's Eastern Mail.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.

General Court Martial.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, a general Court Martial was held at Watertown, for the trial of Lt. Col. Chamberlain, and Maj. Burnip, of the 5th regiment of the 3d division of the militia of this Commonwealth, on charges exhibited against them by Maj. Gen. Hull, and Brigadier General Calburn, for disobedience of orders, and unmilitary and unofficer like conduct, at the Divisionary review at Concord, in August last; as mentioned in the Centinel at that time. The Court was thus organized: Major Gen. Elliott, President.

Members. Brigadier General John Whiting, Brigadier General John Winslow, Lieutenant Colonel Benj. Hayden, Major Amos Hovey, Major Silas Holman, Major Daniel Wild, Brig. Gen. Gideon Foster, Lt. Col. Jonas Lane, Lt. Col. James Burnham, Major James Robinson, Major William Boffin, Major Oliver Crosby.

Capt. the Hon. Tim. Bigelow Judge Advocate.

Major Claps, Marshall.

The charges being read by the Judge Advocate, to Col. Chamberlain, he pleaded Not Guilty. A great number of witnesses were examined, and the Court expended Tuesday in attending to them.

On Wednesday morning, the Judge Advocate digested the evidence; and analyzed the defence; which was in purport, that the order of the Major General for the review was illegal; and that coming to the parade as a volunteer, he (the Colonel) was not liable to answer any tribunal for his conduct as such.—These positions the Judge Advocate amply refuted.—After which the Court was cleared.

The trial of Major Burnip commenced immediately after. To the charges read against him, the Major, with much candor and ingenuously, pleaded guilty; and requested leave to adduce evidence of his irreproachable military character, for a series of years prior thereto, in mitigation of the penalty.—A number of evidences, (of whom Major General Hull was one) testified to the zeal and ardor of the Major in equipping, and disciplining the corps to which he had been attached, and of the alacrity with which he returned to his duty, after being convinced of the impropriety of his conduct, by the Major General. After the Judge advocate had observed on the charges, and the mitigatory evidence the Court was again cleared. The result of these trials cannot be known until after the veto of His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pronounced.

Both trials were conducted with great ability and candor, and the Court granted the Respondents every indulgence in its power. This was the first General Court Martial which has been called since the revolution and was highly respectable for the professional knowledge, the rank, and general intelligence of its members. A subaltern's guard did duty during the fittings of the court, and every proceeding was marked with as much regularity and precision as it would have been in regular service.

NORFOLK, December 6.

Having been favoured by general Davie with a file of French papers to the 13th of October, we shall make translations of such parts of them as have not already appeared in the Herald.—They contain very little, or nothing, even conjectural, on the subject of PEACE; but from what we have been enabled to learn from verbal information, there is great probability that a general peace will take place, for we understand, that the First Consul (Bonaparte) has, waved the preliminary with Great Britain, of insisting on a naval Armistice: That England is to send a Deputy to the General Convention of Lunenburg, and the common report is, that Holland and Italy are to be acknowledged as Republics, which, it is supposed, England will accede to.—With respect to the matters which the Treaty between this country and France, nothing has transpired of which we have any knowledge, except that one feature is that, the American flag is to pass in all direction unmoletted by that of the French.

Just Received by A. Dickens;

Opposite Christ Church,

Defutory Reflections,

ON THE

Political Aspect of

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In the United States of America.

PART II.

"And I looked, and beheld a pale horse; and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him."

(Price 25 Cents.)

ALSO

CARMEN SECULARE

For the year 1800.

By Henry James Page P. L.

Superbly printed in 4to.

(Price 25 Cents.)

December 10.

For the fourth time here.

New-Theatre:

ON MONDAY EVENING,

December 15,

Will be presented, a celebrated new Comedy, in 5 acts, called

Speed the Plough.

Written by Thomas Morton, Esq. author of Columbus, the Way to get Married, Cure for the Heart Ache, Secrets Worth Knowing, Children in the Woods, &c. &c. and now performing at the Covent Garden Theatre, with universal applause.

With new scenery and decorations.

Sir Philip Blandford, Mr Cooper; Mrington, Mr Wignell; Sir Abel Handy, Mr. Warren; Bob Handy, Mr Wood; Henry, Mr. Cain; Farmer Ashfield, Mr. Bernard; Evergreen, Mr Morris; Gerald, Mr Prigmore; Poffilion, Mr Hopkins; Young Handy's Servant, Mr. Durang; Peter, Mr Baily; Miss Blandford, Miss E. Weltray; Lady Handy, Mrs Shaw; Susan Ashfield, Miss Weltray; Dame Ashfield, Mrs Francis.

Country Laffes—Miss Arnold, Miss Solomons, Mrs Doctor, Mrs Stuart, &c &c

In act II,

A Country Dance,

By the characters.

To which will be added (not acted this evening) a Comic Opera, called,

No Song no Supper.

The third representation of the above Comedy, was on Wednesday, honored by a crowded and brilliant audience with increased approbation. The public are respectfully informed that on account of several new pieces in preparation, it will alter this evening be laid aside for some time.

Cod Fish.

A few quintals left Cod Fish and 100 quarter casks Sherry Wine, just received.

On hand, Wine and Cyder Vinegar in pipes and quarter casks.

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BENJAMIN W. MORRIS & Co.

December 12. codgt

Wanted to charter, FOR EUROPE,

A VESSEL,

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Apply to James, Clibborn, & English,

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Coffeesugar & pepper

Of the best quality,

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Chintzes & Calicoes,

Irish linens, sewing silk and best rich scarf twist Scotch threads, with a variety of other fashionable Dry Goods.

And a large supply of

Carpets and Carpeting,

Of the latest and most fashionable figures.

ALSO,

To be sold or bartered,

For Dry Goods, a handsome three-story

BRICK-HOUSE,

With piazza and kitchen adjoining, situated in Vine near Fourth Street, built in modern style, with excellent materials, and well calculated to accommodate a large family.

December 10 dat—fa tf

War Department,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the service of the United States are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were consumed by fire in the War Office, on Saturday evening last. Those who continue to desire to be considered as candidates will fee the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary of War.

THE Printers in the different States are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the frigate Constellation, Captain Murray, at Marcus Hook, a mulatto man, named WILLIAM WILLIAMS, but better known by the name of JOHNSTON.—He was six feet tall, had a full face, about 23 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, a little peck marked, full faced and freckled, open countenance, stout made, his hair tied in a short queue.—Had on when he went away, an olive coat jacket, and pantaloons, the colour of which is not recollected. Having been accustomed to the sea, it is probable he has entered, and failed, on board some merchant ship.—Ten Dollars will be given, for certain information, what vessel he has failed on board of, or the above reward and reasonable expenses, for securing him, in any part of the United States, and giving immediate information thereof, to RICHARD CURSAN, Esquire, of Baltimore, JAMES SETON, Esq. of New-York, or the subscribers in Philadelphia.

Thomas & Peter Mackie,

No. 119, South Front Street,

codrot.

December 8.